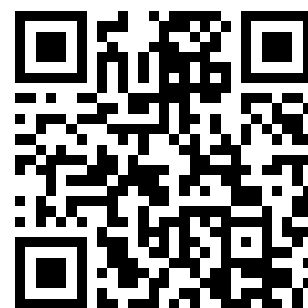

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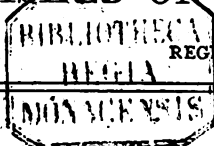
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

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CHESHIRE COUNTY POLICE.
APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF CONSTABLE.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Magistrates of the County of Chester will, at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be held by adjournment at Nether Knutsford, on **THURSDAY**, the 4th day of August next, proceed to appoint a Chief Constable for the said County. Salary, £500 per annum with an allowance of £150 per annum for travelling and other personal expenses connected with the duties of his office. He must reside at Chester.
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Candidates for the appointment to send their applications and testimonials to the Clerk of the Peace for the said County, at his office in Chester, on or before the 23rd day of July next.
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1881.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, June 14; Madras and Allahabad, June 12; Calcutta, June 11.

THE reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending May 31 state that there has been heavy rain in Burma and Assam, and there has also been a good deal in Bengal, Madras, and in the Southern and Central Districts of the Bombay Presidency. In the Central Provinces and the Central India States there were a few slight showers. The weather in the North Western Provinces and Oudh was unsettled, storms and slight rain being reported from a good many districts. Agricultural prospects are so far good, as there are some indications of the early approach of the monsoon. Fever and small-pox are reported in places, but on the whole the public health continues fair.

WE are glad to say that cholera was disappearing from Bombay at the date of departure of the mail.

A REUTER'S telegram from Calcutta, dated July 4, reports a rumour of Ayub Khan having left Herat with a force of all arms. No news of this movement had reached Quetta on July 3; the *Times* correspondent there telegraphed on that day as follows:—

"The repulse of Ayub's advanced guard has been succeeded by outward tranquillity at Kandahar, but the people are far from confident that another invasion from Herat is not imminent, and merchants continue to write to their correspondents here to retain goods for the present. Ayub's troops have gone on to the frontier, but will not pass it till considerably reinforced. Sirdar Muhamad Hashim Khan is said to have retreated no further than Bakwa, just across the frontier, where he is collecting land revenue. From Herat there has been no news except that the various reports of the march of regular troops to Farah and Washir were groundless. No attempt at a forward movement had taken place up to the date of the latest information. Tidings of Hashim's defeat had not then arrived, and its effect on Ayub's position remains to be seen. Nothing is being done to the cantonments here beyond improving the existing accommodation for the troops, and it may, therefore, be assumed that the garrison will be reduced by half at least before the cold weather. With the exception, however, of the 3rd Bengal Native Infantry, which is to be relieved in the usual course by the 28th, none of the regiments have been informed whether they are to remain here during the winter or not. The Bombay relief list just published is entirely silent on the subject. Brigadier General Henderson, of the Bombay Army, commanding the infantry here, died of dysentery on the 27th ult."

FROM Calcutta the *Times* has received a telegram, dated July 3, at which time it was believed that Ayub's departure had been postponed for a fortnight. The telegram runs thus:—

"The events of the last few weeks are gradually strengthening the impression that Ayub's prospects, if not actually hopeless, are becoming exceedingly doubtful. He seems to be embarrassed by local complications, and to be without the resources in money and arms requisite for a considerable movement against the Ameer, who, although not popular, has a respectably-organised force in the field at Kandahar and on the Helmand. Reports from Herat, dated June 18, state that a son of Khan Aga had brought a force to remove his tribe, and that Ayub had sent 800 cavalry to oppose him. The Hazaras are said to be the only tribe at all disposed to join Ayub, and they are at war with the other tribes. The people of Zamindawar are believed to be trifling with Ayub. The officers of Ayub are said to be much dejected by the news from the tribes and from Zamindawar. He has postponed his departure for a fortnight, and is awaiting the return of Uzful Khan."

THE same telegram says—"The *Pioneer* asserts that the abandonment of Quetta will be carried out shortly, and current rumour points in the same direction. This step, however, appears not yet to have been even seriously contemplated by the Indian Government." Since the "reorganisation" of the Press Commissioner's office, the

announcements of the *Pioneer* have come to be again looked upon as the demi-official utterances of the Viceroy. We trust, however, that the astounding statement now made by that journal will be promptly contradicted on authority.

A REUTER'S telegram from St. Petersburg, dated June 29, has the following:—

"The *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* reviews to-day an article of General Annenkoff upon the Akkal-Tekke oasis, and other articles published by the *European Messenger*, the *New Review*, and the *Russian Review*. It points out that the views expressed by General Annenkoff are simply his own opinions, but says that he has from his own observation arrived at the conclusions which have already been expressed by the Russian Government, and are shared by several prominent British statesmen—namely, that England and Russia can have no object in taking up antagonistic ground in Asia. It adds:—'There is room enough there for both of them to develop their influence in its natural sphere without coming into collision. They can by artificial rivalry injure themselves as much as by open, friendly relations they could benefit each other. The authors of these articles point out that commerce should be a strong and permanent bond, uniting, instead of dividing, the two Empires. The necessary railway route has already been open to Krasnovodsk. As soon as it has been continued as far as Serax (?) and England completes her network over Kandahar and Herat, the two Empires will meet, not through political intrigues, not with armies and artillery, not by costly war and provocation to mutual hatred, but by means of one of the most fruitful instruments of peaceful civilisation. When rapid and regular communication has been established by Russia from Europe to India, and *vice versa*, a conflict between the two Empires will be placed beyond the bounds of probability, and the Asiatic Question will be irrevocably solved, to the advantage of the two countries and the benefit of civilisation and humanity."

THE new Warrant embodying the changes in the organisation of the army under Mr. Childers's scheme has been issued and came into effect on July 1. The *Gazette*, however, announcing the various changes and promotions consequent thereon, will not appear for about a fortnight yet.

THE excitement in the silver market has been rapidly growing in consequence of the rumour—strengthened by Mr. Gladstone's cautious words on the subject in the House of Commons last night, which we report in the usual place—that the Bank of England has engaged to resume its former practice of holding a certain amount of silver bullion against notes, and the consequent expectation that the Paris Monetary Conference will result in the rehabilitation of silver. On Saturday in some quarters, fine bars were quoted at 51½d. buyers, but it was very difficult to obtain supplies. The exchanges in India responded to the impetus given on this side, the rate for telegraphic transfers being equal to about 1s. 7 13-16d. to 1s. 7½d. Rupee paper also marked a most extraordinary rise to 95 95½ for the Four-and-a-Half and 86½ to 87 for the Four per Cents.

YESTERDAY the price of bar silver again advanced. Rather less than £50,000 per *Euclid*, from Brazil, came to hand, and this, together with some small parcels, found buyers at 52½d. per oz., marking a rise of almost ½d. since the close of the week. No business was done in Mexican dollars, but 51½d. was nominally quoted. All the Eastern exchanges, too, were higher. From India the rate for telegraphic transfers was equal to a fraction over 1s. 8d., while the respective rates in Shanghai and Hong Kong were 3s. 9½d. to 3s. 9¾d., and 5s. 3d. to 5s. 3½d. Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Rupee Paper, however, fell almost as suddenly as it rose at the end of last week. Last night the closing price was only a little over 93, while the Four per Cents. were scarcely changed.

WE reproduce elsewhere four valuable letters that have appeared in the Calcutta *Englishman* on this question from the pen of "R. H. H." The initials will be recognised by all Anglo-Indians as those of a high financial authority.

APROPPOS, we learn from the *Pioneer* received by this mail, that the latest convert to bimetalism, according to Simla gossip, is the Finance Minister, Major Baring. The *Pioneer* adds:—"It may not be generally known that the

Executive Council of the Governor General have been of late tempering their toilsome task of army reorganisation with mild arguments on the currency question."

WE quoted last week a paragraph from the *Indian Mirror*, in which credit was given to Sir Louis Mallet for his bold and statesmanlike attitude at the Paris Monetary Conference. From the following, which appeared in the *Times* money article last Tuesday, it will be seen that Sir Louis's boldness is not looked on in Printinghouse-square as favourably as it is in Calcutta. Seeing, however, that he represents India at the Conference, this perhaps need hardly surprise us:—

"The approach of the date for resuming the meetings of the Monetary Conference in Paris suggests the expediency of a reconsideration by the Government of their policy of sending delegates to it. It is not improbable that the Conference will only meet simply to adjourn; but although nothing may come of it directly—and there is no question in any case of this country agreeing to anything which would affect our adhesion to a single gold standard—it is yet to be feared that the presence of our delegates is not altogether the indifferent matter it was at first supposed to be. Until the Conference had actually met it seemed only an act of courtesy to the Governments of France and the United States to accept their invitation, provided we made it clear that we were not thereby committed to the acceptance of bimetallism. It seemed also reasonable, for the sake of India, that we should undertake on its behalf to co-operate in any proper measures for increasing the employment of silver and so raising its price. But now that the Conference has met, and we have had its proceedings before us, the question assumes a different aspect. No one can read the account of these proceedings without being assured that the presence of English delegates at the Congress is most unfortunate, and will act most injuriously on the reputation of the English Government. Whatever the Governments of France and the United States may say, the basis of the Conference is a fundamentally erroneous conception of the functions of government in regard to a metallic currency—a conception, at any rate, utterly opposed to the essential and traditional principles of our own currency system. The English idea, which is also the orthodox economic idea, is that a Government, in dealing with a metallic currency, does nothing but make a 'declaration.' It stamps a metal in a certain way in order to guarantee its weight and fineness, but it follows the wishes of its subjects in the selection of a metal, and pretends to no sort of function in the way of regulating the supply of the metal itself, so as to make money cheap or scarce. The heretical idea, on the contrary, is that a Government ought to take care to keep money abundant, or possessed of some such quality, besides the essential qualities which make it useful as money; in other words, to do for its subjects what they will do best for themselves, and which it will probably not be able to prevent them doing for themselves by all the regulations in the world, while its attempted interference will probably be mischievous. This heresy has been repeated *ad nauseam* at the Conference, with English delegates not only standing by, but with the most prominent of them, Sir Louis Mallet, in the name of India, rather encouraging the heresy. The resulting position for England in the Conference has been most humiliating. With a currency system of which the business world and our most distinguished economists are proud, we send delegates to a Conference in which that system is assailed and vilified by second and third rate economists, or by people who are not economists at all, and these delegates have not a word to say in disapproval. The subject is so important that we may suggest to those members of Parliament who have any regard for the principles of political economy and of a sound currency the expediency of calling in question the conduct of the Government in the matter. It may be said, perhaps, that Sir Louis Mallet represents a specially Indian view. But this is not so. The Government of the British Empire is one and indivisible, and Sir Louis Mallet's language will certainly be interpreted abroad as in some way representative of English opinion, whereas it is no way representative. It would be a great mistake to let English delegates return to the conference unless with very different instructions from what they seem to have had. If we are to co-operate with foreign Governments at all in restoring silver it ought to be in some other way. A petition in a sense contrary to what we are expressing is now lying for signature at some banks in the City, but the best City opinion, it should be understood, is entirely opposed to the views of the petitioners. If it were thought that there was any real chance of a disturbance of our monetary standard this opinion would very quickly show itself."

In the above disquisition there is a sublimity of absolute unquestioning faith in "the orthodox economic idea" that is really touching. And the old definition of orthodoxy is most admirably illustrated by the phrase which is naively

used—"the *English* idea, which is also (? therefore) the orthodox economic idea." Without wishing to array ourselves unreservedly on the side of the bimetalists, we would take leave to point out that no reform, monetary or otherwise, could ever be introduced anywhere if "orthodoxy" is to be the inflexible rule, and if "heresy" is to be flouted as the *Times* here flouts it, as the views of "second and third rate economists or people who are not economists at all." It will be observed that the august economist who thus treats his opponents *de haut en bas* offers us no shred of argument to support his imperious orthodoxy. Unless, indeed, the two "probably" clauses are to be considered in the light of arguments; and they only make the bare assertions (1) that Government interference in the proposed direction will "probably" be mischievous, and (2) that Government will "probably" not be able to do something or other—to which it is quite open to the other side to reply that "probably" both these assertions will prove untrue. In the *Times* money article of Wednesday the subject was again discussed in the following paragraphs:—

"M. de Thoerner, the Russian delegate at the Paris Monetary Conference, has just submitted an interesting report to his Government on the proceedings of that conference. His conclusions are that Russia, while under the *régime* of inconvertible paper, should prepare for the resumption of specie payments by permitting the circulation of silver and gold at a premium, and that afterwards, when resumption becomes possible, silver should be the standard, gold being allowed to circulate at a premium corresponding to its market price in silver. 'If the price of silver,' he says, 'should remain in the relation of 1 to 18 the new half imperial would be quoted at six roubles silver.' This fixation of a premium, he contemplates, should be made from time to time by the Government, and should not follow the minor Bourse fluctuations. The conclusions of the Russian delegate, who may be considered the representative of a Government which is without bias in the matter, are thus adverse to the bimetalists, and M. de Thoerner, we observe, expressly declares that, even in the case of the market value of silver rising to the value of 1 to 15½, the Russian Government should adhere to its principle of one standard of values. With reference to the alleged interests of India in what is called the 'rehabilitation of silver' which appears to have had so much to do with the idea of giving India a separate representation at the Monetary Conference, we may point out, by way of supplement to our remarks in yesterday's article, that the very assertion of these alleged Indian interests, instead of being an excuse for our Government permitting itself to be misrepresented at the Conference, was really a reason for adopting special precautions against misrepresentation. There is a fatal economic error in the excessive importance which so many Indian officials attach to the fall of silver and the loss by exchange, an error which has already betrayed them into the proposal of dangerous currency nostrums, from which they were only saved with difficulty by the action of the Home Government. People will not have forgotten the remarkable proposal of Col. Smith to raise the value of the rupee to 2s. by suspending the coinage of silver, a measure the very opposite of bimetallism, though equally erroneous. The present affection of Indian officials for bimetallism has its source in the same errors and confusion of mind. It is of great importance to this country, therefore, that the Indian Government, infected as it is by currency heresies, should not be allowed in any way to represent the English Government in a Monetary Conference. As we stated yesterday, we must either send no delegates at all to the Monetary Conference in Paris, or the instructions to the delegates we do send must be far more stringent than they have been. The past expressions of personal opinion by any of the delegates ought also to be expressly withdrawn. Unless some measure of this kind is adopted the stultification of England at the Monetary Conference will remain permanently on record."

AGAIN, on Saturday last, the *Times* had the following, in reference to the expected result of the Paris Conference:

"The opinion that the Bank of England has virtually agreed to purchase and hold a certain amount of silver in lieu of gold, against its note circulation, on the condition that the United States, France, and the other countries of the Latin Convention agree to maintain the free mintage of silver at the ratio of 15½ to 1 of gold, still continues to affect seriously the price of silver and of rupee paper. The belief is that, with such an engagement on the part of the Bank of England, the United States, France, and the other countries referred to will form a bimetallic union; that silver will accordingly be 'rehabilitated,' at any rate for a time; and that money will consequently continue abundant and cheap, the gold which is to be exchanged for silver increasing the money offering in the short loan market. We shall probably know shortly, as the result of the Paris Con-

ference, whether anything is to come of such an engagement on the part of the Bank of England, but we cannot but express our regret at a pledge having virtually been given, as we understand has been the case. Probably no great harm will come of it, but the tendency of the Act will be to encourage the delusions of the promoters of cheap money. England will also be accused henceforth of having encouraged bimetallicism, and the charge will not be without foundation. If it is not yet too late we hope the Government will give such instructions to its delegates at the conference as will make its position quite clear. England has cut a very sorry figure indeed at the conference, and something should be done to recover the economic reputation which has been lost."

Here we have, stated more clearly than hitherto, the real objection entertained by the *Times* critic to the proposals of the bimetallicists—that they will tend to make money unduly cheap by letting loose the reserves of gold in the Bank of England to the full extent for which silver is to be substituted for it in those reserves. This objection would have had more force if silver had already been demonetised throughout the civilised world. But silver is still "money" in many of the most important commercial countries, and its economic position as such will certainly be more assured than ever after the hoped-for rehabilitation. So that the effect on the money market of the release of so much gold from the Bank reserves will be almost, and in the long run perhaps altogether, neutralised by the shutting up of an equivalent amount of silver.

YESTERDAY the *Times* gave the following account of the actual position of affairs:—

"It is well known that up to a certain date silver bullion figured in the Bank's accounts as part of the bullion against which notes are issued, the Act of 1844 authorising the Bank to hold one-fifth of its specie in that form, and the Bank bought and sold silver when it suited them, as they now buy and sell gold. They purchased it at about 58½d. per oz., and sold it at about 60d., making a profit of about 1½d. This went on as long as the Bank was able to buy silver at 58½d. and get that silver coined into 5fr. pieces. But as a consequence of the appreciation of silver resulting from the large discoveries of gold in California, the Bank, after these discoveries, sold what it had of silver in store, and was never able, until recent years, when the measure became inadvisable, to repurchase at the price of 58½d. per oz. Since that period there has been no silver bullion in the Bank's weekly return. So matters went on until the great fall in the price through the demonetisation of the metal by Germany in 1872-73 and the measures taken by the Latin Convention about the same period to restrict the coinage of silver. What the Bank says now we believe, is that their attitude towards silver is just the same as it was. They bought that metal formerly when 15½oz. in 5fr. pieces were interchangeable with 10z. of gold, and they are not prepared to say that they might not do so again if that ratio were restored, and the mints of the United States and France were open and free for the coinage of silver. The English Government exercises no control over Bank directors as regards purchases and sales of silver; but we believe the new instructions which have been given to the English delegates who attend the conference now sitting will enable them to make the foregoing statement. This, as we have said, really amounts to nothing, and is exactly the reply which a board of directors representing such an institution as the Bank of England would be likely to give to such a communication as they have received on the subject from the Treasury. The truth is, as we have more than once pointed out, that the Bank of England can give no real assistance to bimetallicists in the matter. The purchase by it of a few millions sterling of silver will have little permanent effect on the price. But if intending bimetallic countries will be satisfied with the Bank of England doing as much as it used to do, there can be little harm so far in letting them know as much, though probably the statement will encourage bimetallic delusions abroad."

THE *Times* to-day makes a further attempt to enforce its view that silver, not being money in England, ought not to be thus held by the Bank of England as a bullion reserve against notes, even to the small extent asked for by the bimetallicists. It remarks that "the proposition has raised some discussion as to whether it would be prudent for the Bank of England, notwithstanding the authority conferred on it by the Act of 1844, to purchase any silver to be held against its note circulation, even if France and the United States should agree to open their mints to the free coinage of silver under a bimetallic law. In former years, when the practice existed, the Bank of England did not lose, but rather gained, but this is hardly a sufficient

reason for resuming the practice if principle is against it. And it appears to be a practice hardly in accordance with sound principle. The Bank of England might just as well, it would seem, buy wheat or pig-iron to be held against its note circulation. There might be greater risk of loss in so doing than by buying and holding silver, but the difference would be only one of degree. Silver in this country is only a commodity, less liable to fluctuation than other commodities from its being used as money in other countries, but still liable to some fluctuation. No doubt it will be said there is no risk so long as the mints of France and the United States are open; but the keeping open of the mints would depend on the action of foreign Governments beyond our control, and war might arise or some other accident happen to deprive the stipulation of its effect. There would, accordingly, be some risk of loss in holding silver, just as there would be in holding wheat or pig-iron. There would also, we think, be a special risk of loss in the United States people refusing to become bimetallic, whatever their Governments might engage to do; but, apart from this risk, which bimetallicists will dispute, there can be no question of the risk arising from war or some such accident. The wisdom of the Bank of England, therefore, in guarding itself against any positive engagements is obvious. When the question of the purchase of silver comes before the Bank it must be free at the time to examine the whole circumstances and judge for itself."

ON this very important subject the *Times* of to-day has the following further remarks, more or less hostile to what it is pleased to call "the bimetallic delusions":—

"The answer to a question which was to be put by Mr. Magniac to the Prime Minister last evening, respecting the Monetary Conference and the suggestion that the United States and France should become bimetallic, and Germany, India, and the Bank of England enter into engagements or understandings of the kind we have frequently explained, has been looked forward to in the City with no little interest. It will be observed, however, from our parliamentary report, that at the request of the Prime Minister the question has been postponed. From this we may suppose that negotiations continue, and that it is not yet possible to announce either that an agreement has been come to, or that negotiations are definitely at an end, although the language of the United States delegate, on Saturday, is understood to point in the latter direction.

"With regard to the explanations which have been given respecting the proposition that the Bank of England should in certain contingencies purchase silver to be held against its note circulation, it may be interesting to notice as a matter of history that the suggestion of this course at the conference proceeded from the Spanish delegate, Senor Moret y Prendergast. His remarks at the conference are either not accurately reported, or were made under a slight misapprehension; as he speaks of the silver which the Bank of England is entitled to hold under the Act of 1844 as a fourth of the whole bullion to be held against the note circulation, whereas it is only an amount equal to a fourth of the gold held, and it would thus be a fifth of the whole. But in substance the proposition came from the Spanish delegate, and it has evidently borne fruit so far, though it seems now doubtful whether the American delegates will confirm the understanding that the United States Government will concede the free mintage of silver at the ratio of 15½ to 1 of gold, and, if so, whether the American Legislature and people will ratify any engagement by their delegates to that effect. The action of the American Government in the matter has all along being most uncertain and puzzling."

It is understood that 25½ lakhs of rupees, being the balance of Indian Council bills unallotted on Wednesday last, have been sold at the price of 1s. 7½d. It will be seen that the Indian Council, by fixing a minimum price for its bills, has been able to avoid letting them go at less than the equivalent price in silver at the time, and, by waiting, it has obtained a better price.

THE correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing from Calcutta on July 3, gives the following summary of the notification issued on Monday, June 27, inviting tenders for a new loan of three crores of rupees. The loan will form part of the loan of May 1, 1885. Promissory notes with coupons attached, or, at the option of the allottees, stock certificates with coupons attached, will be issued. Tenders for the whole or any part will be received by the Comptroller General up to noon on Monday, the 25th inst. If

the tenderer be not resident in India he must name a resident agent. Tenderers must deposit 1 per cent., or, if they tender for less than five lakhs, 2 per cent. The deposit will be forfeited if the allotment be not fully taken up. The rate of each tender must be specified in rupees and annas, and must not contain a fraction of an anna. The minimum rate to be accepted will be recorded, but not declared unless some tender is rejected only because it is below that minimum. Tenders will be opened publicly. Those at and above the recorded minimum will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest. The amount allotted at the lowest rates accepted will be divided ratably among the tenders at that rate. Letters of allotment will be issued as soon as possible. Payment of the accepted tenders may be made to the banks of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, or any Government treasury. Accepted tenders must be paid in three annual instalments—first, before August 8, second before September 5, third before September 26, but the whole may be paid at once. Interest at 4 per cent. on each payment will be promptly paid in advance to Oct. 31. Scrip receipts for instalments will be given, which will afterwards be exchanged for promissory notes or certificates. By the last clause of the notification as originally published the Governor General reserved the right of allotting any part of the loan to native chiefs at the average rate at which it was issued to the public, but the unfairness of that provision both to the public and to the Government having been pointed out it was cancelled. Since the appearance of the notification the price of Government securities has continued to advance and has now reached an almost unprecedented figure. It is confidently expected that the new loan will be taken up at a most favourable rate.

THE Government of the Central Provinces, we are informed by the *Pioneer*, has been attempting to get more work out of the prisoners in the Nagpur Central Gaol than the prisoners have been in the habit of doing. The prisoners have not readily taken to the increase in tasks; and the stimulus of punishment has therefore been more freely applied. Here is a chance for Mr. O'Donnell and the horror-mongers.

It appears that, when it was announced from Calcutta that the Bureau of Agriculture was to be revived as a minor department under a director, the official pendulum had only half completed its usual backward swing. Now the *mot d'ordre* is, unreservedly, "As you were!" The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs on July 3:—"The new Agricultural Bureau will, after all, be re-constituted under a secretary on the lines recommended by the Famine Commission, and will take over all the departments which were transferred to the Home-office in 1879, except the Forests. The existing establishment of the Home-office will be utilised as far as possible. Directors of Agriculture will be appointed for the Punjab and Burma."

WE hear from Calcutta that the trial of Hyat Khan will take place at Lahor this month, before Mr. Justice Smyth, of the Punjab Chief Court. The Government Advocate will prosecute.

An apology, apparently officially inspired, is put forth by the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* for the feeble way—now, alas, too much the fashion—in which the recent Bheel troubles were hushed up by foolish and weak concessions. It is evident that the Nemesis that must surely attend such a policy, whether pursued in India or in Africa, is coming on us in the Bheel country with more than usual promptness. The telegram to which we refer runs as follows:—

"Some misapprehension appears to prevail in England regarding the recent disturbances among the Bheels and the treaty by which they were eventually quieted. These disturbances occurred in a wild part of the Meywar State, some distance from the British frontier. The policy of the British Government has been, not to withdraw these wild tribes directly from the authority of the chief within whose territory they are, but to mediate in the case of disputes between them and the chief, affording influence and support where necessary. In the

late instance of the Meywar Bheels, the native officials, being alarmed, hastily patched up a settlement upon terms which the Indian Government highly disapproved, but which it was not advisable to direct the native State to rescind, as the Bheels would say they had been deceived. It is doubtful whether the troubles in that country are finally ended, as the Bheels in the neighbouring States of Myhee Caunta have been emboldened by the success of their Meywar brethren to demand various concessions."

WITH reference to the proposed "reforms" in the Indian Army, the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that the Indian Government has recommended reductions of the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay armies by six, eight, and four regiments respectively, the remaining corps to be increased to their maximum strength. This was proposed by the Army Commission. It is stated that the Viceregal Council is unanimously of opinion that the Staff Corps, as originally constituted, is unobjectionable, and that the existing evils have been caused by the action of the authorities in 1866 in admitting fresh Indian officers to its privileges, including colonel's allowances, after 38 years of service. It is hoped to mitigate the evils by inducing retirement. The new pension rules, which are expected to be sanctioned shortly, provide enhanced pensions after 20, 25, 28, and 31 years' service, the maximum pension being £700 per annum, and that after 20 years £250. Inefficient officers doing general duty will probably be compulsorily retired after being examined by military boards and reported unfit for service. Unemployed local field officers may be offered special terms. It is hoped that these measures, with five years' tenure of regimental commands, will restore the equilibrium.

THE "objection statements" of the Financial Department are not generally humorous. There seems, however, to have been a certain amount of grim facetiousness about such a statement recently sent to the quartermaster of the 1st Bombay Grenadiers. The 1st Grenadiers, in their usual statement in reference to the expenditure of cartridges, put down a very large number as expended at Maiwand. Soon after the return had been sent in the quartermaster received the following "objection statement":—"Why were not the cartridge cases collected and sent into store, as per paragraph of G.O.C.?" The same objection statement was sent to the regiments who expended their cartridges at Deh Khoja.

WE learn from the *Times* telegram of Sunday that the Intelligence Department at Simla is occupied in preparing an Afghan gazetteer embodying the geographical and other fresh knowledge acquired during the war. Col. Lockhart will compile the part relating to Northern Afghanistan, while the southern districts—viz., those below 34deg. north latitude—will be entrusted to Capt. Maitland, of the 3rd Sind Horse. The survey work done during the Waziri expedition will be included in the gazetteer.

THE *Bombay Gazette* states that the appointment of Sir C. U. Aitchison to succeed Sir Robert Egerton is *un fait accompli*.

WITH reference to the North East frontier the *Times* Calcutta telegram of July 3 has the following:—

"The news regarding the inter-tribal raids among the Nagas mentioned last week is not yet fully confirmed, but there seems to be no doubt that the Serna section attacked a village of the Latha section, situate some sixteen miles from the British station of Wokka, but beyond the recognised political frontier. The Sernas are said to have committed great atrocities, killing many women and children, and carrying off forty heads. The Government will probably not interfere unless the Sernas cross the Doyang river, our boundary, which they are not unlikely to do. The political agent has gone to Wokka to allay the excitement among the Latha section. The Secretary of State has sanctioned a grant of an India medal with clasp, inscribed 'Naga: 1879-80,' to all the troops engaged in the recent campaign in the Naga Hills. The recent disturbances on the Manipore and Burmese frontier appear to have been due to the Burmese Raja of Sumjok, who laid claim to a Manipore village and instigated the local Kuki tribes to harass Manipore. Some skirmishes, in which the Munniporis were generally successful, took place during January. Quiet has now been restored, and with a view to

prevent future trouble it is intended to send a British officer next winter to the frontier. The Burmese Government will be invited to send an officer to co-operate."

ACCORDING to the latest reports the state of affairs in the native State of Jaipur is far from satisfactory. Since the death of the Maharaja Ram Singh there have been constant changes in the Ministry. The senior officials have been dismissed and new ones appointed in their places. Quarrels and rivalries have ensued, and several persons have, it is said, been punished.

A CEYLON paper announces the death of Mr. Susew de Soyza, Mudaliyar of the Governor's Gate, which occurred at his residence at Grand Pass. The old Mudaliyar will be much missed by reason of his munificent charity. In addition to the Panadure church, which he erected at his sole expense, he united with his nephew, Mr. Charles de Soyza, in founding and endowing the Moratuwa College, the Lying-in Hospital in the Cinnamon-gardens, and the Alfred Model Farm. He was made a mudaliydar on account of the manner in which he received the Duke of Edinburgh in 1870. His connection with the well-known firm which bears his name ceased about fifteen years ago.

THE departure of the King of the Hawaiian Islands from Alexandria to Naples has been announced by telegraph. The *Bombay Gazette* thus writes of his Majesty's visit to India:—

"King Kalakua, of the Hawaiian Islands, arrived in Bombay from Calcutta, by way of Benares and Allahabad, on Thursday evening, and leaves by to-day's mail steamer for England. His Majesty has been greatly interested by his visit to India, and has resolved to take Arab horses and Indian fruit-bearing and other trees and plants to acclimatise in Hawaii. His Majesty travels as a private gentleman, and lived in Bombay at Watson's Esplanade Hotel."

THE *Times of India* gives the following obituary of the week ending June 14:—Lieut. Col. W. Phaire; Mr. L. G. Hynes; Lieut. C. H. Williams, 39th Regiment; and Mr. J. W. Bailey.

LIBERIAN COFFEE.

THE species of coffee which is indigenous to Liberia, in West Africa, seems destined to have an important influence on the industry of those countries in which the coffee blight has almost extinguished the Arabian coffee plant. A little pamphlet by Dr. H. A. A. Nicholls, just published by Messrs. Silver and Co., gives some interesting information on the cultivation of Liberian coffee in the West Indies, and especially in Dominica. The plant was first grown in England in the Royal Gardens at Kew during the year 1872, and from thence seedlings were forwarded in 1874 to Dominica and to several of the colonies in the West Indies. Fifty years ago Dominica was essentially a coffee country; at one time, indeed, over three million pounds of this staple were exported annually, and the coffee was of so fine a quality that the Dominica produce usually obtained the highest price in the English market. Unfortunately, however, early in the present century a blight attacked the trees, and within a few years it committed such ravage that the cultivation of coffee became almost extinct. Naturally, on the introduction into Dominica of a new species of coffee, more vigorous than that of Arabia, hopes were entertained that the leaves would be impervious to the ravages of the blight, and these hopes, happily, were fully realised, for the young plants soon shot up into vigorous large shrubs, free from blight, and loaded with flowers and ripe and unripe berries. This immunity from blight enjoyed by Liberian coffee is, as Dr. Nicholls says, of the utmost importance to the welfare of Dominica and the neighbouring colonies, both English and French, for there is now nothing to prevent the islands of the Lesser Antilles from being once more large coffee-supplying countries. In Dominica the cultivation of coffee may be said to be re-established, although it is only yet in its infancy, and the productiveness of the Liberian trees is a matter of astonishment to those of the older residents who remember the coffee estates of forty years ago. The Liberian coffee plant is much larger than that of Arabia, being, indeed, in its native state, a small tree. It has several other characteristics which render its cultivation different from that of its Arabian congener, and gives it several advantages all in favour of the planter. Its leaves are much larger; it flowers for several months, so that flowers and berries may be found on the same plant, and the berries are twice the size of the ordinary coffee bean. The ripe berries do not fall from the tree, like the ordinary coffee plant, but remain on the tree, without detriment to their quality, for weeks; an important feature where it may

be difficult to procure the labour necessary for speedy gathering. Dr. Nicholls gives many useful details as to the mode of cultivation and preparation. The flavour of the coffee, he maintains, is excellent, and he adduces evidence to show that it is quite as good as Java coffee. The success of the Liberian coffee in Dominica has been so great that already large supplies of berries are exported to several neighbouring islands. The history of the establishment of the new cultivation, Dr. Nicholls tells us, is full of promise to the future of the island. The plant is thoroughly acclimatised, the young trees are unaffected by blight, and their fruitfulness surpasses all expectations. In the island there are many abandoned estates, and large tracts of virgin soil, well watered with fine streams, eminently adapted for the cultivation of coffee and limes and other tropical plants. The plant has also been introduced into Ceylon, and Liberian coffee from that island has lately obtained 93s. per cwt. in the New York market—that is, 12s. above the quotation at the time for middling plantation Ceylon (Arabian) coffee to the London markets.

STAFF CORPS AND INDIAN ARMY FUND.

WE are enabled to give the following particulars of the action taken by the central committee of the above fund in England:—A considerable time was at first spent before it was settled that the English committee was really recognised by the local ones. The confusion was caused by an announcement in the *Daily Telegraph* that Messrs. Watson and Co. had been appointed bankers to the fund, whereas the English committee had appointed Messrs. Grindlay and Co., and no little delay took place before the difficulty was adjusted by the account being transferred from Messrs. Watson and Co. to Messrs. Grindlay and Co. Meanwhile, the English committee had prepared a circular, which was issued in England as soon as they found that their authority was duly recognised in India. The committee then—consisting of Lieut. Gen. Spence, Major Gen. Richards, Major Gen. J. T. Harris, Col. Malleson, Lieut. Col. Henderson, Sir Wilford Brett, and S. P. Low, Esq.—has since been reinforced by the addition of Major General Ward, Col. G. G. Channer, Col. Ogilvie, Col. S. Mainwaring, and H. S. King, Esq. Great efforts have been made to get some members of Parliament to join, but though many are most favourably disposed towards the movement they have declined hitherto to undertake the duties of the committee. Mr. W. Allison, barrister at law, has been appointed secretary, and the office of the fund is at 22, Grosvenor Mansions, Westminster. He has from time to time procured the insertion of letters in the *Daily News*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Standard*, and *Morning Post* calling attention to the grievances complained of, and has been actively engaged in organising the movement in England, corresponding and consulting with officers, &c. The committee in securing his services had the advantage of saving legal expenses and he had the forms of petition ready in draft, but it was thought better not to issue them till some definite information was obtained as to the new scheme. Sir Trevor Lawrence and Lord Elcho accordingly consented to ask questions the result of which has been already published. Letters from Mr. Allison were thereupon inserted in the *Standard* and *Morning Post*, and leading articles were written for the latter paper and for the *United Service Gazette*. These appeared on the 2nd and 4th of July respectively. It is, of course, useless to send out forms of petition that are not based on the new scheme, and so far as they go it is necessary to wait till the new scheme is promulgated, but the committee are fully alive to the great importance of moving before the scheme comes out. Sir Trevor Lawrence and Lord Elcho will therefore ask further questions, and the secretary is engaged giving the subject further prominence through the Press. No effort will be spared to give force to the movement, and to follow it up energetically, if the new scheme prove unsatisfactory.

INVESTITURE AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—The Queen, on Friday, held an Investiture of the Bath and other Orders at Windsor Castle, when Major General Sir Harry St. George Ord was introduced into the presence of the Sovereign by the Lord Chamberlain, attended by the King of Arms to the Order of St. Michael and St. George, carrying the insignia, when the Queen, assisted by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, invested him with the Riband and Badge (by placing the Riband over the right shoulder obliquely to the left side) of a Knight Grand Cross, and delivered to him the 'Star of his dignity in the Order. The Knight Commanders of the Bath and of the Order of St. Michael and St. George (whose names, published in a special *Gazette*, appeared in our columns some weeks since), were then introduced into the presence of the Sovereign, who conferred upon them the honour of Knighthood, and invested them with the insignia of their respective divisions. The undernamed Companions were introduced, and received from the Queen the decorations of the Order of the Indian Empire—viz., Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals Charles Morehead, M.D.; Deputy Surgeon General Norman Chevers, M.D.; Surgeon Major Edward John Waring, Brigade Surgeon Oliver Barnett. Garter then retired, after which Major Euston Henry Sartorius, 59th Foot, was introduced, and received from her Majesty the decoration of the Victoria Cross.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

A PLANTER'S LIFE IN SOUTHERN INDIA.*

"On the Indian Hills" is the log of a somewhat short-lived trial of coffee planting in Southern India. The descriptions of a planter's life and surroundings in those parts will be read with especial interest just now, when a good many fresh men are going out to the same districts under similar circumstances, in the exploitation of the recently commenced gold-mining enterprises. The titles of the first chapter, "Outward Bound," of the penultimate, "Vanquished by Fever," and of the conclusion, "Homeward Bound," give the leading points of life here sketched. An inordinate share of the space is allotted to the outward voyage, but many "griffs," anxious for all kinds of information for the outset of their new life, will not regard this as a defect. The book is written in a bright and pleasant style, and will be read with interest, not only by "griffs," but by all who have had, or are likely to have, any connection with India.

* "On the Indian Hills; or, Coffee Planting in Southern India." By EDWIN LESTER ARNOLD. In two volumes. London: Sampson, Low, Marston, Searl, and Rivington. 1881.

HINDU FOLK-LORE.*

IN this little volume we have the very creditable performance of a praiseworthy attempt to popularise, for English readers, some of the most widely current stories and legends that have for centuries amused and interested the peoples of India. The legends are all well known to Orientalists; and most Indian officers have read some or all of them in their native dress, either for amusement or as examination text-books. But we think that the author has judged rightly in believing that there must be many English readers who will be glad to be able to get a simple and well-arranged account of the most important elements of that folk-lore that is already winning for itself a place in an important section of English literature; and in many cases the stories themselves, on their own merits, are well worthy of the study of other Englishmen besides Orientalists. For such readers the author has wisely prefixed an "Introduction," in which he gives a readable description of the ancient social and domestic life of the Hindus as described by the sage Vatsyayana about the beginning of the Christian era. Then we have a good chapter, giving some of the familiar scenes of the "Pancha Tantra," followed by another dealing with the equally familiar "Hitopadesa." Then follow chapters on the "Vrihatkatha," on the "Dasakumaracharita," on the "Vetalpanchavinsati" (*vulgo*: the "Baital Pachi," as it is called in its Hindi form), on the "Sinhasana Dwatransatika;" and finally two chapters dealing with various legends attached to the name of King Vikramaditya, forming what may be called the Arthurian cycle of Hindu folk-lore. It will be seen from this brief enumeration that the author has selected for his little book all the best-known and most popular of the fable-literature proper, as distinguished from the mythological and heroic legends of the epic and dramatic literature of the Hindus. We have no doubt that his book will be widely read and generally appreciated.

* "Early Ideas: A Group of Hindu Stories." Collected and collated by an Arjan. London: W. H. Allen and Co. 1881.

THE LAST REBELLION IN POLAND.*

THIS story, founded on fact, is told in an interesting and graceful manner. The lost cause is, of course, that of the Polish insurgents of 1863; of which the heroine, Madame de Woronzow, is supposed to have been one of the leading spirits. When the scene opens, she is living alone in London, whilst her husband is living a profligate life elsewhere. Count Jagellon falls in love with her; she at first wishes him to marry her friend Miss Golding, but after the death of her husband she ends by marrying him herself. For her sake he has heartily joined "the great cause," and now, after his marriage, he is put in command of the Polish rebels. Ultimately he is killed in action, his wife brings back his corpse to England, and she and Miss Golding mourn together, for the latter, though engaged to a young *attaché* in the British diplomatic service, has all along loved Jagellon. Now, however, she ends happily by marrying the young diplomat; whilst the birth of a posthumous child serves in some measure to console the poor countess for her lost husband and her lost cause.

* "A Lost Cause: A Story of the Last Rebellion in Poland."

A SWEDISH HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN.*

WE have received from Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co. two charming little gift-books for the young, entitled "Finland Idyls

* "Whisperings in the Wood: Finland Idyls for Children." From the Swedish of ZACH TOPÆLIUS. By ALBERT ALBERG. London: W. H. Allen and Co. 1881. "Snowdrops: Finland Idyls for Children." From the Swedish of ZACH TOPÆLIUS. By ALBERT ALBERG. London: W. H. Allen and Co. 1881.

for Children." They are translated from the Swedish of Zach Topælius by Albert Alberg. The translator tells us that they have already found their way into the French, German, Danish, Finnish, and Russian languages; and the popularity vouched for by these numerous versions is certainly amply deserved. The stories here collected are full of that delicate, yet eminently pure and wholesome, beauty which has made the writings of Andersen such welcome guests among our children. The respective volumes—which, by the way, are very prettily illustrated and bound—are well entitled, the one "Whisperings in the Wood," the other "Snowdrops." We heartily commend them to those who love to put into the hands of our little ones books that will charm their imaginations and at the same time exercise a refining influence on their tastes.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

ARMY REORGANISATION.

THE Indian Government will probably find itself on the horns of a dilemma, through no fault of its own. The new orders affecting the British army come into force on July 1; and although it is now within about a month of the time when the Childers' scheme will become law no definite orders regarding the Indian Establishment have been received. There are so many points involved, owing to the peculiar conditions under which European troops serve in India, that the military authorities are growing a little anxious. The Home Government have not so far answered the questions addressed to them from India, and no doubt much confusion will arise hereafter. In the case of British cavalry, the difficulty is to know what formation is to be sanctioned for India. Is a regiment still to consist of three squadrons? As there are to be four majors, this would involve the anomaly of a major commanding a troop. Then, again, is brevet rank to be given to cavalry majors? If not, these officers will find themselves junior to all the infantry majors, who under the new scheme will be promoted lieutenant-colonels on July 1. The sooner a despatch from home clears up these moot points the better for the interests of the service.—*Pioneer*.

INDIAN ARMY REFORM.

WE stated, some little time ago, that in all probability the scheme of Indian army reform will not include the formation of a sepoy reserve, although this was one of the recommendations of the commission. The decision arrived at by the Government of India has been based, we believe, on a broad consideration for the ultimate safety of the empire. If the millions which inhabit the peninsula were of the Anglo-Saxon race, then short service and a large reserve would be desirable; but, under the conditions which exist, a reserve would be a two-edged weapon, which might in times of danger be turned against those who had invented it. By this no implication of disloyalty is meant to be cast upon the native army, which has during the Afghan campaigns done excellent service side by side with English soldiers; but it must not be forgotten that 100,000 sepoys in cantonments, under the direct control of their officers, are upon quite a different level to 100,000 or 200,000 men scattered throughout every village and town, and open to the operations of intrigue. The greatest danger India will ever have to face will come from within her own borders, at a time probably when an enemy from without is menacing her frontiers; and the Oriental mind is so impressed by the force of example that a single defeat in any of the lines of approach from the west might be the signal for a revolt against our seemingly tottering authority. To mobilise a reserve of 100,000 or 200,000 men would then be a task of such difficulty that the most experienced Indian soldier might hesitate to give the necessary order; and who could guarantee that the order once given would be obeyed? The armies of the native princes have before this caused us some anxiety; but how far greater would that anxiety be if their ranks were swelled by our highly trained reservists, men in the prime of life and inured to campaigning at all seasons of the year? We can now afford to despise the levies which do police duty in the native States, inasmuch as their component parts lack strength and cohesiveness; but it would be a very different story if the mass were leavened by the addition of men who had spent, say, five years in the ranks of our own army. Given the looting of one great arsenal, and formidable armies would be arrayed against British authority. It is less than a quarter of a century since the Meerut outbreak came like a thunderclap upon the country, and the lessons taught by the mutiny cannot yet have been forgotten. The details of our military organisation have been greatly changed, it is true; but it would be the height of fanatical trust in an excitable race to form a huge Landwehr, the units of which could scarcely be controlled when once they had passed out of sight, and had become merged in the general population. By all means let "big battalions" be the rule of the native army, and let the ambition of the warlike races be fostered by opening up a career for their best men in our service; but do not impart a military tone to the civil population, which outnumbers its rulers by millions, by sending yearly back to their homes thousands of men whose minds have been saturated with an idea of their own prowess and

importance, and who suddenly find their occupation gone. A Landwehr, as even a Landsturm, may be possible hereafter, when England has recovered her prestige as a great military Power; but under present circumstances it would be criminal folly to train the population of India to arms.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

It is interesting, in view of the recent abolition of the duty on gold in Australia, at the direct instance of the home authorities, of the late proposed remission of the tax on silver plate in England, and of the views expressed at the recent Conference by Sir Louis Mallet, to peruse the following paper on the silver, subject written by an old Indian journalist and forwarded to the Home Minister. Among others, Sir Louis Mallet had access to it; and it will be seen that the above points, the expediency of which is now recognised, are included in it. We do not adopt all the opinions in the paper, for instance, that of having the silver rent into a gold rent in this country; but, as some of the recommendations have been adopted, it is possible that Sir Louis Mallet, with his expressed views regarding bimetalism, is a convert to the opinions represented in it. There is a very greatly increased supply of silver and a greatly diminished demand for it. The balance between gold and silver has consequently been disturbed, to the great loss of India. The increased supply of silver has come from the greatly increased production of silver mines in America, as well as the demonetising of silver in Germany and other countries of Northern Europe. Further, there has been a greater demand for gold, and there is an aggregate loss in working it. This "aggregate loss" is well-known to gold miners in Australia but needs no enlargement in connection with our subject. The greater demand for gold has come from the making of a gold standard for Germany (and other countries), and from general increase of luxury, inducing the wearing of gold ornaments both over Europe generally and in India. In India the passion for wearing gold is absorbing, and, as the masses have very largely bettered their circumstances, they both purchase more gold and pay more silver for it. Hence the greatly increased supply of silver, the greatly diminished demand for it, the greater demand for gold, have all contributed to depreciate the value of silver. Still further, another cause is the Secretary of State's bills on India. Another, and the last, cause of the depreciation is that there is no limit to the coinage of silver rupees in proportion to the gold coinage of the British Empire. It is in these causes that we are to seek the remedies, if any. First of all, it is to be remembered that the balance is a purely arbitrary one *at present*. The balance represented a truth once. Since then silver has outrun gold in production. There is thus no balance now such as there was. Let us see if there is any probability of the old balance being kept, and how to restore the present disturbed balance or make its evils least in operation. It ought to be remembered that, as long as there is a gold standard in one country and silver in another, there cannot possibly be a permanent balance, and the weaker one will always suffer and its working be thrown out of gear. This evil becomes very great in the instance of parts of the same empire, as in the case of England and India. The production and supply of gold and silver, as well as the passion for wearing and using gold articles, are beyond the reach and province of statesmen and financiers. We must confine ourselves to practical and attainable measures.—*Friend of India*.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

OUR opium revenue is an eyesore to English moralists and philanthropists. We had thought that the last year's debate in Parliament had settled the question for the present. For the sentimental humanitarians, headed by Mr. Pease, made no signs when Mr. Gladstone and Lord Hartington inquired of them whether they were prepared to recoup the Indian Government the loss it would sustain from the cessation of the tax upon opium. Lord Hartington's cutting remarks about the "cheap morality" of those who, while eloquently declaiming against the immorality of the opium trade, had not a word to say in favour of the poor Indian people, who alone were called upon to make the necessary pecuniary sacrifice, stopped the mouths of Mr. Pease and his friends; but, as now appears, only for the time being. Agitation in the matter has been revived. Several petitions to Parliament against the trade have been adopted. A petition drawn up by the English Positivist Committee points out that the Chinese Government has unceasingly expressed a strong desire to restrict the importation of opium; that the disastrous effects of the consumption of opium, both morally and physically, are universally admitted, &c., &c. The petition is, however, candid enough to admit that the maintenance of exceptional laws and penalties respecting the manufacture and sale of opium have been hitherto defended by the exigencies of Indian finance, and it therefore prays that such steps may be adopted as are needed to relieve the Indian taxpayer from any loss to the Indian revenues by such aid as Parliament may deem meet. On the condition that they out of deference to whose moral feelings the trade is to be abolished should recoup the loss which India would sustain thereby, no Indian would object to relieve the English nation from the qualms of conscience it now suffers from owing to the continued retention of this source of revenue. This is what the Positivists have to say about the matter. But the morality of the Christians seems to be

of that "cheap" kind, so unsparingly exposed last year by Lord Hartington. Another petition was signed at the Metropolitan Tabernacle. In referring to the subject Mr. Spurgeon said he thought one of the greatest crimes which England continued to commit was the carrying on of the opium traffic. That a nation should set up a grog-shop to pay its taxes was bad enough, but it was even worse to carry on a traffic in opium to pay the taxes of the people of India. "In China," he said, "we went with opium in one hand and the bill in the other." This is, no doubt, very embarrassing to Mr. Spurgeon and his missionary friends. But we doubt the morality of India being called upon to pay to relieve Mr. Spurgeon and his friends from a false and embarrassing position. Moreover, if Mr. Spurgeon would make it convenient to pay India a visit we could show him that there are even greater crimes than carrying on of the opium trade. He would then cease to talk of the opium traffic as one of the greatest of crimes. There was another meeting at the Cambridge Guildhall, at which resolutions advocating unconditional abolition were passed. It is thus clear the English philanthropists are in earnest, and we know, to our cost, what that means. We are afraid the Government will not long be able to withstand the pressure that is being brought to bear upon it. And woe then to India and its poor people.—*Amritsa Bazar Patriot*.

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

THE METROPOLITAN.—Some time in July the Bishop of Calcutta proposes to go on a visitation tour in Assam and Kachar.—*Englishman*.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY AT DACCA.—Nawab Ahsanoola, of Dacca, gave a ball to celebrate the occasion of the Queen's birthday.—*Bombay Gazette*.

DEATH FROM HEAT APOPLEXY.—On Monday a sad incident occurred at the Allahabad Railway Station. A passenger by the Calcutta mail, who was afterwards ascertained to be Mr. Winter, gaoler of Hazaribagh, was observed to fall down on the platform, and was found to be suffering from heat apoplexy. Having recovered somewhat, he was conveyed to the hospital, where he lingered for some time and died about half-an-hour later. He was buried at the station cemetery.—*Indian Herald*.

TRADE AT RANGOON.—There has been no improvement in trade prospects since we last wrote, but rather the reverse. Two failures are reported in the bazaar, for, in the aggregate, something over a lakh of rupees, and great doubt is felt in many quarters whether there are not more to follow. Money is very scarce in the bazaar, and prices of piece goods are so low as to be hardly, if at all, remunerative; and hence the prospect for any one embarrassed is far from pleasant. The rains are upon us, and for the next four or five months we may expect to live in an atmosphere of damp and mildew. The rice mills are still at work, and the river is not quite so bare of ships as it usually is at this time of the year.—*Rangoon Times*.

THE TELEPHONE AT SIMLA.—The telephone is giving great satisfaction in Simla, where the distances between the various military offices are often the cause of much delay. A telephonic exchange, the principle of which was explained in one of our Calcutta letters, has been established in the Quartermaster General's office, and by this means six telephones are connected.—*Pioneer*.

A GEM WITH A HISTORY.—A few days ago we saw in the possession of Messrs. Hamilton and Co. an unusually large ruby, which bears on its very face proof of its antiquity and of its being a stone with a history. It is a real, not a spinel ruby, and is of an irregular shape, something like a large date, about two inches long, by an inch and a quarter broad, and something over half-an-inch thick in its thicker part. The colour is a fine cerise. The stone has at some time been perforated along its longest axis, a work of surprising labour. This was probably done to allow of the stone being strung in the front of a dress with other jewels, instead of being worn as a drop. It weighs 184 ruttees. The ruby has on it some four inscriptions. The first states that it belonged to the Emperor Akbar. It seems after this to have passed into the possession of the Ranas of Oudeypore, as another inscription records that it was given by Rana Ummer Sing to Sultan Khyrun, afterwards Shah Jehan. It bears also the statement that it had belonged to Alamghier; and, subsequently, it was taken away by Nadir Shah, forming, like the Kohinoor, a part of the sack of Delhi. Nadir's army was beset by the Afghans, and these lawless tribes secured no small share of the Indian loot of the Persian conqueror. At all events, the stone was once again brought into India for sale at Delhi. Kandahari declared he was a shawl merchant, and had acquired the gem in the way of business whilst travelling in Persia. It was bought from him by a Delhi noble, in whose family it has remained until now, when it is again seeking a new owner. It is rare, indeed, to see a ruby of such a size, and rarer still to find a stone of which the history can be traced step by step for over three hundred years.—*Indian Daily News*.

LADY RIPON.—Lady Ripon has become the patroness of the Calcutta Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.—*Englishman*.

DISTRIBUTION OF CHAPLAINS.—The arrangements for the

distribution of chaplains in the three dioceses of Calcutta, Lahor, and Rangoon have been finally sanctioned by the Secretary of State.—*Ibid.*

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S REFORMATORY.—It affords us much pleasure to find that the Alipore Gaol Reformatory School, founded by Sir Richard Temple, is gradually becoming a very useful institution. From the Lieutenant Governor's resolution on the subject published in a recent *Gazette* it appears that there were ninety-six boys in the school on Jan. 1, 1880. During the year 1880-81, fifteen from the mofussil and nine from the police courts of Alipore and Calcutta were admitted, and two boys who had escaped were recaptured. Thus the total number of boys during the year was 122. Of these, eleven were released on the expiry of their sentences, two were made over to the care of their friends before the termination of their sentences, two died, three escaped, and one boy was sent before the magistrate for trial for a theft committed in the school. The number of boys remaining in the reformatory at the end of the year was therefore 103, of whom fifty-five were Hindus and forty-six Mahomedans. The average number of inmates has risen from 49.62 in 1878, the year in which the school was established, to 85.67 in 1879, and 98.32 in 1880. During the whole of the past year the school was quite full, and fresh inmates could only be received as vacancies occurred. The manufactory department of the reformatory made great progress during the year. After deducting the cost of war materials used in manufactures, and the pay of the extra trade instructors, the net profits amounted to Rs.2,538, as compared with Rs.1,589 in the previous year. In addition to this, the boys were employed in carrying out some minor public works in connection with and the value of their labour on these works is estimated at Rs.415, so that the net profits of the boys' work really amounted to very nearly Rs.3,000. This result is, the Lieutenant Governor considers, very satisfactory and creditable to the superintendent. The trades taught were those of the carpenter, tinsmith, caneworker, blacksmith, and bookbinder, and good work was also done in the garden, which yielded a considerable profit by the sale of the surplus produce after the requirements of the school had been supplied. It is manifest that the inmates of the reformatory are being permanently benefited by it, for we see that out of six boys released during the years 1879 and 1880, and regarding whom information has been received since their release, only one is reported to have relapsed into habits of dishonesty. One of the boys who was released in March, 1880, obtained employment as a carpenter on a salary of Rs.15 per month. On the whole, this institution, for which we are indebted to Sir Richard Temple, seems to be a great success, and we hope that it will increase in its usefulness and stand a monument to the memory of its great founder.—*Amrita Bazar Patrika.*

STREET PREACHING IN CALCUTTA.—This is not the first time that an order of the Commissioner of Police of Calcutta has been set at defiance by the citizens. The *National Paper* tells the story, which is in the memory of many residents of Calcutta, how Sir Stuart Hogg, indignant at the sight of sailors and baboos, and other ill-clad persons in the Eden Gardens, issued an order prohibiting persons from entering the gardens without season tickets. Of these he had already sold a large number, when Mr. Branson headed the revolt against the order of the Commissioner of Police and led the way into the gardens without a ticket. This is the statement of the *National Paper*, but, if we are not mistaken, Mr. Seton-Karr took a prominent part in testing the validity of the order. The police dared not arrest, but names were taken down, and the result was that the Commissioner was shown to be in the wrong, and the order was withdrawn. Mr. Harrison seems to have confidence in the validity of his order, however, and so the question is about to be tried by the magistrates, whose decision it would be alike useless and improper to try to anticipate. But we trust the public will clearly understand that in whichever way this case is decided the question as to the right of the Municipal Corporation will be in no way affected. The fact that the same gentleman holds the two offices of chairman of the corporation and commissioner of police, and the fact that since this controversy began he has appeared sometimes in the one character and sometimes in the other, may excite a little mental confusion on the part of those who have not looked closely at the events that have occurred. But it is most important that the distinction we have pointed out should be remembered. It may not be out of place to mention here who the five missionaries are that will stand before the magistrates to-day. They are—the Rev. George Kerry, of the Baptist Missionary Society, who came to India at the end of the year 1856; the Rev. K. S. Macdonald, of the Free Church Mission, who came to India nearly twenty years ago; the Rev. A. J. Bamford minister of Union Chapel, Dhurumtollah; the Rev. W. R. James, of the Baptist Mission, who came out in 1877; and Mr. E. C. Johnson, who is an independent gentleman not connected with any society now. Some years ago he was a missionary of the Baptist Missionary Society, but on religious grounds he separated from the society and is a kind of free lance. He is a man of the highest Christian character, and has shown exceptional devotedness to Christian work in India. Some years ago he sought to work his way into Afghanistan, and, on being discovered, was seized and brought back to Peshawur and made over to the English authorities,

and was then prosecuted for having against orders crossed the frontier. He was released on the promise to leave Peshawur.—*Friend of India.*

MR. LE BRETON'S DEATH.—Further details have reached us concerning the lamentable death of Mr. Maurice Le Breton, C.I.E. It seems that he had followed up a wounded tiger over steep and rugged ground, and that while climbing over the rocks he gave his rifle to a coolie, who, as soon as the tiger was seen again, ran away, leaving Mr. Le Breton with nothing to defend himself. Mr. Le Breton sought refuge in a tree; but as he was climbing it the tiger clawed his leg. He was rescued and brought into Mount Abu, but the wound was a serious one, symptoms of mortification set in, and ended in his death.—*Pioneer.*

THE ARMS ACT.—Fifteen prosecutions, under the Indian Arms Act, were instituted last year in the town of Calcutta and three in the suburbs. Of all these, however, only one was of much consequence. A sircar, employed by a Calcutta native dealer of some standing, had procured, without license, a large supply of arms and ammunition for certain agents who had come down from Cachar. The arms were meant, no doubt, for the wild tribes on our north-eastern frontier; and it is satisfactory that the sircar and four others concerned in this illicit traffic were convicted and imprisoned. Such cases well illustrate the necessity of the Arms Act.

BENGAL CAVALRY.—Col. W. Musgrave, at present second in command of the 15th Bengal Cavalry, obtains the command of the 5th Bengal Cavalry, vice Lieut. Col. Sir C. J. S. Gough, K.C.B., V.C.; Lieut. Col. E. D. H. Vibart becomes second in command of the 5th Bengal Cavalry, in place of Col. Musgrave; Major C. R. Shakespear, D.A.A.G., obtains a squadron command in that regiment, but continues to serve at headquarters until his tour of service in Adjutant General's Department expires; Major A. B. Chapman, second in command of the 1st Bengal Cavalry, succeeds to the command of that regiment, vice Col. R. Jenkins, deceased; and Major T. B. M. Glascock becomes second in command.—*Bombay Gazette.*

BREAK OF GAUGE.—There is an outcry against the new Rajputana Railway for failing to carry the traffic offered. A very serious block has arisen at Sabarmati, the junction with the Bombay and Baroda Railway, in consequence of the break of gauge.—*Ibid.*

MOUNTAIN BATTERY EQUIPMENT.—A committee is to assemble at Simla almost directly to consider the equipment and working of the mountain batteries throughout India. It is expected that the 400lb. screw guns will be generally introduced.—*Ibid.*

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.—At date of departure of the mail the unfixed tonnage in port stood at 5,807 tons. The market was steady, and quotations were in some instances higher. London *via* Canal: Dead weight, 57s. 6d.; light freight, 57s. 6d.; one feature obtained last prices, viz., wheat at 57s. 6d., and rapeseed at 61s. 3d. London *via* Cape: Wheat, 51s. 3d.; linseed, 56s. 3d.; rapeseed 58s. 9d.; dead weight, 52s. 6d. Liverpool *via* Cape: Linseed, 52s. 6d.; wheat, 50s.; oil, 60s. Hull: Linseed, 58s. 9d.

POLITICAL APPOINTMENTS.—Major Beynon having vacated his appointment as political agent, Eastern Rajputana States, has been succeeded by Colonel Bannerman, political agent, Bhopal. The vacancy at Bhopal has been filled by the transfer of Colonel Kincaid from Sirdarpor.—*Pioneer.*

MOOLTAN.—The ill feeling between the Hindus and Mahomedans at Mooltan, we regret to hear, still continues, and both parties are anxiously awaiting the reply of the local Government to the memorial which the Hindus recently submitted. At Lahore the disputes between the two great religious parties have been amicably settled.—*Bombay Gazette.*

MADRAS.

THE MAHOMEDANS OF MADRAS.—The Mahomedans of Madras seem at last to be awakening to a sense of the necessity of improving their condition and prospects. It is notorious that in the Southern Presidency the Mahomedans are most deplorably backward in the race of life. While Hindus in the employment of the Government are legion, Mahomedans in the same service might be counted on one's fingers. And this backwardness of their condition has been due mainly to usages and customs amongst them of a most pernicious tendency. An association, the Anjuman-Islamah, has now been started in Madras on a liberal basis, and one of the objects aimed at is to get rid of what experience has proved to be evil usages and customs. The association, in applying itself to effect a remedy in this direction, is striking at the root of the causes that have deterred the advancement of Mussulmans.—*Indian Herald.*

THE GOVERNMENT.—The Government of Madras, owing to the late melancholy occurrence, is now singularly constituted. Mr. Hudleston, the senior member of Council, has, in accordance with the provisions of Act 3 and 4 of William IV., chapter 85, assumed the reins of Government, and is designated the acting Governor; Mr. Carmichael, the junior member of Council, who was on duty at Vizagapatam, has been summoned back to take his seat as senior member of the Council; Mr. Davidson, the chief secretary, acts for Mr. Carmichael; and Mr. Master relieves Mr. Davidson at the secretariat. It will be seen therefore that our Government is practically an acting Government, all the members thereof acting

one for another. The Commander in Chief is also acting, but he has no voice in Council, and is designated by the vague term of provincial, which, according to a dictionary by our side, means "countrified," "rude," "unpolished," &c. However, if the affairs of the State go on smoothly and pleasantly, and the people are contented, it is immaterial by what designations their rulers are known.—*Madras Athenæum*.

THE WEATHER AT MADRAS.—A correspondent writes:—"What fearful weather we are now passing through. I never knew such grilling during my forty-nine years of living in Madras."—*Madras Times*.

EUPHONIOUS.—We learn that from and after June 1 the Palur station on the Conjevaram branch line will be changed to "William-bakkum," taking the name of a village close by the station.—*Ibid*.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.—The anniversary of the Civil Engineering College was held on May 30. The Hon. Sir Charles A. Turner presided. The working of the institution was on the whole satisfactory, though it was disappointing to find from the results that it no longer attracts the number of European and Eurasian youths as it used to do in days gone by.—*Ibid*.

THE COUNCIL.—Mr. Hudleston, the Provisional Governor of Madras, has conferred the temporary vacancy in Council on Mr. R. Davidson, chief secretary to the Madras Government.—*Pioneer*.

BOMBAY.

OCTROI DUTY AT PUNA.—A large brass bell was received from Bombay for which the railway company charged Rs.1-15—i.e., railway charge, 15 annas; town duty, Rs.1. Is this not somewhat extraordinary, the duty to be higher than the cost of transit? This is only an insignificant instance of the hardship caused by the enhancement of the octroi duties.—*Deccan Herald*.

WIDOW REMARRIAGE.—The Bhattias of Kutch have resolved to petition the British House of Commons to declare that the remarriage of widows is an offence at law and against society. It is said they are emboldened to take this step from a belief that a Legislature which makes it unlawful to marry with a deceased wife's sister may also be induced to regard as offensive marriage with a deceased husband's wife.—*Ibid*.

RETIREMENT.—Colonel T. Thatcher, lately commanding the 11th Bombay Native Infantry at Poona, has been permitted to retire from the service under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 13 of the 10th January, 1881.—*Ibid*.

MAJOR RIVETT CARNAC.—Major S. Rivett Carnac, Military Secretary to H.E. the Commander in Chief, has taken a passage for Venice in the mail steamer leaving Bombay on the 14th inst.—*Ibid*.

ACCIDENT TO THE GOVERNOR.—A private letter, dated Mahableshwur, the 2nd ult., informs a Puna paper that as his Excellency Sir James Fergusson was returning from Mr. Campbell's residence, the Bule Valley Hall, at eleven o'clock the previous night, the tonga, somehow or other, fell into the gutter, near the native library. His Excellency jumped out in time to prevent further mischief.—*Ibid*.

A GOOD DEED.—Major General Beville, C.B., has generously handed to the Bombay Government the sum of Rs.5,600, which, at his request, is to be invested, and called the "Beville Trust." The interest will be drawn half-yearly, and be at the disposal without audit of the officer for the time being commanding his old regiment, the 1st Beloochees, for the benefit of the native ranks, particularly in assisting the wives and families of deceased soldiers to reach their homes. Major General Beville served twenty-eight years with the 1st Beloochees, and it is gratifying to meet with such a satisfactory proof of the good feeling that prevails with native regiments between the commandants and their men. We hope General Beville's example will find many imitators.—*Ibid*.

THE LATE AGA KHAN.—The remains of the late Aga Khan are not to be taken to Kerbela, but will be removed within a fortnight from the Jamat Khana at Dongree and deposited in the western part of Mr. Dady Limjee's garden at Mazagon. An imposing ceremony will be gone through on the occasion, and the place will, no doubt, be regarded with peculiar veneration by the Khojas, who, we understand, intend calling it Hassan Abad, or, "The Garden of Prosperity."—*Ibid*.

RETIREMENT OF COL. W. C. ANDERSON, C.S.I.—The following *Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary* has been issued:—"The Right Hon. the Governor in Council desires to mark the close of the official career of the Hon. Col. William Coussmaker Anderson, C.S.I., commissioner of survey and settlement in this Presidency and Mysor, by a public recognition of the long and meritorious services which he has consistently rendered to Government for forty-one years. Except a brief interval of active military service, in the Sikh War in 1848, Col. Anderson's whole official life has been identified with the admirable system of survey and settlement of the land revenue which has taken shape and grown to maturity since he was first attached to that department. In the course of many years spent as assistant superintendent of survey under the influence of the distinguished men to whose keen insight and sound judgment this Presidency owes its survey system, Col. Anderson acquired at once a thorough mastery of the principles and

practice of that system, and a complete knowledge of the habits and sentiments of the people for whose benefit it was devised. The experience thus laboriously built up Col. Anderson afterwards brought to bear on a larger field in 1865 as survey and settlement commissioner of the Southern Division, to which was shortly added the Province of Mysor, and in 1877 as sole survey and settlement commissioner in this Presidency, in which capacity his counsel, always clear, energetic, and decided, has been at the command of Government in the discussion of all the difficult questions which attend the assessment of the land revenue and affect the interests of the agricultural classes. His Excellency in Council has observed with satisfaction that the Resident at Mysor has expressed a sense entirely in accord with that entertained by this Government of the high ability and judgment displayed by Col. Anderson in the survey of that province. Since 1874, as a member of the Legislative Council of Bombay, Col. Anderson has applied his special knowledge and judgment to the elaboration of many measures of the first importance and value. His local knowledge was also of particular service to the Government in directing the measures for the relief of the famine-stricken population in 1876-78. In now saying farewell to the last of the distinguished officers who have devoted themselves to the Bombay Land Revenue Settlement from its creation to its maturity, his Excellency in Council is sensible that Government in that department of the administration is about to lose an adviser in whom ability, energy, and judgment are combined with professional experience and thorough knowledge of the people in a measure which can hardly be reproduced."—*Ibid*.

THE KOLHAPUR CONSPIRACY.—The Government of Bombay have issued a resolution reviewing Capt. Ferris's judgment in the Kolhapur Conspiracy Case, and greatly reducing the sentences passed against the accused. Of eight prisoners who were sentenced to transportation for life, two are to be imprisoned for five years, and the remaining seven, as also the nine prisoners whom Capt. Ferris sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from five to seven years, as also the pretended Maharaja, who was originally sentenced to two years' incarceration, are to be imprisoned for one year only.—*Bombay Gazette*.

BRIGADIER GENERAL HOGG, the quartermaster general of the Bombay Army, will not return to India at the expiration of his present leave, we hear, on account of continued ill health. Lieut. Col. Colvin, who was officiating deputy quartermaster general, has gone to join his regiment at Bellary; and Major Adam, from Mhow, is to be transferred in Col. Colvin's place to Puna. Major Jopp would, as the senior, have been appointed, but General Hume has particularly desired that he may remain at Quetta.

CEYLON COMPANY.—The nineteenth annual general meeting was held on Tuesday, at the City Terminus Hotel. Mr. George Stuart Simpson presided, and, in moving the adoption of the report, stated that the coffee crop from Ceylon for 1880-81, which had recently been realised, turned out less in quantity than they hoped for, and the price on the average was 6s. per cwt. less than last year. Nevertheless, the profits were £17,214, mainly owing to economical management. The prospect of the coming crop of 1881-82 was rather uncertain, but they hoped it would be about 5,000 in excess of that of 1880-81. The crop of sugar from Mauritius in 1880-81 was short, but the prospect was better for the coming crop. They hoped the cultivation of cinchona would in future greatly assist the operations of the company. The crop of tea on their estates in the last season amounted to 82,275lb. Better prices were being obtained for it and new markets were being tried with success. Other products, such as cocoa, Liberian coffee, and indiarubber, were receiving their attention. He looked forward hopefully to the future of the company. The report was adopted.

LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA.—The eighteenth ordinary general meeting was held on Monday at the City Terminus Hotel. Mr. J. R. Boyson presided, and, in moving the adoption of the report, stated that the directors met the shareholders with even stronger feelings of disappointment and regret than when they met them last December, for although they knew, from the threatened failure in the tea crop and the depressed condition in the Indian market throughout the season, that the year's results must necessarily be very unsatisfactory, yet they did not anticipate that they would be as unsatisfactory as the closing of the year's accounts had unfortunately demonstrated. Their dis-appointments had altogether arisen from the unsatisfactory and unlooked for results in connection with tea. It was, therefore, some relief to them to find that the prospects of the future, as regarded tea, were decidedly brighter. There seemed yet every promise of their having a much larger crop this year than last, and a better tea, produced at somewhat lower cost, and coming to a greatly improved market. The year's progress in the bank's general business had been up to the average, both as to the discharge and reduction of current loans and the reduction of current debentures. They had also sold some of their properties, which realised in the aggregate Rs.21,927 more than they estimated them at, and their general manager, pursuant to his instructions, was doing his utmost, as far as he could judiciously, to effect further sales, and to dispose of the whole of their real assets as soon as possible. In reply to a question, the chairman said that their last debenture would be discharged in 1895. The report was adopted.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1881.

A RUSSIAN RAILWAY TO INDIA.

AN article in the *Journal de St. Petersburg*, of which we give a telegraphed summary elsewhere, takes up General Annenkoff's parable about the proposed railway-route from England to India, *via* Russia. The organ of the Russian Government points, with a satisfaction that is quite reasonable and fair, though perhaps the tongue is just a trifle too apparent in the cheek, to the fact that the views of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg on the Asiatic Question are "shared by several prominent British statesmen." The reference doubtless is to Mr. Gladstone's unfortunate Midlothian utterances; and then the reviewer goes on to show how delightful will be the friendship between the two Empires "when rapid and regular communication has been established by Russia from Europe to India." It appears that, if we are to trust Mr. Gladstone's admirers

in St. Petersburg, immediately the Russian railway to India is completed "the Asiatic Question will be irrevocably solved, to the advantage of the two countries (Russia and England) and the benefit of civilisation and humanity."

Now, if this statement had appeared in a German or Austrian comic paper, put into the mouth of M. de Giers or Baron Jomini, to illustrate the stupidity and credulity supposed to characterise British diplomacy, we should have smiled in the sublime consciousness that our British withers were unwrung. But no; it is demurely set forth *au grand sérieux* in a Russian official paper, evidently designed and expected to catch the eye and the sympathy of the present British Ministry. The *Journal de St. Petersburg* would even seem to hope for converts in England among a party less facile and less masterly in their inactivity than the philo-Russian followers of Mr. Gladstone; for the observant reader will notice a confidential hint—*Timeo Danaos, et dona ferentes*—that Russia will offer no objection to England "completing her network over Kandahar and Herat," whilst Russia is merely continuing her railway from Krasnovodsk to some unknown and insignificant village called "Serax" (?). We know not who is responsible for the query that is printed after the word *Serax* in the telegraphic summary that we have been quoting, and that has appeared in all our London contemporaries as we have here copied it; judging from the childlike and bland innocence suggested by it, it may well have appeared in the original Russian article. The delicate humour that could affix a query to the name of the most important strategical position on the Russo-Afghan frontier—a position in regard to which even the Duke of Argyll may possibly feel "mervous," for it is thirty miles nearer to Herat than Merv itself—is worthy of the writer who is not afraid of being thought sarcastic when he talks of England "completing her network over Kandahar and Herat," just when we have scuttled out of the whole country bag and baggage. So far as we know, this is the first time that any hint has been given that Sarakhs—or, if the Russians prefer it, "Serax" (?)—is the objective of the Russian advance from Krasnovodsk; but the light and airy way in which it is here touched upon, as an unimportant matter only mentioned *en passant*, and one that the British Government cannot for a moment be supposed to object to, makes it appear very likely that the next Russian advance will leave Merv on the left and go on to Sarakhs. Of that place Sir Charles Macgregor, writing in 1879, said, "With regard to its strategical importance, I think a glance at the map will show that in the complications which must arise ere the Russo-Indian Question can be deemed settled its future is likely to be a stirring one." And again, Col. Macgregor said of it, "Placed at the junction of roads from Herat and Meshed, by the Heri Rood and Ab-i-Meshed Valleys respectively, and at the best entrance to Khorassan from the north, it cannot fail to exercise a very serious influence on the momentous issue of the above question. And if my feeble voice can effect a warning ere it is too late, let it here be raised in these words: *If England does not use Sarakhs for defence, Russia will use it for offence.*" But the *Journal de St. Petersburg* now tells us that, as soon as the Russian railway is open from Krasnovodsk to Sarakhs, the Anglo-Russian millennium will begin. It is possible, however, that the opinions of Sir Charles Macgregor and those of the Russian official organ are not so divergent as they might

seem at first blush, when the latter declares that by such a railway—*absit omen*—"the Asiatic Question will be irrevocably solved."

We are no Russophobes—if by that term is understood its literal meaning, "fearers of Russia." On the contrary, we are not afraid to confess that we are of those who think that England need fear no foe, provided that England prove only true to herself. But we do not think it argues any courage in the householder to pop his head under the bedclothes, and go to sleep in a fool's paradise, when he hears the burglar climbing in at his back windows. The Trans-Caspian Railway may, by a stretch of imagination, be supposed to have been commenced by Russia with a view to her own legitimate requirements in Central Asia; but when we learn that it is to be continued to the Afghan frontier, and are invited to familiarise ourselves with the idea of its being continued to the Indus, we can no longer listen with patience to those who would have us believe that all this is done "for the benefit of civilisation and humanity."



OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, June 4.)

TALBOT—MULLEN—Capt. A. C. Talbot, additional political agent, Eastern Rajputana States, received charge of the current duties of the Ulwar political agency from Surgeon Major T. F. Mullen, M.D., on May 7.

WAHAB, Lieut. R. A., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred temporarily from the Meerut command, Military Works, to the Sirhind and Lahore command, Military Works.

GLENNIE, Lieut. E., R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), is transferred from the Sirhind and Lahore command, Military Works, to the Presidency and Oudh command, Military Works.

PERKINS, Col. A., C.B., R.E., superintending engineer, 1st class, assumed charge of the duties of deputy inspector general of Military Works on April 26.

TANNER, Lieut. J. A., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Meerut command, Military Works.

CROUDACE, Mr. C. H., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Patna-Baraich Railway Survey.

SHEPHERD, Major C. E., S.C., executive engineer, 1st grade, was relieved of his duties on the Kandahar State Railway on the 5th inst.

SCOTT—LUCKSTEDT—Lieut. B. Scott, R.E., executive engineer, Khooshaighurh Division, made over and Mr. H. Luckstedt, assistant engineer, took over charge of the Khooshaighurh Branch (open line) P.N.S. Railway on May 21.

TOKER, Major A. C., B.S.C., to officiate as secretary to the Board of Examiners.

HAMMOND, Major H. A., district superintendent of police, 4th (officiating 2nd) class, in the Central Provinces, to officiate as district superintendent of police, 1st class.

DUFF, Mr. J. C., district superintendent, 3rd class, to officiate as district superintendent, 2nd class.

MARRIOTT, Mr. A., district superintendent, 4th class, to officiate as district superintendent, 3rd class.

COLES, Mr. F. E., district superintendent, 5th class, to officiate as district superintendent, 4th class.

CROUCH—The services of Mr. C. P. Crouch, district superintendent of police in Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

MARTIN—The services of Captain G. W. Martin, officiating assistant superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India, are placed at the disposal of the Department of Finance and Commerce.

BALL, Mr. V., assistant, 2nd grade, in the Geological Survey of India, to officiate in the 1st grade, and as deputy superintendent.

HOBSON—HEINIG—Confirmed in their appointments from the dates specified opposite their names:—Mr. W. F. Hobson, sub assistant conservator of forests, on probation in Bengal, from Dec. 16, 1880; Mr. R. L. Heinig, officiating sub assistant conservator of forests, in Bengal, from April 1.

SUTHERLAND, Mr. W., to be an assistant engineer, 2nd class, in H.M.'s Indian Marine.

CIVIL FURLONGHS.—Mr. L. V. Fraser, an assistant superintendent of the 1st grade, for two years; Mr. F. De Marac, an assistant superin-

tendent of the 1st grade, for two years; Mr. J. Peake, an assistant superintendent of the 1st grade, for nine months; Major H. S. Jarrett, secretary to the Board of Examiners, three months' privilege leave to England; Major F. Coddington, deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, survey of India, privilege leave for three months; Mr. E. C. Ryall, assistant superintendents, 3rd grade, survey of India, privilege leave for three months; The leave granted to Mr. T. F. Freeman, assistant surveyor, 2nd grade, is commuted to leave on medical certificate, and he is granted six months' extension thereof.

MEDICAL.

HALPIN—The services of Surgeon N. J. Halpin are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

SMYTH—The services of Surgeon F. A. Smyth are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North West Provinces and Oudh.

CALDWELL, Surgeon Major W. S., M.D., received medical charge of the Deoli Irregular Force and of the Harowtee and Tonk Political Agency on Jan. 31.

MILITARY.

RETALLICK—Admitted to the B.S.C., from the date specified:—Lieut. J. M. A. Retallick, 1st Battalion, 25th Foot, wing officer, 45th (Rattray's Sikhs) Regiment N.I., Nov. 4, 1879.

YORKE, Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) P. S. Yorke, Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service, April 26, 1881.

MILITARY FURLONGHS.—Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) Sir R. C. Russell, 13th Hussars, K.C.M.G., C.B., to England for six months on urgent private affairs; Second Lieut. C. W. Cottrell-Dormer, to England for six months on urgent private affairs; Major P. H. Creig, R.A. (C Battery, 2nd Brigade), to England for eight months, private affairs; Lieut. R. A. Biker, 3rd Foot (wing officer on probation, 25th N.I.), to Bombay for three months, to study the native languages; Lieut. G. A. Hay, 2-6th Foot, (officiating wing officer, on probation 44th N.I.), to Calcutta, from May 15 to October 15, to study the native languages; Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) T. Wright, C.B., S.C., (private affairs), for two years; Lieut. C. LeG Justice, 62nd Foot, (officiating wing officer on probation, 12th N.I.), to Bombay, from June 3 to Oct. 15, to study the native languages; Lieut. Col. K. G. Henderson, 4-60th Rifles, to England for eight months, on urgent private affairs; Lieut. Col. W. E. D. Broughton, B.I., from June 1 to Oct. 15, to Darjiling, on private affairs.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, June 3.)

CHAPMAN—GLASCOCK—MORRIS—1st B.C.—Major A. R. Chapman, second in command, to be commandant; Major T. B. M. Glascock, squadron commander, to be second in command; Capt. and Brevet Major R. Morris, late 1st European L.C., to be squadron commander.

MUSGRAVE—5th B.C.—Lieut. Col. W. Musgrave, second in command, 15th B.C., to be commandant.

LAWRENCE—7th B.C.—Major W. A. Lawrence, squadron officer 1st, B.C., to be squadron commander.

GREEN—BROOME—SHAKESPEAR—12th B.C.—Major (Brevet Lieut. Col.) J. H. Green, squadron commander, to be second in command; Major A. P. Broome, squadron commander, to move up in grade succession; Major G. R. J. Shakespear, S.C., to be squadron commander. Major Shakespear will, however, continue to serve on the staff until his tour of office as deputy assistant adjutant general, Army Headquarters, expires.

VIBART—ATKINS—HALLIDAY—15th B.C.—Lieut. Col. E. D. H. Vibart, squadron commander, to be second in command; Major R. Atkins, squadron commander, to move up in grade succession; Capt. (Brevet Major) G. T. Halliday, late 4th European L.C., to be squadron commander. Major Halliday will continue to act as deputy assistant adjutant general, Presidency District, until relieved.

PICKARD—CAMBRIDGE—25th N.I., Lieut. G. T. Pickard-Cambridge, 2-2nd Foot, a candidate for the B.S.C., to be officiating wing officer on probation, dated May 15.

GRAHAM, Lieut. W. B., 63rd Foot, is detailed for duty at the regimental depot, and will proceed to England.

Orders confirmed:—

REILLY—Agra Brigade O., May 10, appointing Passed Hospital Apprentice L. J. Reilly to officiate as assistant apothecary with the Rest Camp at Toondla.

DENIS DE VITRE—Meerut Brigade O., May 19, directing Col. W. Denis de Vitre, R.H.A., to assume command of the station of Meerut.

EGERTON—72nd Foot—R.O., May 18, appointing Second Lieut. G. A. Egerton, to officiate as adjutant.

HIGGINSON—2nd B.C.—R.O., May 16, appointing Major C. T. M. Higginson, squadron commander, to officiate as second in command.

WELCHMAN—7th B.C.—R.O., May 7, appointing Capt. A. J. T. Welchman, squadron officer, to continue to officiate as squadron commander.

BIRCH—6th N.I.—R.O., May 10, appointing Capt. W. J. A. Birch, wing officer, to continue to officiate as second in command.

DUFF—9th N.I.—R.O., May 18, appointing Lieut. C. Duff, officiating wing officer, on probation, to officiate as adjutant.

(Headquarters, Simla, June 6.)

SMYLY—2-24th Foot—Lieut. F. P. Smyly to be instructor of musketry.

CAMPBELL—Pachmaht Depot—Lieut. Col. Sir J. W. Campbell, Bart., R.A., to be commandant.

Orders confirmed:—

WATSON—CAVE—Robilkund District O., May 17, directing Col. J. T. Watson, 13th N.I., to assume command of the station, and Lieut. J. S. Cave Brown Cave, 51st Foot, to officiate as station staff officer, Bareilly.

WOLSELEY—Chunar Garrison O., April 15, directing Capt. J. St. G.

Wolseley, 2-22nd Foot, to assume command of the station and European Invalid Battalion at Chunar.
BAILY—1st N.I.—R.O., March 28, appointing Capt. T. J. Baily, wing officer, to officiate as second in command.
COOK—CLUTTERBUCK—JAMIESON—14th N.I.—R.O., May 21, making the following appointments:—Major J. Cook, wing commander, to officiate as second in command; Major T. St. Q. Clutterbuck, attached, to officiate as wing commander; Capt. C. J. Jamieson, wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster.
PICKARD—CAMBRIDGE—25th N.I.—R.O., May 19, appointing Lieut. G. T. Pickard-Cambridge, officiating wing officer on probation, to officiate as quartermaster.

BENGAL.*(Calcutta Gazette.)*

HARCOURT—Mr. C. K. Harcourt resigns his commission as captain of "A" or the Darjiling and Hope Town Company of the Darjiling V.R.C.
PHILLIPS—**TAYLOR**—**BLYTH**—**NORTON**—Appointed to act as joint magistrate and deputy collectors of the 1st grade, from the dates mentioned:—Mr. H. A. D. Phillips, from April 27; Mr. F. B. Taylor, from May 6; Mr. W. D. Blyth, from May 14; Mr. D. Norton, from May 14.
ANDERSON—**ALLEN**—**PETERSON**—**MARRIOTT**—Appointed to act as joint magistrates and deputy collectors of the 2nd grade, from the dates mentioned:—Mr. R. H. Anderson, from April 27; Mr. D. B. Allen, from May 6; Mr. H. P. Peterson, from May 7; Mr. C. R. Marriott, from May 14.
CAMPBELL, Mr. F. J. G., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Tipperah, is transferred to the Sudder station of the Rajshahye District.
COX, Mr. G. W. S., assistant superintendent of police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is transferred to Mymensingh.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.*(Central Provinces Gazette.)*

ISMAY, Mr. S., C.S., assistant commissioner, to officiate as district superintendent of police, Raipur.
KING, Mr. W., assistant conservator of forests, 2nd grade, is promoted to assistant conservator, 1st grade, from April 9.
HAMMOND, Major H. A., district superintendent of police, Nagpur, is appointed to the charge of the Central Gaol, Nagpur.
MILSON, Mr. B. P., executive engineer, 4th grade, is appointed superintendent of way and works, Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway, from April 1.
CARDEW, Mr. C. E., State Railway Revenue Establishment, class 3, is appointed to the charge of the workshops, Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway, as locomotive superintendent.
FURLOUGH—Dr. H. M. Leckler, officiating superintendent, Nagpur Central Gaol, four months' leave on medical certificate.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.*(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.)*

CORBETT, Surgeon J. L., to officiate as superintendent, central prison and district gaol, Fatehgarh.
KIBBLE, Mr. J., professor of English literature, Benares College, passed the higher standard in Hindustani on May 2.
ONSLow, Lieut. G. C. P., R.E., third assistant principal, to officiate as first assistant principal of the Thomason College.
EVANS, Mr. C. T., executive engineer, is posted to the charge of the Mainpuri Division, Lower Ganges Canal.
OLDHAM, Mr. A. J., joined the irrigation branch of the office of the examiner Public Works Accounts, on May 30.
FURLOUGH—Major E. Swetenham, superintending engineer, 2nd Circle Buildings and Roads Branch, privilege leave for three months; Mr. H. S. Talbot, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Cawnpore-Farukhabad Railway, privilege leave for three months.

PUNJAB.*(Punjab Gazette.)*

DRUMMOND, Mr. J. R., assistant commissioner, Lahore, to officiate as judicial assistant of Ferozepore.
MEREDITH, Mr. A., assistant commissioner, from Rawul Pindi to the Peshawur District.
LAWRENCE, Mr. W. R., assistant commissioner, from Peshawur, to Hajara District.

Orders confirmed:—

RIVAZ—Dera Ismail Khan Station O., May 21, directing Major V. Rivaz, 4th Sikh Infantry, to resume charge of the station staff office.
AILSLABIE—3rd Sikh Infantry—R.O., Nov. 20, directing Major W. C. Aislable, wing commander, to officiate as commandant.
FURLOUGH—Major T. J. C. Plowden, C.S.I., deputy commissioner, Kohat, privilege leave for three months.

BRITISH BURMA.*(British Burma Gazette.)*

JENKINS, Capt. T. M., resigns his commission as captain in the Rangoon and Irrawaddy State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.
OVENS, Mr. J. L., resigns his commission as lieutenant in the Akyab Volunteer Rifle Corps.

ASSAM.*(Assam Gazette, June 4.)*

SAVI, Mr. W. B., assistant superintendent of police, is posted to Dhubri, in the district of Goalpara, and is placed in charge of the police of that district.
MAXWELL, Capt. H. St. P., assistant commissioner, Lakhimpur, on transfer, reported his departure for the Garo Hills on May 13.
SHEWAN—**O'BRIEN**—Surgeon Shewan received from Surgeon J. O'Brien the civil medical charge of Shillong, May 22.

GEIDT, Mr. B. G., C.S., officiating assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, Cachar, is transferred to the district of Sylhet and placed in charge of the Karimganj subdivision.
BRUCE, Mr. R., honorary magistrate, Darrang, is permitted to resign his appointment.

MADRAS.**GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.***BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.***CIVIL.***(Fort St. George Gazette, June 7.)*

BIRD, Mr. C. A., acting sub collector, South Arcot, to act as collector, district magistrate, and agent, Tanjore.
KNOB, Mr. C. J., acting principal assistant in Ganjam, to act as collector and magistrate of the Kistna District.
MACCARTIE, Mr. C. F., special assistant in Ganjam, to act as principal assistant to the collector, magistrate, and agent to the Governor, Ganjam.
MOUNSEY, Mr. C. H., to act as special assistant to the collector, magistrate, and agent to the Governor, Ganjam.
SPEDDING, Mr. J. B., to be special assistant to the collector and magistrate of Malabar.
WELD, Mr. M. R., to act as sub collector and joint magistrate of South Arcot.
UNDERWOOD, Mr. W. G., to act as sub collector and joint magistrate of Nellore.
HEBBERT, Mr. F. H., to act as sub collector and joint magistrate of Tinnevely.
WOLFE-MURRAY, Mr. F. D'Arcy O., to act as senior assistant to the collector, magistrate and agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam.
TURNER, Mr. E. T., to act as district and session judge, Tinnevely.
MACFADYEN, Hon. P., to be an additional member of the Council of Fort St. George.
CIVIL FURLOUGH—Mr. T. Von Donop Hardinge, acting sub collector, Nellore, three months' furlough; Mr. A. L. Taylor, port officer, Gopalpur, three months' privilege leave.

MEDICAL.

COCKERILL—Surgeon Major R. W., surgeon general hospital, and professor of surgery, to act as principal of the medical college and senior medical officer, general hospital.
BROWNE, Surgeon W. R., officiating resident surgeon, general hospital, to act as surgeon to the general hospital and professor of surgery, military college.
MAITLAND, Surgeon J., to act as fort and marine surgeon and professor of anatomy, medical college.

MILITARY.

The following promotions is made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—
Madras Staff Corps—Capt. T. Price having completed twenty years' service to be major, from June 7, 1881.
Major General R. Cadell, B.C., R. (late Madras A.), succeeds to colonel's allowance, from March 17, 1881, by the death of Lieut. Gen. J. Maitland R. (late Madras A.).
MILITARY FURLOUGH—Lieut. E. T. C. N. Marten, S.C., 2nd Regt. L.C., on medical certificate, for two years; Lieut. H. M. Aplin, R.A., 1 Battery 3rd Brigade, to England, for six months; Lieut. G. C. Herbert, 2-7th Fusiliers, to England, from June 1, 1881, to August 31, 1882, on private affairs.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.*(Headquarters, Ootacamund, May 31.)*

ADAM, Surgeon Major H., from 10th Regiment M.N.I., to officiate in medical charge N.I. depot and European Artillery Veteran Company, Pallaveram.

Orders confirmed:—

ADAMS—March 19—By the officer commanding Centre District, directing Surgeon A. P. Adams, general duty, Centre District, to relieve as soon as possible Surgeon Major R. W. Rean, in medical charge of N.I. depot, Pallaveram.
GRANT—April 11—By the officer commanding Toungoo, appointing Surgeon W. C. Grant, M.D., A.M.D., to medical charge of the station staff and details at Toungoo.
NAILER—April 11—By the officer commanding Presidency District, directing Surgeon H. A. F. Nailer, 12th Regiment M.N.I., to assume medical charge of the 19th Regiment N.I. and 9th Company Sappers and Miners.
RINGE—April 4—By the officer commanding Nagpore Forces, appointing Veterinary Surgeon R. H. Ringe, 2nd L.C., to assume veterinary charge of horses of L and M Batteries, 6th Brigade, R.A.
MACMAHON—May 16—By the commandant 34th Regiment L.I., appointing Lieut. E. E. MacMahon to act as wing commander.
CHURCHILL—May 23, by the officer commanding 12th Royal Lancers, appointing Second Lieut. A. G. Churchill, acting interpreter.
HEARN—May 24, by the officer commanding Mysor Division, appointing Col. G. Hearn, 15th Regt. N.I., to command the garrison of Bangalore.
HOLLOWAY—May 26, by the commandant 34th Regt. L.I., appointing Major E. G. V. Holloway to act as wing commander.
ARMSTRONG, Lieut. Col. E. F. H., S.C., from general duty, Madras, to officiate second in command, 41st Regt. N.I.
ECUM—**REEVES**—Surgeon D. Ecum and Surgeon F. C. Reeves, on arrival at Madras from Bombay, report themselves to the Surgeon General H.M.'s Forces, Madras, for orders.
REEVES, Surgeon F. C., from services placed at the disposal of the

Surgeon General H.M.'s Forces, to officiate as medical officer, 21st Regiment N.I., Trichinopoly.
DONNELLY—**DOBIE**—Surgeon Major J. M. Donnelly, from 1st Regiment L.C. to 4th Regiment L.C.; Surgeon S. L. Dobie from 4th Regiment L.C. to 1st Regiment L.I.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, June 9.)

VINCENT, Mr. R. H., to act as commissioner of police, Bombay.
SMITH, Mr. J. G., to act as deputy commissioner of police, Bombay.
GRAY, Mr. E., assistant collector, Puna, to be assistant collector, Nasik.
WAITE, Mr. W. E., assistant superintendent, Gujarat Revenue Survey, is promoted from the second to the first grade of assistant superintendents, from April 4.
NUGENT, Mr. J., C.S., to act as secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments.
CAMPBELL, Mr. F. D., is promoted to the rank of executive engineer, 1st grade, from May 14.
REBSCH—**FERGUSON**—Messrs. S. Rebsch and J. D. Ferguson respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the executive engineer for irrigation, Nasik, on May 25.
SELBY, Lieut. H. O., R.E., joined his appointment as acting deputy consulting engineer for railways on May 20.
JENKINS—**RANCHORDAS**—Mr. J. L. Jenkins delivered over and Mr. Oomedram Ranchordas received charge of the office of the second assistant collector of Surat on the 21st ult.
BORRADAILE—**WHITWORTH**—Mr. A. A. Borradaile delivered over, and Mr. G. C. Whitworth received charge of the office of the collector and district magistrate, Surat, and agent to H.E. the Governor at Surat, on the 30th ult.
GRANT—**ALLEN**—Mr. G. F. M. Grant delivered over and Mr. W. Allen received charge of the office of the collector and agent to the Governor, Panch Mahals, and political agent, Rewa Kantha and Narukot.
LAWRENCE—**COWASJEE**—Mr. E. Lawrence delivered over and Mr. Cooverjee Cowasjee received charge of the office of the assistant collector and magistrate, 1st class, Thana, on the 21st ult.
WHITE—**GRANT**—Mr. J. G. White delivered over and Mr. G. F. M. Grant received charge of the office of collector and district magistrate, Broach, on the 3rd inst.
RICHARDSON—**BRITTEN**—Mr. E. T. Richardson and Col. T. E. Britten respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of cantonment magistrate, Puna, on the 28th ult.
HAMILTON—**WALSH**—Mr. W. R. Hamilton delivered over and Lieut. Col. T. P. B. Walsh received charge of the office of cantonment magistrate, Ahmednagar, on the 23rd ult.
BHAGWAT—**GRAY**—Messrs. Moro Ballal Bhagwat and E. Gray respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the deputy collector in charge Huzur Accounts, Puna, on 31st ult.
HORNIDGE—**BETHAM**—Messrs. S. Hornidge, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., assistant conservator of forests, 3rd grade, and W. G. Betham, assistant conservator of forests, 1st grade, respectively delivered over and received charge of the District Forest-office, Puna, on the 1st inst.
WALSHE—**PARTRIDGE**—Capt. W. P. Walshe and Surg. Major W. P. Partridge respectively delivered over and received charge of H.M.'s common gaol, and H.M.'s house of correction, Bombay, on May 31.
CIVIL FURLOUGH—Mr. W. G. Allen, assistant engineer, 1st grade, Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

MEDICAL.

PARTRIDGE, Surg. Major W. P., to act as superintendent of the house of correction and H.M.'s common gaol (Criminal Side), Bombay.
MANSER, Surg. R., to act as civil surgeon, Surat.
PEACOCKE, Surg. H. C. H., to act as civil surgeon, Satara.
ADAMS—The services of Surg. A. F. Adams are replaced at the disposal of Government in the Civil Department.

MILITARY.

HOAR, Lieut. J. F., is permitted to resign his commission in the Bombay V.R.C.
LAMBERT, Capt. R., is permitted to resign his commission in the Sind V.R.C.
ST. CLAIR—The services of Lieut. W. A. E. St. Clair, R.E., are replaced at the disposal of Government for employment in the P.W.D.
CUNNINGHAM, Major C. A., deputy assistant adjutant general, Sind District, to be assistant adjutant general of division.
WOOD, Major General H. H. A., C.B., S.C., to the Divisional Staff.
WESTROP, Lieut. G. R. C., 11th Regiment N.I., is appointed sub-assistant commissary general, 3rd class, on probation, and to act as sub-assistant commissary general, 1st class, from May 13.
FRITH—The services of Lieut. J. S. Frith, R.A., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India for temporary employment in the Ordnance Department.
MILITARY FURLOUGHS—Lieut. G. C. Dobbs, S.C., Commissariat Department, to Europe, for one year and ninety-two days, on medical certificate; Lieut. E. T. C. N. Marten, 2nd Madras Light Cavalry, to Europe, on medical certificate; Surgeon P. J. Damania, I.M.D., to Bombay, for three months, on medical certificate.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna, June 10.)
HOWELNS—1st Regiment N.I. (Grenadiers), Lieut. Col. P. J. F.

Henslowe, B.I. (officiating second in command, 26th N.I.), to be second in command.

WOODHOUSE—11th Regiment N.I.—Lieut. Col. R. R. Woodhouse, S.C. (second in command) to be commandant.

AFFLECK, Major J., S.C. (second in command, 1st N.I.), is placed on general duty at Satara.

BADDELEY—**SMITH**—**CAMBIER**—Directed to join the garrison instruction class, which will be formed at Puna on June 15:—Capt. P. F. M. Baddeley, No. 1 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent; Capt. C. M. Smith, No. 2 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent; Capt. E. F. Cambier, No. 3 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent.

Orders confirmed:—

ALEXANDER—Sind Frontier O., May 17, appointing Lieut. F. G. Alexander, 2nd Sind Horse, to command the depots 1st and 2nd Sind Horse.

MORRIS—Bhuj Station O., May 27, appointing Capt. W. C. Morris, 7th N.I., station staff officer.

PENTON—Mehidpur Station O., June 2, appointing Capt. H. E. Penton, 18th N.I., station staff officer.

ROGERS—89th Foot R.O., May 27, appointing Lieut. C. R. Rogers acting adjutant to the regiment.

HENNEL—5th Regiment N.I., R.O., May 13, appointing Capt. R. Hennell, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander.

MORRIS—7th Regiment N.I., R.O., May 20, appointing Capt. W. C. Morris, wing officer and quartermaster, to officiate as wing commander.

MORRIS—Dated May 27, appointing Capt. W. C. Morris, wing officer and quartermaster (officiating wing commander), to officiate as adjutant.

SALMON—30th Regiment N.I., R.O., May 31, appointing Lieut. Col. M. B. Salmon, officiating wing officer, to officiate as wing commander, and also as quartermaster.

TREVOR—**SEYMOUR**—16th Regiment N.I., R.O., May 25, appointing Lieut. Col. W. G. Trevor, wing commander, to officiate as 2nd in command; and Lieut. H. W. Seymour, quartermaster (officiating adjutant), to officiate as wing commander.

WAR OFFICE.

PALL MALL.—JULY 1.

Royal Artillery—Major G. B. B. Hobart, from the Supernumerary List, to be Major, vice E. Montefiore (late Bombay), who retires upon a pension, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel; Major J. Sladen, from the Supernumerary List, to be Major, vice W. Kemmis, placed upon the Seconded List; Major S. E. Pemberton (late Bengal), from the Seconded List, to be Major, vice H. I. E. Ford (late Bengal), placed upon the Seconded List; Capt. H. F. W. Milner to be Major, vice G. H. Candy (late Bombay), who retires upon a pension, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. D. F. Huyshe (late Bengal), from the Supernumerary List, to be Captain, vice L. W. Parsons, placed upon the Seconded List; Capt. W. N. Lockyer, from the Seconded List, to be Captain, vice Brevet Major J. F. Maurice, placed upon the Seconded List; Capt. G. F. Wilson, from half pay to be Captain, vice W. W. Rawes, placed upon the Seconded List; Capt. R. J. Heslett, from the Supernumerary List, to be Captain, vice A. J. Nixon, placed upon the Seconded List; Capt. Samuel Pym, from the Supernumerary List, to be Captain, vice W. W. M. Smith, placed upon the Seconded List; Lieut. P. C. E. Newbigging to be Captain, vice T. C. Cooke, deceased; Lieut. J. S. Frith to be Captain, vice F. H. W. Milner, promoted; Lieut. F. B. Dalrymple to be Captain, vice R. A. Lanning, who retires, receiving a gratuity; Lieut. A. L. Lane to be Captain, vice W. L. C. Gordon, placed upon the Seconded List; Lieut. W. C. Savile to be Lieutenant upon the Seconded List; Lieut. R. H. Mahon to be Lieutenant upon the Seconded List.

Coast Brigade—Capt. and Brevet Lieut. Col. J. Mackenzie to be Major. Royal Engineers—Lieut. R. M. Hyslop to be Captain, vice W. Broadfoot (late Bengal), who retires on a pension and extra annuity, with the honorary rank of Major.

INDIA OFFICE.

JUNE 30.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. H. H. Lyster, V.C., S.C., Major G. Lugard, S.C., Capt. E. N. D. La Touche, Inf., General Sir N. B. Chamberlain, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Inf., Capt. A. Cunningham, R.E., Capt. A. J. Shepherd, S.C., Major J. W. Ridgeway, Inf.

Madras Estab.—Col. A. C. Hay, S.C., Surgeon Major J. Bilderbeck, Lieut. Col. R. C. Budd, S.C., Col. A. Drury, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. F. C. Symonds, S.C., Surgeon Major C. K. Colston, Lieut. G. C. Dobbs, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—E. O'Brien, C. C. B. Taylor (Uncov.), R. D. Hare, (Uncov.), W. B. Maxwell (Uncov.), J. R. Hand (Uncov.), J. B. Goad (Uncov.), A. E. C. Bolst (Uncov.), H. G. Gearing (Uncov.), F. M. de Marsac (Uncov.), J. E. P. Lincke (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—J. H. Garstin.

Bombay Estab.—S. B. Doig (Uncov.), W. H. A. Wallinger (Uncov.).

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Col. J. W. Ridgeway, Inf., three months; Major H. C. Creak, Cav., three months.

Madras Estab.—Major C. S. Blair, S.C., four months.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Col. W. H. Ross, S.C., three months.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—S. J. Josephs (Uncov.), six weeks; W. S. Wells, four months.

Madras Estab.—A. F. Cox, special certificate, three months; E. C. G. Thomas, special certificate, six months.
Bombay Estab.—F. A. Dashwood (Uncov.), special certificate, three months; A. Keyser, special certificate, six months.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—R. Barker.

JULY 1.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be lieutenants—Lieut. G. W. C. Bruce, from the 2nd Foot; Lieut. F. G. Delamain, from the 70th Foot; Lieut. C. J. B. H. Dressner, from the 9th Lancers; Lieut. G. A. M'Carthy, from the 39th Foot.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be lieutenant—Lieut. J. G. Downing, from the 72nd Foot.

ERRATUM.—Lieut. R. S. Burn, whose admission to the Bengal Staff Corps was notified in the *London Gazette* of April 8, 1881, belonged to the 16th Foot, and not to the 19th, as stated in the *Gazette*.

FORMATION OF A TEA ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of representative members of a large number of Calcutta firms interested in the cultivation of tea was held at the Chamber of Commerce on the 18th ult. to consider the question of forming a tea association, with a view to consultation and united action in matters of common interest, such as notably the regulation of the bonus system, extension of sales of Indian tea in India, dealing with blight, improvement of communications, questions affecting the tenure of land, inland emigration, and the like. The following resolutions were adopted:—Proposed by J. H. Barry, Esq., and seconded by P. Playfair, Esq.—“That those present at this meeting form themselves into an association, to be called, provisionally, the Indian Tea Association.” Proposed by Leslie Worke, Esq., and seconded by A. Wilson, Esq.—“That the rules for the incorporation of the association, as submitted to the meeting, be generally approved of, and that a representative from each of the following firms be appointed a provisional committee for the purpose of revising the rules and drawing up a scheme for the working of the association, and to report to another meeting to be held within a fortnight.” Names of firms.—Messrs. Jardine, Skinner, and Co., Williamson, Magor, and Co., Macneill and Co., Schoene, Kilburn, and Co., Begg, Dunlop, and Co., Octavius, Steel, and Co., Barry and Co., Shaw, Finlayson, and Co., Finlay, Muir, and Co., Gillanders, Arbuthnot, and Co., Grindlay and Co.; Mr. Cruickshank *secretary*. Proposed by R. B. Magor, Esq., and seconded by W. L. Thomas, Esq.—“That the provisional committee now appointed be requested to submit revised rules for regulating the re-engagement of time-expired coolies in the tea districts, on the basis of the rules Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6, which have been circulated.” Proposed by H. J. C. Turner, Esq., seconded by D. F. Mackenzie, Esq.—“That the proceedings of this meeting be circulated, and agents not present be invited to join the association, as also to use their influence to induce their constituents to become members.”—*Englishman*.

INDIAN GOLD MINES COMPANY.—An extraordinary meeting was held in Glasgow on Tuesday—Sir William Cuninghame in the chair—when it was agreed to confirm the resolution previously passed to increase the capital of the company by £60,000. In the course of his speech the chairman said he regretted they had no further news as to the crushing in India since the last general meeting. They expected that the Indian letter describing the crushing which had been telegraphed would have arrived, but unfortunately the mail was late, they could not tell how. Immediately the letter arrived so much of it as described the crushing would be circulated among the shareholders. He also remarked that several suggestions had been made as to getting telegraphic reports, and he now wished to explain why no further telegrams had been asked for. The board had been at considerable expense for the telegrams from India, and it was found that there was almost always some mistake or misunderstanding caused by them. If the mine had been in regular working the actual results might of course be easily obtained by telegram, but as matters stood, to make the message useful as a means of forming a judgment as to the prospects, a great deal more would be required. It was thought that it was better to wait for further details by the post. He might add that even information by letter as complete as it could be made at present was of no very great practical value, the result of crushing small quantities not being by any means a sure indication of the general average result of future work when conducted on a large scale. The directors were fully persuaded that the ore crushed by Mr. Severn was as fair a sample as he could make of the reef, but gold was a very uncertain commodity, and they might find considerable quantities in a few score of the first tons tried, and little or none in the next lot, or the reverse might take place. In fact, nothing less than work of a considerable time would tell them the value of their property. It was afterwards, on the motion of Sir James Watson, agreed to telegraph to Mr. Severn, requesting him to report the amount of tons crushed till date, and also the result in gold arising from this crushing.

HOME NEWS.

BORELLI TEA COMPANY.—The directors, in their report, state that the accounts show a profit of £2,760, and a balance at credit of revenue of £6,980. They recommend a dividend of 4 per cent., leaving £3,853 to be carried forward.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—The tenders for Rs.40,00,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, Rs.14,00,000, at an average rate of 1s. 7'687d., and Bombay, Rs.50,000, at an average rate of 1s. 7'725d. Tenders on both Presidencies at 1s. 7'11-16d. and above received in full. The Council fixed the minimum at 1s. 7'11-16d., and received it for bills to the amount of Rs.14,00,000 and Rs.20,000, while bills for Rs.30,000 were disposed of at 1s. 7'¾d. There is an unallotted balance of Rs.25,50,000, in addition to four lakhs which were not sold the previous week. The new arrangement, or rather return to the former practice, of fixing a minimum price seems to have worked in a fairly satisfactory manner, and the Indian Council deserve credit for making the change. To-morrow Rs.40,00,000 more are to be offered.

THE SILVER MARKET AND THE EASTERN EXCHANGES.—On Wednesday prices of bar silver and Mexican dollars were maintained, a small business being done in the former at 51 5-16d. and in the latter at 51d. per oz. Such advances as have been received from the East show no change whatever in either the India or China exchanges. Rupee paper in India is now the subject of a great deal of speculation, and quotations received from Bombay and Calcutta show some wide fluctuations. In London, however, the inquiry which has existed for some days seems to have subsided a little, although prices are maintained for the Four-and-a-Half and Four per Cents., at 91¾ to 92 and 85¾ to 86 respectively.—On Thursday the nearest quotation for bar silver was 51¾d. per ounce, which indicated a rise of 1-16d. per ounce, the market presenting a very steady appearance. Mexican dollars were quoted, as previously, at 51d., but at this figure no particular strength was apparent. An advance of ¼ in Rupee Four-and-a-Half per Cents., to 92¼ to 92¾, was noted. The Eastern exchanges were telegraphed at previous quotations. On Friday considerable animation was visible in the market, based on a rumour that the Bank of England intended to make large purchases of bars as authorised by the Bank Act of 1844, and issue notes against the uncoined metal. This caused a rise of ½ to 51½d. in bars, business being transacted at that figure. The demand for Rupee Four-and-a-Half per Cents. rallied in sympathy, to 93¼ to 93¾, Mexican dollars being unaltered.—On Saturday the market continued to be considerably excited by the proposal alleged to have been made by the Treasury to the Bank of England respecting the purchase of bars by the Issue Department, subject to arrangements taking effect with France and the United States in reference to the coinage of silver. The uncoined metal advanced ½, to 52d., and a proportionate improvement took place in Rupee Four-and-a-Half per Cents. of 1¾, to 95¼ to 95¾. Exchanges from India have recovered 1-16 to ¾, and the China rates are expected to show an early upward movement. In Mexican dollars the quotation is unaltered at 51d.

DISPUTED LIABILITY FOR A COLLISION AT SEA.—In the Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice on Wednesday the cross actions brought by the owners of the steamships *Benin* and the *Duke of Buccleuch* were heard before Sir R. J. Phillimore and Trinity Masters. The *Duke of Buccleuch* was 2,024 tons and the *Benin* 969 tons. The *Duke of Buccleuch*, belonging to the Eastern Steamship Company, with a crew of ninety-four men and a cargo of general goods, was on a voyage from London to Colombo, Point de Galle, Madras, and Calcutta, and on the afternoon of March 12 last she was in the English Channel, getting towards the Start, and making about 10½ knots an hour. According to her case the *Benin* was seen proceeding under sail and steam between two and three miles off and about four points on the port bow, and she appeared to be crossing the course of the *Duke of Buccleuch* so as to involve risk of collision. The *Duke of Buccleuch*, which was on the starboard side, kept on her course, expecting the *Benin* to keep out of her way; but the *Benin* approached at a great speed, and although the engines of the *Duke of Buccleuch* were stopped and reversed full speed and her helm put hard-a-port, the *Benin*, with her starboard side, struck the *Duke of Buccleuch's* stem and port bow and did her damage. The *Benin* sank shortly afterwards. The *Benin* was a screw steamship belonging to the African Steamship Company, and was on a voyage from Havre to Liverpool with a cargo of general merchandise and a crew of about forty men. According to her case she was in the English Channel, in latitude 49 53 N. and longitude 3 8 W., making about 8½ knots an hour, when the steamship *Duke of Buccleuch* was seen about five or six miles off, bearing about one point and a-half on the *Benin's* starboard quarter, and overtaking her. The *Duke of Buccleuch*, at great speed, continued to overhaul the *Benin*, and when a short distance off and on the *Benin's* starboard quarter, suddenly starboarded her helm and so caused the collision. Mr. Butt, Q.C., Mr. Clarkson, Q.C., and Mr. Myburgh appeared for the owners of the *Benin*; Mr. Gulley, Q.C., and Mr. Phillimore for the owners of the *Duke of Buccleuch*.

EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA, AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.—The directors have declared an interim dividend for

the quarter ending March 31 last of 2s. 6d. per share, or at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, and payable on July 15.

EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The directors announce that, subject to the final audit, the accounts show, after placing £70,000 to the reserve fund, a balance available for dividend sufficient to pay the fixed 3s. per share, being at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the preference shares, and a final dividend of 2s. 6d. per share and a bonus of 1s. per share, free of income-tax, on the ordinary shares, making, with previous payments on account, a total dividend of 5½ per cent. on those shares for the year ending March 31 last, and carrying forward a balance of about £2,700.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.—The following are the traffic receipts of the undermentioned companies to the dates named, together with the aggregate receipts to date, officially supplied:—

	Date.	Miles open.	Receipts.		Aggregate.		Inc. or decrease.
			1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	
Bombay and Baroda	May 14	444	27,544	21,297	..	1,824,097	+ 98,759
East Indian ..	June 18	1507½	67,346	61,407	1,927,856	1,014,578	+ 180,036
Great Indian Penin.	May 14	1448	71,422	59,713	1,194,614	..	..
Indus Steam Flotilla	April 16	..	92	973	..	..	..
Madras ..	May 7	858	10,272	10,066	190,451	197,933	- 7,502
Oudh and Rohilkund	April 23	547	9,719	12,757	156,059	145,930	+ 10,229
Sind, Pun., and De.	May 14	676	12,654	25,444	423,061	450,203	- 37,140
South Indian ..	May 14	635	8,305	7,190	131,909	124,200	+ 7,709

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The thirty-fourth annual general meeting of the deferred annuity holders of the East Indian Railway Company was held on Friday at the Cannon-street Hotel, under the presidency of Mr. Robert Wigram Crawford, the chairman of the company. In moving the adoption of the report and statement of accounts the chairman said the directors had now the pleasure to submit the seventieth half-yearly report, and that they were able to enter upon another decennial period of their prosperous career. The report also enabled the shareholders for the first time to form an opinion of the great changes which took place in the relations between the company and the Government of India in 1879. But in the face of the report there was not so much difference from previous reports. On Jan. 4 the gross estimated receipts up to Dec. 31 were £1,852,583, though they actually did amount to £1,854,845, a closeness to the estimate which would do credit to the most accomplished Chancellor of the Exchequer. The working expenses, estimated at £648,853 came to £622,479. It was supposed that with these figures they would earn a dividend of about 15s.; instead of that they gave the shareholders a dividend of 17s. 6d. That, added to the 27s. paid out of the proceeds of the first half-year, added to the guaranteed 4 per cent., produced for the first year of the new working a dividend upon the deferred annuity capital of £6 4s. 6d. The Government of India obtained as their share, under the new arrangement, in round numbers, £605,000 as net revenue. The effect of the change upon the capital of this company had been to increase it, at present prices, by £4,962,352 above what it stood at the last moment of the "old dispensation." Turning to the past half-year he said the gross receipts had been £2,104,666, and net receipts £1,472,166. As last year they made a dividend of 27s. they might fairly look forward to something about that for this year, and it might possibly come to 30s. A competition was now springing up between the Bombay and Baroda Company for the traffic to Delhi, and it behoved this company to remedy any defects in its communications between Calcutta and Delhi. The people of Calcutta must, he said, however, render some assistance to this company if they wished to keep a part of the trade in their hands. He pointed out that there were certain local charges, heavy port dues, &c., in Calcutta, which it was absolutely necessary to reduce if this company was to be enabled to meet the present competition. After remarking upon the question of coal, which materially affected their interest, the provident fund, and other matters, he concluded by formally moving the adoption of the report. This was seconded by Mr. Charles Freshfield, M.P., and, after a very brief discussion, unanimously adopted. The retiring directors and officers of the company were duly re-elected, and the meeting terminated with the usual compliment to the chairman.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY, JUNE 27.

RECENT RUSSIAN CONQUESTS.

Viscount SANDON asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he was now in a position to state the number of the population and the extent of the territory of the Tekke Turcomans recently annexed to the Russian Empire; whether he could give an approximate estimate of the distance of the new frontier of Russia from the boundaries of Afghanistan, and also from Herat; and whether he would obtain such information from her Majesty's Embassy at St. Petersburg as would enable him, before the end of the session, to place a map in the library of the

House showing the extent of this important extension of the Russian Empire in Central Asia.

Sir C. DILKE: Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at St. Petersburg has been informed by the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs that the territory annexed to Russia is the Tekke oasis, including Askabad, that the boundaries are not yet marked out, but that the delimitation is in course of execution. I am informed that the distance from Askabad to the Afghan frontier is about 190 miles, and from Askabad to Herat about 310 miles. Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at St. Petersburg will be instructed to send home any map that may be published in Russia showing the boundaries of the annexed territory, and a copy shall be placed in the library.

Viscount SANDON: Is Askabad the boundary of Russia?

Sir C. DILKE: We do not know; but Askabad is the furthest point that has any name on the map.

SUBSIDIES TO THE AMEER OF AFGHANISTAN.

Viscount SANDON, in the absence of Mr. Stanhope, asked the Secretary of State for India whether he would state the total amount of the subsidies in money, independently of gifts of arms, which had been granted to the Ameer Abdurrahman.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON: So far as can be ascertained from the letters and telegrams from India, the total amount which has been paid to Abdurrahman is rather more than 39½ lakhs. Of this sum 9½ lakhs is money which was found in the Cabul Treasury when the city was occupied in October, 1879. In addition, the Ameer's governor at Kandahar is receiving a temporary subsidy of Rs. 50,000 a month. This arrangement, I understand, is at present intended to continue for six months.

Mr. MACFARLANE asked whether the money was a gift or a loan.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON said it was a gift. In English money it would be about £390,000.

FLOGGING OF PRISONERS IN INDIA.

Mr. T. THOMPSON asked the Secretary of State for India whether prisoners in India ordered by the governors of prisons to be flogged had in all cases an opportunity of being heard in their defence before some person in authority independent of the prison executive.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON: The powers of a superintendent of gaols as to the infliction of corporal punishment for prison offences are regulated by different Acts for the various presidencies, which acts are supplemented by rules made by the local authorities. Throughout the Bengal Presidency the superintendent is, by the Prisons Act 26, of 1870, empowered to order corporal punishment but in case of repeated offences against prison discipline he is directed to bring the matter to the cognisance of a magistrate, who is empowered to hold an inquiry upon oath, and it is only in these cases that the prisoner has an opportunity of being heard before an independent authority. No corporal punishment is to be inflicted in any of the presidencies except in the presence of the superintendent, and with the sanction of the medical officer. I have already stated, in answer to the hon. member for Dungarvan, that the large number of corporal punishments in the gaols of Bengal has attracted the attention of the Governments of Bengal and of India; that provisional orders have been issued which have already had the effect of greatly diminishing their number; and that further inquiries have been instituted with the view of substituting, in many cases, a less objectionable form of punishment. (Hear, hear.)

OPIUM IN BRITISH BURMA.

Sir W. LAWSON asked the Secretary of State for India whether the measures recommended by Mr. Aitchison, chief commissioner of British Burma, for prohibiting the traffic in opium, the consumption of which article he declared to be "affecting the very life of this young and otherwise prosperous province," had been carried out.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON: The principal measures recommended by Mr. Aitchison, which are embodied in the draft orders of the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah (*vide* page 17 of Parliamentary Return) has been carried into effect. The number of shops for the retail sale of opium has been reduced from 68 to 27—with effect from April 1 last. From the same date also the rates at which opium is supplied by the collector to a farmer, licensed vendor, or medical practitioner, have been raised from 24 rupees to 28 rupees in Arakan, and to 32 rupees a seer in Pegu and Tenasserim. Three other recommendations were made by Mr. Aitchison in connection with this subject which do not appear to have been adopted. They are as follow:—1. That opium should only be consumed on the premises, and that the possession of opium in any quantity, however small, outside the shops, except under a pass from the collector, should be illegal. 2. That habitual opium smokers should be placed under restraint, and required to find security for their good behaviour. 3. That a Commissioner of Excise should be appointed for Burmah.

Sir W. LAWSON asked whether the parties had received compensation. (A laugh.)

The Marquis of HARTINGTON: I am not aware of it.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY, JUNE 28.

THE PROPOSED INDIAN LOAN.

Mr. K. CROSS asked the Secretary of State for India whether in order to obtain the highest subscription price for the proposed

India loan of three crores of rupees, such arrangements could be made as would enable intending applicants to tender in England in sterling as well as in India in rupees.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON: In all Acts of Parliament which have been granted since 1858 to enable the Secretary of State in Council to raise money in the United Kingdom on the credit of the revenues of India the whole amount to be charged on the revenues of India has been limited. The point involved in the question is whether the Secretary of State, acting as the agent of the Governor-General in Council, can, without the previous concurrence of Parliament, receive money in London for an Indian rupee loan. In 1858 a bill was introduced into Parliament containing a clause empowering the East India Company to receive subscriptions in the United Kingdom for loans opened by the Governor General in Council, the precise object suggested in the question; but, after considerable discussion, the clause was withdrawn. In 1859 the Secretary of State (Lord Stanley) was asked whether it were necessary for him to apply to Parliament every time he required a loan for money; and he replied that the Secretary of State might raise what money he required without the sanction of Parliament, but only by a circuitous process. The Government of India might, by its agent here, raise the money; but he added that such a course, although within the letter of law, would be contrary to its spirit. I do not think that under these circumstances it would be desirable to make such arrangements as are suggested in the question. (Hear, hear.)

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF MADRAS.

Mr. ARNOLD asked the Secretary of State for India whether, considering that the charge of the establishment of a Governor and two members of Council in the Presidency of Madras amounts to £38,000 a-year, and in view of the large financial saving which would accrue to India by the substitution of a Lieutenant Governor, as in Bengal, he intended to abstain from appointing a successor to the late Mr. Adam until a final decision had been arrived at on the subject. He desired to explain that the question was a repetition of a question put by Lord Camperdown in the House of Lords prior to the appointment of Mr. Adam, in reply to which it was stated on the part of the Government, by Lord Northbrook, that, though the appointment of Mr. Adam could not be delayed, the matter was well worthy of consideration, and that it would be discussed and decided by her Majesty's Government after taking the opinion of the Governor General in Council.

The SPEAKER said that the hon. member was out of order. He was quoting what had been said in the other House of Parliament during the present session.

Mr. ARNOLD said his object was merely to learn the decision of the Government, which he had no doubt would be satisfactory.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON: I have no doubt my hon. friend is aware that the change he suggests could not be made without legislation. There is a great difference of opinion in India on the question, and in my opinion the policy of the suggested change is open to a very great deal of doubt. But in any case the necessary legislation to be obtained with the consent of Parliament would be a work of considerable time, and under the circumstances I think it would be quite impossible to contemplate the not filling up of this office until the decision of Parliament had been arrived at. I am quite aware that in another place it has been stated that the subject was well worthy of consideration, and that the attention of the Government of India was directed to it. The opinion of the Government of India has not been formally communicated to me, but I have been in communication with my noble friend the Governor General on the subject, and the result of these communications is that legislation on the question cannot, within a reasonable time, be initiated.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY, JULY 4.

THE STAFF CORPS.

Sir TREVOR LAWRENCE asked the Secretary of State for India whether it was a fact that service in a Queen's regiment out of India did not count for pension in the Staff Corps, and that several officers who had exchanged into or been transferred to the Staff Corps in ignorance of this condition had found themselves deprived of all the advantages of their former service, so far as pension was concerned. And whether any alteration of the pension and retirement regulations was contemplated, so as to give officers in the position described the benefit towards pension of the full period they may have served, whether in or out of India.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON: The rule is that an officer's service for Indian pension counts from the date of his first landing in India, but he is only then entitled to pension after the fixed periods laid down for Indian retirements if not less than one half of the required period shall have been passed in the Staff Corps. There is no present intention of making such alteration in the Staff Corps pension rules as to admit as Indian service for the Indian pension service performed before an officer's arrival in India. All officers are fairly supposed before joining the service to have made themselves acquainted with the conditions under which they do so; but I will make inquiry whether they are subject in this respect to any disadvantages which require consideration.

EXCISE REVENUE OF BRITISH BURMA.

Mr. O'DONNELL asked the Secretary of State for India whether it was already known early in 1880 that the excise revenue of

British Burma had largely increased, and that the most of this increase was due to an increase in the consumption of opium; whether the consumption of alcoholic drinks was spreading both in Burma and Bengal, and the revenue from the Excise Department on the sale of intoxicating liquor increased annually; whether the statement was accurate that in the single year 1879-80 the number of shops licensed by the Government to sell intoxicating spirits to the native population increased from 3,911 to 4,981; whether it was the case that instructions were issued to the administrative officials throughout the various collectorates and sub collectorates to ascertain in what districts Government drink shops would be opened with greatest profit to the revenue; and whether complaints had been repeatedly addressed to the authorities that these proceedings of the revenue authorities were steadily sapping and ruining the sober habits of the Indian community, and constantly creating circles of habitual drinkers in every district.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON: In May, 1880, the Chief Commissioner of British Burma drew attention to the growth of excise revenue in that province, which it appeared was to a great extent due to an increase in the consumption of opium. The subject having been brought to the notice of Government, steps have been taken, as stated in the House last Monday in reply to the hon. member for Carlisle, to check the consumption of opium, which will, it is anticipated, involve a sacrifice of revenue of about £50,000 a year. The increased consumption of spirits in Bengal and British Burma is attributed in a great measure to a general advancement in prosperity; it is also to some extent due to the adoption of the out still system, whereby a weaker and less injurious spirit is provided in place of the stronger liquor produced at the Sudder distilleries. It is impossible to estimate to what extent there has been an increased consumption of spirits, as the increase in the number of out stills in Bengal is known to have checked illicit distillation, and the people now drink what has paid excise instead of illicit spirit; the out-still liquor has also in some measure displaced deleterious drugs. The commissioners of divisions generally concurred in opinion that there has been no increase in drunkenness in consequence of the out-still system, which system, while providing for the wants of the people in a legitimate manner, has been the means of bringing in an increase of revenue to the State. The number of shops in Bengal under the Sudder distillery system has decreased from 1,938 to 902, while those under the out-still system have risen from 3,911 to 4,981. There would, therefore, appear to have been a net increase in the number of shops of 34 in 1879-80, as compared with 1878-79. It is, however, not possible to make any accurate comparison of the number of shops in each of these two years as the out-still system was not introduced or extended uniformly, and the return from some districts accordingly shows shops which were only open for a part of either year. With regard to the concluding part of this question, there is no evidence of repeated complaints having been addressed to the authorities against the proceedings of the revenue authorities. The Rev. Thomas Evans, of Monghyr, in a letter of the 28th of June, 1880, drew the attention of the Governor General to what he considered to be the ill effects of the out-still system in encouraging drunkenness, but on investigation his statements were considered by the collector of Monghyr to have been "entirely unfounded." Complaints have also been made that the establishment of spirit shops in the vicinity of tea-gardens in Assam and Darjiling has led to increased drunkenness among the coolies employed. These have engaged the attention of Government, and the Government of India, in a recent letter on the subject, stated that while on the one hand they were far from wishing to encourage drinking for the sake of revenue, on the other hand they could not tolerate the illicit manufacture of spirit, and they were therefore constrained to provide for its legal sale wherever a demand was shown to have sprung up for it. Nothing is known of instructions having been issued to the administrative officials throughout the various collectorates and sub-collectorates to ascertain in what districts Government drink-shops can be opened with the greatest profit to the revenue, and it seems highly improbable that any such instructions should have been issued.

STATIONERY SUPPLIES IN INDIA.

Lord G. HAMILTON asked the Secretary of State for India if the attention of the India-office had been directed to the letter of the Calcutta Trades' Association of May 9, 1881, to the Viceroy of India, complaining of the recent withdrawal by the Secretary of State for India of the discretion given to the Government of India to obtain their stationery supplies in India, although "the system of resorting to the local market had, in fact, resulted in a confessed success; for not only had the Government secured better and more suitable supplies, but a considerable pecuniary saving to the State had also, it was believed, been effected;" and if he was able to contradict the above statements.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON: The letter of the Calcutta Trades' Association of May 9, 1881, has not been communicated to me by the Government of India; but that Government has drawn my attention to certain recent supplies to which it refers. I am not satisfied that the system of resorting to the local market has resulted in a success, or that a considerable pecuniary saving to the State has been effected, as that statement is opposed to the information forwarded to me by the Store Department of the India-office. On

that question I am in correspondence with the Government of India.

THE SILVER CONFERENCE IN PARIS.

Mr. MAGNIAC, who had a question on this subject, stated that at the request of the Prime Minister he would postpone putting it at present.

Mr. GLADSTONE said he was obliged to his hon. friend for postponing the question with regard to details, but he might state on the main matter that there never had been any intention on the part of the Government, or any proposition from them, to alter in any degree whatever the standard upon which our present system of currency depended. (Hear, hear.) The only question raised in the Indian correspondence going forward had been with regard to the particular provision in the Act of 1844 as to the holding of a certain portion of silver bullion against notes.

Mr. E. STANHOPE asked whether it would be possible to lay on the table a copy of the speech of Sir L. Mallet at the Silver Conference.

Mr. GLADSTONE said that the Treasury had not interfered with respect to the representation of the Indian Department.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS

BAKER—June 6, at Croydon, Mrs. Robert H. Baker, a daughter.
BRUCE—June 26, at 11, Lorne-place, Mount Florida, by Glasgow, the wife of James W. Bruce, a son.
BOSANQUET—June 26, at Bude, Cornwall, the wife of Theodore Bosanquet, Bombay Civil Service (Retired), and of West Down, Bradworthy, a son.
HOPE—June 25, at Middle-hill House, Box, Wilts, the wife of Major General J. E. Hope, a son.
MACPHERSON—May 15, at Clifton, Bristol, the wife of John Macpherson, barrister at law, a daughter.
MURPHY—June 23, at Moyle Park, Clondalkin, county Dublin, the wife of Captain Cecil Murphy, Royal Artillery, a daughter.
SAUNDERS—June 26, at Rawdon Lodge, Clapham-park, the wife of Captain A. J. Saunders, half pay, Royal Artillery, prematurely, of twin daughters, of whom the younger survived only a few hours.
STEPHENS—June 29, at St. Helier's, Jersey, the wife of Capt. George Morton Stevens, Royal Artillery, a daughter.
STROUD—June 19, at No. 4, Augusta-road, Ramsgate, the wife of Colonel H. W. Stroud, late 30th Regiment, a son.
VANSITTART—June 25, at Wilton House, Farnham, the wife of Captain R. A. Vansittart, 7th Dragoon Guards, a son.

MARRIAGES

BLAXLAND—HICHENS—June 30, at St. Mary's, Cheltenham, Major John Salmon Blaxland, Madras Army, to Fanny Snaith Hichens, youngest daughter of the late Robert Snaith Hichens, Esq., H.E.I.C.S., of St. Ives, Cornwall.
CANDY—WOODLAND—June 23, at Minehead, Charles H. Candy, B.A., LL.M., principal of the Rajaram College, Kolhapur, son of the late Major T. Candy, C.S.I., to Ethel May, fourth daughter of the late John Woodland, Esq., of The Parks, Minehead.
GORDON—BISHOP—June 30, at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, John Wood Gordon, Bombay Staff Corps, to Florence, second daughter of William Bishop, Esq., Craven-hill, Hyde-park.
LEMON—DAY—June 28, at St. James's Church, Camberwell, Henry Strode Lemon, Bank of Bengal, to Julia Caroline Anne, eldest daughter of Joseph Day, Esq.
LOWE—COWPAR—June 24, at St. Andrews, Fifeshire, by the Rev. A. K. H. Boyd, D.D., John Lowe, M.B., C.M. (Edin.), Coupar Angus, to Annie Willie, daughter of the late James Cowpar, Esq., formerly surgeon Madras Medical Service.
MEIN—SCHLOTTNER—May 19, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, at the Parish Church, by the Rev. Henry Robinson, assisted by the Rev. C. H. Gibson, Alexander Bowes Mein, lieutenant, Bombay Staff Corps, second son of Major General J. D. Mein, Royal Artillery (retired) to Anne Franziska Leonard, daughter of the late C. G. H. Schlottner, Esq., of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany.
ROUSE—STAPLETON—June 30, at St. Guthlac's Church, Market Deeping, Frederick, youngest son of Robert Rouse, Esq., late of H.E.I.C.S., to Mary Harvey, second daughter of the late Harvey Stapleton, Esq., of Market Deeping.
SOWTELL—HOOPER—April 12, by special license, at Mitcham Church, South Australia, Charles Sowtell, of Adelaide, to Florence Arabella, eldest daughter of the late James Hooper Hon. E.I. Co.'s Bengal Marine, and late of Sidmouth, Devon.

DEATHS

BAGSHAW—June 26, at Oakery Cottage, Beckenham, Eliza Margaret Anne, only daughter of the late Captain F. D. Bagshawe, 5th Bombay N.I., and sister of the late Rev. F. L. Bagshawe, M.A., vicar of St. Barnabas, Pimlico, aged 43.
BENOIMONT—June 26, at Rosamond Villas, New Thornton-heath, Croydon, Edward William Benoitmont, aged 83, for 42 years in the H.E.I.C. Service.
HALL—June 29, at 55, Burton-crescent, Sarah Ann Mary, widow of the late Captain John Hall, H.M.'s Indian Navy, aged 88.
HAVELOCK—May 18, at Aldershot, from the effects of a fall at the steeplechase, on April 21 last, William Waller Carington, the only son of the late William Henry Havelock, Bombay C.S., aged 22.
ROUTH—June 25, at 12, Windus-road, Blackheath, Edward Routh, Esq., J.P., late of the Stock Exchange, and formerly in the Hon. East India Company's Service, aged 66.
SMITH—July 1, at Shepherd's-bush, Letitia, widow of Lieut. W. Murray Smith, R.N., aged 83.

TWEDDELL—July 1, Augusta, daughter of the late H. M. Tweddell, deputy inspector general hospitals, Bengal Army.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS

ANTHONY—June 2, at Murree, the wife of Mark Anthony, M.D., surgeon major A.M.D., a son.
BADGLEY—May 14, at Shillong, the wife of Major W. F. Badgley, survey of India, a son.
BEADON—June 4, at Lahore, the wife of Lieut. Col. C. Beadon, deputy commissioner, a daughter.
BIGGS—June 8, at Guntur, the wife of J. S. Biggs, Esq., a son.
BIGNELL—June 4, at Bankipur, the wife of R. A. D'O. Bignell, Bengal police, a son.
BROOKS—June 8, at Bhosawul, the wife of Mr. S. Brooks, locomotive foreman, G.I.P.R., a son.
BRUCE—June 1, at Umballa, the wife of A. C. Bruce, Esq., R.E., a son.
DEANE—June 13, at Colaba, the wife of J. R. Deane, a son.
GRANT—June 9, at Kilpank, Madras, the wife of Mr. Douglas Grant, a daughter.
HARRISON—June 9, at Dhari, Kattywar, the wife of H. Harrison, a daughter.
MEARS—June 7, at Jamalpore, the wife of Allen Mears, a son.
NOLAN—June 8, at Colaba Point, Bombay, the wife of Surgeon Major W. Nolan, M.D., superintendent, Colaba Asylum, a son.
PRINGLE—May 29, at Mussoorie, N.W.P., the wife of Surgeon Major R. Pringle, M.D., of H.M.'s Indian Medical Service, a daughter.
SAVAGE—June 2, at Rampore Haut, the wife of H. Savage, Esq., C.S., a son.
SYMONS—June 2, at Saidpore, the wife of Kyrle E. Symons, Government Telegraph, a son.
SIME—May 28, at Dalhousie, the wife of Mr. J. Sime, a daughter.
YOUNGER—June 3, at Dalhousie, Punjab, the wife of Major J. Younger, Royal Artillery, a son.

MARRIAGES

CHARLES—BROWNE—June 4, at Darjeeling, J. G. Charles, Bengal Civil Service, to Edith Hester, daughter of Lord Ulick Browne.
HENNING—LINCOLN—June 7, at Amritsar, Flora Hermine, daughter of the late Herr Carl Henning, to Henry Cecil Lincoln, Punjab Central Police-office, Lahore.
MOORE—AITCHESON—June 9, at Matheran, Sophia Ruthven, eldest daughter of Brigadier General Aitcheson, C.B., to Capt. Henry Moore, 4th King's Own.
MACLEOD—WILSON—June 1, at Bukloh, Punjab, Malcolm, eldest son of Malcolm Macleod, Portarlington, Ireland, to Eliza Agnes, daughter of Minden J. Wilson, Tirhoot.

DEATHS

ANNETT—May 22, at Sanawur, Orissa, the infant son of James and Bessie Annett, aged 10 months.
BAYLEY—June 3, at Fatehpur, Mr. J. W. Bayley, of the police department, aged 52 years and six months.
BARKELEY—June 5, at Naioi Tal, Jane Phoebe, daughter of the late Veiters C. F. Barkeley, aged 34.
BOTTLEBHOI—June 25, at Bombay, Set Jamsetjee Cursetjee Bottlebhoi, after a long and faithful servitude of nearly 43 years to Edward Bates and Co.
DRUMMOND—June 8, at Lahore, Elizabeth Helen Montagu, wife of J. R. Drummond, B.S.C.
EDMONDSON—June 3, at Cawnpore, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Edmondson, aged 3 days.
FERGUSON—June —, on board the B.I. steamer *Kangra*, in the Red Sea, Douglas Ferguson, of Calicut, Malabar.
GRICE—June 5, at Lahore, of diphtheria, Alice, daughter of Captain P. Grice, aged 10.
HYNES—June 7, Lewis George Hynes, Esq., assistant mint master H.M.'s Mint, Bombay, aged 41.
JACKSON—June 5, at Delhi, of paralysis, Mrs. Eliza Jackson, aged 51.
LAMB—June 2, at Tirhoot, James Henry Clark Lamb.
LAMBERT—June 2, at Amritsar, George Edwin Lambert, aged 43.
LE BRETON—June 2, at Mount Abu, Rajputana, from the effects of wounds inflicted by a tiger, Maurice Vavasour Le Breton, C.I.E., deputy postmaster general, Rajputana, and second surviving son of the Dean of Jersey, aged 33.
MOORHOUSE—June 6, at Bulsar, of paralysis, Alexander S. Moorhouse, assistant auditor, B.B. and C.I. Railway, aged 41.
MOHUN BEER—May 30, at Dehra Dun, Mary, the wife of Mr. A. Mohun Beer, late extra assistant commissioner, Punjab.
NORONHA—June 11, at Puna, at the residence of her son in law, of congestion of the brain, Mrs. M. T. Noronha, the beloved wife of Mr. F. J. Noronha, aged 47.
PHILLIPS—June 2, at Delhi, Harry, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Phillips, aged 2 days.
PIERSON—June 2, at Bunnoo, Punjab Frontier, Major W. H. Pierson, R.E., aged 40.
PHAIRE—June 2, at Fyzabad, Lieut. Col. W. Phaire, Bengal S.C., cantonment magistrate.
RABBITT—June 3, at Mian Mir, Wilfred Matthew Joseph, son of Walter and Annie Rabbitt, aged 12.
STANUELL—June 3, at Ahmednagar, Frederick Thomas Stanuell, pensioned barrack master, son of Thomas Stanuell, Esq., of Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 56 years and 9 months.
SUNDERLAND—May 17, at Lucknow, Lister Sunderland, lieutenant and adjutant, 72nd Highlanders, aged 22.
SHERIDAN—May 8, at Ajmere, Rajputana, Central India, Robert Barry Sheridan, Bombay City Police, aged 23 years and 224 days.

SILLERY—June 6, at Faizabad, Christiana, the wife of Lieut. Col. C. J. Sillery, 1-12th Regiment.
TOOLE—June 4, at Grant-road, Edith Sophia, the wife of Mr. James Toole, and eldest daughter of Mrs. S. Barnes, aged 18 years and 9 months.
TRIST—June 10, at Peshawur, Punjab, Richard Fincher Warren Trist, captain Royal Artillery, eldest son of Major Trist, of Trisford, South Devon, aged 32.
THOMPSON—May 26, at Ramnuggur, Nellie (Ellen) Sarah, wife of James Thompson, aged 28.
TYNDALL—May 31, at Simla, Edward Boyse Tynfall, aged 19 months.
WALKER—May 28, at Egmore, Madras, Helen, the infant daughter of Fred. J. Walker.
WINTLEY—May 17, at Fatchgarh, Algernon Russel (Sunnie), the dearly beloved son of Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. Wintle, aged 13 years and 6 months.
WRIGHT—May 28, at Buxi, Bhootan, Surg. Major T. P. Wright, 37th Regiment N.I.
WILLIAMS—June 8, at Jubbulpore, of typhoid fever, Charles Haviland Williams, lieutenant 39th Regiment, aged 23.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—June 24. Strathleven (s), Rangoon; Malleville, Moulmein; Alleghany (s), Rangoon; Windhover, Java.—25. Thames (s), Natal; Avondale (s), Akyab.—26. Bellerophon (s), Hong Kong.—27. Goa (s), Karachi.—28. Lothair, Manila; Mirzapore (s), Calcutta; Herat, Calcutta.—29. Duke of Buckingham (s), Calcutta; Stentor (s), Penang; Trentham Hall (s), Bombay.—30. Glencoe (s), Hankow; Elvion Jones, Rangoon; Urania, Hong Kong; Cape Horn, Passaroang; First Lancashire, Rangoon; Malleville, Moulmein; Llandough (s), Bussorah, via Marseilles.
BOMBAY.—May 7. Arabia (s), Bussorah; Conistan (s), Galle; Bheema (s), Bhownuggar; Sumatra (s), Venice; Calypso (s), Constantinople; Madura (s), Calcutta; Africa (s), Zanzibar.—8. Clan Macleod, Liverpool; Ben Van, Bangkok; Pearl (s), Bhownuggar; Sestos (s), put back from sea.—9. Hartville (s), Cardiff; Roumania (s), Liverpool.—10. Gunga (s), Bhownuggar; Canute, Liverpool; Euphrates (s), Karachi.—11. Yarm (s), Karachi; Glencaladh, Chittagong; J. A. Cheney, Zanzibar.—12. Bretton Hall (s), Glasgow; Rebecca (s), Cardiff; Voxford (s), Cardiff.—13. Strathmore, Natal; Ethiopia (s), Calcutta; Verona (s), Southampton.
CALCUTTA.—May 3. Madras (s), Rangoon; Scindia (s), Cochin; Satara (s), Camorta.—4. Malabar (s), Genoa; Asia (s), Moulmein; Chindwara (s), Madras.—6. Lady Ruthven (s), London; City of Hankow (s), Glasgow.—8. Maxx Queen, Natal.—9. Pleiades, Liverpool; Helen Pembroke, London.—10. Commilla, Rangoon; Lauderdale, Liverpool.
MADRAS.—May 4. Rajpootana (s), Calcutta and N. Ports; M. of Marine (s), Bombay.—6. Duke of Argyll (s), Calcutta; Brennus (s), London; Adam Sedgwick, Algoa Bay.—7. Pekin (s), Calcutta.—8. Tibre (s), Galle; Kerbela (s), Bombay.—9. John P. Best (s), Newcastle; Vespasian (s), Colombo.—10. Copenhagen, London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—June 22. Star of Germany, Calcutta; Tarpeia (s), Colombo.—23. Rosina, Algoa Bay; Ros-shire (s), Algoa Bay.—24. City of Sparta, Calcutta; Henrietta, Singapore; Columba, Calcutta; Propontis (s), Singapore; Clairmont, Batavia; P. F. Webster, Point de Galle; Berbice, Algoa Bay.—25. Norham Castle, Singapore; Regulus, Hong Kong; Sherborne (s), Singapore; Cohanin (s), Trincomalee; County of Peebles, Aden; Thessaly, Point de Galle; Francesca, Point de Galle; Louise Dorothea, Port Natal; Airy (s), Karachi.—26. Carnarvonshire (s), Penang; Mareotis (s), Point de Galle; Branksome Hall (s), Bombay; Notting Hill (s), Calcutta; Red Cross, Hong Kong; Tenasserim, Rangoon; Lord Derby (s), Java.—27. Morning Star, Natal; Cheviot, Yloilo.—28. El Dorado (s), Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; Bertram Rigby, Calcutta; Glenesk, Calcutta; Cheviot, Yloilo.—29. Lord Eslington (s), Bombay; Alma, Manila; Scottish Chief, Natal; Vesta (s), Calcutta; Marina (s), Karachi; Eulomene, Calcutta; Summer R. Mead, Singapore; Callirhoe, Bombay; Giovanna Moglia, Chittagong; Hannibal, Chittagong; Childers, Calcutta; Castello (s), Hong Kong; August (s), Singapore.—30. Peppino Accame, Galle; Lucy W., Singapore; Richard Parsons, Hong Kong; Leon XIII. (s), Singapore; Anglo America, Calcutta; Bann, Calcutta; Lorny, Calcutta; Oasis, Calcutta.
BOMBAY.—May 7. Huzara (s), Carwar; Punjab (s), P.G. via Karachi; Supreme, Bremerhaven; Rosetta (s), Southampton.—8. Africa (s), Coast and Calcutta.—9. Peer of Realm (s), Havre.—10. Peggie Day, Mauritius; China (s), China; Burmah (s), Karachi; I.G. Tenasserim (s), Carwar.—11. Aronia, Rangoon; Volkryien, Bremerhaven; Bothall (s), Hull; Tebe (s), Trieste; Bor. Chieftain (s), Genoa.—13. Arabia (s), P.G. via Karachi.
CALCUTTA.—June 4. Oriental, Khandalla, and Pekin (s).—5. Bhundara and Chancellor (s). Ship Ghazepore; barque Duke of Edinburgh.—8. A French barque (showed J.V.L.M.)
MADRAS.—May 4. Malda (s), Calcutta and N. Ports.—5. Rajpootana (s), Bombay and S. Ports.—7. Duke of Argyll (s), London; Pekin (s), Southampton.—8. Tibre (s), Calcutta; Adjutant (s), Calcutta; Chanda (s), Rangoon and N. Ports.—9. Kerbela (s), Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Lombardy*, June 24.—From Bombay: Lieut. Col. Conolly, Col. Harpur, Lieut. Jackson, Col. Lance, Col. Tanner, Major Swinhoe, Mr. Mathews, Mr. Knapp, Lieut. Dods, Capt.

Shepherd, Mr. Buckley, Mr. Carrington, Major Heyland, Capt. Wallace, Mr. J. Minchin. At Venice: Mr. Bella de Khina, Mons. Bengalat, Capt. Baird, Col. and Mrs. Bengow, Col. and Mrs. Strong, Col. Rideout, Mr. J. Sweeting, Mr. Wingat, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Moir. From Aden: Lieut. Hill. From Alexandria: Professor Valenti, Mr. Rizzo, Mr. Gallo, Mr. Chini, Madame Pferb, Count de Domini, Dr. Dorf, Mr. Scott, Mr. Valden, Mr. Stein.

AT SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Mirzapore*, June 28.—From Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Quicke, Mr. and Mrs. A. Watkins, Mr. and Mrs. Kenedy, Mrs. Wyman, Mrs. Bell and child, Mrs. Remphy, Mrs. Burn and children, Mr. C. S. Dawson, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Warren, Mr. D. Low. From Madras: Mrs. and Miss Adam, Mrs. Davidson, Mr. Bonhote, Mr. Tweedie, Rev. A. H. Arden, Miss Ghensh. From Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Purden and three children. From Hong Kong: Dr. and Mrs. Chalmers, Miss Chalmers. From Singapore: Mr. J. P. Campbell. From Penang: Mr. and Mrs. Ismonger and children. From Galle: Mr. Burleigh, Mr. Sayer, Miss Alexandria. From Bombay: Capt. Mansell, Capt. Harman, Capt. Walsh, Lieut. Fortescue, Mr. Allen. From Suez: Mr. Greathhead. From Port Said: Mrs. Dixon and child. From Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Dacres, Mr. and Mrs. Dick, Capt. Olive. From Gibraltar: Mr. J. Sheriff, Mr. and Mrs. Hayes and daughter, Mrs. Phillips, Mr. Barker, Col. Lempiere, Assistant Commissary Cooke, Major Hannen.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Sumatra*, June 28.—From Southampton: Mrs. Ward, Major General Sir J. Ross, K.C.B., Mr. Playfair, Capt. Tonkin, Surgeon W. Deane, Mrs. Harding, and Mrs. Saw. From Brindisi: Mr. Stokes, Mr. C. Robertson, Mr. K. G. Narayan, and Mr. Richardson. From Malta: Mr. A. Venis. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. C. Boevey. From Suez: Major Salmon. From Aden: Major Sprait, Mr. Giles, and Mr. N. D. Foasis.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Verona*, June 27.—From Southampton: Mr. R. Roberts, Mr. J. Jennings, Mr. W. Blackburn, Mrs. Deacon, Surgeon W. B. Slaughter, Surgeon Major J. D'Altera, Major J. E. Van Someren, and Mr. H. Mackenzie. From Brindisi: Mr. H. C. Burr, Mr. C. Bancroft, Dr. Dane, Col. H. S. Anderson, Major General Gulliver, Mr. A. Maltby, Mr. E. Ravenscroft, Col. Roland, Mrs. C. E. Frost, Mr. C. Eves, and Mr. W. North. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Woodward and infant, Mr. W. Stark, and Mrs. W. B. Young. From Gibraltar: Brigadier Surgeon D. Fraser. From Suez: Mr. H. Scott. From Aden: Mr. and Mrs. Oliver.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Teheran*, July 2.—From Bombay: Mr. T. A. Payne, Major Anderson, Dr. C. Joynt, Lieut. J. E. Nixon, Capt. H. Gunter, Mr. W. James, Mr. H. G. Kotton, Lieut. C. Blunt, Major Rivett-Carnac, Mr. and Mrs. Spinner, Rev. T. C. Gittens, Mr. C. E. Buckland, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Pawsey, Mr. Edwards, Major Blood, Lieut. W. A. St. Clair.

AT VENICE.—Per *Teheran*, July 5.—From Bombay: Mr. J. M. Rutherford, Mr. R. S. Wingot, Mr. W. T. Brown, Mr. W. Gardner, Lieut. Col. A. J. Howes, Mr. Elliot Angelo, Mr. Woodroffe, Mr. Buist, Col. K. G. Henderson.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Kaisar-i-Hind*, June 22.—For Hong Kong: Mr. G. J. Melhuish, Mr. H. Todd, Mr. H. Young. For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. J. Martin. For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Bagshaw, Miss Mathews. For Bombay: Mr. C. Holme, Mr. H. J. Harman, Dr. A. H. Savory. For Aden: Rev. J. Todd. For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. Ozarabad, Miss M'Swiney, Mr. Capel, Mr. Pye, Mr. Stean, Mr. Randall, Mr. H. Wilson, Lieut. Brook.

FROM VENICE.—Per *Tanjore*, July 1.—For Hong Kong: Mr. A. Bolton. For Singapore: Mr. Lempiere. For Bombay: Mr. E. E. Ward, Miss Gresley. From Brindisi: Mr. H. C. West, Mr. Carey, Major Oldham, Mr. Fox, Mr. Rigg, Dr. J. Lumsdaine, Col. Stewart, Mr. Yeld, Major and Mrs. Penycuicke, Mr. and Mrs. Rosario and child, Major Temple, Mr. Amsanders, Mr. Dodd.

FROM LONDON.—Per *Ancona*, June 26.—For Bombay: Lieut. Wynard, Mr. Foxton, Col. W. H. Barton. For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Aldwintle, Lieut. Hall, Mr. Crossman, Mr. and Mrs. H. Palmer, son, and daughter, Lieut. Henderson, Lieut. F. C. L. Hone.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Rosetta*, June 28.—For Southampton: Major Bulkeley's five children and governess, Mr. and Mrs. Scott-Mackenzie, and Surgeon Mason. For Brindisi: Major A. R. Heyland and Mr. G. F. Mathews. For Aden: Mr. B. Sorabjee Mehta and Lieut. G. H. Miller.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Teheran*, June 28.—For Southampton: Mr. R. L. Sands, Mr. John Maybury, Capt. E. C. Morris, Mr. W. J. Harris, Capt. C. G. Mansel, Mr. H. Harding, Mr. and Mrs. R. Davis, Lieut. J. C. Herbert, Mr. W. James, Capt. W. G. Lowther. For Brindisi: Rev. T. C. Gittens, Lieut. J. E. Nixon, Major Anderson, Mr. H. G. Rotton, Mr. T. A. Payne, Mr. and Mrs. E. Spinner, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Pawsey, Major W. C. Anderson, Lieut. E. Blunt, R.E., Dr. C. Joynt, Capt. H. Gunter, 73rd Regt., Mr. C. E. Buckland, and Major Blood, R.E. For Venice: Mr. Frank Woodroffe, Major S. Rivett-Carnac, Col. A. J. Howes, Mr. W. T. Brown, Mr. J. P. Wade Gardner, Mr. Wingate, Mr. Elliot Angles, Col. K. G. Henderson, Mr. J. M. Rutherford, and Mr. T. Buist. For Marseilles: Mr. M. Paul Beier.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Golconda, for Capetown, May 7, 18 S., 28 W.; Woodburn, for Calcutta, May 17, 1 N., 27 W.; British Commodore, for Calcutta, June 8, 36 N., 39 W.; J. A. Thompson, New York to Yokohama, May 27, 35 N., 44 W.; Urania, from Hong Kong, April 25, 35 S., 20 E.; Dilpussund, for Madras, May 29, 4 N., 29 W.; North, for Calcutta, May 30, 4 N., 29 W.; Brodick Bay, Bassein to Rotterdam, May 13, 36 S., 22 E.; Leading Wind, Rangoon to Amsterdam, May 21, 20 S., 1 W.; Prince Leopold, from Calcutta, May 27, 16 S., 1 E.; Duchess of Argyll, from Calcutta, May 18, 27 S., 9 E.; County of Flint, Bassein to Bremen, April 29, 35 S., 21 E.; Charles Dickens, from Akyab, May 29, 18 S., 2 W.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—June 13.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs 104½
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	111½
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan	100
Ten years	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans	118

BANKS.

	Paid-up	Cash
	Rs.	Rates
Bank of Bombay	500	773½
Bank of Bengal	500	795xd.
Bank of Madras	500	640xd.
Agra	500	15
Chartered of India and China	20	275
Chartered Mercantile	25	280
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28½	585
National of India	12½	107
Oriental	25	295

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba	2,975	1050
Frere	150	20
Mazagon	2,000	24xd
Port Canning	1,400	207½

PRESS COMPANIES.

Alkbar Cotton	2,850	1,050
Albert Ginning	500	425
Albert, Karachi	1,100	1060
Apollo (small shares)	2,200	2500
Bellary	1,000	590
Berar Cotton Ginning	500	450
New Indian	350	162½
Broach Cotton Ginning	250	55
Carwar	1,500	20
Colaba	1,880	900
Dhalla Ginning	300	240
East India	1,000	1,120
Fort	8,500	2,800
French	500	450
Sind	750	455
Motussil	400	312½
Prince of Wales	1,500	1,500
Sind and Punjab Cotton	753	1210
Sassoon	500	500
Volkart	1,000	510

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,500	140
Anglo-Indian	100	130
Alfred Manufacturing	500	600 xd
Alliance Spinning	2,500	2,825
Bhownuggur Mills	2,000	1,000
Bombay United	1,000	1,105
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	650
Central India S. W. and M.	500	835
Coorla Mills	1,000	930
D. Spinning	2,000	1005
Hindustan	1,000	1,165
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	1075
Khandeish	1,000	1,055
Madras	1,250	—
Madras United	1,000	1,925
Manchester Spinning	50	1,00ml
Mazagon Spinning	500	260
National Spinning	1,000	1,150
New Great Eastern	1,000	1250
Oriental	625	850
Prince of Wales Spinning	1,250	505
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	1,000	—
Sholapore Mills	1,000	1,210
Victoria Mill's	1,000	1030

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock	218-3-0	310
Do. New 4½ Shares	130-14-6	26
Do. do.	65-7-3	72
Do. do.	21-12-7	32
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	1,000	1,000
Do. New 4½ Shares	106-5-15	265

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Ice Manufactory	100	175 xd
Bombay Burma Trading	1,500	2,375
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	10	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping	300	380
Tracher and Co.	500	830
Thacker and Co.	100	165

CALCUTTA.—June 10.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

% Promissory Notes	Rs 105 0 to 105 4
4½ of 1870 (1885)	105 8 to 105 8
4½ of 1871 (1885)	100 5 to 105 4
4½ of 1878-79 (1893)	111 12 to 111 14
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	111 12 to 111 14
4½ Debentures of 1867	101 4 to —

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884)	Rs. 110 8 to 111 0
6 of 1865 (1885)	111 0 to 111 8
6 of 1866 (1886)	111 8 to 112 0
6 of 1867 (1887)	112 0 to 112 8
6 of 1870 (1890)	112 8 to 113 0
6 of 1872 (1892)	113 0 to 114 0
6 of 1878 (1898)	111 8 to —

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	500	122 to 123
Agra Savings	100	125 to —
Allahabad	100	172 to —
Alliance of Simla	100	118 to 120
Bank of Bengal	500	800 to —
Do. of Upper India	100	127 to —
Delhi and London	225	250 to —
Himalaya	100	120 to 125
Mussoorie	100	100 to —
National of India	612½	108 to —
Simla Bank Corporation	500	500 to —
Unconvanted Service (Agra)	100	88 to 90

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute	100	20 to 25
Bally Paper Mills	500	110 to —
Barnagore Jute	200	70 to 71
Bengal Coal	1000	1800 to —
Bengal Ironworks	100	3 to —

Ralliaghatta Jute	100	— to —
Bengal Mills	1360	— to —
Bonded Warehouse	380	10 to 390
Bowditch Cotton Mills	100	60 to —
Budge Budge Jute Mills	80	80 to 91
Burrakur Coal	100	140 to —
Calcutta Docking	700	295 to 300
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	121 to —
Calcutta Jute Mills	200	2 to 3
Carew and Co. (Limited), gar	100	115 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	108 to 110
Chitpore Steam Tramway	100	106 to 107
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	90 to 91
Eastern Bengal Railway	220	— to —
East Indian Railway	250	175 to —
Equitable Coal	100	40 to 41
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	200	275 to 280
Goosery Cotton Mills	100	90 to —
Gouripore	250	140 to 145
Great Eastern Hotel	500	115 to —
Howrah Docking	100	92 to —
Howrah Mills	1000	1335 to —
India General Steam Navigation	50	8 to 10 pm
Kamerhaty Jute Mills	100	— to —
Labour Transportation	100	58 to —
Landing and Shipping	500	50 to 60
Merchants' Steam Tug	100	105 to —
Murree Brewery	95	100 to —
Naini Tal Brewery	500	350 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press	30	— to —
Nanthpore Indigo	100	65 to —
New Beerhoom Coal	100	— to —
Oriental Jute Manufacturing	100	90 to 100
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway	100	— to —
Rajmahal Stone	100	75 to —
Ramkistopore Press	100	55 to 63
Raneegunge Coal Association	90	97 to 98
Riverside Press	100	— to —
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas	500	255 to 260
R. Scott Thomson and Co.	100	— to —
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail.	100	60 to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing	100	101 to 102
Strand Bank Press	100	103 to 104
Watson's Patent Press	100	— to —

TEA COMPANIES.

Adulpore Terai (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Amicable (Assam)	100	80 to —
Amuckie	100	55 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	90 to —
Assam	500	500 to —
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	73 to 74
Baree (Kangra)	100	90 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	50 to —
Do. contributory	80	40 to —
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	200 to 205
Do. contributory	100	203 to 203
Borelli (Assam)	100	160 to 165
Borsillah (Assam)	100	— to —
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	60 to —
Central Cachar	200	70 to 71
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	64 to 65
Chandypore (Cachar)	500	270 to 280
Chota Nagpore	100	64 to 65
Cinnatollah	100	par. —
Colonial (Assam)	100	60 to —
Coocheela Cachar	100	50 to —
Cutlecherra (Cachar)	100	170 to 112
Darjiling	100	325 to —
Dedur Kosh (Cachar)	100	35 to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	43 to —
Dehra Doon	100	75 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam)	100	55 to —
Durrung (Assam)	100	46 to 47
Eastern Cachar	100	61 to 62
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	30 to 32
Giel's (Darjiling)	100	73 to 74
Gowhaty (Assam)	100	30 to —
Grob (Assam)	500	20 to —
Holta (Kangra)	100	80 to 81
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	105 to 110
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	36 to 38
Indian Terai	500	350 to 400
Jellapore (Cachar)	250	200 to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	100	20 to —
Jokai (Assam)	100	70 to —
Kalacheria (Cachar)	100	49 to —
Kangra Valley	100	par. —
Kunchanpore (Cachar)	100	25 to 28
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	70 to —
Do. contributory	200	40 to —
Kurseong and Terai	100	6 to 7
Kuttal (Cachar)	5000	12000 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	59 to 60
Longview (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Loobah	100	125 to —
Lower Assam	100	8 to 10
Luckimpore (Assam)	100	120 to —
Majagram Cachar	100	44 to 45
Mim. (Darjiling)	100	50 to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	35 to —
Do. contributory	90	30 to —
Moran (Assam)	80	20 pm. —
Mothola (Assam)	100	55 to 60
Do. contributory	90	45 to 50
Mungledye (Assam)	100	— to —
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Do. contributory	125	50 to —
New Falodhi (Darjiling)	100	50 to —
New Gholia Ghat (Assam)	100	100 to —
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	100 to —
Nutanpore (Cachar)	200	180 to 200
Phoenix of Cachar	85	65 to —
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	85 to —
Puttarea (Sylhet)	100	40 to —
Rajabare (Assam)	100	104 to 105
Sapakat	100	100 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	50	20 pm. —
Seemah	100	— to —
Singbullia and Murmah	100	77 to 78
Singel (Darjiling)	100	70 to —
Soom (Darjiling)	100	70 to —
Springside (Darjiling)	100	60 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong)	100	75 to 76
Teendarran (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling)	100	97 to 98
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	80	15 to 86
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	153 to —
Upper Assam	100	30 to —

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5	Do. October 10, 1883	106 to 106½
4	India Encased Paper	86 to 86½
4½	Do. do. 1885	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1893	93½ to 94
5	Do. Rupee Deb. 1882	— to —
4	Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redem. on 12)	10 to 15pm
4	Do. under £1,000 (months' notice)	10 to 15pm
4	Do. Deb. Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500	102½ to 103½
3	Ceylon, 1882 and 1883	100 to 103
4½	Do. 1882	104 to 106
6	Mauritius, 1882	102 to 104
6	Do. 1895-96	122 to 124
4½	Do.	104 to 106
4½	Straits Settlements Government	102 to 104

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Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 1/4)	—	25 to 25½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4%	—	139 to 141
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c.	100	133 to 135
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	127 to 129
Do. do. 5 do.	all	— to —
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	119 to 121
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	113 to 115
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c.	100	128 to 130
Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c.	100	127 to 129
Do. do. 5 p. c. shares	5	7 to 9
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	127 to 129
Do. do. 4½ do.	—	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua.	100	114 to 116

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Do. 5½ (A. G. S.) Deb. Sc., 1900	—	103 to 106
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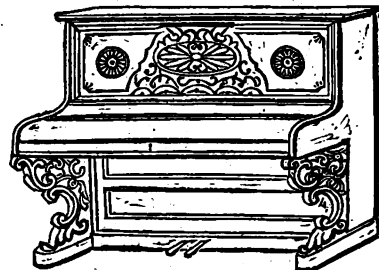
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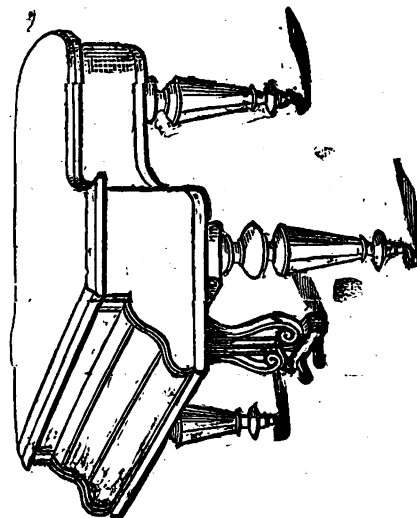
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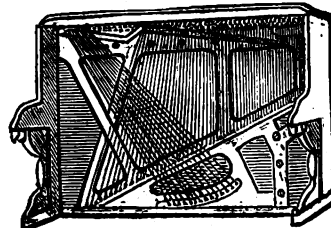


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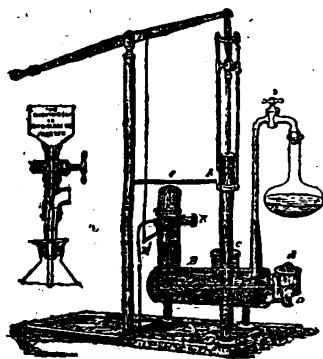
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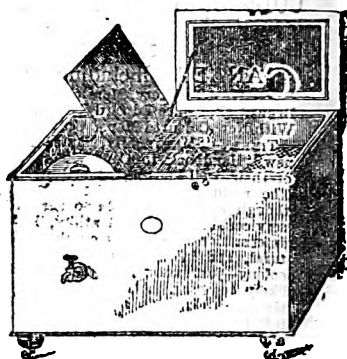
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THE PRICE OF SILVER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—France and the United States—by closing their mints to the public against the coinage of silver—and India—by ceasing to borrow in England for her home charges, and by consequently increasing her Council drafts from six to thirteen (this year seventeen) millions a year—precipitated, far more than Germany, the fall in the price of silver. If it be possible for silver to rise again to its former price of 5s. an ounce, the result is at least not attainable without concerted action of these three countries. India would benefit greatly more than France and the United States from such an improvement of silver; yet these latter countries are inviting the nations to adopt bi-metallism, whilst India, like her proverbial timid Bengalee, is afraid to venture anything except the risk of being ruined by doing nothing. Her delegate at the international conference gave no better help to the cause than a superfluous assurance that India will continue to coin silver. The graceless impenitent made no confession of India's guilt, but was craftily silent about her reducing the amount, or ceasing the issue of Council bills; though it seems beyond question that bi-metallism would be revived if the international conference would reckon upon the cessation of those drafts for some years.

2. The drafts might be discontinued for nine years and more, by the Secretary of State meeting the disbursements of the Home Treasury from the proceeds of a new sterling loan to be raised yearly to the amount of £15,000,000. This would set free in India the 18½ crores of rupees now employed in meeting £15,000,000 sterling of Council drafts; and the liberated 18½ crores could be used for paying off rupee debt.

3. The terms of the new sterling loan might be as follow:—

I. The loan to be issued in India, but the gold subscriptions to be paid in to the Home Treasury, London.

II. Interest on the loan to be paid in to India or in England; if in England, the rate of interest to be 3 per cent., if in India, the rate to be 3¼ per cent., payable in this country at an exchange of 1s. 9½d. per rupee, rising hereafter, on sufficient notice, to 1s. 10½d., as the maximum.

III. Every subscriber to the new sterling loan, who may pay £100 into the Home Treasury, and bring Rs.1,000 of 4½ per cent. Rupee Paper to the general Treasury, Calcutta, for discharge, might receive (1st) the current market price for his Rs.1,000 of 4½ per cents., (2nd) £100 stock of the new sterling loan, with a guarantee that the stated rate of interest thereon will not be reduced for twenty years, and with the option of receiving that stock in parcels of £5, £10, £20, and so forth. Present holders of 4½ per cents., by tendering their paper, would realise profit by selling their allotment of guaranteed sterling paper, and in addition they would get full market price for their 4½ per cents. and somewhat more. Government could afford to give an enhanced price, inasmuch as for every crore of 4½ per cents. so paid off 17 per cent. would be saved in loss by exchange on an equivalent amount of consequently unissued Council bills.

4. A sterling loan, offering these advantages, would be taken up in Europe, where the holder of the stock would get £3 for his £100. If he sent out the stock to be held for him in India he would get as interest £3 15s., or 900 pence. This, converted into rupees at 22½ pence, would give Rs.41.86. By buying a bill on London, at an exchange of 1s. 8d., the holder would receive in Europe £3 9s. 9d. But with the cessation of Council drafts exchange would quickly rise to 1s. 10d. and higher. At 22 pence, the Rs.41.86 of interest on £100 would give £3 16s. 9d.; at 1s. 10½d., the interest returned to the European investor would be £3 18s. 6d. With these results it is certain that the stock would be taken up in Europe at par or at a premium. The initial rate of exchange of 1s. 9½d. for the payment of interest in India should not be raised for one year, nor, thereafter, by more than one-third the improvement in exchange above the rate of 1s. 8d.

The rupee debt of India on Sept. 30, 1880, amounted to 86 crores, of which 24 crores were 4½ per cents., and 60 crores were 4 per cents., the Government having the option of paying off the latter on three months' notice. The cessation of 15 millions a year of Council drafts would set free 18½ crores of rupees, of which 15 crores would be employed in paying off that amount of rupee debt, while the remaining 3½ crores could be accumulated in gold and remitted to England for investment there, until wanted for meeting the Home Treasury's disbursements for the fifth year, i.e., after discharge of 60 crores of four per cents. in the first four years.

By, however, the 3rd of the terms of the new sterling loan, as suggested in para. 3, the twenty-four crores of 4½ per cents. could be included in the operation, which thus might be spread over seven years; for the eighty-four crores of 4 and 4½ per cents., and twenty-five crores of saving of loss by exchange in seven years, besides compound interest on the saving, would provide a sufficient margin for a seven years' suspension of Council drafts. Adding 2½ millions a year of borrowing for public works extraordinary, during eight years, the operation could be spread over nine years. If the principle of these suggestions be accepted other liabilities besides the

rupee debt are available for prolonging the suspension of Council drafts for a further period.

The mischief is in it if, with Council drafts suspended for ten years or more, the bi-metallic conference could not find a way for restoring the former price of silver. Accordingly, the Government of India might go one step further and, besides stopping Council drafts for a long period, join the bi-metallic union, by declaring gold as legal tender in India as a relative value to silver of 1 to 15½. On the cessation of Council drafts exchange would quickly rise to 1s. 10d. or higher, and with that improved exchange, gold, at the suggested valuation, would flow into the Indian mints, though only to be re-exported, possibly, for sending home the proceeds of imports; just as sovereigns are sent in boxes from the Bank of England to Scotland during the autumnal or other periodical drain, only to be sent back again in the same unopened boxes.

The admission of gold as legal tender, at a valuation of 1 to 15½ of silver, would prevent too great a rise of the rate of exchange from the cessation of Council drafts, even though France, Germany, and the United States might observe moderation, the first two in selling silver, and the United States in restricting, somewhat, the production of silver so long as surplus silver of the now existing stock remains for disposal. India, however, in joining the bi-metallic union, might allow the unrestricted coinage of silver in the Calcutta and Bombay mints. Further details will be considered in another letter.

R. H. H.

May 25.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—The revenue in British India exceeds the expenditure in India by over fifteen millions sterling a year. This local surplus is employed in meeting Council bills, which the Secretary of State for India draws for paying his home charges. In my last letter I suggested that the local surplus should be employed in paying off rupee loans which bear interest at 4 and 4½ per cent., whilst the home disbursements might be met from yearly sterling loans bearing 3 or 3¼ per cent. interest, payable in India at the holder's option. The bankers who now provide fifteen millions sterling yearly on Council drafts, which do not bear any expressed rate of interest, would be equally forward with that money for stock bearing interest if it were readily saleable in India. In addition, the large class of investors in England who seek permanent investments would compete for the stock. Thus the yearly borrowing of fifteen millions sterling in Europe (an equivalent amount of rupee debt being paid off in India) would not injure the Government's credit. The examples of the United States and Hungary show that this funding operation for discharging liabilities contracted in an inferior currency (and consequently, for the most part, in a dear local market) by means of gold loans raised in the cheapest market, would improve the credit of British India. In this funding operation two main points must be kept in view:—

I. The money should be raised in gold, at the cheapest rate compatible with the issue of the new stock at par or at a premium, and with its retention, for the most part, on the Indian register of public debt for the payment of the interest in India. In the scheme this is provided for by the rate of 3 per cent. interest payable in England, with an alternative rate of 3¼ per cent., payable at a beneficial rate of exchange, if the stock be held in the Indian register for payment of the interest in India. Experts in the exchange banks might be able to advise other terms better suited to the purpose above stated; but if the terms here suggested be modified, perhaps the alteration might be confined to the rate of exchange for the payment of interest in India. A difference of ¼ per cent. in the rate of interest, in favour of those who elect to receive interest in India, seems expedient.

II. The second essential point is that English capitalists should have a strong inducement to send their new stock to India, and that, in response to their movement, there should be forthcoming, in this country, sufficient purchasers to buy the stock from the first hands. As the subscriptions to the new loan would be payable in gold, in London, the original subscribers would be in Europe, and they would include two classes, viz., those who seek a permanent investment, and the banks, which additionally seek a means of remittance to India. Of the permanent investors, the greater number would doubtless send their stock to this country for the advantage of the extra rate of interest, and that advantage would increase the number of those investors. On the whole, it seems probable that a large part of each yearly issue of the new stock would be taken up by permanent investors, leaving the residue only for transmission to India for sale. Hence, there would be no lack of buyers for this residue of much less than fifteen millions sterling, inasmuch as fifteen crores of rupee paper would be paid off yearly, and that amount of rupees would be thrown on the local market for reinvestment, practically, in the new stock, if the first holders do not prove too exacting in the price asked. It would be necessary to time the discharge of the fifteen crores of rupee paper and the issues of the new sterling stock, so that, on the one hand, the money set free by the discharge of the rupee paper shall be available for buying new stock from the first holders, and, on the other hand, those whose rupee paper has been paid off shall not be at a disadvantage in settling the price of their new purchases. It is evident, however, that with every endeavour on the part of the Government to hold the scales evenly between local and European investors, the latter will have the whip hand of

the former ; in other words, the yearly loan would be readily taken in Europe at a favourable price, and would (nearly the whole of it) be transferred to the Indian register to be held in this country. Of the present rupee debt of eighty-five millions sterling, about twenty-four millions are held in England. These twenty-four millions would be paid off by the funding operation, whilst the twenty-four millions of new sterling paper which would replace that Enfacéd Rupee paper would, for the most part, be held in India. Thus, the funding operation, though it would start with the borrowing of gold in London, would end by transferring nearly the whole of the new sterling loan to the Indian register, with the final result that, of India's registered debt as raised in India, a very much smaller amount than at present will be held in England for the payment there of interest. Other important details must be considered in a subsequent letter.

R. H. H.

May 26.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—I think I showed in my last two letters that, were the rupee debt of India to be paid off by means of gold loans to be raised for meeting the yearly disbursements of the Home Treasury, the Government, for ten years or more, would save nearly three and a-half millions sterling a-year in loss by exchange, while the gold loans would be issued under conditions and in circumstances which would ensure the transfer of nearly the whole of the new loans to the Indian register for the payment of interest in India. We shall now consider how the stoppage of Council bills for ten or more years would affect the means of providing remittances for the trade of India. I am sorry that, to this end, I must inflict on you a table of statistics :—

TRADE OF INDIA, IN CRORES AND LAKHS OF RUPEES.

e.g., 0.7=7 lakhs; 1.7=1 crore, 7 lakhs.

Yearly Average.

	6 yrs. 1860-61 to 1865-65.	7 yrs. 1866-67 to 1872-73.	7 yrs. 1873-74 to 1879-80.	1873-80	1880-81
I. Price of silver in London ...	61¼ 61¾	60¾ 60 5-16	59¼ 51¼	51¼	52½
II. Trade of British India—Govt. stores except railway materials ...	0.85	1.31	1.35	0.91	1.18
Imports—					
Railway materials ..	1.33	1.40	1.31	1.53	2.74
Total ...	2.18	2.71	2.66	2.44	3.92
Other merchandise A	23.38	30.45	35.46	38.73	49.17
Total B	25.56	33.16	38.12	41.17	53.09
Exports—					
Net exports { B ...	52.72	53.15	60.55	67.21	74.54
struck upon { A ...	27.16	19.99	22.43	26.04	21.45
Export of securities, or increase of Enfacéd Rupee paper held in London...	29.34	22.70	25.09	28.48	25.37
C	0.87*	0.22	0.90	3.38	2.87
Net borrowing in India	30.21	22.92	25.99	31.86	28.24
III. Council bills (Rupee produce) ...	0.11	0.71	2.33	4.3	3.33
Net imports of—					
Gold ...	5.13	7.81	14.48	18.35	18.15
Silver ...	6.79	3.94	0.90	1.75	3.66
Total ...	11.42	5.24	6.66	7.87	3.89
Total ...	18.21	9.18	6.96	9.62	7.55
Excess of I. over II. (C-D) settled by mercantile bills, &c. ...	23.34	16.99	21.44	27.97	25.70
IV. Coined—					
Gold ...	6.87	5.93	4.55	3.89	2.54
Silver ...	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.15	not known
Total ...	9.64	4.21	7.11	10.26	4.11
Total ...	9.71	4.24	7.14	10.41	4.11

* Owing to the commercial crisis in 1866, the amount of Enfacéd Paper held in London increased from £7,657,480 in December, 1865, to £11,790,344 in January, 1866.

The following remarks are suggested by this table :—1. Were the disbursements of the Home Treasury to be met by yearly loans, Government stores would be provided without issuing bills on India; railway materials are similarly provided. Hence the net exports, which require settlement by bills and bullion, are those struck on imports, exclusive of Government stores and railway materials. The amount may be reckoned at 26 crores. Over three crores of export, export of securities, have lately been paid for through Council drafts, but this export would cease under the suggested funding operation, leaving 26 crores for settlement. I think I have seen somewhere a conjecture by competent authority that the amount of balance of trade settled by private bills ranges between four and six millions sterling, and this table supports the conjecture. We may assume the amount of such bills at five crores of rupees.

2. There remain, then, 21 crores for settlement. In what proportion would these be provided by (1stly) gold and silver; (2ndly)

sale of the new gold loan paper in India? According to the table, it seems expedient that gold and silver enter more largely, and paper to a lesser extent than hitherto, in the yearly settlement. Thus the gross amounts for the groups of years, for which yearly averages are given in the table, show the following results. Crores and lakhs of rupees :—

	1860-61 to 1865-66.	1866-67 to 1872-73.	1873-74 to 1879-80.	1873-80.	1880-81.
Merchandise—					
Imports, excluding Govt. stores and railway materials ...	140.27	213.10	248.22	38.73	49.17
Exports ...	316.29	372.06	423.83	67.21	74.54
Total ...	456.56	585.16	672.05	105.94	123.71
Coined—					
Gold ...	0.42	0.20	0.21	0.15	...
Silver ...	57.86	29.50	49.74	10.26	4.11
Total ...	58.28	29.70	49.95	10.41	4.11
Proportion of new coinage to trade per cent. ...	12.76	5.08	7.43	9.82	3.32
Net Imports of—					
Gold ...	40.73	27.60	6.33	1.75	3.66
Silver ...	68.51	36.65	42.41	7.87	3.89
Total ...	109.24	64.25	48.74	9.62	7.55

The new coinage is in diminishing percentage to the total imports and exports. The disparity would be greater could the increase in quantities of imports and exports be compared, for which diminished prices, the increase in value implies a very much larger proportionate increase in quantities. The increased quantities, too, were drawn from or were exchanged over larger tracts of country, and both of these circumstances necessitated the use of amounts of coin larger both in tale and value. There is yet another indication that the metallic currency is being starved, whilst trade has greatly increased. In the first two groups of six and seven years, ended March 30, 1873, the net imports of gold and silver exceeded the coinage, but in the seven years ended 1879-80, the coinage exceeded the imports, denoting that old rupees and ornaments were melted and coined, and that the mints of native States must have melted Government rupees for their coinage. Thus, of late years, the currency has not only been starved by decrease of coinage, but it has been depleted by the melting down of coined rupees for ornaments and for the coinage of native States, also by war expenditure beyond India. The natural result is a fall in prices from a growing insufficiency of the metallic currency; and if this process of depletion be not checked prices must continue to fall, till, at length, the settlements of land revenue will break down.

3. India, therefore, could absorb larger quantities of silver into the currency than hitherto of late years, if the Secretary of State for India would only let her do so by stopping the sale of Council bills in such a way as to improve the rate of exchange. Twelve millions sterling, or 10 per cent. on the amount of her trade, would be a not immoderate sum for coin and ornaments, and for exports beyond India's frontier. This would leave nine millions of yearly settlement of the balance of trade to be provided by utilising the yearly issue of gold loans as a means of remittance to India. As fifteen crores of rupee paper would be paid off yearly, and the holders of the paid-off paper would be seeking new investments, at least nine millions of the new gold loan paper would find eager buyers in India.

4. Were India to absorb silver at the rate of twelve millions a year during years of the funding operation, the total absorption would be 120 millions. France has fifty millions sterling of silver in the Bank of France, and this represents doubtless the bulk of the extent of silver coinage which is not required for circulation in small transactions. Germany had twenty millions sterling of surplus silver to sell, and the yearly production of silver in the United States for the three years has averaged seven and a-half millions sterling, against nine one-fifth millions in 1887, and eight millions in 1876. If we assume the yearly production in the States for the next ten years at eighty millions, we shall have a total of 150 millions, of which India would absorb 120 millions, leaving only thirty, or three millions a-year, for absorption as coin and for ornaments in the countries of the bimetallic union which, as the result of the International Conference, may open their mints to the unrestricted coinage of silver. It would be well, however, for the United States to restrict the production of silver for a time below eight millions, in order to promote an early enhancement of the price of silver as an immediate effect of the funding operation, but the precise way in which that operation would ensure a rise of the price of silver must be the subject of my next letter. Here it suffices to remark that if my figures, or estimates, are fairly approximate to the truth, the bimetallic countries which may reopen their mints to the unrestricted coinage of silver will not incur any risk of depletion of their gold currencies. By India joining the union, the coinage value of gold in this country would be limited to the proportion of 1 to 15½, and with that limitation, bullion dealers, though ever so shrewd, would not readily find a large market for any extensive operation of buying gold with silver from the Western countries of the bimetallic union, and selling it in the East at a higher price than that which they

will have paid, namely, 1 to 15½. I am afraid I have bored you ; but, after the manner of bores, I must call again.
May 28.

R. H. H.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—In my last letter I estimated that for financing the trade of British India means are required for remitting the equivalent of twenty-six crores of rupees from other countries to India, and that, probably, this could be provided as follows, viz. :—Five crores by private bills ; twelve crores by net imports of gold and silver ; nine crores by European subscribers to the suggested yearly gold loan of fifteen millions, selling some nine millions worth of the stock in India. It may be asked, would not the price of silver be raised just as much by reducing Council bills from fifteen to nine millions, as by suspending their issues and providing the remittance of the reduced amount by stock of the new loans? Not at all. What would be the difference? Much every way. Since 1873 the increase of Council bills and the closure of Continental mints against the coinage of silver have perpetuated a condition of things in which the rivalry of Council bills and of the sellers of silver causes a steady progressive fall of the price of silver. The suggested funding operation would completely reverse this condition, and bring about an alliance between the sellers of silver and the issuers of the new gold loans, whereby the price of silver and the rate of exchange would continue to rise to their former level. Besides Council bills, silver has to contend also against the adverse influence in London of the enfaced rupee paper which, to the amount of twenty-two millions sterling, is held there for payment of interest in London by rupee drafts on India. It at any time the issue of Council bills is restricted, the rate of exchange and the price of silver should rise ; but those who would have bought Council bills can check this tendency to a rise by buying enfaced rupee paper, in the price of which the low exchange of the rupee with sterling is allowed for. Thus, the incubus of twenty-two crores of enfaced rupee paper in London weighs on the silver market just as banefully as the surplus silver of the French and German Governments.

By the funding operation these twenty-two crores of enfaced paper would be paid off, and, on the other hand, enfaced paper of the new sterling loan would be borne in India, on the Indian register, for payment of the higher rate of interest, at a beneficial exchange, which would be allowed in this country. The European holders of this enfaced paper of the gold loan would not ordinarily sell it in India, but if others who might import stock of the new paper for sale in India pressed for too low a rate of exchange, then, no doubt, the European holders would be tempted to sell and would offer a better rate of exchange.

4. At present, the issuers of Council bills come into direct dealing in exchange by their offer to pay in India, in rupees, the principal (sterling) amount of their bills, and the necessity under which they offer the bills obliges them to lower the rate of exchange in favour of the buyer. By the funding operation, the issuers of the gold loan would be extricated from this necessity. They would have nothing to do with any rate of exchange for the principal amount of their gold loans, nor with any but a fixed rate of exchange for the payment of interest in India to the holders in this country of enfaced paper of the new stock. The brunt of haggling about the rate of exchange would fall on those first holders of the new stock who may send it to India as a remittance. In selling their paper in India these importers would contend against rivalry or adverse influences which would all be enlisted in favour of a high rate of exchange, that is, of giving to the importers as few rupees as possible above the nominal par of exchange of 28. per rupee ; whereas, under the present arrangement, the Secretary of State for India sells his Council bills under adverse influences, which are all on the side of lowering the exchanges—that is, of getting from him as many rupees as possible for the sterling amount of his bills.

5. Those who would send the new stock to India as a remittance would be under an urgent necessity to sell ; but if this urgency were to be exceeded by the necessity to buy on the part of local investors in India who will have idle money on their hands through the yearly discharge of fifteen crores of rupee loans, then, in the haggling of the market, the rate of exchange might be low, in spite of the constant set in India against the importers of the new stock of adverse influences in favour of a rise of the exchange. It seven to nine millions sterling of the new loan be yearly imported into this country as a remittance against the annual discharge in India of fifteen crores of rupee paper, then the necessity of the local investors to buy may exceed that of the importers to sell ; in that case the rate of exchange would be low. But there would be safeguards against the exaction of excessive prices—i.e., of a low exchange—by the importers for sale of the new stock. We have seen (Par. 3) that the paper of the new stock which may be held in India for payment of a beneficial rate of interest in this country would supply one of these countervailing influences. In the first year possibly some seven millions only of the new paper may be so enfaced for payment of interest in India ; but the successive similar transfers of two more years would accumulate on the Indian register more than twenty millions of enfaced paper, which, though held as a permanent investment, would, when the exchange was falling low, be thrown on the market at a higher rate of exchange.

The twenty-two crores of enfaced rupee paper now held in London would also exert a countervailing influence. In at most the first three years of the funding operation, the portion of this paper, not paid off, would be drawn to India by the void, i.e., the exceptional demand on the local market for four per cent. rupee paper, which the yearly discharge of fifteen crores of that rupee paper would create. The persons whose four per cents. may be paid off would buy this enfaced paper on its retransfer to the Indian register if the importers of the new gold stock demanded for it too high a price, that is, a low rate of exchange. Other unexceptionable local investments would also be forthcoming (as may appear in the sequel as an alternative, if the importers of the new stock sought to lower the exchange. On the whole, a tendency to a rise of the exchange would be assured.

In like manner, a tendency to a rise of the price of silver in Europe may be assured. A bimetallic union of all the countries in Europe, except England and Germany, and of the United States, and India, could be easily formed. These countries would require simply to be protected against a depletion of their gold currencies through bullion dealers' purchases of their gold coins with silver. This protection would be needed against sale of gold thus obtained from the union to countries outside the union. Such sales are hardly possible in China, owing to the singular monetary system of that empire ; and danger from the only other quarter, viz., England and Germany, could be easily prevented. These countries have stated their willingness to give every possible help to a bimetallic union. It would only be necessary for them to close the London and German mints to the public against the coinage of gold. Such coinage, on the existing terms, would of course be continued in favour of the Banks of England and Prussia, but these banks might be restrained from receiving gold bullion or foreign gold coin, other than small sums, from any one except under a certificate from one or other of selected financial houses of the first repute in the capitals of European States, and in New York, that the gold was not being tendered in furtherance of a bullion operation of the kind above described. Anybody who, under cover of a certificate of this kind, effected the forbidden operation, might be boycotted by all the banks in Europe and in the United States.

The countries of the bimetallic union being thus effectually secured against depletion of their gold currencies, might open their mints without restriction to the coinage of silver. Thereby, European dealers in silver bullion would have the alternative of coining their bullion in any mint of the bimetallic union at a valuation of 15½ to 1, or of selling it at that or a better price for export to the East.

Thus, in the remittances between India and the West, influences tending to raise the rate of exchange in India and the price of silver in the West would be provided. To a great extent, the price of silver is determined, now, by the rate of exchange in London on Council drafts ; but by the funding operation it would be determined by the rate of exchange in India for selling stock of the new gold loan amid influences in India all tending to a rise of the exchange.

The result cannot be doubted ; and the best way of testing the soundness of the scheme here sketched, would be for the bimetallic union to ascertain whether the Bank of France, the Messrs. Rothschild, or a powerful syndicate, would not undertake the funding operation for the whole period it may last, on terms of the kind suggested in these letters, with a guarantee that they would raise the rate of exchange and the price of silver to their former level. I must ask your indulgence to continue this subject in another letter or two.

R. H. H.

May 31.

INDIA IN THE LONDON STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

There has been a good demand for Indian stocks ; the Four per Cents. advanced ¼ to 105¾ to 106¼ ; and the Three-and-a-Half per Cents. ¼ to 103¼ to 103¾. In *Telegraphs* there was a decline of 1 in Eastern Five per Cent. Debentures (1899), to 106 to 109. In *Commercial* undertakings Land Mortgage of India rose ½ to ¾ to 1. In *Mines* there was a decline of ½ each in Devala Moyal, to 1½ to 1¾ ; Indian Glenrock, to 2 to 2¼ ; Indian Phoenix, to 1¼ to 1½ ; Indian Trevelyan, to 1½ to 1¾ ; and South Indian, to 2¾ to 2½. In *Tea* *Ouv.* rose ½, to 9½ to 10½.

The transactions recorded included the following :—India Stock, Oct. 10, 1883, Four per Cent., 105¾, ½, 6 ; India Enfaced Paper, 1893, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 91½ to 2 ; ditto Bonds, £1,000, Four per Cent., 12s. to 15s. prem. ; ditto Bonds, £1,000, [Four per Cent., 10s. to 15s. prem. *Railways*.—East Indian Annuity B £1 per annum, 25 ; ditto Deferred Annuity Capital, gua. Four per Cent., 136½ ex all ; Great Indian Peninsula, gua. Five Cent., 133½ ex int. ; Madras, gua. Five per Cent., 127¾ to 8½ ex int. ; ditto Seven-and-Three-Quarters per Cent., 118¾ ex int. ; ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 113 ex int. ; South Indian gua. Five per Cent., 129 ex int. ; West of India Portuguese, gua., 4½ to ½. *Banks*.—Oriental Bank Corporation 20¼. *Commercial*.—Land Mortgage of India, (2¾ paid), 13-16 *Mines*.—Devala Moyal Gold, 1½ ; Indian Glenrock Gold, 2 3-16 ; Indian Phoenix Gold, 1 ¾, ½, 7-16 ; Indian Trevelyan Gold, 1¾ ; Mysor Gold, 1½ ; South East Wynaad Estates and Gold Mining, 1 9-16, ¾ ; South Indian Gold, 2½ to 11-16 ; Tambracherry Estates and Wynaad Gold, 1 9-16, ½, ¾ ; Wynaad Perseverance Estate and

Mining, $1\frac{1}{2}$. *Tea*.—Assam, 49, 51, 50, ex div. *Telegraphs*.—Eastern 5 per cent. Debentures, August, 1879, 107.

THURSDAY EVENING.

There was an improvement of $\frac{1}{4}$ in East Indian Railway ("A" Annuity), to 24 to $24\frac{1}{2}$. In *Mines*, there was a decline of $\frac{1}{8}$ each in Indian Glenrock, to $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$; and in Wynaad Perseverance, to $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$. In *Tea*, Assam rose 1, to 49 to 52.

The transactions recorded were:—India Stock, Oct. 10, 1888, Four per Cent., $105\frac{3}{4}$, 6, $\frac{3}{4}$; India Enfranchised Paper, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 1893, $85\frac{3}{4}$; ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 1893, $91\frac{7}{8}$, 2, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$; ditto, Four per Cent. Bonds, £1,000, 13 11-16 to 15s. prem. *Indian Railways*.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, gua. Five per Cent., 136 ex int.; East Indian, Ann. A. 1853, $24\frac{1}{4}$ to 4; ditto, Deferred Annuity Capital, gua. Four per Cent., $137\frac{1}{2}$ ex all; Great Indian Peninsula, gua. Five per Cent., 134. $3\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, ex int.; Oude and Rohilkund, gua. Five per Cent., $128\frac{1}{2}$ ex int.; West of India Portuguese, gua. Five per cent., $4\frac{3}{4}$. *Banks*.—Oriental Bank Corporation, 21. *Mines*.—Devala Moyer Gold Mining, $1\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{7}{8}$; Indian Glenrock Gold Mining, $2\frac{1}{2}$; Indian Phoenix Gold Mining, $1\frac{3}{4}$; Indian Trevelyan Gold Mining, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 5-16; Mysor Gold Mining, $1\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{3}{4}$; Rhodes Reef Gold Mining, $\frac{7}{8}$; South East Wynaad Estates and Gold Mining, 1 9-16; South Indian Gold Mining, $2\frac{1}{2}$; Tambracherry Estates and Wynaad Gold Mining, $1\frac{1}{2}$; Wynaad Perseverance Estate and Mining, 1 7-16, 9-16. *Shipping*.—Peninsular and Oriental Steam, $60\frac{1}{2}$, 60; ditto, New, 1867, $23\frac{1}{2}$, 3. *Tea*.—Assam, $50\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, 50, 1, $\frac{1}{8}$, ex div. *Telegraphs*.—Eastern, $10\frac{1}{4}$; Oriental Telephone, $\frac{1}{2}$.

FRIDAY EVENING.

There was little business done to-day. An advance took place of 1 in Eastern Telegraph (Five per Cent. Debentures, 1887), to 104 to 107; and $\frac{1}{8}$ in ditto Ordinary, to $10\frac{3}{4}$ to 11. In *Banks* there was a rise of $\frac{1}{2}$ in Chartered of India, Australia, and China, to $23\frac{1}{2}$ to $24\frac{1}{2}$. In *Mines* a fall of $\frac{1}{8}$ was recorded in Mysor, to $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{8}$. In *Tea* Assam rose 1, to 50 to 53.

The transactions recorded were as follow:—India Stock, Four per Cent., Oct. 10, 1888, $105\frac{3}{4}$, $6\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$; ditto Stock, Jan. 5, 1931, Three-and-a-Half per Cent., $102\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$; India Enfranchised Paper, 1893, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., $92\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 3, $\frac{1}{4}$; ditto Bonds £1,000, Four per Cent., 13s. prem.; ditto under £1,000, 12s. prem. *Indian Railways*.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, gua. Five per Cent., 136 to 7 ex int.; East Indian Annuity "A," 1953, $24\frac{1}{4}$; ditto "B," £1 per annum, $25\frac{1}{4}$; ditto Deferred Annuity Capital, gua. Four per Cent., 138 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ ex all; ditto, Irred., Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Debenture Stock, 118; Great Indian Peninsula, gua. Five per Cent., $133\frac{3}{4}$, $4\frac{1}{2}$, 4, ex int.; Madras, gua. Five per Cent., $127\frac{1}{2}$, $8\frac{1}{4}$, $7\frac{3}{4}$, ex int.; Oude and Rohilkund, gua. Five per Cent., 128 to $\frac{1}{4}$ ex int.; Sind, Punjab, and Delhi, gua. Five per Cent., $128\frac{1}{4}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ ex int.; West of India Portuguese, gua. Five per Cent., $4\frac{3}{4}$ to 11-16. *Gas*.—Oriental, 7. *Mines*.—Devala Moyer Gold Mining, $1\frac{7}{8}$; Indian Glenrock Gold Mining, $2\frac{1}{2}$; Indian Phoenix Gold Mining, 1, 7-16 to $\frac{1}{2}$; Indian Trevelyan Gold Mining, $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 5-16; Mysor Gold Mining, (1) $1\frac{3}{4}$; South East Wynaad Estates and Gold Mining, $1\frac{1}{2}$; South Indian Gold Mining, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5-16; Tambracherry Estates and Wynaad Gold Mining, $1\frac{1}{2}$. *Shipping*.—Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 60 to $59\frac{1}{4}$; ditto New, 1867, $23\frac{1}{2}$. *Tea*.—Assam, $50\frac{1}{4}$, 1, $\frac{1}{4}$, 2, ex div.; Upper Assam Tea, $2\frac{1}{2}$. *Telegraphs*.—Eastern, $10\frac{7}{8}$; Eastern Six per Cent. Debenture, repayable Oct. 1883, 103; ditto, August 1887, Five per Cent. Debentures, $105\frac{1}{2}$; Oriental Telephone, $\frac{1}{2}$.

SATURDAY EVENING.

In *Indian Railways*, East Indian (Deferred Annuity) advanced 1, to 137 to 139, and ditto (Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Debentures) 1, to 117 to 119. In *Telegraphs* there was a decline of $\frac{1}{8}$ in Eastern, to $10\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$. In *Mines*, there was also a fall of $\frac{1}{8}$ in South Indian, to 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$.

The transactions were:—India Stock, Oct. 10, 1888, Four per Cent., $106\frac{1}{4}$ to $6\frac{1}{8}$; India Enfranchised Paper, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 86; ditto, 1893, $93\frac{1}{2}$ to 4. *Indian Railways*.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, gua. Five per Cent., $136\frac{1}{2}$ ex int.; East Indian Deferred Annuity Capital, gua. Four per Cent., 138 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ ex all; Great Indian Peninsula, gua. Five per Cent., $134\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 5, $4\frac{1}{4}$, ex int.; Madras, gua. Five per Cent., $128\frac{1}{2}$ ex int.; ditto, gua. Four-and-a-Half per Cent., $113\frac{1}{2}$, ex int.; Oude and Rohilkund, gua. Five per Cent., $128\frac{1}{4}$, 8, 9, ex int.; Sind, Punjab, and Delhi, gua. Five per Cent., 128 to $\frac{1}{4}$, ex int. *Banks*.—Chartered of India, Australia, and China, $24\frac{1}{4}$; Chartered Mercantile of India, London, and China, 22 to $\frac{1}{4}$; Oriental Bank Corporation, £25 paid, $21\frac{1}{2}$. *Mines*.—Devala Moyer Gold Mining, $1\frac{3}{4}$; Indian Glenrock Gold Mining, $1\frac{7}{8}$, 2, $1\frac{1}{8}$; Indian Phoenix Gold Mining, $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 5-16; Indian Trevelyan Gold Mining, $1\frac{1}{4}$, 5-16, $\frac{1}{4}$, 3-16; South East Wynaad Estates and Gold Mining, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 9-16; South Indian Gold Mining, 2 3-16; Tambracherry Estate and Wynaad Gold Mining, $1\frac{1}{2}$; Wynaad Perseverance Estate and Mining, $1\frac{1}{2}$. *Shipping*.—P. and O. Steam, New, 1867, $23\frac{1}{2}$. *Tea*.—Assam, 52 to $1\frac{1}{8}$, ex div.; British Indian Tea, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$. *Telegraphs*.—Eastern, $10\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$; Eastern Six per Cent. Debentures, repayable October, 1883, 105.

MONDAY EVENING.

In *Indian Railways*, East Indian (Deferred Annuity) rose 2, to 139 to 141; and Oude and Rohilkund 1, to 128 to 130. In *Telegraphs*, there was a fall of 1 in Eastern Extension Five per Cent. Debentures, to 103 to 106. In *Banks*, Chartered Mercantile of India, London, and China were 1 higher, at 22 to 23; and Agra $\frac{1}{4}$, at 10 to $10\frac{1}{2}$. In *Mines*, there was an improvement of $\frac{1}{8}$ each in Devala Moyer, to $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 2; Indian Glenrock, to 2 to $2\frac{1}{4}$; and Wynaad Perseverance, to $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{8}$. The transactions were few and unimportant.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

SUGAR remains dull. Of West India only 25 casks sold. For arrival 400 tons cane Jagghery at 16s. 9d. per cwt. In the Clyde market a moderate business at occasionally easier prices.

COFFEE.—The small quantity plantation Ceylon and East India sold

steadily; 37 casks, 34 barrels and bags of the former at 9s. 6d. to 9s. for good middling to rather bold, and of the latter 244 bags Mysor at 110s. to 120s. for medium to bold, with small in proportion; 400 bags new crop native Ceylon bought in stiffly at 61s. for good ordinary and 67s. for bold.

SPICES.—The auctions have passed off with a quiet tone; 4,172 bags black pepper held firmly and bought in; Singapore at $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $5\frac{3}{4}$ d.; Batavia, $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 664 bags Singapore white, small part sold $7\frac{3}{4}$ d. to $7\frac{1}{2}$ d., being barely so firm; 471 bags Pimento brought 4d. to $4\frac{1}{2}$ d., showing no appreciable change. Of 30 cases Penang nutmegs few lots sold at 2s. 6d. to 3s. 4d. for small to fair brown; 10 cases Penang mace bought in at 1s. 9d.; 147 barrels Zanzibar cloves chiefly bought in bales, a lot or two selling at 1s. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. for fair; 31 packages Amboyna withdrawn; 70 boxes bought in $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

SAGO dull. Of 1,179 bags a few lots sold—15s. and 15s. 6d. per cwt. for fair to good small. A small part 1,490 bags Tapioca at $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. to $2\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb., being cheaper; and of 979 bags pearl a few lots bullels at 18s. per cwt.

COTTON.—The market is steady and unchanged. Sales about 1,500 bales, including Bengal at $3\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 6d. per lb. For arrival Western, Madras, June-July, Suez, 4 9-16d. for fully good fair g.f.c. Forward delivery American July-August, 6 3-16s. per lb. for middling l.m.c.

JUTE dull. Of 1,249 barrels on auction barely 300 barrels were sold.

THURSDAY EVENING.

Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson state that since the last mail the tone of business in the produce markets has continued quiet. The coffee market is quite unsettled, a portion only of the heavy supply of foreign at public sale finding buyers, and current qualities of Guatemala have given way 1s. to 2s. per cwt. Fine East India, including Mysor and colony plantation Ceylon, brought full valuations. Other descriptions sold at irregular quotations. A few rice cargoes have been reported at the recent decline. At the public sales of Indian, new teas went easier for common to medium grades. The spice markets exhibit more steadiness. Zanzibar cloves find buyers at fully 1d. recovery from the recent lowest point. Black and white pepper are again dearer, also pimento. Cassia lignea attracts attention.

COFFEE.—East India and Plantation Ceylon sold at steady prices. Of the former 196 casks 1,294 bags, including Mysor at 112s. to 113s. 6d., with small in proportion. Of the latter 318 casks, 140 barrels and bags small to middling, 74s. to 88s.; good to fine middling, 93s. to 97s.; bold, 111s. to 113s.

RICE.—Another cargo of Bassein sold, June-July, at 8s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. p r cwt., open charter. Spot, 4,000 to 5,000 bags, including Madras 8s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cwt.

PEPPER.—Black and white quiet.

PIMENTO firm.

SALTPETRE.—Business in Bengal this week, to arrive, at 21s. to 21s. 3d. per cwt.

JUTE very quiet, with few transactions since last Friday.

COTTON.—The market continues inactive, with only small sales. Sales about 600 bales, including Tinnevely, at 5 5-16d., and Bengal at 4 13-16d. to 5d. per lb.

FRIDAY EVENING.

TEA.—Samples of the bulk of the cargo ex *Glenoe* have been on the market to-day. 2,560 packages were sold this afternoon, without reserve, as follow:—515 half chests, 1s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 3d. per lb.; 800 half chests, at 1s. 4d. to 1s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 596 half chests at 1s. $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. $5\frac{3}{4}$ d.; 339 half chests at 1s. $8\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 1s. 9d.; and 310 boxes 2s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2s. 2d. per lb. By private contract only a fair amount has changed hands, prices ranging from 1s. to 2s. 1d. per lb., the chief demand being for the finer grades.

SUGAR remains without improvement. In the auctions the low sugars were all bought in excepting some Bengal, of which about 800 bags sold at 16s. 3d. for brown Dulleah.

COFFEE.—The market is unchanged. Prices are unsettled. Guatemala being 1s. to 2s. lower for the week. 229 casks, 102 barrels and bags Plantation Ceylon sold by auction, common and small, at 71s. to 79s.; low middling to middling at 82s. 6d. to 89s.; fine middling to bold at 96s. to 116s.; two cases 1,253 bags East India partly sold, medium to bold grayish at 83s. to 89s. 6d.; 238 packages Jamaica chiefly bought in.

RICE.—No further sales to day.

COTTON.—The market is inanimate, and the sales reported are not worth particularising.

INDIGO.—Messrs. Layton and Co. state that the declarations for the July sale have closed with 9,200 chests, of which 3,550 chests are Madras and Kurpah. A few parcels of Kurpah have been sold ex catalogue at about last sale's rates.

MONDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—Prices quiet, but steady; 850 bags Accru Bengal sold at 24s. 9d. to 25s. 9d.

COFFEE.—Only a moderate inquiry at previous rates.

TEA.—At auction, 14,058 packages; new season's Moning Congou sold at a decline of 2d. per lb. on the opening rates; half-chests at $11\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 3d.; boxes at 1s. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 1s. 11d. per lb.

JUTE remains inactive.

COTTON.—With rather more tone in the market, the sales since Friday amount to about 1,500 bales, including Tinnevely at $5\frac{3}{4}$ d.; Dholerah $5\frac{1}{4}$ d.; and Bengal at $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. p r lb.

DISASTER IN GALLE HARBOUR.—Telegrams received at Lloyd's on Tuesday report that the *Liburnian* had capsized in Galle Harbour and sunk in 27ft. of water. She arrived at Galle on the 2nd ult. from Cardiff. Before meeting with the accident she had finished her discharge and had commenced loading a fresh cargo. There are good prospects of raising the vessel. The *Liburnian* is an iron ship of 1,543 tons, owned by Messrs. J. Lidgett and Sons, of London, and classed 100 A1.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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Pleiades	2,298	B. R. W. Williams	Friday, August 28.
Orion	2,298	J. L. Wadley	Monday, Sept. 19.
Vega	3,063	C. C. Swarden	Wednesday, Oct. 12.

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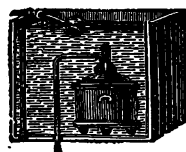
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JULY 11, 1881.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

Our advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, June 21; Madras and Allahabad, June 19; Calcutta, June 18.

The official reports on the state of the weather, the prospects of the crops, and the public health for the week ending June 7 state that rain has been general during the week, except in the Punjab, Sind, and Baroda, in some of the Rajputana and Central India States, and in a few districts of the North Western Provinces and Bengal. The fall was particularly heavy in Burma, the eastern districts of Bengal, the Nagpur District of the Central Provinces, and in Coorg. It is reported in some quarters that the monsoon rains have set in; but the indications are stronger on the Bengal side of India than on the western coast. The latest telegraphic reports—those of the 9th instant—show very general rain, the exceptions coinciding, to a considerable extent, with those noticeable in the weekly return. There is no material change in the public health, which is, on the whole, fair. Agricultural prospects, up to the present time, remain satisfactory.

The detailed reports from the several provinces are:—

MADRAS.—General prospects fair.

BOMBAY.—Rain in most parts of Presidency, very slight in Guzerat; preparations for monsoon crop in progress; cholera increasing in Surat; general health elsewhere good.

BENGAL.—Heavy rain in Eastern and Central Bengal and Orissa; lighter to the west; ploughing and sowing progressing; prospects generally good; prices easy; general health good.

N.W.P. AND OUDH.—Wind easterly. Rain has fallen more or less heavily throughout the provinces, but weather still hot and sultry. Prices stationary. General health good, but slight fever in Moradabad and Aligarh, and cholera continues in parts of Gorakhpur, Lucknow, Partabgarh, and Kumaun. Slight cattle disease continues in Kumaun, Lucknow, and Fyzabad.

PUNJAB.—Agricultural prospects on the whole favourable, and prices are steady.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.—Weather cloudy, with rain in most districts; showers in Wardha and Hoshangabad; land being prepared for kharif crops; cholera and small-pox decreasing; public health generally good; cattle disease abating; prices easy.

BRITISH BURMA.—With the exception of a little small-pox and cholera in places, general health good; cattle disease somewhat prevalent in Akyab, and slight in Pegu delta; rain has fallen freely; ploughing commenced in some parts.

ASSAM (GAUHATI).—Weather very hot, but rain expected; some deaths of horses at Gauhati, it is supposed from Manpur disease; fever and dysentery at Berpetta abating; agricultural prospects good: reaping of ahu rice commencing in places.

CENTRAL INDIA STATE (INDORE).—Monsoon apparently approaching, but no storms yet; health good.

RAJPUTANA (MARWAR).—About two weeks water in tanks; health good; heat moderate, winds sharp; prices fluctuating; clouds gather during day but disappear at night.

NEPAL (KATMANDU).—A fair spring crop throughout the hills; rain holding off in the western districts and much needed; at Katmandu the weather has been unusually hot, the thermometer in the shade in the house not unfrequently being as high as 85deg.

According to the Quetta correspondent of the *Times*, the Press Commissioner has issued a statement to the effect "that Ayub Khan, spurred into activity by the representations of his two lieutenants, Hashim and Muhamad Hasan, left Herat on June 25." The late Press Commissioner was forced to retire by Lord Ripon some months ago, with a view to the abolition of the office, so we suppose it must be his ghost that is making these revelations. However, under the régime of reticence and secrecy that now prevails at Simla we must be grateful for any information regarding events in Afghanistan, even if authenticated only by the shadow of a name.

The ghost is said to have got his news *via* Meshed. It is a significant commentary on the efficiency of Lord Ripon's Intelligence Department that the Viceroy is now depen-

dent on Persia for information of military movements in Afghanistan. The Quetta correspondent says of this intelligence:—

"Although the news had not reached Kandahar at the date of our latest advices, the 3rd inst., it is doubtless true. Ayub's strength is not mentioned, but his whole force being only seven regiments he has, probably, not more than six with him, numbering from 2,500 to 3,000 men. Last year he had from 4,000 to 4,500 regular infantry. The Ameer has now about 4,000 regular infantry in Kandahar and on the Helmand, besides a number of Ghilzai irregulars. He has also a considerable force of regular cavalry, an arm in which Ayub is quite deficient. The artillery on each side is probably about equal. Ayub may be expected to have about 2,000 irregular cavalry, of which description of troops the Cabul party have only the Durani Horse, and the fidelity of these, though they have hitherto stood firm, is, to say the least, dubious. Ayub will, of course, be joined by numerous Durani tribesmen; but on the whole I am inclined to think that the Ameer's general will be the stronger, both in the number and quality of his troops. Reinforcements are on the way, and one regiment 600 strong, with some militia, arrived in Kandahar on the 1st inst. Last year Ayub left Herat on June 18, reached the frontier on July 9, and the Helmand on the 19th, the distance being over 300 miles. This year he is a week later, and it may, therefore, be expected that the fight will come off between the 15th inst. and the end of the month, according as the Ameer's general, Gholam Hyder, elects to fight on the frontier or on the Helmand."

But "prestige" is a word that is now out of fashion, and when the Calcutta correspondent says, "nor can we lightly regard the further injury" to our prestige, he ought to state whom he includes under the term "we."

The Quetta correspondent of the *Times* does not give a much more hopeful view of the situation in Kandahar. Telegraphing under date of July 10 he says:—

"The authorities of Kandahar continue to quarrel among themselves. The Ameer has been trying to stop them by writing minatory and persuasive letters, but without much effect. His latest step has been to give General Gholam Hyder full authority, civil as well as military, over the trans-Helmand districts, thus superseding General Muhamad, who has done him excellent service. In another letter the Ameer orders the Char-Aimak chiefs at Kandahar to be furnished with arms, money, and horses, and to be sent with 500 of the Kandahari Horse to Taiwarra to assist Anbia Khan in raiding the Herat Valley, and directs Gholam Hyder to move to the Herat frontier at once."

To one thing constant ever. As the Englishman leaves, the Russian marches in: so it always has been, and so (if we may dare say so and yet escape the charge of Russophobia) will it always be. We learn by a telegram to the *Times* that Sirdars Habibullah Khan and Nasrula, sons of the Ameer, together with the rest of his family, arrived in Cabul from Tashkend on June 18. They were accompanied by fifteen natives of Tashkend, six of Samarcand, and one of Daghestan. Some of these men say that they came to visit the Ameer, others to see Cabul, and others to obtain employment. Among them is Abdul Kerim, a confidential servant of the Shah Mardan Kul, attaché to General Kaufmann. The Daghestan man was formerly General Kaufmann's cook.

Of course we shall be told that cooks are neither diplomatic agents nor military officers; and that we cannot object if General Kaufmann chooses to send his cook to study new gastronomic triumphs among the pillars of Afghanistan.

Apropos, a Lahor paper says that there is now passing through the Punjab a man who describes himself sometimes as a Moslemised Russian and sometimes as a Georgian subject of Russia. He states that he was recently at Herat as a follower of Ayub, who converted him, and that he is now on a pilgrimage to Mecca. He carries a passport bearing Ayub's seal. He speaks Persian fluently, but his complexion and features seem to indicate that he is an Armenian.

An important telegram has been received by the *Daily News* from its special correspondent at Merv, dated June 28. It would be interesting to know the route by which this message has been forwarded. The extension of Russian territory to the Tejend, and the inclusion of the

immediate neighbourhood of Meshed, has long been a foregone conclusion. *Fervet opus.* The "civilising mission" progresses apace. The following is the text of the telegram:—

"News from Derguez says that the Russians claim the extension of the new Attrek frontier eastward of Kuchan along the Keshet River, thus passing close to the northward of Meshed, leaving Derguez, Khelat, and Awlini Turcoman territory, and Russian up to the Tejend River. Makdumkuli Khan, the supreme chief of the surviving Akhal Tekkes, is still here. He refuses to accept the compromises offered by Russia. The Merv Tekkes have organised a central police of a thousand horsemen, who are actively engaged in the suppression of brigandage and retaking stolen cattle."

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* thus comments on the position of affairs in Afghanistan:—

"The situation in Afghanistan is so far changed that Ayub's prospects look more hopeful. It is now certain that he has left Herat with a considerable force, but it is doubtful whether he intends to repeat his tactics of last year by marching on Kandahar, or, avoiding that city altogether, to attempt a direct movement on Cabul and strike his first blow as near as possible to the capital. Meanwhile, the Ameer is pushing forward reinforcements towards the Helmand. The struggle between the rivals cannot be much longer delayed, and it is not unlikely that the anniversary of Maiwand may see Southern Afghanistan once more the theatre of stirring events. If any faith could be placed in the Afghans, it may safely be said that the chances are still in favour of Abdur Rahman; but, in view of the proverbial fickleness of that race and the possibility of a wholesale desertion of his adherents at a critical moment, it would be rash to try to foretell the result. Indeed, the Kandahar news has already begun to indicate the existence of dissension among the leading men there. Nor is there any doubt that the Ameer has been sending large quantities of money and arms to Afghan Turkestan, with the evident intention of making a stand there if he is forced to give up Cabul. It is very probable that he might be able to hold his own in that province, even if Ayub became master of the rest of the country, and as in that case Abdur Rahman could hardly fail to fall entirely under Russian influence and to become a perpetual source of uneasiness to India, it would seem that our interests in the coming struggle are identical with his. Nor can we lightly regard the farther injury which our already damaged prestige will suffer in Afghanistan should the sirdar, who last year inflicted a serious defeat on the British Army, now succeed in ousting the Prince who has been placed on the throne by British bayonets and supported with British money."

THE Mahsud Waziris have surrendered Mashak's son and promise to give up Mashak as soon as he returns from Cabul. They have also surrendered four important Nana-Khel chiefs, who are to be liable to imprisonment should Mashak not be brought in. We now hold about 100 of the leading men as hostages. It is hoped that a settlement will soon be made.

THE *Bombay Gazette*, writing on June 21, says that traders recently arrived in India from Cabul report that it is regarded as probable that Ayub may march direct on the capital instead of going round by Kandahar. They further state the general impression at Cabul to be that Abdur Rahman's power is seriously undermined, and that Ayub is working with Russian gold.

En revanche, the Government of India have sent a further supply of arms—500 carbines with ammunition—to the Ameer at Cabul. These will doubtless be sent on to Afghan Turkestan in due course.

THE Government of India have resolved to assist the Raja of Manipur, who was threatened recently by the Burmese, by sanctioning the formation of a regular Manipuri regiment under British officers, and by presenting him with a battery of mountain guns.

As announced by telegraph, the Government of India have decided, with the assent of her Majesty's Government, that his Highness the Gaekwar shall assume the administration of the Baroda State at the end of the present year, when his Highness will have attained the age of nearly nineteen years.

THE garrison in the Naga Hills has been supplied with provisions sufficient to last till Oct. 15, and the transport arrangements have been withdrawn, leaving the Kohima

force shut off from the plains till after the monsoon. The attempt last year to keep open communications during the rains caused an enormous loss in men and transport animals.

Just before the departure of the mail was published a minute by the Viceroy bringing under the notice of the Secretary of State for India the names of officers under the Government of India who rendered valuable aid in the Afghan operations, together with a letter from Lord Hartington concurring in the commendation bestowed. We are glad to observe that justice has herein been done to the great services of Sir Richard Temple; his name appears first on the official roll of fame, and the invaluable nature of his work and his "indefatigable energy" are warmly acknowledged.

THE Supreme Government have sanctioned an order by the Commander in Chief prohibiting officers and soldiers serving with or accompanying a field force in any capacity from acting as correspondents to newspapers.

IN March last the Indian Press Commissionership was abolished by Lord Ripon, at the earnest request of the *Pioneer*; and the Press Commissioner was prematurely retired on the score of economy. The work was transferred to the Foreign-office; and it was stated, with the utmost official seriousness, that no extra charge for it was to be incurred in that most virtuous department. By the present mail we learn from the *Bombay Gazette* that the appointment of a junior under secretary in the Foreign Department has been revived; the salary of the appointment is to be Rs. 1,200 per mensem. Lieut. Col. Ridgeway, now on leave, who is assistant secretary in the Indian Foreign Department, will, it is said, be appointed to the post.

THE demi-official explanation demurely adds that this appointment was necessary owing to the great increase of work in the office during the last few years. An attaché is to be abolished to make up for a portion of the extra expense.

So perhaps, after all, the *Indian Daily News* is right in supposing that the Indian Foreign Secretary was made a K.C.B. because he induced Lord Ripon to carry out the *Pioneer's* wishes in this and other matters. Our contemporary says:—

"We take the following paragraph from the official journal:—'Rajputana worships the memory of Sir Alfred Lyall, and the news that he had been made a Knight Commander of the Bath was received with unfeigned and great satisfaction by the Rajput chiefs. His Highness the Raja of one of the States celebrated the occasion by a grand entertainment, with nautches and fireworks.' The official journal, which is fed and petted by the Foreign-office, and kept steadily a day or two in advance in such matters as telegrams from the frontier, or such places as Quetta, must, of course, do something in return for all that the Foreign Secretary has done for it. But the peculiarity of the *Pioneer* is that it is always either injudicious or in bad taste; that some of the Rajputana chiefs should have congratulated Sir A. C. Lyall, because he is Foreign Secretary, and why he is Foreign Secretary, is certainly not a matter for jubilation. It is one of those things which ought to have been expected, but to say that Rajputana worships the memory of Sir Alfred Lyall is to demand too much of human credulity. As a matter of fact, no Foreign Secretary, within the last twenty years, is so little admired, or even respected in Rajputana, as Sir A. C. Lyall. His reign has been in no way sympathetic or careful of the interests of the people; he is proud and cold, and opinionated; qualities which do not make a man a good Foreign Secretary to the Government of India at Jeypore, Jellaputtan, at Indore, at Kota, at Jolepore, and at Oodeypore. The Foreign Secretary is certainly not regarded as either a strong man, or as a man upon whom to lavish affection; he is not loved as was Sir Henry Durand; he is not respected as was Sir Charles Aitchison; and it is now a known fact that it is next to impossible to pass a petition through the Foreign-office in any reasonable time. Then, again, although Sir A. Lyall has doubtless worked hard at Afghan affairs, his services have not been of a kind to attract attention outside a very limited, if an influential, official circle. Such Foreign Secretaries as Beadon, Durand, Aitchison, Muir, and Temple were men known to the general public of India personally as well as by their work. But Sir A. Lyall is practically an unknown man to the public; his reputation is a purely office one; and, though we do not grudge him rewards, we do think that he

has been somewhat overpaid. Going over his career, the only notable thing he has ever done to attract upon him the general attention of the public of India is the abolition of the Press Commissionership. To listen to the foolish raptures of the *Pioneer* one would think that that is why Sir A. Lyall has been made K.C.B."

THE haste about the army reforms in India has not resulted in good speed. It is now telegraphed from Calcutta that the question of substituting four army corps for the existing Presidency armies has been referred back by the Secretary of State to the Indian Government. Certain difficulties attending the proposed change are pointed out, and an explanation is demanded regarding the means of overcoming them.

ANOTHER failure of the principle of open competition is reported by the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*. Telegraphing on June 10 he says that the Supreme Council is now considering a proposal for supplying the Indian Medical Service by allotting a certain number of nominations to the principal medical schools, instead of the present system of open competition. It is believed that this idea is approved by several members of the Council. The last competitions produced seven native to two European admissions, and it is thought that the status of the recent appointees will be found to interfere with the scheme for the unification of the British and Indian medical services. Moreover, the prospect of the Anglo-Indian community having to depend entirely on natives for medical attendance—a not improbable contingency if the present system is retained—is said to have alarmed the official body and to have attracted the attention of the Government.

FROM Indian sources we hear of serious disturbances in Arabia. It is reported from Muscat that Oman is generally disturbed by inter-tribal wars. Battles have occurred between the Benibuali and Benibuhassan tribes, in which about 150 men were killed.

A TELEGRAM from Calcutta to the *Times*, dated July 10, announces the accomplishment of an object for which many of our fellow-countrymen in Burma have struggled, and for which some have died. Many of our readers will regret with us the fact that Margary, Cooper, Shaw, and other pioneers of the overland route between Burma and China are now no longer alive to hear that the road between Bhamo and China, *via* Mattin, has been recently reopened, after being closed for twenty years. This road is said to be the easiest and most convenient for traders. A caravan of 800 animals is expected every fortnight at Bhamo.

THE final link of the Darjiling Steam Tramway was opened on Monday, July 4. Calcutta is now in direct communication with its sanatorium. At a banquet given on the occasion, Sir A. Eden congratulated Darjiling on being the first Himalayan station to connect itself with the railway system, and described the line as one of the most remarkable railways in the world.

THE answer to Mr. O'Donnell and those horror-mongers who endeavoured a fortnight ago to fix a charge of inhumanity on the gaol administration of Bengal is contained in the resolution of the Lieutenant Governor on that administration for 1880, which appeared in the last *Calcutta Gazette*, and of which the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* sends a telegraphic summary. It is satisfactory to note that there is a great improvement in the health of the prisoners, although the gaol mortality is still very high. Sir A. Eden remarks that one of the chief causes of this mortality appears to be the employment of prisoners in building the new gaols, and directs that every effort should be made to finish these gaols by free labour. He adds that it is, however, impossible to trace the mortality in many gaols to any special cause.

THE *Journal of the National Indian Association* for July gives us some interesting information regarding the doings and movements of some of our Indian visitors in England:—

Mr. Mahomed Rafique and Mr. Golak Nath have passed

the previous examination in the University of Cambridge, and both were in the 1st class in mathematics and 2nd class in classics.

Mr. Tamix Uddin has passed the B.Sc. examination in mental philosophy in the University of Glasgow. In the 2nd M.B. examination he obtained a certificate in physiology.

Mr. Syed Habeeb Ullah has passed the entrance examination of the Inns of Court.

Mr. S. Sathianadhan, of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, has obtained one of the prizes offered by the National Thrift Building Society for an essay on National Thrift.

Arrivals.—H.E. Mukarrum-ood-Dowlah Bahadur, nephew of H.E. Sir Salar Jung, accompanied by Moulvi Shaik Ahmed Hoosein, Dr. Mahomed Ismail, and Mr. Hormuzshaw Behramjee, from Hyderabad, on a visit to England. Mir Dawar Ali, from Hyderabad. Mrs. O. C. Mullick and four children, Mrs. W. C. Bonnerjee and four children, and Mr. A. Chowdhuri, M.A., all from Calcutta. Mr. Mohsin Budroodeen Tyabjee, son of Mr. Budroodeen Tyabjee, barrister at law, from Bombay, for the Indian Civil Service. Mr. S. B. Broacha, merchant, from Bombay. Messrs. P. M. Jejeebhoy, F. D. Petit, C. D. Limjee, N. N. Wadia, and D. N. Dadysett, from Bombay, on a visit to Europe. Mr. Shapurji C. Sanjana, for the Bar, Mr. H. B. Doctor and Mr. Menezes, for medical study, from Bombay. Mr. S. B. Chatterjee, from Calcutta, for the Indian Medical Service.

Departure.—Miss Sing, for Calcutta.

THE outbreak of cholera in Bombay is diminishing, but at Surat and one or two other places in the Guzerat district the disease is spreading. At Surat there were seventy-one deaths and at Chorasi eighty-one last week.

WE regret to learn that, just before the departure of the mail, there had been a serious outbreak of cholera amongst the men of the 8th (King's) Regiment at Mian Mir. A cholera camp has been formed at Chundamunga, forty miles from Lahore.

THE *Times of India* gives the following obituary of the week ending June 21:—Lieut. D'A. W. Thuillier (Governor-General's Body Guard); Surgeon Major K. Reed; Major G. C. Cooper (31st M.N.I.).

At a meeting of the Silver Conference at Paris on July 6 Signor Seismit Doda stated the willingness of Italy to enter into a league with the Latin Union and America for the limited coinage of silver for five years, on condition of Germany suspending her sales for that period, substituting silver for small gold coins and small notes, and making silver unlimited legal tender at a ratio of 15½, and on condition of England making silver legal tender to a higher amount; the minimum quota of mintage of each State to be proportionate to the population, with option of exceeding that minimum on certain conditions. Mr. Fremantle stated that the American Minister at London having suggested the possibility of an agreement if the Bank of England engaged to exercise the discretion allowed by the Act of 1844, Lord Granville wrote to the Bank Court, which declared its readiness to do so on condition of foreign mints reverting to the rule ensuring the exchange of gold for silver and silver for gold at a fixed rate. The Government, having learnt that Mr. Lowell's overture was not the result of instructions from his Government, did not communicate this reply to the Conference; but the Italian Ambassador having recently submitted a similar proposal, the Government had given it the respectful reception due to any representation from a Great Power, and it now accordingly communicated the Bank's reply. After explaining the Act of 1844, the letter remarked that "the reappearance of silver as an asset in the Issue Department depended entirely on the return of the mints of other countries to such rules as would ensure the certainty of the conversion of silver into gold and gold into silver. These rules need not be identical with those formerly in force. The ratio and the charge for mintage may either or both be varied, and yet leave unimpaired the facility of exchange indispensable to the resumption of silver purchases by the Bank of England, whose responsibilities are contracted in gold. Subject to these conditions the Bank Court are satisfied that the issue of their notes against silver within the limits of the Act would not infringe the obligation to receive gold in exchange for notes and pay notes for gold on demand. The Bank Court see no reason why their

opinion should not be communicated to the Monetary Conference if the Government think it desirable, and the Bank of England will always be open to purchases of silver under the conditions above described." M. Pierson (Holland), construing this letter and the offer to maintain free mintage of silver in India as an admission that even a partial bimetallic league could make the price of silver steady, made a strong appeal to England not to incur the responsibility of a perilous failure by holding aloof from a league, and he exhorted her to crown her advocacy of free trade by perfecting the instruments of exchange. The Conference adjourned to Friday, when the president suggested it should fix a final sitting, to be followed either by an adjournment or a dissolution.

THE *Times* of July 7 had the following remarks on the prospects of the Conference:—"There is still a good deal of speculation as to the possible result of the Paris Conference, the general feeling to-day, even among those who hoped that some agreement would be come to, being much less sanguine. It is reported, however, that a variation from the proposal to coin silver freely, originally made by the American Government, to the effect that they would coin freely up to the limit of their own annual production, as they are now practically permitted to do by the Bland Bill, has been looked on with more favour by France and the other countries of the Latin Convention than was at first the case, and that on this understanding as regards America, coupled with the undertakings by Germany, India, and the Bank of England, which have been so frequently described, France and the other countries of the Latin Convention, and probably Holland, will undertake to be bimetallic. Such a proposal by the United States Government is at any rate, we believe, before the Conference, or rather before the chief Powers interested, who are negotiating directly behind the Conference. Whether anything is to be done or not we have again to urge what we urged yesterday—that a decision should be come to at once. For this purpose the chief Powers concerned have no real need of a conference. The Conference may be useful to them as a means of recording their decisions, but a decision should be taken independently. The present suspense is becoming most injurious to exchange business with the East."

ADJOURNMENT OF THE SILVER CONFERENCE.

THE final meeting of the present session of the Paris Monetary Conference was held on July 8. Mr. Evarts read the following declaration of the French and American delegates in the name of their respective Governments:—

"1. The depreciation and great fluctuations in the value of silver relatively to gold which of late years have shown themselves, and which continue to exist, have been and are injurious to commerce and to the general prosperity, and the establishment and maintenance of a fixed relation of value between silver and gold would produce most important benefits to the commerce of the world. 2. A convention entered into by an important group of States, by which they should agree to open their mints to free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at a fixed proportion of weight between the gold and silver contained in the monetary unit of each metal, and with full legal-tender faculty to the money thus issued, would cause and maintain a stability in the relative value of the two metals suitable to the interests and requirements of the commerce of the world. 3. Any ratio now or of late in use by any commercial nation, if adopted by such important group of States, could be maintained, but the adoption of the ratio of $15\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 would accomplish the principal object with less disturbance in the monetary systems to be affected by it than any other ratio. 4. Without considering the effect which might be produced towards the desired object by a lesser combination of States, a combination which should include England, France, Germany, and the United States, with the concurrence of other States, both in Europe and on the American continent, which this combination would ensure, would be adequate to produce and maintain throughout the commercial world the relation between the two metals that such combination should adopt."

The President having invited the Conference to discuss the propriety of an adjournment, which had been privately advocated by a number of delegates, Dr. Forsell (Sweden) contended that, as delegates could not, without consulting their Governments, pledge the latter, the reservations which must necessarily be tendered would render the nominal adjournment a real separation. He urged that every information and the most explicit

official declarations were already on record; that Mr. Thurman's speech had dispelled all idea of the bimetallic league confined to France and America, which M. Cernuschi considered practical; that England and Germany were unlikely to change their attitude; and that, instead of adjourning on a mere hope of something turning up, the Conference should confess to the failure of the universal bimetallic project, which alone could be entertained. The Conference should conclude by reiterating the resolution of 1878, deprecating a sudden demonetisation of silver. The sitting was then suspended in order that the French and American delegates might draw up a resolution stating the grounds of an adjournment, and they accordingly submitted the following resolution:—

"The Conference—considering that in the course of its two sessions it has heard the speeches, declarations, and observations of the delegates of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, the United States, France, England, British India, Canada, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden and Norway, and Switzerland; considering that the declarations made by several delegates were in the name of their Governments; that those declarations all acknowledge the expediency of taking in concert various measures, under the reservation of the entire freedom of action of the different Governments; that there is reason for believing that an understanding might be established between the States which have taken part in the Conference; that it is expedient to suspend the sittings; that the monetary situation of several States may call for the intervention of legislation and may give rise to diplomatic negotiations—adjourns to Wednesday, the 12th of April, 1882."

M. Denormandie, Governor of the Bank of France, in explaining this resolution, dwelt on the unanimous admission that something ought to be done, on the light which has been thrown on the question, and on the undesirability of abandoning a problem which must eventually be solved. M. Pirmez (Belgium) agreed to the adjournment as advantageous, free from inconvenience, and as not prejudging the acceptance of any particular system. Lord Reay also supported the motion, and urged Russia and Austria to co-operate in the rehabilitation of silver. Count Kufstein promised that Austria would take advantage of the interval to study the question. Dr. Broch (Norway), as a member of all the Monetary Conferences since 1867, testified to the pre-eminence of the present in the collection of data and the discussion of principles. The resolution was then unanimously adopted, subject to Dr. Forsell's reservation, and the proceedings concluded with compliments to M. Magnin, Minister of Finance, for presiding; to M. Vrolik, the vice president, detained in Holland by indisposition; and to MM. Lavollée and Bruwaert, the secretaries, for their copious and accurate minutes.

Subjoined is the text of the letter of the Bank of England read at the previous sitting:—

"The Bank Charter Act permits the issue of notes upon silver, but limits that issue to one-fourth of the gold held by the Bank in the Issue Department. The purchase of gold bullion is obligatory and unlimited; the purchase of silver bullion is discretionary and limited, the distinction being enforced by the necessity of paying all notes in gold on demand. The re-appearance of silver bullion as an asset in the Issue Department of the Bank of England would, as is understood by the Foreign-office letter, depend entirely on the return of the mints of other countries to such rules as would ensure the certainty of the conversion of gold into silver and silver into gold. The rules need not be identical with those formerly in force; the ratio between silver and gold and the charge for mintage may both, or either of them, be varied, and yet leave unimpaired the facility of exchange, which would be indispensable to the resumption of silver purchases by a bank of issue whose responsibilities are contracted in gold. Subject to these considerations, the Bank Court are satisfied that the issue of their notes against silver within the letter of the Act would not involve a risk of infringing that principle of it which imposes a positive obligation on the Bank to receive gold in exchange for notes and to pay notes in gold on demand. The Bank Court see no reason why an assurance should not be conveyed to the Monetary Conference at Paris, if their lordships think it desirable, that the Bank of England, agreeably with the Act of 1844, will be always open to the purchase of silver under the conditions above described."

THE DASAHARA FESTIVAL.—The bathing festival, known as the Dasahara, when orthodox Hindus take a plunge into the holy Gunga, was unusually propitious this year. The Bhagiratha Yoga, as it is called, which takes place at distant intervals, occurred this year. Pilgrims from the most distant places came for a plunge. At Nobodip we hear there was a collection of some sixty thousand pilgrims, and at all great Ganges bordering towns there were similar collections. In Calcutta about a lakh of pilgrims collected—Kalighat was equally thronged. It speaks volumes in favour of the orderly disposition of the people of Bengal that not a single case of breach of the peace was reported from all these gatherings.—*Hindoo Patriot*.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE LAND DIFFICULTY IN INDIA.*

CAPT. TROTTER is a well known and industrious writer on Indian topics, and some of his works on Indian history have both deserved and achieved success. It is therefore to be regretted that his name should be found appended to an article in the new number of the *British Quarterly Review*, which professes to deal with "The Land Difficulty in India," but which has no better direct remedy to propose than an extension of the Bengal perpetual settlement to the other provinces. Some of Capt. Trotter's indirect remedies are of very questionable utility—such as a large extension of "cheap and accessible courts of justice," a doubtful boon to an impoverished and litigious population. Others, again, are undeniably valuable in the abstract, the only question being in regard to the manner of their application and the limits under which they should be applied. Of this latter class are "economy and retrenchment" on the part of the Government, the "increased employment of natives" in the Civil Service, larger contribution to the Imperial expenditure from the native States, and abstention from "any thought of conquest or aggression beyond India's natural frontier." To anyone who is at all acquainted with the fact that on such a question as the extended employment of natives, for instance, tons of minutes, memoranda, notes, opinions, have been recorded by the various members of the Government of India from the earliest times to the present day, it is almost exasperating to be told, amid the roar of the big guns of a *Quarterly Review* article, that this is one of India's needs, and not to get one hint as to how it is to be done. Under these circumstances one is not surprised to observe that Capt. Trotter talks about "the tribute which India pays to England in the shape of home charges"—a question-begging appellative of the most pernicious kind as being applied to a thing about which most English readers are profoundly ignorant. Reduce the home charges by all means when it is economical to do so—i.e., where it is possible to substitute for them smaller payments for the same value, or equal payments for greater value. But do not call that a "tribute" which is, to a large extent, payment for far greater value than could anywhere else be obtained—e.g., the payments made for use of money in various ways, which India has obtained at a ridiculously low rate solely on account of her connection with India.

* "The Land Difficulty in India." An Article in the *British Quarterly Review* for July, 1881. London: Hodder and Stoughton.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PRICE OF SILVER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—In your paper of the 5th inst. you have published four letters from "R. H. H." on the silver question. The Government is not likely to adopt complicated proposals to reform our present system of finance. The simple question for India is, How can the value of the rupee be kept above rs. 8d.? and the simple answer is, by the Indian Council discontinuing to draw on India when it cannot get rs. 8d. for the rupee. Of course the members of the Indian Council will urge that they must have money, and that they must draw 185 millions of rupees every year from India. But this plea is untenable when it is considered that Government has had this year the opportunity of reducing the Council drafts to the extent of nearly three millions sterling by borrowing gold in London; it has preferred to borrow thirty millions of rupees in India, which rupees it cannot spend there, but must remit home to London to the great advantage of the jobbers. Thus we see that the exchange value of the rupee is year after year forced downwards by the Government itself.—Your obedient servant,

July 8.

T.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—You will doubtless in your next issue notice the arrival home of Mrs. Smith, wife of the bandmaster of H.M. 94th Regiment, who behaved with such conspicuous bravery at Brunter's Spruit, where her husband was shot. Though wounded herself, this noble woman went about, under fire, visiting the wounded and bandaging their injuries with strips torn from her own garments. We have opened a subscription for her and have much pleasure in heading the list with twenty guineas. We believe there are many who will be glad to show their admiration for the splendid intrepidity of this courageous woman, and we shall be glad to acknowledge through your columns any sums which may be sent us. We trust to your kindness to give this letter space in your valuable journal, and beg to remain, Sir, your obedient servants,

FONTAINE BESSON AND CO

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July 7.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

PROPOSED REORGANISATION OF THE P.W.D.

As there appear to be many rumours afloat about the proposed changes in the Public Works Department it may be worth while to give some particulars of the actual proposals of reform that have been made to the Secretary of State by the Government of India. The first and greatest change in the organisation of the department that has been suggested consists in the introduction of a class of sub-engineers intermediate between the present engineer and upper subordinates to be called clerks of work. The new class, according to the present proposal, will be in five grades, besides one of apprentices, on salaries ranging from 100 to 600 rupees. It will be raised exclusively in this country and, as far as possible, from natives trained in the various Civil Engineering Colleges of the country. It has been pointed out also to the Secretary of State that the problem of facilitating promotion and otherwise improving the status of members of the department does not under its present constitution appear capable of solution without a large increase of expenditure. The need of some means of accelerating promotion has been strongly insisted on, and it has been shown that the strength of establishment at the end of 1883 is estimated at 80 in excess of the existing members, and that if no change is effected supernumeraries will have raised the roll of officers, below the grade of executive engineers, from 476, the present sanctioned strength, to more than 600. A strong opinion has been expressed that no assistant engineer should be over thirty-two years of age, whereas, under the present arrangements, assistants entering in 1881-82-83 will have to wait, in the ordinary course of things, nearly twenty years for promotion to the grade of executive engineer. Two methods, whereby some relief may be afforded, have been brought to the notice of the Secretary of State: firstly, the augmentation of the strength of the staff. Under this head grounds are given for believing that some augmentation will be required, inasmuch as the close of the war will now allow more attention and expenditure being devoted to the development of the country. The second measure of relief is a suggestion that some scheme to enforce or induce retirement should be considered and introduced, not indeed immediately, but at some future date. For the present it is strongly recommended that the fifty-five years' rule should be extended and made applicable to civil engineers, as it is to royal engineers in the department. It is shown that no possible expansion of the staff of the department will alone suffice to bring about a sufficient flow of promotion. Another proposal to influence this result is the limitation of the number of admissions into the department from England. It is to be noted that the new class of sub-engineers is not to be created until the present excess of engineers is absorbed, when it is proposed that there should be a reservation of one-fourth of the annual vacancies for the new branch. It is also suggested that any augmentation of staff in view of increased expenditure on public works should be as far as feasible in this branch. The idea in all these proposals and suggestions, apart from the greater questions of improving the efficiency of the department and increasing the native element in it, is to reduce the ratio of assistant to executive engineers from, as at present, four to three, to two to three, an arrangement which would give the average assistant promotion to the grade of executive engineer within eight years.—*Englishman*.

THE FOREIGN TRADE OF CALCUTTA.

AN examination of the distribution of the foreign trade of Calcutta during the past year brings out some interesting facts. It is well known that the manufacture of cotton piece goods in America has of late undergone an enormous development, and apprehensions have been freely expressed lest she should prove a formidable rival to Manchester in the trade. Whatever the ultimate result may be—and we see no reason why America, with her mechanical skill and the raw material at her doors, should be unable to compete successfully with England in this respect—there is nothing in the Calcutta figures to indicate that such a competition is imminent. As we noted yesterday only 8½ lakhs worth out of a total of between fourteen and fifteen crores worth of cotton goods received into this port during the year come from countries other than England. As American goods are imported largely *via* Liverpool, this fact in itself would not be conclusive. The actual fact, however, is that the total value of the imports of cotton goods from America, direct and indirect, was only a little over a lakh and a-half, or less than a nine-hundredth part of the total imports, the goods being, moreover, confined almost exclusively to drills, destined chiefly, no doubt, for European use. In the vast piece goods trade of the country, in short, America has as yet no share. The aggregate trade with the United States fell off to the extent of 21 per cent. from the somewhat large figures of the previous year, though it still showed a fair advance on that of previous years, the largest decreases occurring in the exports of indigo, raw jute, hides, and linseed. Jute bags and cloths and lac, however, showed large increases. In the trade with Australia the only noteworthy fact is the large increase in the exports of tea, due to the efforts of the syndicate, and destined, no doubt, to progress in future years. One of the most noteworthy features in the foreign trade of the year is the sudden springing up of a considerable trade with Holland in

wheat and linseed. Of the former article the country in question took no less than 365,079 cwt., and of the latter 44,657 cwt., though the trade in both cases is quite new. The trade with Italy increased from a little over seventy-seven lakhs to upwards of a crore and twelve lakhs, or 46 per cent., and that with Austria from forty-four lakhs to over sixty-three and a-half lakhs, 44½ per cent. Among the shipments to Italy was raw silk to the value of a lakh and a-half, while those of raw cotton, indigo, hides, and jute all showed comparatively large increases. The exports of indigo to Austria also showed a very large increase—from 20¼ to over 30¼ lakhs—raw cotton and jute, too, showing important increases. The position of the Indian sugar trade, as illustrated by the figures in the report before us, is remarkable. From 637,090 cwt. in 1876-77, the exports have dwindled away steadily to the nominal quantity of 9,460 cwt. in the year under review, 6,393 cwt. of the latter quantity being taken by the neighbouring island of Ceylon, and the exports to the United Kingdom alone having dropped down from 487,068 cwt. to 696 cwt. But this is not all. During the same period Calcutta actually imported, independently of small quantities of special qualities, 42,904 cwt. of this article for Indian consumption. Unless the local manufacture of sugar has largely fallen off, which we see no reason to suppose, the conclusion would seem to be that, owing to increased prosperity or some other cause, the consumption has greatly increased. Statistics to show what the course of the local manufacture during the past few years has been are probably not available; but the subject is one that well deserves inquiry. Another noteworthy circumstance to be gathered from the report is that the trade in grain is rapidly passing away from Calcutta to Bombay, the shipments from the former port having fallen off from 1,42,462 cwt. to 49,822 cwt., while those from the latter have increased from 19,553 cwt. to 91,792 cwt. How far this may have been due to deficient crops on this side, as compared with Bombay, and how far to some more permanent cause, we cannot say.—*Englishman*.

THE NATIVE PRESS ON THE FORTUNE BAY AWARD.

ENGLAND, as usual, when it indulges in a quarrel about money with the United States, has lost the Fortune Bay case and will have to pay up £15,000. Briefly, the facts of the case, as stated some short while ago by an English paper, are these. By the Treaty of Washington certain fishing rights enjoyed by British subjects on the coast of Newfoundland were also conferred on American subjects; these rights were to be held in common. The right of the British subject, however, had always been limited by divers restrictions of the Newfoundland municipal law; these restrictions being obviously needed for the preservation of the fisheries. They were openly disregarded by the Massachusetts fishermen, who fished wherever they thought proper. The Britishers interfered, and by force or threats made the American fishers leave off; and for the loss thereby sustained by its subjects the United States Government demanded damages. The Marquis of Salisbury refused to admit the claim; but Mr. Gladstone's Ministry took another view of the matter. After a good deal of correspondence Earl Granville proposed that the matter should be referred to Mr. Blaine, the American Secretary of State, and Sir Edward Thornton. If they disagreed they were to name a referee, whose decision was to be final. The incoming mail will probably throw further light on the matter; but this much is clear, that the English Government has again to pay up.—*Amrita Bazar Patrika*.

THE NATIVE PRESS ON CENTRAL ASIA.

THE result of the operations of General Scobeleff's expeditionary force has been to place Russia on a point of considerable advantage in Central Asia. It has brought the Great Power of the North into immediate contact with the undisputed territory of Persia under direct Persian rule; and, as was to have been expected under the circumstances, the hostile Turcoman tribes have withdrawn themselves from the reach of Russian attack for the time, and left the Russian forces such absolute masters of an entire district of Turcoman territory that their lines of communication with the Caspian Sea are almost completely safe, so far as these particular tribes are concerned. Though the expedition has been carried to an increased distance from its base, this disadvantage has been more than counterbalanced by the greater nearness of the new source of supply which has been opened in the North Eastern provinces of Persia. The severe defeat of the Turcomans at Geok Tepe seems to have been followed almost immediately by the implicit and open submission of Persia to Russian predominance. So complete is the subservience shown by the Government at Teheran that orders have been issued to the authorities on the borders to refuse shelter to Turcoman fugitives on Persian soil, and to send to the Russian camp such as may have taken part in the defence of Geok Tepe. . . . Lord Dufferin adds:—"General Scobeleff's return is generally regarded as an indication that the campaign in the Tekke Turcoman country is concluded." In our opinion these arrangements are mere blinds to conceal the further designs of Russian diplomacy in the East. The command over Persia, which the late operations of General Scobeleff have secured for Russia, is likely to prove a thorn

on the side of British Empire in India, and it seems to us that the British Government should not shut its eyes to the probability that Russian intrigues, through Persia, may not, in Russian interests, be keeping up disturbances among the wild tribes on our borders, and consequently help in draining the resources of the Empire, by compelling it to maintain an attitude of incessant vigilance and preparedness for aggression from the direction of Central Asia.—*Indian Mirror*.

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

PUNJAB UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—A notification has been issued by the registrar of the Punjab University College, drawing attention to the considerable number of valuable fellowships and translatorships that will shortly become vacant in that college. These endowments have been founded by the enlightened chiefs and raises of the Punjab, and are in the gift of the senate of the University College. The notification runs thus:—"The following fellowships and translatorship will soon become vacant. Candidates should apply forthwith to the Registrar, Punjab University College, giving full particulars of their qualifications and enclosing copies of their testimonials. The present incumbents may offer themselves for re-election:—1. M'Leod-Kashmir Sanskrit Fellowship.—This fellowship, of the value of Rs.103 per mensem, is tenable for two years, and is given for distinguished attainments in Sanskrit. The duties of the fellowship-holder are to superintend the edition and compilation of Sanskrit books published under the directions of the Senate, and to lecture in the Oriental College. It is now held in connection with the office of Head Pandit, Oriental College, Lahore. 2. Jullundhar Medical Fellowship.—This fellowship is awarded by competition to the best assistant surgeon. It is worth Rs.100 per mensem, and is tenable for two years: the fellow being eligible for re-election. The duties of the fellow are to translate and edit medical treatises in the vernacular under the direction of the Senate; to deliver weekly popular lectures on sanitary and other medical subjects to native physicians (Hakims and Bedas) and others, and to edit the *Urdu Medical Gazette*, a newspaper published under the patronage of the University College. 3. Mayo Patiala Fellowship.—The Mayo Patiala Fellowship is held in connection with the Engineering teachership at the Oriental College, Lahore. It is given to a person qualified to lecture on surveying and drawing in the Oriental College, and to translate books in these subjects into the vernacular. The value of the fellowship is Rs.50 per mensem, and it is tenable for two years. The outgoing fellow is eligible for re-election. 4. M'Leod-Kapurthala Natural Science Fellowship.—The holder of this fellowship is required to give instruction in natural sciences at the Oriental College and to translate works on those subjects into the vernacular. It is worth Rs.83-5-4 per mensem, or Rs.1,000 per annum, and is tenable for two years. The outgoing fellow is eligible for re-election. 5. Patiala Translatorship.—This translatorship is awarded by competition to the best translation from English into the vernacular. The successful candidate is styled the "Patiala Alfred Scholar," and receives a salary of Rs.66 per mensem. The holder is also required to teach in the Oriental College.—G. W. LEITNER, LL.D., Registrar, Punjab University College."

SPORT IN CENTRAL INDIA.—The Central India Horse-shikar party, consisting of Lieut. Col. Gerald, Lord A. Compton, Lieut. Greenwood, 10th Hussars, and Baron de Kund, a sporting Austrian, broke up near Seepree on June 1. Their bag for the two months consisted of 18 tigers and 1 cub caught alive, 5 panthers, and 9 bears, besides 23 head of cheetul, deer, &c.—*Bombay Gazette*.

THE SIBPUR ENGINEERING.—The "mutineers" of the Sibpur Engineering College have so far come to their senses that they have apologised and petitioned to be permitted to continue their studies.—*Englishman*.

MAULED BY A BEAR.—We regret to hear that Mr. J. W. H. Hughes, of the Geological Survey, has been rather badly mauled in an encounter with a bear near Rewah.—*Pioneer*.

THE CALCUTTA MINT.—Capt. R. V. Riddell, R.E., of the Topographical Survey Department, is to be appointed to officiate as mint master of Calcutta, vice Col. J. F. Tennant, R.E., proceeding on three months' leave.—*Ibid*.

POSTAL APPOINTMENTS.—Consequent on the death of Mr. Maurice Le Breton, late deputy postmaster general of Rajputana, the Director General of the Post-office of India has been pleased to order the following immediate changes to be effected:—Mr. Barwise, Deputy Postmaster General of Oudh, to be Deputy Postmaster General of Rajputana; and Mr. Rose, Deputy Postmaster General of Eastern Bengal, to be Deputy Postmaster General of Oudh.—*Ibid*.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES.—The following notification appears in the *Gazette of India*:—"The Governor General in Council, having had under consideration the subject of allowances to public officers travelling on duty by steam tramways, has decided that the rules regarding the allowances to such officers for journeys by railway shall apply to journeys by steam tramways, save that officers who, under such rules, are entitled to travelling allowance at mileage rates shall be permitted to draw in lieu thereof the

allowances shown below:—"In lieu of mileage of three annas—double first-class fare. In lieu of mileage of one-and-a-half annas—double second-class fare."—*Ibid.*

THE WEATHER.—General remarks for Monday, 13th ult.:—During the last day or two the wind has fallen light on the coasts of Bengal and also at Bombay, the directions being, however, those characteristic of the monsoon. Nevertheless, except in the Punjab and Sind, the weather remains cloudy; and rain, though for the most part not very heavy, is still very general. There has been a small rise of the barometer in the Peninsula and in Western India, and a somewhat greater rise in the Nerbudda Valley, while it has fallen at Ajmere. The following is a summary of the rainfall reported to-day and also that reported for yesterday, but too late to appear in the day's bulletin—Cuttack, Masulipatam, Goa, and Cochin from 2 to 3 in.; Akyab, Sibsagar, Darjeeling, and Dhubri from 1 to 2 in.; Silchar and Lucknow $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in.; Dacca, Patna, Bareilly, Aligarh, Umballa, Ajmere, and Jubbulpore $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Several other stations report smaller quantities.—*Ibid.*

TELEGRAPH TARIFF.—Some important changes in the telegraph tariff for inland messages are announced. The charge for each word beyond the established minimum unit of one rupee for six words is to be two annas a word.—*Times of India.*

DAUD SHAH.—One of our old Afghan friends has suddenly become famous for epigrams. Daud Shah, who, in his exile figures in the local *Directory* as "late Commander in Chief of the Afghan Army," has been giving his opinion upon British policy. He is reported to have said:—"The British are a great nation; they say you are renowned for your *zae, zor, and insaf* (gold, power, and justice). Good; how did you use them in Afghanistan? We know how your gold went in Cabul; you scattered it with both hands. As for your power, you vested it in the Wali at Kandahar, and all men saw what followed; while your justice—you placed it in the hands of Hyat Khan." Not bad for a barbarian. Again, "David," as we used to call him in Sherpur, was curious as to the terms Whig and Tory, and in his innocence he perpetrated the horrible pun that as the Queen-Empress was above both parties in the State she was called "Whig Toria."—*Pioneer.*

THE INDIAN TURF.—The *Asian* states that the Calcutta Turf Club propose to make the following alterations in the rules of racing:—I. That Note 1 to Rule 14 be altered so as to read "6st. is the lowest weight allowed under any circumstances." &c. II. That the top weight for all classes be 9st. 3lbs. III. That the allowance of 7lbs. by English to colonial horses be abolished, and Clause 2 consequently rescinded. IV. That weight for age is, for English and Australian horses, the foregoing tables reduced 4lbs.; for Capes the foregoing tables raised 10lbs.; for country-breds raised 1st. 10lb.; and for Arabs raised 2st. 10lb. V. That Clause 4 of Rule 14 be rescinded. VI. That Rule III. be altered to—"A country-bred horse is one got, foaled, and kept in India up till the time he first starts for a race." VII. That Rule IX., Lottery Rules (p. 89), be altered as follows:—Line 7, one-quarter share altered to one-half share." VIII. That certificates of age and measurement by the Calcutta Turf Club be accepted wherever races are run under the Calcutta Turf Club rules.—*Ibid.*

THE CANTONMENT HOSPITAL SYSTEM.—An important change is about to be made in the cantonment hospital system as applied to British troops. Hitherto each arm of the service has had its separate hospital establishment; and in large cantonments the expense of maintaining three or four staffs has been exceedingly heavy. Now central station hospitals are to be created wherever this is possible without the necessity of erecting new buildings. In future British soldiers, when sick, will be removed not to the regimental hospital, but to that which will do duty for the whole station. The number of apothecaries will be greatly reduced, the surgical appliances, instruments, drugs, &c., will be returned into store as regimental hospitals are closed, and probably fewer surgeons will be required. The saving expected to be carried out by these means will be considerable, but we do not understand what arrangements have been made to meet the demands of regiments when ordered on service.—*Ibid.*

AN AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT FOR BURMA.—The Chief Commissioner of British Burma has submitted a scheme for the institution of an Agricultural Department in his province. Although Burma depends for its prosperity almost entirely upon agriculture, the Chief Commissioner points out that, with the exception of rice, Burmese cultivation is in a very backward state. Enough is known of the suitability of the soil and climate for tobacco, sugarcane, and cotton to warrant any attempt to extend and improve their cultivation. Next in importance to these, coffee, tea, and cinchona are products which will all grow well, and which might well occupy the attention of an Agricultural Department. The establishment as proposed by the Chief Commissioner would consist of a director, and a consulting engineer chosen from among the engineers of the province. The latter officer would receive pay of Rs.200 a month for his extra duties.—*Ibid.*

THE FAILURE OF MESSRS. COLVIN, COWIE, AND CO.—In the Calcutta Insolvency Court on the 14th ult., Mr. Geddes appeared for Messrs. David and John Cowie, who came up for their personal discharges. There was no opposition. The matter was fully heard on July 2 last by his lordship Mr. Justice Wilson, who post-

poned insolvents' discharge for one year, with protection. We might mention that out of some 500 and odd creditors there was only one who took steps to oppose. His lordship granted the application. Mr. Geddes also applied for a rule nisi for insolvents' final discharge. The application was granted.—*Ibid.*

THE HITCH IN THE CALCUTTA WATER SUPPLY.—It may be amusing to readers to learn that the recent deficient pressure in the supply of water to the town was due to the humorous doings of a gay municipal tindal attached to the Wellington-square pumping engines. We are informed that some time in May last Mr. Fenwick, the superintendent of the waterworks, on visiting the pumping station and examining the engines at work there found that they required cleaning, and ordered the superintendent in charge, a man who has since left the service of the corporation, to clean out the cylinders and pistons. This man, following a well-known rule, ordered his assistant to perform the work, who, in his turn, observed the same rule, and ordered two native tindals to see the work performed. The piston of one of the engines was duly taken off, and while one of the men was engaged in cleaning the upper sides of the cylinder with a piece of tow from the outside the other man got inside the cylinder and was engaged in scraping the inside and bottom with a steel scraper. Evidently wishing to combine practical joking with hard work, the man outside, it appears, set the piece of tow he had in his hands on fire, and dropped it on the back of the other man who was engaged in scraping. This man gave a wild yell, finding his back scorching, jumped out of the cylinder, and in the hurry of the moment left the scraper he was using behind, and made for the practical joker. What transpired after this is not known, but everything was reported as having been finished, and the piston was fitted on to the cylinder and steam got up. The piston worked up and down, but it was soon evident that something was wrong, as there was an escape of steam from a cause which was not then known. Mr. Fenwick was telegraphed for from Barrackpore, and on arrival ordered the cylinder to be taken to pieces again. This was done, and the cause of the mischief at once found out. It appears that the weight of the piston had driven the scraper right through the bottom of the cylinder. The damage was of so serious a nature that it has necessitated the corporation ordering a new cylinder to be made by Messrs. Burn and Co. at a cost of about Rs.1,000.—*Englishman.*

CALCUTTA FREIGHTS.—At date of departure of mail the unfixed tonnage stood at 5,418 tons. London *via* Suez Canal: Dead-weight, 58s. 9d. to 61s. 3d.; market closing firm. London *via* Cape: ditto, 53s. 3d.; linseed, 60s.; rapeseed, 61s. 3d.; market strong. Liverpool *via* Cape: Wheat, 52s. 6d.; linseed, 53s. 9d. to 56s. 3d.; oil, 60s.—*Englishman.*

THE INDIGO CROP.—From Messrs. William Moran and Co.'s Market Report:—Our advices from Lower Bengal are generally indifferent. In most of the Zillahs, with the exception of Bhagulpore and Purneah there has been too much rain. Manufacture has commenced at some places, but the yield from the plant so far has been but poor. In Behar, there have been further good and general falls of rain, and with few exceptions the accounts continue favourable. Mahai is now just commencing, and will be general in another week. There is nothing new to report from Benares or the North West Provinces. From Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.'s Price Current.—We regret to note an unfavourable change in the weather in Lower Bengal. For the past ten days almost continuous rain has fallen, more particular in Jessore and Kishnagur. This has retarded the growth both of the October and early spring sowings, whilst the very small plants requires some days of sunshine to recover from the excessive moisture. In Purneah scarcely sufficient rain has fallen, but there in Bhagulpore and Kishnagur manufacture has commenced on a small scale. From Behar we have reports of general rain and prospects continue good; here and there some few factories are at work, and by the 20th manufactures will be general. Our advices from Benares and the North West Provinces continue satisfactory.—*Englishman.*

TEA CROPS AND MARKETS.—From Messrs. William Moran and Co.'s Market Report:—At the auctions held on the 9th inst. the demand continued firm for all kinds, and slight advance may be quoted on common sorts, and the few Cachar invoices offering. On the 16th there was a strong demand, the bidding for all kinds was keen, and prices may be quoted from one to one and a-half annas per lb. higher, the greatest rise being on good mediums. Offered during the fortnight, 5,806 packages, sold 5,656 packages. Reports from all the districts are more satisfactory, and in most parts of Assam manufacturing returns compare well with those of corresponding weeks last year. From Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.'s Price Current.—During the past fortnight two public auctions have been held, amounting to about 5,782 packages—viz., 2,581 on the 9th inst. and 3,201 on the 16th. The sales passed off extremely well, some invoices of fine quality realising extreme rates. Medium and good descriptions were in strong demand, and at the last series of sales were fully half to one anna dearer. Common sorts also met with more support at an advance of nearly one anna per pound. Reuter's telegrams report a better market in London, and, as the early reports of the quality of the China crop are unfavourable, we may possibly expect a continuation of good prices for desirable parcels. Manufacturing reports from Assam and Darjiling continue favourable, but blight is said to be unusually prevalent in Cachar.—*Ibid.*

MADRAS.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP.—Advices have been received from Rome elevating the Very Rev. J. Colgan, vicar general of Madras, to the episcopate, and nominating him to fill the vicariate vacant by the lamented death of Dr. Stephen Fennelly. The Rev. T. Mayer, of Mill Hill College, has been appointed coadjutor bishop.—*Madras Times*.

THE CONSULTING ARCHITECT.—Mr. R. F. Chisholm, the consulting architect of the Madras Government, proceeds shortly on three months' privilege leave to England, and will be succeeded by Major A. J. Fraser, R.E., executive engineer, Chingleput District.—*Madras Mail*.

MADRAS HARBOUR.—The block-making in connection with the Madras Harbour Works was brought to an end on Wednesday last, and a large number of hands were paid off, as their services will not be required after the 15th inst.—*Pioneer*.

MYSOR.—It is said that the Mysor Government contemplate creating a new appointment for the offices under the Dewan, the incumbent of the post being styled Financial Secretary, on a monthly salary of Rs.500.—*Ibid*.

DR. WYNDOWE.—Surgeon Major Wyndowe, M.D., residency surgeon and superintendent of the Nizam's Medical School, Hyderabad, retires from the service; being succeeded by Surgeon Major Baumont, M.D., from Indore. The arrangement made to supply Dr. Wyndowe's place reflects credit on those who have advised it. At the same time, it will be long before the blank caused at Hyderabad by the present residency surgeon's retirement is filled. Professional skill and devoted attention to duty are qualities neither rare, nor in any danger of growing so, among British medical officers. But with all this Surgeon Major Wyndowe is a man of mark alike in his profession, in the Madras Medical Department, and at Hyderabad. The medical school there is an institution of first-class importance. With its earlier history was associated a long spell of service on the part of Dr. Maclean—then of the Madras Army—now one of the best known of the Netley professors. The diplomas granted by it, both in medicine and surgery, are given only after searching examinations; and we are assured that, looking merely to this branch of his duties, the services rendered by the retiring residency surgeon are such as will not soon be forgotten.—*Pioneer*.

BOMBAY.

MILITARY SECRETARY TO THE C. IN C.—Major D. F. Gatacre has been appointed military secretary to the Commander in Chief of Bombay.—*Times of India*.

THE VOLUNTEERS.—Capt. Walker, 13th Bombay N.I., has been appointed inspector and adjutant of the two local railway volunteer corps, in place of Capt. Hume, who vacates on promotion to the rank of major.—*Ibid*.

WORK AT A RAJKUMAR COLLEGE.—The *Sumher Bahadur* is informed that the pupils of the Rajkumar College at Rajkot are being overworked. The first bell rings at 4 a. m., when the pupils turn out of bed. Up to 8 they have to study. The next two hours are granted for bathing, breakfast, &c. School opens regularly at 10 and closes at 4 p. m.; sometimes at 6. After an hour or two for physical exercise and supper, the last bell again calls them for study, at which they have to grind away till midnight.—*Pioneer*.

THE FOREIGN TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA.

THE corrected trade accounts of India for 1880-81 show the following results:—

		PRIVATE TRADE.			
		1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Imports:—					
Merchandise	£39,326,003	£36,566,195	£39,742,166	£50,278,995	
Treasure ...	17,355,460	7,056,748	11,655,395	8,997,214	
Total	56,681,463	43,622,943	51,397,561	59,276,209	
Imports:—					
Merchandise	65,185,713	60,893,611	67,173,158	74,517,317	
Treasure ...	2,155,136	3,895,545	1,928,828	1,409,403	
Total	67,340,849	64,789,156	69,101,986	75,926,720	
		GOVERNMENT STORES AND TREASURE.			
Imports ...	£2,138,182	£1,234,399	£1,426,750	£2,807,932	
Exports ...	92,475	130,585	145,524	53,988	
Total trade	126,252,969	109,777,083	122,071,821	138,064,849	
Excess exports of private merchandise	25,859,710	24,327,416	27,430,992	24,238,322	
Excess imports of private treasure ...	15,200,324	3,161,203	9,726,567	7,587,811	
Net excess exports of total trade ...	8,613,679	20,062,399	16,423,199	13,896,567	

The year was remarkable for a very great expansion of both imports and exports of merchandise, the former being greater by ten-and-a-half and the latter by over seven millions sterling. The net imports of treasure were over seven-and-a-half millions sterling. The following fluctuations were the most noteworthy:—In imports of cotton manufactures there was a very marked advance, as shown below. Twist and yarn:—1878-79, £2,779,772; 1879-80, £2,745,306; 1880-81, £3,669,500. Piece goods:—1878-79, £13,937,511; 1879-80, £16,723,352; 1880-81, £22,637,428. Silk manufactures also showed satisfactory improvement:—1878-79, £924,048; 1879-80, £837,890; 1880-81, £1,350,384. There was a decrease of salt imported:—1878-79, £593,612; 1879-80, £762,532; 1880-81, £665,517. The increases were satisfactory under the principal heads of the export trade; jute being the only large item in which there was a falling off. Wheat advanced by upwards of two millions sterling. Refined sugar showed a decrease, and unrefined an increase. The results are briefly summarised in the following table:—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Cotton, raw...	£7,913,046	£11,145,453	£13,241,734
Oil seeds	4,675,038	4,685,893	6,344,978
Jute, raw	3,800,428	4,370,032	3,934,030
Rice, clean	8,810,121	8,341,685	8,971,661
Wheat	513,779	1,121,015	3,278,004
Sugar, refined	69,679	59,165	32,456
Do. unrefined	134,681	146,706	279,295

The value of tea exports was about the same as in the preceding year—viz., a little over £3,050,000. Tobacco may be separately shown, the fluctuations in quantity and in value not being at all proportioned to each other:—

1878-79	13,723,660lb.	£126,322
1879-80	11,412,095lb.	129,810
1880-81	13,673,141lb.	140,831

Under woollen manufactures it is interesting to observe a recovery in the shawl trade from £88,838 to £150,179.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY, JULY 7.

THE FOREST DEPARTMENT IN INDIA.

Mr. ROUND asked the Secretary of State for India whether admissions to the Forest Department under the Government of India are by competition, or whether there are any recent cases on record in which officers have been appointed either by the English or Indian authorities without undergoing any previous examination.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON: Candidates in this country for nomination to junior appointments in the Forest Department in India are required to pass an examination, and from among those who attain the required standard a selection is made of such as are deemed best adapted to the service. No recent appointments have been made by the authorities in this country without previous examination. Under the rules for the selection of candidates in India no previous examination is required if applicants can produce satisfactory certificates of their acquirements. Candidates selected in this country undergo a special training at the Forest School at Nancy before receiving their appointments; and those selected in India are required to pass two years' training in the forests attached to the Government Forest School, or to serve as probationers for the same length of time before their appointments are confirmed.

THE SILVER CONFERENCE IN PARIS.

Mr. MAGNIAC asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether any engagement had been made by the Government, or any authority conferred on the British representative at the Silver Conference in Paris which went beyond the use of silver as at present permitted by law for purposes of currency; whether the Treasury had made any communication to the directors of the Bank of England requiring or requesting them to hold in silver any part of their reserve for the due payment of notes, and, if so, what; whether the Government had authorised or concurred in any engagement by the Secretary of State for India by which the free action of the Government of India in dealing with silver for currency purposes would be restrained; whether he would state if there was any intention on the part of the Government to alter in any degree whatever the standard upon which our present system of currency depended; whether, having regard to the fact that speculation in silver, by which much temporary disarrangement would be imported into operations of trade, was likely to arise during the sitting of the Conference, he would instruct the British Commissioner to hasten the decision as much as possible, so as to put an end to the intermediate state of uncertainty; and whether he could lay upon the table any papers bearing upon the question.

Mr. GLADSTONE: No engagement has been made by the Government, and no authority conferred on the British representative at the Paris Conference, to alter the limits now imposed by law upon the use of silver as currency. The Government were informed that an agreement might be possible between the silver-using Powers if, among other matters, the Bank of England would hold in the Issue Department part of its reserve in silver, and they communicated their information to the Bank, inviting the Bank Court to state its opinion upon such an exercise of the discretion entrusted to the Bank by the Act of 1844. The court replied that it saw no reason why an assurance should not be conveyed to the Monetary

Conference, if the Treasury thought it desirable, that the Bank, agreeably with the Act of 1844, will be always open to the purchase of silver, provided that the mints of other countries return to such rules as would ensure the conversion of gold into silver and silver into gold. The Treasury, noting the statement of the Bank that it saw no danger to the principle of the Act of 1844 in such an assurance, caused the delegate of the United Kingdom at the Conference to be instructed to convey the assurance to the Conference. Mr. Fremantle informed the Conference accordingly at its meeting of yesterday. 3. The Secretary of State for India will state whether he has authorised the delegate of India to convey any assurance to the Conference. 4. There is no intention on the part of the Government to alter the present currency law. 5. The Government could not undertake to make representations to the Conference as to its course of proceeding. 6. If the hon. member will move for papers I will have such of them as explain the action of the Government presented.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON: The only engagement which the representatives of the Government of India at the Monetary Conference have been authorised to make on behalf of that Government is that for a definite term of years it will undertake not to depart in any direction calculated to lower the value of silver from the existing practice of coining silver freely in the Indian mints as legal tender throughout the Indian dominions of her Majesty. Such a declaration must, however, be conditional on the acceptance by a number of the principal States of an agreement binding them, in some manner or other, to open their mints for a similar term to the coinage of silver as full legal tender in the proportion of 15½ of silver to 1 of gold, and the engagement on the part of India would be obligatory only so long as that agreement remained in force.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- BART—June 15, at Agra, the wife of Mr. H. P. Bart, assistant engineer, Rajputana Railway, a daughter.
BEATTY—June 7, at Madras, the wife of Lieut. Col. R. Beatty, 36th Regiment N.I., a daughter.
BENNETT—June 11, at Cawnpore, the wife of Mr. C. Bennett, E.I.R., a son.
CAMPBELL—June 12, at Doonga Gully, the wife of Captain Lorne Campbell, 1st Punjab Infantry, a son.
COOPER—June 11, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. F. C. Cooper, a son.
DUTHIE—June 12, at Saharunpur, the wife J. F. Duthie, a son.
FENWICK—July 1, at Dagshai, Punjab, the wife of Captain N. de Berners Fenwick, 60th R. Rifles, a son.
FERNANDES—June 14, at the Fort, Bombay, the wife of P. P. Fernandes, a son.
FREDERICK—June 2, at Simla, the wife of Mr. C. Frederick, a son.
GLADSTONE—June 4, at Batree View, Dalhousie, the wife of Mr. C. E. Gladstone, C.S., a son.
GRAHAM—June 17, at Mazagon, the wife of Mr. H. W. Graham, a daughter.
HEARN—June 12, at Puna, the wife of E. H. Hearn, revenue survey, a son.
LAZARUS—June 17, at Vizagapatam, the wife of Daniel Lazarus, B.A., head master L.M.S. Institution, a daughter.
MACKINNON—June 11, at No. 11, Camac-street, the wife of John Mackinnon, Esq., a daughter.
NOLAN—June 8, at Colaba Point, Bombay, the wife of Surgeon Major W. Nolan, M.D., superintendent Colaba Asylum, a son.
NOVERRE—June 13, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Major W. L. Noverre, Bengal Staff Corps, a son.
ROSS—July 6, at Allahabad, India, the wife of G. E. A. Ross, Esq., a son.
SAUNDERS—June 10, at Mussoorie, the wife of D. F. W. Saunders, a daughter (prematurely).
SPALDING—June 10, at Gogo, near Bhowanagar, the wife of Colin Souter Spalding (prematurely), a daughter.
WESTON—June 12, at Madras, the wife of Apothecary Edwin Weston, a son.
WOOD—June 10, at Madras, the wife of S. T. Wood, a daughter.
WROUGHTON—June 10, at Ootacamund, the wife of Major F. J. Wroughton, 39th Regiment N.I., a son.
YOUNGER—June 3, at Dalhousie, Punjab, the wife of Major J. Younger, Royal Artillery, a son.

MARRIAGES.

- ANGELO—FOORD—June 7, at Kamptee, C.P., Angelo, lieut. and adjutant 23rd Regiment W.L.I., son of Major General J. Angelo, Royal (Bengal) Artillery, to Eva Grace, second daughter of Col. H. H. Foord, Madras Staff Corps.
CHARLES—BROWNE—June 4, at St. Andrew's Church, Darjeeling, J. G. Charles, Bengal Civil Service, to Edith Hester, daughter of Lord Ulrick Browne.
DRAKE-BROCKMAN—GEORGES—June 8, at St. Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, Ralph R. E. Drake-Brockman, captain Royal Engineers, to Kathleen Julia Isabel, only daughter of Col. Clayton Georges, commandant 30th M.N.I., and granddaughter of the late William Payne-Georges, of Manchester-square, London.
MOORE—AITCHESON—June 9, at Matheram, Bombay, by the Rev. A. Lewis, Captain Henry Moore, 4th King's Own, to Sophia Ruthven, eldest daughter of Brigadier General Aitcheson, C.B.
MORRIS—BLACK—June 8, at Calcutta, James Jellico Morriss, youngest son of the late James Morris, of Limerick, to Elizaeth

Mary Black, daughter of the late Charles Henry Black, of Wareham, and granddaughter of Henry Miles, of Brushfield Villa, Buckland, Portsmouth.

THOMPSON—M'BRIDE—June 8, at St. Mark's Church, Bangalore, by the Rev. Henry Hope, assisted by the Rev. G. U. Pope, D.D., Robert Alexander Thompson, Doveton College, Madras, to Caroline Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. J. J. M'Bride.

WYNOLL—FOWLER—June 2, at Calcutta, Charles Edward Wynoll, 88th Connaught Rangers, attached to 5th Bengal Light Infantry, to Mary, daughter of Thomas E. Fowler, of St. Helena.

DEATHS.

- BHOWNUGGREE—June 16, at Girgaum, Mr. Shapoorjee Jamasjee Bhownuggree, assistant collector of customs, Bombay, aged 44.
BOWEN—June 9, at Arrah, Bengal, Helen, the beloved wife of the Rev. Edward Grosvenor A. Bowen, chaplain at that station, aged 22.
CAIRNS—June 5, at Lahore, Bombardier William Cairns, 19th Battery 8th Brigade R.A., aged 36 years and 10 months.
COOPER—June 14, at Salem, Major George Chamberlain Cooper, 31st L.I., aged 38.
EVERS—June 6, at Madras, Augusta Evers, the daughter of the late Mr. P. Evers, of Royapattah, Madras, aged 30.
FREE—June 3, at Murree, Henrietta Ann, wife of Major Free, Royal Artillery.
HEERAMANECK—June 14, at Grant-road, next to the B.B. and C.I. Railway Station, Bai Goolbai, wife of K. M. Heeramanek.
HENDERSON—June 27, at Quetta, Southern Afghanistan, Brigadier General Hume Henderson, Bombay Staff Corps.
HYNES—June 7, at Bombay, of remittent fever, Lewis George Hynes, assistant mint master, Bombay, leaving a widow and three children.
JONES—June 4, at Benares, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Jones, of Rampur, Ghazipur.
KEELAN—June 9, at Jacobabad, Sind, Elliott Malcolm, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Keelan, aged 5 months.
MACKAY—June 15, at Agra, Kenneth Mackay, of the Government Telegraph Department.
MASTERS—June 10, at Ballygunge, Edward Masters, aged 69.
NOLAN—June 17, at Bombay, William Alfred Randolph, the beloved son of William and Henrietta Nolan, aged year and 2 months.
REED—June 7, at Jhelum, died sudden, Surg. Major Keppel Reed, 26th P.N.I., age 48.
SENIOR—June 8, at Lahore, Conductor J. H. Senior, A.C. Department, aged 51.
THUILLIER—June 13, at Dehra, N.W.P., Lieut. D'Arcy Wentworth Thuillier, 17th Bengal Cavalry, adjutant the Viceroy's Body Guard, second son of Lieut. Gen. Sir Henry Thuillier, Royal Artillery, aged 31.

CHINA TEA.—Never has the first arrival of new season's tea met with such a bad reception as those of the *Glencoe* throughout the week, and a very despondent feeling is expressed for the future. It is no doubt owing to the poorness of the crop, and the dealers are holding off in the hope that the later shipments will prove much better in quality; but we are afraid disappointment will be experienced, if one can judge by the samples, ex *Loudoun Castle*, to hand. Fine teas are scarce and command very full prices, but there seem to be no good medium kinds, and prices descend at once from 18. 8d. to 18. 1d., to 11d. to 18. 2d., while common grades out of the *Loudoun Castle* were knocked down at auction from 8½d. to 9d. per lb. The Oonfaas are the only good teas, while the Ningchows are dull and pointless. Sales have been held every day, the total of the new season's amounting to 13,500 packages. Monday's sales were the largest, and, being all the same grade of tea, prices fell 2d. per lb. on opening rates, and since then another ½d. per lb. drop must be quoted.—*Grocer*.

THE VICTORIA (PHILOSOPHICAL) INSTITUTE.—The annual meeting of this society took place at the house of the Society of Arts on Thursday, June 30—the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury, K.G., in the chair. The meeting was very fully attended. Prior to the delivery of the address, "On the Credibility of the Supernatural," by the Right Hon. the Lord O'Neill, the honorary secretary, Capt. F. Petrie, read the report, from which it appeared that the total number of members was now upwards of 900, a greater number than usual, especially of colonial supporters, having joined in the past year, during which papers and short communications written in furtherance of the society's objects—namely, the investigation of philosophical and scientific questions, especially those said to militate against the truth of revelation—had been contributed by several leading men of science, including his Grace the Duke of Argyll, K.G., F.R.S., Sir J. Fayer, F.R.S., Professors Stokes, F.R.S., Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S., J. W. Dawson, F.R.S., Nicholson, F.R.S.E., Balfour Stewart, F.R.S., Mr. J. Bateman, F.R.S., and other fellows of the Royal Society, besides Professor Hughes, Dr. Rassam, and others. The report closed with a special tribute to the newspaper press. The treasurer's report showed that a considerable advance had been made by the institute. Amongst the speakers were Sir H. Barkly, K.C.B., F.R.S., Sir J. Fayer, K.C.S.I., F.R.S., who strongly urged that the society's mode of fully and impartially investigating scientific questions was of special importance; the Christian philosopher need never fear for the results of investigations so conducted, for the Books of Nature and Revelation had the same author, and if the former were fairly and impartially inquired into the result would not clash with the latter. Mr. J. Bateman, F.R.S., Mr. J. E. Howard, F.R.S., Dr. Irons, and others, having spoken, the meeting adjourned to the museum, where refreshments were served.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JULY 11, 1881.

THE RAILWAY SYSTEM OF NORTH WEST INDIA.

MR. ANDREW, in his eloquent speech on June 30, at the meeting of the shareholders of the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, aptly described his line as *par excellence* the political railway of India. Forming the line of communication between the great frontier fortresses and canton-

ments of the Punjab, it has most important and onerous duties of military transport even in piping times of peace. Holding in subsidiary alliance the great State lines of Rajputana, the Northern Punjab, and the Indus Valley, it stretches one arm far away southward towards Bombay, others south west and west to Karachi and on roads heretofore traversed by the armed kafilas of the Povindahs, and yet another northward to the land of Taxila and the country of Alexander's campaigns. The line is excellently managed, as was fully shown in the striking statistics so well marshalled by Mr. Andrew the other day; and as might be inferred from the fact that the two chief officers of the company in India have both been decorated by her Majesty. As a commercial enterprise it is fairly and steadily progressive. As an exemplification of the poetical side of railway enterprise in India, it is of unrivalled interest; for it has stations on the battlefields of nearly every great Indian conqueror, from the days of Alexander to those of John Nicholson, and its rails follow in places the track of nearly every famous invader. One looks from its carriages on the routes traversed by the Macedonian phalanx of the great Sikandar, and by the Turki and Afghan hosts of Sultan Mahmud, by Timur and by Babar, by Nadir and his Persians, by Ahmad Shah and his Durrani; one halts at the storied halting-places of Akbar, Jahangir, and Shah Jahan. And thus in various ways the traveller on this line is reminded of the fact that the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway forms, with its ramifications, the line of communication between the points that are the most important in India from a military and political point of view.

It is obviously of the highest importance to the State that such a line should be maintained in the best possible state of efficiency. The statistics quoted by Mr. Andrew justify him in claiming for the company of which he is the chairman, and has long been the mainspring and chief director, the credit of performing its important national duties in a manner that leaves little or nothing to be desired; and the working of the line is evidently carried on in such a way as to entitle the company and its officers to the utmost consideration from the Government of India. We cannot doubt that before very long the adjoining Indus Valley line, belonging to and worked by the State, will be put more entirely under the control and at the disposal of a management which has shown itself so thoroughly capable and trustworthy. Such an arrangement would serve to show that the Government is not ignorant of the great public value of labours like those of Mr. Andrew and the officers who have loyally carried out his views; and we have no doubt that it would ensure the efficient and economical working of the whole of our Indian frontier system of railways.

THE CLOSE OF THE SILVER CONFERENCE.

THE Paris Monetary Conference has adjourned to April 12, 1882. We give elsewhere a full report of its final sitting; and it is worth while to glance for a moment at the position attained. That the motion for an adjournment was carried, in preference to a dissolution, shows that at any rate the majority of the members of the Conference believe there is fair ground to hope for tangible results from their deliberations. The joint declaration made at the last meeting by the American and French delegates in the name of their respective Governments was, it may at once be confessed, disappointing. It does little more than re-

affirm in broad terms the general principles of bimetallism, which have already been battled over *usque ad nauseam*; and gives no promise of that partially independent action of the great silver States from which so much has been hoped of late. On the contrary, the important fourth paragraph of the declaration refuses to "consider the effect which might be produced towards the desired object by a lesser combination of States" than one which should include England and Germany as well as France and the United States; and everyone knows that, for the present at any rate, it is hopeless to expect that either England or Germany will join a bimetallic league. The disappointment of this "declaration" that declares nothing, had been foreshadowed and almost discounted by Mr. Thurman's former statement, from which it was clear that America, at any rate, is not prepared to go as far in the direction of action partially independent of England and Germany as M. Cernuschi had apparently expected. Still, we believe there was, up to the last, a lingering hope that the slight concessions made by the latter States, and the fair and reasonable offer made by the Government of India, might have induced the Government of the United States to put its half-convictions to the test of an experiment.

The resolution drawn up by the French and American delegates, and finally adopted by the Conference, is—as might be expected under the circumstances—even more colourless than the "declaration." The bimetallics may derive hope, as we have already noticed, from the fact of an adjournment being preferred to a dissolution; and still more from the statement, to which all the delegates have assented, that "there is reason for believing that an understanding might be established between the States which have taken part in the Conference." Count Kufstein's promise that Austria "will take advantage of the interval to study the question," is about as vague and as discreetly reserved as any diplomatic preparation for hedging could possibly be.

The Conference, then, closes its present session with no practical result. In their attitude towards the question at issue France and America stand where they did before. It may be said that the discussion has advanced an important stage by the concessions—whatever may be the opinion held of the value of those concessions—made by England, by Germany, and by India. Whether the next session will be more fruitful will, we believe, depend on the effect produced in America and France by those concessions in the meantime. That England will go further than she has already done is very unlikely. M. Cernuschi himself confesses that it will take another four or five years to convert England to bimetallism; so that, even from the point of view of the most enthusiastic supporters of that theory, there is little prospect of any material advance on the part of England by April of next year, when the delegates will again meet. If bimetallism is to have an early trial as a result of the recent movement it must be on the initiation and by the partially independent action of the countries most deeply interested in the rehabilitation of silver. If America and France and the countries that move with them are willing to make the trial, England has promised to do a little towards improving the general tone of the silver market by the Bank of England holding a portion of its reserves in silver. That the concession is a very small one is doubtless true; still it is a concession, and a much larger one than the extreme opponents of bimetallism are willing to approve of. If the silver States feel themselves sufficiently

encouraged by it to make any experiments, the session of the Monetary Conference of 1882 will be an interesting and valuable one; otherwise, the present adjournment might as well have been a dissolution.



OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, June 11.)

WEDDERBURN, Mr. H. G., barrister at law, has been appointed reporter for the Indian law reports in the High Court, Madras.

ELSMIE, Mr. G. R., C.S., barrister at law, to officiate as a judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab.

THOMSON—The services of Lieut. Col. H. G. Thomson, late Mysor Commission, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

MATTHEWS, Mr. H. M., manager and engineer in chief, Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway, in class 1 grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State railways, is promoted to class 1 grade 2.

CUMMING, Major W. G., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, British Burma, to officiate as assistant secretary to the Government of India.

WYATH, Mr. J. C., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, British Burma, is permanently promoted to assistant engineer, 1st grade.

CROMMELIN, Mr. C. A. R., traffic department, Rangoon State Railway, is promoted from the candidate class to class 4 of the State Railway Revenue Establishment.

DAVIDSON, Lieut. G., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Railway Branch is transferred to the Military Works Branch of the P.W.D.

D'AGUILAR, Lieut. F. B. G., R.E., is reappointed to the P.W.D., as assistant engineer, 1st grade, and posted to the Military Works Branch.

MILES—HOUSDEN—Mr. T. W. Miles, executive engineer, 2nd grade, and Mr. C. E. Housden, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, respectively delivered over and assumed charge of the office of the executive engineer, Kotah and Jhallowar States on May 25.

SMITH, Mr. F. St. G. M., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Joudhpore Branch Railway Division to the Military Works and Roads Division.

BOWDEN, Mr. H. J. A., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Mayo College Division to the Joudhpore Branch Railway Division, from May 17.

BARRON, Mr. J., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred from the I.V.S. Railway to the open line P.N.S. Railway.

WRENCH, Mr. W. G., assistant engineer, 1st class, is struck off the rolls of H.M.'s Indian Marine.

TUCKER, Lieut. Col. W. R., R.E., temporary superintending engineer, class 1, to be superintending engineer, class 1.

M'NEILE, Major J. M., R.E., officiating superintending engineer, class 1, to be temporary superintending engineer, class 1.

GARBETT, H., superintending engineer, class 2, to be officiating superintending engineer, class 1.

GEOGHEGAN, H. T., temporary superintending engineer, class 2, to be superintending engineer, class 2.

SWINTON, Major G., R.E., officiating superintending engineer, class 2, to be temporary superintending engineer, class 2.

HARRISON—Major C. W. L., R.E., temporary superintending engineer, class 3, to be officiating superintending engineer, class 2.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Mr. P. C. Li. Smart, assistant surveyor, 4th grade, privilege leave for three months; Mr. L. Desmazures, storekeeper, Kandahar State Railway, upper section, three months' privilege leave; Mr. N. M. Carnell, assistant traffic superintendent, P.N.S. Railway, three months' privilege leave.

MEDICAL.

Appointments consequent on the retirement of Surg. Major S. J. Wyndowe, M.D., residency surgeon, Hyderabad:—

BEAUMONT, Surg. Major T., M.D., residency surgeon, Indore, to be residency surgeon, Hyderabad.

KEEGAN, Surg. Major D. F., in medical charge of the 2nd Regiment Central India Horse, and of the Political Agency, Malwa, to be residency surgeon, Indore.

CALDECOTT, Surgeon R., in medical charge of the 1st Regiment Central India Horse, and of the Political Agency, Western Malwa.

GRANT, Surgeon P. M., officiating in medical charge of the Bhopawar Political Agency and Malwa Bheel Corps, to be in medical charge of the 1st Regiment Central India Horse.

GIMLETTE, Surgeon G. H. D., I.M.S., to officiate as medical officer of the Bhopawar Political Agency and Malwa Bheel Corps.

MILITARY.

CRAWLEY, 2nd Lieut. G. B., S.C., will rank as lieutenant from Feb. 29, 1880.

PRIOR, Lieut. H. M., a probationer for the Military Accounts Department, is confirmed in his appointment as assistant military accountant.

WILLIAMSON—4th Sikh Infantry—Lieut. V. G. W. Williamson, S.C., officiating wing officer, 35th (The Mynpoorie) Regiment of N.I., to be officiating wing officer.

SHUTE—No. 3 Field Battery—Lieut. A. B. Shute, R.A., to officiate as subaltern.

FRASER—**BODDAM**—Admitted to the colonel's allowance, with effect from the date specified:—Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) George William Fraser, June 9; Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) Hungerford Meyer Boddam, June 9.

Promotions to be Lieut. Cols.—Major A. F. Pollock Harcourt, June 8; Major (Brevet Lieut. Col.) H. Collett, C.B., June 8; Major J. Miller, June 8; Major E. L. Ommanney, June 9. To be Majors—Capt. A. G. Hammond, June 7; Capt. J. E. Sandemon, June 7; Capt. (Brevet Major) E. Molloy, June 7; Capt. W. J. Willison, C.I.E., June 7; Capt. (Brevet Major) J. Cook, June 8; Capt. C. C. Brownlow, June 8; Capt. F. W. Nicolay, June 8. To be Capt.—Lieut. V. A. Schallch, May 29. To be Majors—Capt. R. A. Price, G.L.I., June 7; Capt. E. E. Grigg, G.L.I., June 7; Capt. J. M. Tulloch, G.L.I., June 7; Capt. C. Ransford, G.L.I., June 7; Capt. G. M'Call, G.L.I., June 7; Capt. MacCall, G.L.I., June 7; 1881; Capt. (Brevet Lieut. Col.) J. R. B. Atkinson, G.L.I., June 7; Capt. J. Fraser, G.L.I., June 7; Capt. E. W. Smyth, G.L.I., June 7; Capt. E. H. Webb, G.L.I., June 7; Capt. H. S. Anderson, G.L.I., June 7; Capt. W. W. H. Scott, G.L.I., June 7; Capt. P. W. Smith, G.L.I., June 8; Capt. J. A. M'Neale, G.L.I., June 8; Capt. C. F. Thomas, G.L.I., June 8; Capt. A. Oldham, G.L.I., June 8; Capt. W. E. Gowan, G.L.I., June 8; Capt. Allan Harden, G.L.I., June 8; Capt. W. C. Ramsden, G.L.I., June 8; Capt. T. Nicholas, G.L.I., June 8.

Promotions and alteration of rank:—To be Lieut. Cols.—Major (Lieut. General) Sir D. M. Probyn, K.C.S.I., C.B., V.C., supernumerary, B.I.C.; Major (Brevet Lieut. Col.) John L. Loch, B.I.C. To be major—Capt. (Brevet Major) J. S. Irvine, late 2nd E.L.C. From April 1, in succession to Lieut. Col. A. K. J. C. Mackenzie, B.I.C., retired. Alteration of rank—Lieut. Col. A. R. D. Mackenzie, B.I.C., from Jan. 17, in succession to Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) J. B. Saunders, B.I.C., retired.

WEBSTER—The name of Capt. A. G. Webster, 19th Hussars, late 1st E.L.C., is placed on the list of majors, from Jan. 17, consequent on the above alteration of rank.

MILITARY FURLOUGH.—Surgeon D. N. Martin, M.D., 30th (Punjab) Regt. N.I., on private affairs, for two years.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, June 11.)

GORDON—Murree Depot—Capt. J. L. J. Gordon, 100th Regt., to be station staff officer.

MONTRESOR—4th B.C.—Lieut. E. H. H. Montresor, squadron officer, to be adjutant.

SMITH—33rd N.I.—Surg. Major D. B. Smith, M.D., to the medical charge of the regiment.

JOHNSON—44th N.I.—Surg. Major E. R. Johnson, to the medical charge of the regiment.

M'DONNELL—45th N.I.—Surg. J. O. M'Donnell, M.D., to the medical charge of the regiment.

Orders confirmed:—

GOODWYN—Rohilkund District O., April 1, directing Capt. J. E. Goodwyn, 30th Foot, to officiate as deputy assistant adjutant general, Rohilkund District.

ROWLAND—Agra Brigade O., May 10, directing Col. T. Rowland, C.B., 5th Fusiliers, to assume command of the brigade.

FARQUHAR—13th Hussars—R.O., May 18, appointing Lieut. F. J. Farquhar to officiate as interpreter.

MEDLEY—1-12th Foot—R.O., May 17, appointing Lieut. E. J. Medley, to officiate as interpreter to the battalion.

MONYPENNY—**MELVILL**—2nd N.I., R.O., May 10, making the following appointments:—Capt. C. W. Monypenny, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander; Lieut. P. J. Melvill, officiating wing officer on probation, to officiate as quartermaster.

VYVYAN—**WORLEDGE**—7th N.I., R.O., May 21, making the following appointments:—Major B. G. Vyvyan, wing commander, to officiate as second in command; Lieut. J. F. Worledge, wing officer, quartermaster and officiating adjutant, to officiate as wing commander.

FAIRBROTHER—13th N.I. R.O., May 10, appointing Lieut. W. T. Fairbrother, wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster.

BROMHEAD—**VYVYAN**—**BRISCOE**—40th N.I. R.O., May 19, making the following appointments:—Major Sir B. P. Bromhead, Bart., wing commander, to officiate as commandant; Major R. O. Vyvyan, wing officer, to officiate as second in command; Lieut. B. Briscoe, wing officer and adjutant, to officiate as wing commander.

GREGORY—**BISHOP**—3rd Goochkas R.O., May 28, making the following appointments:—Major G. C. Gregory, second in command, to officiate as commandant; Capt. (Brevet Major) E. B. Bishop, attached, to officiate as second in command.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette.)

GUPTA, Mr. B. L., officiating magistrate and collector, Rungpore, to act in the 1st grade of joint magistrate and deputy collector, and is posted temporarily to the Sudder station of the 24-Pergunnahs District.

CRAVEN, Mr. J. A., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Darjeeling, is transferred to the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and to have charge of the Godda Division of that district.

CAMPBELL, Mr. W. N., officiating assistant commissioner, Godda, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, is transferred to the Sudder station of the Darjeeling District.

STACK, Mr. J. C., to act as an assistant superintendent of police, and is posted to Monghyr.

WALLER, Mr. W. B., to act as an assistant superintendent of police, and is posted to Bhagulpore.

KINSMAN, the Rev. V. W., to act as chaplain of Fort William, Calcutta.

O'BRIEN, Surg. J., M.D., to act as civil surgeon of Burdwan.

WILSON, Honorary Surg. Major W., officiating civil medical officer, Maldah, is confirmed in that appointment.

PURVES, Surg. Major H. B., officiating civil surgeon of Dacca, to be civil surgeon of Burdwan.

GREGG, Surg. W. H., officiating civil surgeon of Hooghly, is confirmed in that appointment.

AHMED, Surg. Z. A., officiating civil surgeon, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is confirmed in that appointment.

HILL, Surg. H. W., civil surgeon of Hazaribagh, is appointed to be civil surgeon of Manbhoom.

COBB, Surg. R., officiating civil surgeon of Hazaribagh, is confirmed in that appointment.

MURRAY, Surg. W. F., officiating civil surgeon of Bhagulpore, is confirmed in that appointment.

SHAW, Surg. Major J. C., officiating civil surgeon of Patna, to be civil surgeon of Durbhunga.

TOMES, Surg. A., officiating civil surgeon of Midnapore, to be civil surgeon of Mymensingh.

BASU, Surgeon D., officiating civil surgeon of Furreedpore, is confirmed in that appointment.

PARKER, Mr. W. H., superintending engineer, class 2, is posted to the Central Bengal Railway on special duty.

WALLACE—**QUINLAN**—Capt. W. A. J. Wallace, R.E., made over and F. P. Quinlan assumed charge of the office of the manager N.B.S. Railway on the 1st inst.

FURLOUGHS—Capt. W. A. J. Wallace, R.E., manager N.B.S. Railway, three months' privilege leave; Mr. A. G. Bremner, assistant engineer, 1st grade, Julpore Division, privilege leave for three months; Mr. Ellison, deputy collector, employed on the Soonderbuns settlement duty, 24-Pergunnahs, for three months; Mr. H. Lee, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, 24-Pergunnahs, for three months.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette.)

MOORE, Mr. H., assistant conservator of forests, attached to the Chanda Forest Division, is transferred to the Nagpur Forest Division.

HOOPER, Mr. E. D. M., assistant conservator of forests, on being relieved of the charge of the Nagpur Forest Division, is attached to the Direction Division from 3rd current.

FURLOUGHS—Mr. G. F. Taylor, officiating assistant conservator of forests, Chanda Forest Division, three months' privilege leave; Mr. F. C. Hicks, assistant conservator of forests, three months' privilege leave.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.)

BOUTFLOWER, Mr. W. N., professor of mathematics, Muir Central College, Allahabad, to officiate as meteorological reporter to Government, N.W.P. and Oudh.

PENNINGTON, Mr. H. F. D., C.S., to officiate as subordinate judge, 1st grade, Fyzabad.

GREIG, Mr. O., assistant conservator in charge of the Garhwal Division, to be in charge of the Ranikhet Division.

FURLOUGHS—Mr. W. Hoey, assistant commissioner, Unao, to Europe for eight months from June 15; Mr. W. R. J. Brereton, deputy conservator of forests, Ranikhet Division, for four months and three days.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette.)

DE COURCY, Mr. W. B., extra assistant commissioner, Peshawur, to officiate as extra judicial assistant, Jhelum.

RIDDELL, Lieut. Col. H. V., will officiate as deputy commissioner of Montgomery.

ROBINSON, Surg. T., 4th Punjab Infantry, is reappointed civil surgeon of Edwardesabad.

COLLINS, Mr. F. B., assistant district superintendent of police, Karnal, to officiate as district superintendent of police, Rohtak.

PARKER—**KIRKPATRICK**—1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.—The resignation of their commissions by the undermentioned officers of F Company is accepted:—Capt. T. W. Parker, Lieut. C. Kirkpatrick.

Orders confirmed:—

EMERSON—Dera Ghazi Khan Station O., May 3, directing Surg. G. E. Emerson to officiate in medical charge of the 3rd Sikh Infantry.

BATTEN—Rajapur Station O., April 3, making the following appointment from 2nd idem:—Lieut. A. C. Batten, 5th Punjab Cavalry, to be station staff officer.

HOLMES—Waziri Field Force O., Tank—May 18, directing Surgeon Major A. P. Holmes, 1st Sikh Infantry, to take over medical charge of No. 3 Peshawur Mountain Battery.

FURLOUGHS—Mr. G. E. Wakefield, deputy commissioner, Ludhiana, on medical certificate for five months; Capt. G. Hughes, assistant commissioner, Hazara, eight months' furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette.)

FERRARS, Mr. M. H., B.A., was retransferred to the Forest Department from March 3.

Promotions in the Forest Department from April 1:—To be deputy conservators of forests, 1st grade—Mr. M. J. Slyn, deputy conservator of forests, 2nd grade; Mr. M. H. Ferrars, deputy conservator of forests, 2nd grade. To be deputy conservators of forests, 2nd grade—Mr. J. Adamson, deputy conservator of forests, 3rd grade; Mr. H. C.

Hill, deputy conservator of forests, 3rd grade; Mr. E. P. Popert, deputy conservator of forests, 3rd grade; Capt. C. T. Bingham, deputy conservator of forests, 3rd grade; Mr. J. W. Oliver, deputy conservator of forests, 3rd grade; and Mr. P. J. Carter, assistant conservator of forests, 1st grade.

HILL, Mr. H. C., deputy conservator of forests, 2nd grade, to officiate in the 1st grade of deputy conservators.

NISBET, Mr. J., assistant conservator of forests, 1st grade, to officiate in the 2nd grade of deputy conservators.

PALMER, Mr. C. W., assistant conservator of forests, 1st grade, to officiate in the 2nd grade of deputy conservators.

HARRISON, Mr. A. G., assistant engineer, 1st grade, in temporary charge of the Promie Division, is transferred to Rangoon and attached temporarily to the P.W. Secretariat.

BAILEY, Mr. R. J., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Thayetmyo Division, is transferred to the Promie Division and is appointed to the temporary charge of the latter division.

CAMPBELL, Mr. W. B., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Rangoon Division, is transferred to the Promie Division.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, June 14.)

WYLLIE, Lieut. J. H., acting cantonment magistrate at Cannanore, to be justice of the peace within territories subject to the Government of Fort St. George.

THOMAS, Mr. T. E., assistant superintendent of police, South Arcot, to officiate as assistant superintendent of police, Cuddapah.

SMITH, Mr. C. E., to act as assistant superintendent of police, Kurnool.

WILLIAMS, the Rev. H. A., chaplain of Cannanore, to act as chaplain of St. John's Church, Bangalore.

BURNETT, the Rev. R. P., to act as chaplain of Wellington.

LANGLEY, Lieut. L., R.E., will continue to act as deputy consulting engineer for railways, with the rank of officiating executive engineer, 4th grade.

GARDINER, Mr. H., to be assistant registrar of the High Court, Madras, on its original side.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—Mr. T. H. Baker, port officer, Paumben, three months' privilege leave; Rev. W. M. Babington, chaplain of Wellington, privilege leave for three months.

MEDICAL.

ADAMS, Surg. A. P., from doing duty Centre and Northern Districts to Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

MILITARY.

WYNDOWE, Surg. Major S. J., M.D., I.M.D., is permitted to retire from the service from June 15 on a pension of £500 per annum.

SHUTE—The services of Lieut. A. B. Shute, No. 2 Battery, 8th Brigade R.A., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India.

STEWART—Hyderabad Contingent, 3rd Cavalry—Major H. S. Stewart, squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander and 2nd in command.

Permitted to retire from the service from June 13:—

HANDYSIDE, Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. R. V., S.C., on an ordinary pension of £456 5s., with an extra annuity of £468 6s., to be paid in England.

Promotions in the Madras Staff Corps:—

RAIKES—FARRINGTON—PLANT—VAN HOMRIGH—To be lieutenant colonels:—Major. C. L. Rakes, from June 8; Major G. B. Farrington, from June 9; Major W. C. Plant, from June 9; Major P. A. Van Homrigh, from June 12.

CUMMINS—Promoted to the rank of major by brevet:—Capt. J. T. Cummins, from June 8.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—Lieut. Col. H. E. Coningham, S.C., superintendent of police, Tinnevely District, on private affairs, for six months; Surgeon E. Levinge, I.M.D., in medical charge of 11th Regt. N.I., on private affairs, for one year; Lieut. E. E. Macmahon, S.C., wing officer, 34th L.I., on private affairs, for one year.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, June 9.)

FIENNES—21st Foot—Posted on his recent promotion to the battalion of his regiment specified below—Lieut. T. W. Fiennes, 1st Battalion.

Orders confirmed:—

HAUGHT—18th Jan., by the commandant 2nd Regiment, N.I., appointing Lieut. T. H. Haught, officiating wing officer, to act as quartermaster of the regiment.

ASBURY—18th Feb., by the officer commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, appointing A. Asbury, A.M.D., doing duty R.A., Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, to do duty with H.M.'s 12th Royal Lancers.

TREMONGER—May 9, by the commandant 32nd Regiment N.I., appointing Lieut. R. G. Tremonger officiating second in command.

CARNEY—June 1, by the officer commanding 67th Regt., appointing Lieut. P. A. Carney, interpreter.

PEDROZA—May 3, by the officer commanding Nagpore Force, appointing Surgeon F. H. Pedroza, 23rd Regt. M.L.I., to assume medical charge of 2nd Regt. M.L.C., Lock Hospital, Cantonment Hospital, Brigade Staff, and wing 3rd Regt. P.L.I.

ARMITAGE—May 14, by the officer commanding 2-24th Regt., appointing Lieut. Armitage to act as interpreter to the battalion.

EVANS—May 27—By the officer commanding Centre District, appoint-

ing Surgeon J. W. Evans to the medical charge of the wing 25th Regt. N.I. at the Mount.

MOTTET—PRYCE—June 1—By the commandant 41st Regt. N.I., appointing Major A. C. Mottet to officiate as second in command and wing commander, and Capt. D. D. Pryce to officiate as wing commander.

BUNNY—June 4—By the officer commanding R.A., Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, appointing Lieut. F. B. Bunny, C Battery B Brigade R.H.A., to act as adjutant R.A., Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

POLLOCK, Capt. A. J. O., 1-21st R.S. Fusiliers to be military secretary.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, June 16.)

WALSH, the Rev. A. O., M.A., acting chaplain of Deesa and Abu, to revert to his former appointment as acting chaplain of Puna.

BOWEN, the Rev. E. J., acting chaplain of Puna, to officiate as chaplain of Deesa and Abu.

JONES, Mr. F. C., to act as assistant district superintendent of police in the Karachi District.

MACLEAN, Mr. D. H. G., to act as assistant district superintendent of police in Ahmedabad District.

HORSLEY, Mr. W. H., assistant collector, Belgaum, to be a magistrate of the first class in the District of Belgaum.

PARTRIDGE, Surgeon Major W. P., who has been appointed to act as superintendent of the Bombay Gaols, is also to act as Governor of the Government Workhouse at Bombay.

TAGORE, Mr. S. N., received charge of the office of judge and sessions judge of Kanara on May 28, after office hours.

BAKER—WEDDERBURN—Messrs. M. B. Baker and W. Wedderburn respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of judge and sessions judge of Ahmednagar on June 2.

FERNANDEZ, Mr. L. G., delivered over charge of the joint sub judge's Court at Mahad in the Thana District on May 20, and received charge of the second class sub judges court at Callian, in the same district, on June 25.

HAROLD—MELLISS—Mr. C. C. Harold delivered over and Col. G. J. Melliss, B.S.C., received charge of the office of the examiner of P.W. Accounts, Bombay, on the 11th June.

DAVIDSON—The services of Lieut. G. Davidson, R.E., assistant engineer, first grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India.

PAYNE—ADAMS—Major C. D. Payne delivered over and Mr. J. B. D. Adams received charge of the office of district superintendent of police, Thana, on the 1st inst.

WHITWORTH—WHITE—Mr. G. C. Whitworth delivered over and Mr. J. G. White received charge of the office of the collector and district magistrate, Surat, and agent to H.E. the Governor at Surat, on the 11th inst.

SINCLAIR—BEAMAN—Mr. W. F. Sinclair delivered over and Mr. F. C. O. Beaman received charge of the office of first assistant collector, Ahmedabad, on the 2nd ult.

ADAMS—WISE—Mr. J. B. D. Adams and Major F. J. Wise respectively delivered and received charge of the office of superintendent G.I.P. Railway Police on the 1st inst.

MUIR-MACKENZIE—STEWART—Messrs. J. Muir-Mackenzie and A. B. Stewart respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of first assistant collector of Puna on the 4th inst.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—Mr. R. Davis, executive engineer, fourth grade, Neemuch Nasirabad Railway, to England on medical certificate for twelve months.

EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—Passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the lower standard:—Driver M. Walsh, E.B., R.H.A., Corporal J. Sinclair, D-2, R.A.; 2nd Lieut. W. T. Davies, 2-15th Foot; 2nd Lieut. C. A. Kemball, 2-15th Foot; 2nd Lieuts. S. Kerrand, R. N. Rycroft, and Sergeant C. Leslie and Provisional Lance Corporal W. Carrey, 1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade; Surgeon J. W. J. Anderson, I.M.D.

MILITARY.

PHILLIPS—JACOBS—To be lieutenant colonels from the dates specified:—Staff Corps—Majors A. M. Phillips and J. Jacob, June 8.

JACKSON—HUME—BROWNE—HUGHES—G. L. I.—To be majors from the dates specified:—Capt. F. H. Jackson, June 7; Capt. W. F. Hume and C. M. Browne, June 8; Staff Corps—Capt. C. F. Hughes, June 7.

ABBOTT—MAYHEW—HUNTER—To be majors from the dates specified:—Staff Corps—Capt. H. B. Abbot, June 7; A. H. Mayhew, and F. M. Hunter, June 8.

ADAM, Major F. J. S., S.C., assistant quartermaster general, Mhow Division, to officiate as deputy quartermaster general.

Medical officers to the rank of brigade surgeon:—

BRUCE—PARTRIDGE—COOK—PEMBERTON—JOYNT—CATES—CRUICKSHANK—COLSTON—COLVILL—Surg. Majors L. S. Bruce, W. P. Partridge, H. Cook, M.D., M.R.C.P., J. Pinkerton, M.D., C. Joynt, M.D., F.K.Q.C., W. E. Cates, J. Cruickshank, M.D., C. K. Colston, and W. H. Colvill.

WALKER, Capt. J. N., wing officer, 13th Regiment N.I., is appointed inspector and adjutant to the G.I.P. and B.B. and C.I. Volunteer Corps.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—Second Lieutenant F. Geldard, 98th Foot, to England, for six months, on private affairs; Surgeon Major R. Keith, A.M.D., to remain in England until required to embark for India. On the recommendation of medical

boards the undermentioned officers are granted leave to the port of embarkation for thirty days from date of availing themselves of it, and thence to England from date of embarkation for the periods specified opposite their names:—Veterinary Surgeon A. W. Mason, R.A., to England, for 183 days, on medical certificate; Surgeon Major W. M. Skues, A.M.D., to England, for six months, on medical certificate; Major E. S. Rivett-Carnac, 11th Hussars, to Europe, for six months, on medical certificate; Col. S. De B. Edwards, C.B., commandant, 2nd Grenadiers, N.I., to Europe, for one year.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna, June 17.)

WILLIS—Fortress of A-irgarh—Surgeon C. F. Willis, M.B., to the medical charge of garrison staff and details.
GAVIN—3rd Sind Horse—Lieut. G. F. Gavin, S.C., squadron officer and officiating adjutant, to be adjutant.
BAYLY—4th Regiment N.I.—Lieut. A. W. L. Bayly, S.C., officiating wing officer and quartermaster, to be wing officer.
HEATH—26th Regiment N.I.—Major J. M. Heath, S.C., wing officer and officiating brigade major, Deesa, to be wing commander.
PIERSE—30th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. C. E. Pierse, 1st W. I. Regt. (officiating wing commander, officer 27th N.I.), to officiate as wing officer on probation.
HADOW, Lieut. Col. F. E., R.A., to command the R.A. in the Northern Division as a temporary measure.
DENNE, Col. L. H., R.A., to the command of a R.A. District in this Presidency. Col. Denne is posted to the Mhow Division.

Orders confirmed:—

LEES—2nd Infantry Brigade (Southern Afghanistan Field Force) O., April 21, directing Veterinary Surgeon K. Lees, H.I. R.A., to take veterinary charge of the transport animals of the 2nd Brigade.
RIGG—R.A. R.O., June 3, by the officer commanding R.A. Mhow Division, appointing Capt. H. A. Rigg, adjutant, R.A., in that division.
SWINTON—R.O., May 22, by the officer commanding R.A., in Sind District, Major A. Swinton, R.A., to assume command of the R.A. in that district.
RICHARDS—CLARKE—SHAW—2-17th Foot R.O., May 9, appointing the following officers members of a committee of paymastership:—President—Capt. S. L. Richards; members—Capt. W. W. Clarke and Lieut. G. F. Shaw. Capt. S. L. Richards will perform the duties of paymaster on the responsibility of the committee.
HUMPHREY—61st Foot R.O., May 18, appointing Lieut. Stanley Humphrey to perform the duties of adjutant to the regiment.
PHILLIPS—FRANCIS—1st Sind Horse R.O., May 27, making the following appointments:—Major J. Phillips, second in command, to officiate as commandant; Lieut. G. F. F. Francis, adjutant, to officiate as second in command.
DANIELL—FRANCIS—GILES—R.O., May 28, appointing Capt. R. H. Daniell, 3rd squadron commander and officiating 2nd squadron commander, to officiate as second in command; Lieut. G. F. Francis, adjutant, to officiate as 2nd squadron commander; and Lieut. G. D. Giles, squad on officer, to officiate as 3rd squadron commander.
BIRDWOOD—3rd Regiment L.I. R.O., June 9, appointing Lieut. W. S. Birdwood, wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster.
PAYNE—THATCHER—20th Regiment N.I. R.O., June 5, making the following appointments:—Major C. D. P. Payne, officiating wing commander to officiate as second in command; and Lieut. J. F. C. Thatcher, adjutant, to officiate as wing commander.

RELIEFS OF BRITISH AND NATIVE TROOPS, 1881-82.
 With the sanction of the Government of India the following movements in relief of British and native troops for 1881-82 are directed to take place as herein ordered:—

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.—F Battery A Brigade from Campbellpore to Meerut, B Battery C Brigade from Meerut to Campbellpore.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—B Battery 4th Brigade from Allahabad to Rawul Pindi, D Battery 4th Brigade from Rawul Pindi to Lucknow, H Battery 6th Brigade from Lucknow to Allahabad, No. 11 Battery 8th Brigade from Aden to England, No. 12 Battery 8th Brigade from Fort St. George to England, No. 13 Battery 8th Brigade, from Aden to England, No. 15 Battery 8th Brigade from Govindgarh to England, No. 16 Battery 8th Brigade from Aden to England, No. 17 Battery 8th Brigade from Bombay to England, No. 18 Battery 8th Brigade from Attock to England, No. 19 Battery 8th Brigade from Lahore to Gwalior, No. 3 Battery 9th Brigade from Delhi to Ferozepore, No. 10 Battery 9th Brigade from Bombay to Aden, No. 14 Battery 9th Brigade from Bombay to Aden, No. 19 Battery 9th Brigade from Fort St. George to Aden, No. 7 Battery 11th Brigade from Gwalior to Delhi, No. 9 Battery 11th Brigade from Ferozepore to Lahore, A Battery from England to Attock, A Battery from England to Govindgarh, A Battery from England to Fort St. George, A Battery from England to Bombay.

BRITISH INFANTRY.—2nd Battalion 6th Foot from Cawnpore to Fort William, 2nd Battalion 17th Foot from Nuseerabad and Neemuch to Allahabad, 1st Battalion 21st Foot from Secunderabad to England, 2nd Battalion 22nd Foot from Allahabad to Peshawur, 1st Battalion 25th Foot from Peshawur to Dagshai, 39th Foot from Jubbulpore and Saugor to England, 44th Foot from Burma to Aden, 4th Battalion 60th Rifles from Dagshai to Ferozepore, 62nd Foot from Aden to England, 81st Foot from Ferozepore to England, 89th Foot from Belgium to England, 90th Foot from Fort William to Cawnpore, a Regiment from England to Jubbulpore and Saugor, a Regiment from England to Madras Presidency, a Regiment from England to Madras Presidency, a Regiment from England to Bombay Presidency, a Regiment from England to Bombay Presidency.

BENGAL CAVALRY.—9th Regiment from Meerut to Peshawur, 12th Regiment from Jhelum to Allahabad, 13th Regiment from Peshawur to Meerut, 16th Regiment from Allahabad to Jhelum. *Bengal Sappers and Miners*—1st Company from Roorkee to Calcutta, 9th Company from Calcutta to Roorkee.

BENGAL INFANTRY.—3rd Regiment from Quetta to Meerut, 10th Regiment (wing) from Shillong to Benares, 12th Regiment from Agra to Cachar, 14th Regiment from Umballa to Agra, 28th Regiment from Peshawur to Allahabad, 30th Regiment from Jhelum, &c., will be notified hereafter, 34th Regiment from Cachar to Umballa, 35th Regiment from Allahabad to Peshawur, 38th Regiment from Meerut to Quetta.

By order,
 C. M. MACGREGOR, Major General,
 Quartermaster General in India.
 Office of Quartermaster General in India, Army
 Headquarters, Simla, June 15, 1881.

INDIA OFFICE.

JULY 5.

Her Majesty has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian military services made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be lieutenant colonel—Major H. C. E. Ward.
 To be majors—Capts. H. L. Smith, G. T. Maitland.
 To be captain—Lieut. W. B. Wilson.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be surgeons major, dated April 1—Surgeons C. W. Calthrop, R. C. Sanders, E. Sanders, B. Franklin, F. P. Edis, R. I. Wright, M.D., G. M'Bride Davis, M.D., K. P. Gupta, H. J. Linton.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be lieutenant colonels—Majors H. C. Wright, T. H. B. Brooke, J. M'Donald Smith.
 To be captain—Lieut. and Brevet Capt. G. Simpson.

MADRAS MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be surgeons major, dated April 1—Surgeons W. Price, M.D., S. M. Tyrrell, W. H. Boalch, J. Backhouse.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be lieutenant colonels—Majors C. E. Fiher, E. W. Trevor.
BOMBAY ARMY.

INFANTRY.

To be major—Capt. R. A. Pideaux.

BOMBAY MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be surgeons major, dated April 1—Surgeons J. A. Howell, C. T. Peters, E. Culson, C. W. M'Rury.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—T. W. Miles (Uncov.), A. R. Colquhoun (Uncov.), C. V. M'Ivor (Uncov.).
Bombay Estab.—T. M. Cotgrave (Uncov.), M. H. A. Khan (Uncov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. Elliott (Uncov.), special certificate, three months; E. Forrest (Uncov.), four months; H. G. Pease, special certificate, two months.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. A. Laing (Uncov.), J. Lloyd (Uncov.), R. B. Hurst (Uncov.), W. T. Piercy (Uncov.), R. W. P. Adam (Uncov.), F. H. Harding.
Madras Estab.—T. Weir.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS

ARCHIBALD—July 2, at Grosvenor House, Tunbridge-wells, the wife of Professor E. Douglas Archibald (late H.M. Bengal Educational Service), a son.

MARRIAGES.

AITKEN—ROBERTSON—July 6, at Ballanclerach, Stirlingshire, Stephen Rowan Aitken, Colombo, Ceylon, to Janet Georgina, daughter of Archibald Robertson, Esq.

BARLAS—DAVIS—June 25, at All Saints' Church, Kensington, John Evelyn Barlas, New College, Oxford, to Eveline Honoria, fourth daughter of Colonel H. Nelson Davies, B.S.C., assistant commissioner Thayetmyo, British Burma.

BENNETT—WAINWRIGHT—July 7, at All Saints', Kensington-park, Charles Frederick Bennett, of Liverpool, to Lucy Mary, eldest daughter of the late Marcus Francis Wainwright, captain H.M. Bombay Army.

VINES—COLLUM—July 5, at St. Stephen's Church, Bayswater, Frederick Austin Vines, B.A., Balliol College, Oxford, and Dean of University College, Toronto, second son of the late Samuel Vines, H.M. Consul, to Charlotte Balfour, third daughter of the late William Collum, Esq., of Cathel Lodge, Lambsboro, Longford, deputy inspector general of hospitals, and assay master of the Mint, Bombay.

DEATHS.

CHADWICK—July 5, at Cheetham-hill-road, Stalybridge, of paralysis, John Chadwick, late of Surat, India, and Roodale, aged 48.

COMYN—May 9, at Sydney, N.S.W., William Horatio Comyn, of the Madras Civil Service, eldest son of the late Stephen Edward Comyn, aged 38.

HAULTAIN—June 21, at Peterborough, Canada, Emma Haultain, only daughter of Major General Haultain, late of the Indian Army, Madras, aged 20.

HOLLAND—May 18, at Bowden House, Totnes, Devonshire, the result of a carriage accident, Mary, the beloved wife of General H. W. Holland, C.B.

ROBERTSON—At Brighton, after a very short illness, Anne Lydia, widow of William Tullot Robertson, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, aged 83.

HOME NEWS.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—The tenders for Rs.40,00,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, Rs.3,00,000, at an average rate of 1s. 7⁸/₁₂d.; and Madras, Rs.2,00,000, at an average rate of 1s. 7⁸/₄d. Tenders on both Presidencies at 1s. 7¹³/₁₆d. and above received in full. For Wednesday the market is to be offered another Rs.40,00,000.

THE SILVER MARKET AND THE EASTERN EXCHANGES.—On Wednesday the silver market was completely disorganised on account of the expected failure of the Paris Conference. Holders vainly solicited orders even at a marked reduction in price. It was impossible at the last to obtain a good quotation, while the feeling of uncertainty increased on its being known that the India Council had allotted only a small portion of the drafts offered. There was no appreciable change in the Indian exchanges, but a weak tendency existed, and the China rates relapsed about ¹/₄d., to 3s. 9³/₄d. in Hong Kong and 5s. 2³/₄d. in Shanghai. Rupee Paper likewise shared in the downward movement, the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. being quoted at 92³/₄ to 92³/₈.—On Thursday the position of the market was without change, the business was so completely at a standstill that actual quotations were not heard of in any quarter. The Eastern exchanges were dull, the Indian telegraphic transfer rates being 1s. 7³/₈d. In Shanghai and Hong Kong the respective rates were 5s. 2³/₄d. and 3s. 9³/₄d., showing a relapse in each case. Rupee Paper was steadier, the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. being quoted at 92³/₄ to 92³/₈, and the Four per Cents. 87.—On Friday business was done in bar silver at 51¹/₂d. per oz., showing a drop of almost 1d. from the extreme price touched rather less than a week ago. The Indian exchanges were a shade steadier at 1s. 7¹¹/₁₆d. for telegraphic transfers, but no further advices have been received from China. Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Rupee Paper was dull at 92³/₄ to 92³/₈, and the Four per Cents. at 86³/₄ to 87.—On Saturday bar silver showed symptoms of further weakness, the quotation being 51¹/₂d. to 51¹/₄d. per ounce, but no business whatever was reported. The price of Mexican dollars was also flat at 50³/₄d. A fresh arrival of these coins is awaited before the market can be properly tested.

DUTCH INDIAN RAILWAYS.—Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. notify that the coupons of the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Loan of 1869, falling due on the 15th inst., detached from bonds bearing their signature, will be paid at their offices. Coupons must be left four clear days for examination, and are neither received nor paid on Saturdays.

SWEDENBORG SOCIETY.—The seventy-first annual meeting of this society was held at 36, Bloomsbury-street, London, W.C., on Tuesday, June 21—the Rev. Dr. Bayley in the chair. The report of the committee states that 1,500 volumes have been printed during the year, and that 3,017 volumes of the English translations have been disposed of against 2,575 last year. The "Reflections" of Mr. Panduring, of Bombay, has been translated into the Marathi language for circulation in India. The last resolution pointed to the remarkable religious upheaval now going on in India, and viewed with satisfaction the publication of Mr. Panduring's "Reflections on the Writings of Swedenborg" in the Marathi language for circulation in India, and pressed upon the committee the importance of increasing, by all possible means, missionary efforts in this direction.

PALESTINE EXPLORATION.—The July number of the society's *Quarterly Statement*, which will be sent to all the members of the society, contains full particulars of the very remarkable discoveries which have been made in the last few months. First in interest, perhaps, comes Professor Sayce's commentary on the newly-found inscription at the Pool of Siloam. A text which dates (if the learned professor be correct) from the time of Solomon is indeed a rare monument. There is next a discovery made by Lieut. Conder, which may prove of even greater interest. He has found, close to the spot where he places the site of the Crucifixion, which is still called the Place of Stoning, a Jewish tomb of Herodian period, standing alone, cut in the rock. "Can this be" he asks, "the 'new Sepulchre in the Garden?'" A drawing and plan of the tomb have been made for the society. Another drawing has been made of the real mouth of Jacob's well, recently uncovered by the Rev. C. L. Bardsley. The well mouth is much worn by the friction of ropes. It was formerly covered over by a Christian Church, and if, as is possible, this church dates back to the second or third century, the stone should be no other than the very stone on which our Lord conversed with the woman of Samaria. Another discovery, only indirectly connected with the Bible, is that of the ancient Hittite City of Kadesh, on the Orontes. Not the least surprising thing about this are the facts that Lieutenant Conder found it from an Egyptian record written 3,000 years ago, and that the old name, though it has disappeared from history since the 13th century before Christ, is still attached to it.

THE INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—The awards made by the council of this society for original communications read at the ordinary meetings during the session 1880-81 or printed in the "minutes of proceedings" without being publicly read and discussed have just been announced. Fourteen papers were read and twenty-three others have found or will find a place in the volumes,

and in respect of these thirty-seven articles fourteen awards have been made; while, in accordance with custom, a contribution from a member of council, Sir W. Thomson, F.R.S., on "Tide Instruments," was not considered in the adjudication of premiums. Among other rewards, we observe that a "Telford Premium" was bestowed on Mr. J. R. Bell for a paper on "The Empress Bridge over the Sutlej."

THE COLLISION BETWEEN THE "BENIN" AND THE "DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH."—In the Wreck Commissioner's Court on Thursday judgment was given in this important inquiry, the hearing of which had occupied rather more than two days. Particulars have already been published in these columns. The Commissioner, in giving judgment, stated that no blame whatever was attributable to the master or any officer of the *Benin*. It was the duty of those in charge of the *Benin* to keep her on her course without altering it, and to keep the vessel at full speed; and that duty had been strictly adhered to. The whole responsibility for the collision was upon the second mate of the *Duke of Buccleuch*, who was the officer in charge at the time the vessels approached each other. It was the duty of the *Duke of Buccleuch*, as being the overtaking ship, to have kept out of the way of the *Benin*, and the whole casualty was due to the second mate's insisting, from some spirit of bravado, in trying to make the other vessel give way, and continuing a course which could not fail to result in the two vessels coming into collision. The master of the *Duke of Buccleuch* was not to blame in any way. He was not on deck at the time, and in the circumstances he was quite justified in having retired to his room to take some rest. The judgment of the court was that the certificate of the second mate should be suspended for a year. Mr. Myburgh, on behalf of the owners and master of the *Benin*, asked that the owners of the *Duke of Buccleuch* might be ordered to pay the costs of the owners and master of the *Benin* in attending the inquiry, on the ground that the master of the *Duke of Buccleuch* had charged the *Benin* with having brought about the collision. The court declined to make the order, on the ground that the casualty had been found due to the misconduct of the second mate alone, and that neither the master nor the owners of the *Duke of Buccleuch* were in any way responsible for it.

EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—According to the report for the six months ending March 31 the total revenue was £302,158 and the net balance £201,186. This, added to the sum brought forward, makes a total of £229,616, out of which debenture and preference interest has been paid, and £70,000 placed to reserve, raising it to £356,608. In addition to the interim quarterly dividend of 1¹/₄ per cent. on the ordinary shares the directors declare a final dividend of 2s. 6d. per share, with a bonus of 1s., making 5¹/₂ per cent. for the year, carrying forward £2,723. The revenue includes £19,500 dividend and bonus for the half-year upon the company's shares in the Eastern and South African Company, the dividend being at the rate of 6 per cent., with a bonus at the rate of 4 per cent.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.—The following are the traffic receipts of the undermentioned companies to the dates named, together with the aggregate receipts to date, officially supplied:—

		Date.	Miles open.	Receipts.		Aggregate.		Inc. or decrease.
				1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	
Bombay and Baroda	May 28	444	23,403	23,122	..	1,938,836	..	98,612
East Indian ..	June 30	1507 ¹ / ₂	11,495 ¹ / ₂	91,439	2,037,447	1,938,836	..	98,612
Great Indian Penin.	May 14	1418	71,422	52,773	1,194,614	1,014,578	..	180,036
Indus Steam Flotilla	May 21	..	216	268	..	..	..	..
Madras ..	May 21	858	10,208	11,205	214,306	210,201	..	4,085
Oudh and Rohilkund	May 9	547	9,775	11,500	176,538	168,286	..	8,252
Sind, Pun., and Del.	May 21	676	18,044	17,139	..	..	..	4,809
South Indian ..	May 21	655	6,109	9,009	138,019	133,209	..	1,800

GREAT SOUTHERN MYSOR GOLD MINING COMPANY.—In the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, on Friday, an application was made by the above company under Section 35 of the Companies Act, 1862, to rectify its register by cancelling allotments of shares to the number of 25,000. The application was rendered necessary in order to get over the difficulty of the allotment of these shares, which the concessionaires had agreed to accept as fully paid up instead of cash, payable to them under an agreement of December 7, 1880, and contained in the company's prospectus; and also because the articles of association contained no power to the directors to cancel shares. The concessionaires consented to the application. The Vice-Chancellor made an order to amend the register of members by striking out the names and allotments according to the schedule contained in the notice of motion.

OBITUARY.—General Sir Richard Waddy, K.C.B., colonel of the 63rd Regiment of Foot, died last night at his residence, Royal-terrace, Kingstown. In 1832 he obtained an ensigncy in the 50th Queen's Own Regiment of Foot, and served as adjutant of the regiment until his promotion to a company in 1841. In that year he went to India and received the bronze star for his services. In 1852 he became major, and was specially promoted to be lieutenant colonel to proceed in command of the regiment to the East. In 1854 he landed in the Crimea, and was present at the battles of

Alma and Inkerman and the siege of Sebastopol. He was honourably mentioned in all the despatches, and Lord Raglan specially acknowledged his distinguished conduct in command of the trenches. He was wounded on the night of October 13 when the enemy made a sortie in force. For his services in the Crimea he received the following orders and decorations:—Companion of the Bath, Knight of the Legion of Honour, Imperial Order of the Medjidie, fifth class, Crimean medal and three clasps, Sardinian medal, and Turkish medal. From 1863 to 1865 he was on active service in New Zealand, first as a colonel on the staff and then as a brigadier general. He commanded the force in front of Paterangi Pah which had the hard skirmish with the enemy at Waiari in February, 1864. He also commanded the forces under Sir Duncan Cameron in the action of Nukamaree, in January, 1865, for which service he was specially mentioned in despatches and received the New Zealand medal. On the withdrawal of the troops from New Zealand he served in command of the troops and the 50th Regiment in New South Wales until his promotion to be major general (1868); he became general in 1879. In recognition of his services he was granted £100 a year in 1863, was made a Knight Commander of the Bath in 1877, and appointed colonel to the 63rd Regiment in 1877. He was born in 1814.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—At the meeting on Monday, July 4—Sir E. Colebrooke, Bart., M.P., president, in the chair.—Mr. W. Trevor-Roper was elected a resident, and General Salma di Cesnola a non-resident, member. A large number of presents to the society's library were announced, the most important being Dr. W. W. Hunter's "Gazetteer of India," vols. 1-6. A paper was read by M. V. Portman Esq. (who had lived for a long time in the jungle with the natives, is, indeed, the only European who has done so), on "The Andaman Islands and the Andamanese," in which he gave an able account of the geographical position of the islands, of the strange savage people inhabiting them, with valuable details as to their social position, referring, at the same time, to what we already know from the visits of earlier officers or civilians who had been employed there. Mr. Portman illustrated his paper by the exhibition of a large number of objects he had collected there, including bows, arrows, personal ornaments, skulls, &c.

SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI RAILWAY.

The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the above company was held on Thursday, June 30, at the offices of the company, Gresham House, Old Broad-street; Mr. W. P. ANDREW in the chair.

A summary of the report of the directors has already been published in our columns.

The SECRETARY (Mr. J. H. Norman) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said: It must be of interest to the shareholders of the company to know that the number of proprietors now amounts to 8,838, so that although we have a small number present we have a very large constituency. The smaller the number the greater the compliment to the board, which we think equivalent to a vote of confidence. (Hear, hear.) When we had the pleasure of meeting you on the last occasion I told you the number of troops we had conveyed to and from the seat of the Afghanistan war. I think it of public interest now to supplement that statement by telling you the exact numbers we conveyed since, and I will give you the whole number we have actually conveyed. This railway has been of the greatest importance in ministering to the success of our arms in succouring our troops and conveying them to and from Afghanistan to our own territory. This we have been enabled to do without one single accident of any importance. That, I think, is a state of things most creditable to those entrusted with the management of your arrangements in India. (Applause.) This statement represents that during the war in Afghanistan the gross military traffic conveyed under Government warrants to Dec. 31 last was as follows:—Troops and followers 471,970; for their use we also conveyed 105,656 horses, ponies, and mules; 15,408 bullocks, 8,645 camels; 479 guns, artillery and engineers' carriages; 140,570 tons of commissariat; ordnance, and military stores, and 78,405 tons of material for frontier railways. This transport required an estimated number of 2,620 trains; 652 of which were special troop, live stock, and material trains. Now I think the conveyance of such vast numbers of men, animals, and mass of materials without a single accident of moment is a most creditable state of matters. The result of the success of these arrangements is that our trusty traffic manager, Mr. Ross, has had conferred upon him the Order of Companionship of the Empire of India. It is very gratifying to us to think we have in India two officers on whom the Queen has been pleased to confer this honourable decoration. No doubt other companies, although they have not participated in the defence of British territory, would have done so if they had had the same opportunities that our people had to distinguish themselves. Our line being a frontier system is the line which, in all cases of political emergency in India, by which stores and troops will have to be conveyed. It is, in fact, the great political system of India, and therefore, when I say our company is the only one that has two officers who have been decorated for distinguished services, I do not in any way wish to decry the officers of other companies—quite the reverse, because our people have had opportunities of distinguishing themselves, whilst the other gentlemen have not. In referring to the traffic manager, I would also allude to the chief engineer. Mr. Stone and his brothers all went out together about twenty years ago. Three of these brothers have fallen victims to the climate, another died when home on leave, while Mr. Stone himself is now our chief engineer and the only survivor of the four brothers. He has served us with great fidelity and distinction under very great difficulties, for, I regret to say, he is now suffering

from ill health in consequence of the severe labours and exertion he has been subjected to in our service. You will, I trust, agree with me in hoping he may be restored to health and enabled to resume his duties in the course of another year. (Applause.) You will have noticed that there is some considerable falling off in the traffic, but this is to be easily accounted for—in the first place, from the termination of the war, and, secondly, from the flotilla having ceased to work except at a very severe loss, the flotilla having been originally started as a makeshift. At the time when the flotilla was organised the Government would not allow a railway to be constructed to connect the Scinde province with the Punjab, and at that time I thought the best thing I could do was to suggest the flotilla to connect the two lines, and for many years it has performed most valuable service. It is only of late years that it has been subjected to the severe competition of the Indus Valley State line running parallel to it, and it has necessarily been working at a loss. In consequence of this state of things we obtained the sanction of the Government to discontinue the through service of the flotilla, and we are taking steps to dispose to the best advantage of the vessels and the property we possess on shore. A few vessels will be reserved for ferry purposes and other local wants, besides which I am anxious that in case of a break in the continuity of the Indus Valley State line there should be an efficient steamer at our disposal and the disposal of the authorities in order to keep up a continuous communication. I have, of course, a few words to say with regard to the Indus Valley State line, which we projected and surveyed I don't know how many years ago. The negotiations which began two years ago with respect to the holding of it, I regret to say are still under consideration. We agreed to everything with the Secretary of State; still the confirmation of the arrangement now appears to have been referred to the Viceroy, and is now under consideration in India. I regret this very much, not only on your account, but also on account of the mercantile community. We are receiving remonstrances which I trust will also be addressed to those in authority. The remonstrances from the commercial community state that the delays, the risks, and expenses of this dual management are perfect hindrances to trade and most objectionable. It is needless to say that in this statement I entirely concur, and I have repeatedly pointed out their unavoidable recurrence. I trust, therefore, the Government may be induced by the wants of the country and also by their own requirements to remember the justice which is due to this company. We can have no great success until we have the line in our own hands, but when it will be placed in our own hands, I am sorry to say, I can give you no assurance. Railways are made now in various districts in a way that is becoming more important and interesting. The Delhi Railway meets the East Indian Railway within the walls of Delhi, and the Rajpootana line meets these two systems also within the walls. An arrangement is being carried out to work these railways in as much harmony as possible. The Delhi also meets the Indian Railway at Ghuzipoor, and the Punjab meets the Northern State Railway at Lahore. The Government are pushing on the Northern State Railway from Lahore to Peshawur with great rapidity. They have made up their minds to bridge the Indus at Attock and also to bridge the Sukkor. At Sukkor the State line requires a bridge because it can only pass at present from bank to bank 100 loaded wagons a day, but with a bridge any number of wagons and other vehicles can be passed over rapidly. When the too-long-delayed lines to the Bolan and Khyber are finished the prosperity of our system will be promoted and the safety of India secured. Had these lines been finished years ago amicable relations with the Afghans would have been established, and, if the war had not been prevented, the facility of communication would have rendered the war of short duration. There are several projects for connecting the Punjab with Simla and Kangra, and other hill stations. But there is one remote from our system of peculiar interest, which is to place the important city of Patna in railway communication with the secluded and little known kingdom of Nepal. The princes of India are alive to the importance of railways. The Nizam, the Gaekwar, and Holkar have lines in operation, and Scindiah's line from Agra to Gwalior was opened for traffic in May last, while the Begum of Bhopal has proved her anxiety to connect her well-governed State with the railway system of India. Public attention is much directed at this moment to the mineral resources of India, and the Viceroy in Council has wisely directed an eminent geologist to report on all the mineral resources of India for the information of the public. I do not know that I have anything more to say with reference to any other points, but I shall be happy to answer any questions, to the best of my ability, which may be put to me. I have mentioned the name of Mr. Ross, the traffic manager, and I think it would be unjust if I did not also mention the labours of Mr. Ross in connection with education. That gentleman has taken the greatest interest in the establishment of schools in the hills, for which he has received the thanks of the Government. (Hear, hear.) We contended, and it was admitted by the Government, that it was to us a matter of great moment to have the children educated and trained in a healthy climate, because we may look forward to employing some of them beneficially in our railways, besides discharging a really essential duty to those children. I shall have to move a resolution, and I wish to do my best to commend it to you, for assisting us in establishing the basis of a provident fund for our servants. They are so strongly impressed with the importance of it that they are already subscribing money to establish such a fund. Now the Government has said to us over and over again, "You give so much and we will give as much as you do"—and we naturally ask what are we to give it out of—are we to give it out of the gross revenue of the year? The Government's reply is, "You are to give it out of the surplus earnings." There being none, it is equivalent to saying, "Put your hands into your own pockets and do it." In a letter which I addressed to Lord Hartington (of which anybody can have a copy) I commented upon the hardship of putting our people in such a position as that. The Government has given us the most important line, as I have already explained, in India to construct, and they have given to us the most important bridges perhaps in the world to construct and protect. We have had

every sort of difficulty and cost to encounter, but our railway, notwithstanding its unquestionable military and political importance, does not, speaking commercially, pay. If our people are to be treated in a worse manner than those who have constructed railways in a level country full of people and traffic having no physical difficulties of any kind to contend with, and where a railway would pay even if conducted by men with scarcely any brains—if our people who have overcome great difficulties, and elicited the praise and commendation of our Government, are to be remunerated on an inferior scale to those who have had no difficulties to encounter, I think the matter requires readjustment. I have endeavoured with the best of my ability to bring these facts forward, but hitherto without much benefit. If any of you gentlemen would like to see what I have written to Lord Harrington upon the subject you can have a copy of the letter. Gentlemen, I have now much pleasure in moving "That the report and accounts as submitted to you be received and adopted."

Mr. EDWARD THORNTON, C.B., begged leave to second the resolution. It gave him an opportunity of expressing his entire concurrence with their chairman in all that he had said on the several subjects on which he had touched, and as regarded the meritorious services of their officers, especially of Mr. Stone. Mrs. Ross's laudable efforts in the cause of education also had their very high approbation and their earnest desire that she might be successful. The Attock bridge was, in his mind, a matter of as much value as their chairman had attributed to it, as he said an interruption was very much more important than a break of gauge. The completion of that bridge would be a great step towards success. He believed the chairman would bring forward a proposal regarding the creation of a provident fund and he would say nothing further at that moment.

The Rev. ANSELL JONES referred to his appointment as chaplain to the Scinde Railway at Lahore. He impressed upon the meeting the necessity for the establishment of a provident fund, referring to a case in which a widow and eight children had been left entirely destitute.

Captain CARPENTER said that the matter of there being no surplus dividend had been fully explained. He was not one to advocate the shutting up of every particle of money, nor of providing too much, while there was proper provisions to be made for the efficiency of the line. One of the greatest objections in railway management in this country was that there was no reserve. So long as their chairman was at their head he had no fear of their falling into any serious mistakes. He came into the company as a flotilla holder, and he knew more about that than about railway management. He knew that the flotilla had been a great service to that company in its early history, and he would be sorry to see it totally parted with, for he thought there was still work for it. There was a vast deal of merchandise traffic which might be carried by the flotilla which no railway could carry, providing they had communication at short distances, and plenty of barges which they could leave at the different places and take up as they came down. He thought it would be wise not to dispose of the whole of the flotilla until they saw whether they were of no use, as they were much easier to part with than to get again. With regard to the provident fund, he was afraid they were out of order in trying to set apart any particular sum out of the funds of the company except with the consent of the body of the proprietors.

The CHAIRMAN then put the resolution to the meeting, when it was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN had much pleasure in proposing that his esteemed friend and colleague, Mr. Edward Thornton, C.B., be re-elected a director of that company. Mr. Thornton was an old friend of that company. He was good enough to favour him (the chairman) with his recent knowledge when he returned from India. He was also good enough to accept the office of auditor, and then he, at his request, accepted the office of director. He need not say that in Mr. Thornton they had a most valuable director, and that they on that side of the table had a very highly-esteemed and valuable colleague. (Applause.)

Mr. ALFRED WATERHOUSE seconded the resolution, which was carried.

Mr. THORNTON had to thank them for reappointing him, and the chairman for the too favourable terms in which he had spoken of him.

The CHAIRMAN had also to move—"That Sir T. Douglas Forsyth, K.C.S.I., C.B., be re-elected a director of this company." Sir Douglas's connection with the company was also a long one before he was good enough to join the board. When he was one of the commissioners in Scinde he was of great use to the company in his official capacity. He had therefore great pleasure in recommending them to re-elect him, and he could assure them that he was very much valued by himself and all who were around that table as a colleague. (Applause.)

Mr. CHARLES TREWER seconded the resolution, which was agreed to.

Sir DOUGLAS FORSYTH begged to return his thanks for their kindness in re-electing him. He could assure them it had always given him the greatest pleasure to be associated with their worthy chairman, a man whose energy and tact in administering the affairs of this company had always excited his admiration. He was exceedingly obliged to them for giving him the opportunity of continuing to serve with them and to protect their interests to the best of his power. (Applause.)

Captain CARPENTER proposed the re-election of Mr. Robert Minton as auditor, which was duly seconded and carried.

The CHAIRMAN congratulated Mr. Minton upon his election as successor to their late esteemed friend, Mr. James Macdonald.

Mr. MINTON returned thanks, and bore testimony to the excellent manner in which the books and accounts of the company had been kept.

The CHAIRMAN also bore testimony to the manner in which the books had been kept, and said much of the credit was due to Mr. Bailey, the accountant, whose department was exceedingly well conducted. He could assure them that since Mr. Norman's appointment his (the speaker's) labours had been reduced to most minute limits. In Mr. Norman he had such a coadjutor that his labours were much more

agreeable than before. The Chairman then moved;—"That a sum of £1,196 3s. 6d., being the moiety of the surplus profits resulting from the working of the half-year ending June, 1880, be, and is hereby, given to assist in the formation of a provident fund for the company's employees in India." This could not take place unless the Secretary of State agreed to give a similar sum, and he recommended the resolution as a wise and proper one.

Captain CARPENTER seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks was given to the chairman for his conduct in the chair, and the meeting separated.

INDIAN ZOEDONE COMPANY.

The first or statutory meeting of this company was held at the offices, Abchurch-lane, on Monday; Mr. H. ROGERS in the chair.

The notice calling the meeting having been read by the SECRETARY,

The CHAIRMAN stated that this was only a statutory meeting, which was held in accordance with the Companies' Acts, and there was no business to transact. The first point to which he would refer was the resignation of Sir George Kelner, the chairman of the company, and that was the reason he (Mr. Rogers) so unworthily held the position that day. There was not much to report with respect to the business of the company in India, it having been so recently established. The shareholders were told in the prospectus that it was the intention of the directors to establish factories in India in order to manufacture on the spot and sell there. This had not at present been carried out, for the reason that, being a new company which had been started for the sale of a new beverage like zoedone, it was deemed advisable that they should, in the first place, establish the fact whether the demand was such as to warrant the erection of factories, and the incurring of a large expenditure. This conclusion had not been arrived at without much consideration on the part of the directors. It was consequently decided to ship a quantity of the zoedone from this country to test the question of the probable demand, and they had obtained supplies of the beverage from Messrs. Barrett and Co., as agents for the Zoedone Company at Wrexham, who supplied all that was patent in the liquor. The difficult question to be decided was as to the amount likely to be sold at various places. They consequently made shipments to Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Aden, Kurrachee, Colombo, and Rangoon, and a small amount to Calicut, the first shipment being made to Kurrachee on April 27. The quantity sent out was to Bombay 1,000 cases of one dozen each, to Calcutta 700, to Madras 600, to Aden 150, to Kurrachee 200, to Colombo 400, to Calicut 25, and also to Rangoon. They had been informed by telegraph that the sales had only just commenced, and that up to Thursday last they amounted at Calcutta to 123, at Bombay to 57, and at Madras to 19 cases. They had not received any information as to the sales at other places. Messrs. Wallis and Rodwell were the company's agents in London, and they had appointed sub agents at all the places named. The directors hoped, as the liquor became better known, that it would find an increased sale. With regard to the carte prejudice of the natives of India, that would be overcome when it was understood that zoedone contained nothing of a character to interfere with their prejudices. It had been discovered that certain Europeans had been already forwarding zoedone to India, and it was being used there before the company's supplies arrived out, viz.—at Lucknow in the Bengal Presidency, and Colombo. This company having, however, purchased the sole right of sale in India from the English company, they had sent out instructions to their agents which would no doubt have the desired effect of stopping the sales by other parties. If not, the company would have to take other steps to prevent their right being infringed. It also appeared that a spurious article—well, he would not say spurious, but what was represented as zoedone—was being sold. The directors had telegraphed for samples to be sent home, and if it was found that they contained anything that was an infringement of the company's right they would, of course, take legal proceedings for their protection. With regard to a Stock Exchange quotation for the company's shares, they had not as yet applied for the same, a sufficient number not having been taken up in this country. It was the desire of the directors that the balance should be taken up in India, as they believed the company would be greatly benefited by Indian influence. Should the shares, however, not be taken up in India the board had guarantees that they would be subscribed for in this country, when an application would be made to the Stock Exchange Committee for an official quotation, and this would, he had no doubt, be granted. The present company had in the meantime not called up the amount due to them, and it was the desire of the directors of the company not to make calls upon the shareholders before the question of the erection of factories in India had been settled. As to the price at which the zoedone could be sold in India to produce a profit to the company, it was found that it had been sold by other parties at eight annas per bottle, or six rupees a dozen, and the company had decided upon selling at six annas, or 7½d. per bottle, which, at the par rate of exchange, would be 9d. This was only a tentative measure, as it was hoped eventually that it could be sold at a lower price and thereby largely increase the sales. He had nothing more to say, but would be happy to answer any questions.

A SHAREHOLDER remarked that it appeared that what they were paying £25,000 to the English company for had no value at all if they did not carry out the erection of the factories in India. He wished to know what had been already paid to the English company.

The CHAIRMAN said that about one-half only had been paid; the English Zoedone Company was not pressing for payment for the balance. The directors had not in any way abandoned the idea of erecting factories in India, but they desired to see their way clear before expending the money of the shareholders.

Some discussion ensued, amongst the questions raised being that of the company purchasing the zoedone from Messrs. Barrett instead of, as stated, direct from the English company's works at Wrexham; whilst other shareholders desired information as to the causes which had led to the resignation of the late chairman, Sir George Kelner. The

absence of any circular calling the meeting was also complained of; whilst another shareholder was desirous of ascertaining if the £12,500 paid to the English company would be returned in the event of the company not erecting factories in India; whilst another speaker suggested the winding up of the company before any further money was expended.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply, stated that under the present arrangement the company could purchase and ship the zoedone cheaper than if they obtained it from the works at Wrexham. The reason of Sir George Kellner's resignation, according to a letter received, was that he could not on account of his health give proper attention to the affairs of the company, and that he saw difficulties ahead on which he did not consider himself competent to advise. The difficulties referred to by (the chairman) understood only referred to the quotation of the shares on the Stock Exchange, which had not been applied for pending the placing of the balance of the shares in India. As to the return of the £12,500 by the present company, that depended on circumstances. The English company could at any time call up the balance of the purchase money, but they had not exercised that right. The meeting had been called in accordance with the requirement of the Act of Parliament, having been duly advertised, and there being no business to transact no circular had been forwarded to the shareholders, who numbered 710.

A resolution was proposed for the adjournment of the meeting to the 18th inst. in order that further information might be furnished to the shareholders, a circular to be issued to each shareholder informing him of the adjournment.

The CHAIRMAN stated that he could not see any object that was to be gained by the adjournment of the meeting, no business could be done at this meeting, and they would be in the same position on the day of the adjournment. Personally he had, however, no objection to the adjournment if it could be legally done.

The SOLICITOR to the company having explained that there was no legal obstacle to the adjournment of the meeting, the resolution adjourning the same to the 18th inst. was agreed to and the proceedings terminated.

INDIA IN THE LONDON STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING.

There was a rise to-day of 1 in Great Indian Peninsula Railway, to 134 to 136. On the other hand, the Mining Market was very unsettled, and prices receded. There was a decline of $\frac{1}{2}$ each in Indian Glenrock, to $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$; and South Indian, to $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; $\frac{3}{4}$ in Devala Moyar, to $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; $\frac{1}{2}$ each in Devala Central, to $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$; South East Wynaad, to $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$; and Trambacherry, to $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; $\frac{1}{2}$ each in Indian Phoenix, to $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; Indian Trevelyan, to 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$; Ooregum, to $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$; and Wynaad Perseverance, to $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

In Colonial Bonds there was a rise of 1 in Ceylon Four-and-a-Half per Cents., to 105 to 107; and ditto Four per Cents., to 105 to 107. In Banks there was a decline of $\frac{1}{2}$ each in Chartered of India, Australia, and China, to 24 to 25; and in Oriental, to 21 to 22. In Mines, Devala Moyar showed an advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$; and $\frac{1}{2}$ each in Rhodes Reef, to $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1; South East Wynaad, to $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$; South Indian, to $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 2; and Trambacherry, to $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$. On the other hand, there was a decline of $\frac{1}{2}$ each in Indian Phoenix, to 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$; and Mysor, to $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$.

THURSDAY EVENING.

In Telegraphs there was a decline of $\frac{1}{2}$ in Eastern, to 103 to $\frac{3}{4}$. In Banks, Oriental were 1 higher, at 21 to 22. Mining Shares were dull, and a decline took place of $\frac{1}{2}$ each in Nouveau Monde, to 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$, and in Rhodes Reef, to $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$.

The transactions included the following:—India Stock, Oct. 10, 1888, Four per Cent., 106 to $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$; India Enfacé Paper, Four per Cent., 86 to $\frac{1}{2}$; ditto, 1893, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 92 to $\frac{1}{2}$; Ceylon Four per Cents., 105 to $\frac{1}{2}$. **Indian Railways.**—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, gua. Five per Cent., 137, 6 to $\frac{1}{2}$, 7 to $\frac{1}{2}$, ex int.; Eastern Bengal Debenture Bond, 100 to $\frac{1}{2}$; East Indian, Ann. "A," 1953, 24 to $\frac{1}{2}$; ditto, Deferred Annuity Capital, gua. Four per Cent., 139 to $\frac{1}{2}$, 40, ex all; Great Indian Peninsula, gua. Five per Cent., 134 to $\frac{1}{2}$, 5 to $\frac{1}{2}$, ex int.; Madras, gua. Five per Cent., 128 to $\frac{1}{2}$, 8, ex int.; ditto, Four-and-Three-Quarters per Cent., 120 ex int.; Sind, Punjab, and Delhi, gua. Five per Cent., 128 to $\frac{1}{2}$, ex int.; South Indian, gua. Five per Cent., 128 to $\frac{1}{2}$, ex int.; West of India Portuguese, gua. Five per Cent., 4 to $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$. **Banks.**—Oriental Bank Corporation, £25 paid, 21 to $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$. **Gas.**—Bombay, 6; ditto New, 4 to $\frac{1}{2}$. **Mines.**—Devala Moyar Gold, 1 11-16, $\frac{3}{4}$; Indian Glenrock Gold, 1 to $\frac{1}{2}$, 11-16, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$; Indian Phoenix Gold, 1 to $\frac{1}{2}$, 5-16, 3-16, $\frac{1}{4}$; Indian Trevelyan Gold, 13-16; Nouveau Monde Gold, 1 to $\frac{1}{2}$, 3-16; South East Wynaad Estates and Gold Mining, 1 to $\frac{1}{2}$; South Indian Gold Mining, 1 15-16, 2, 1 to $\frac{1}{2}$, 2, 15-16; Trambacherry Estates and Wynaad Gold Mining, 1 to $\frac{1}{2}$, 5-16; Wynaad Perseverance Estate and Mining, $\frac{1}{4}$, 5-16, $\frac{3}{4}$. **Shipping.**—Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 59 to $\frac{1}{2}$, 60. **Tea.**—Assam, 51, 50 to $\frac{1}{2}$, ex div.; **Telegraphs.**—Eastern, 103 to $\frac{1}{2}$.

FRIDAY EVENING.

In Indian Stocks, Madras Four-and-Three-Quarter per Cents. advanced 1 to 120, 122; and ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 1, to 114, to 116. The principal transactions were: India Stock, Oct. 10, 1881, Four per Cent., 106 to $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$; ditto, Jan. 5, 1931, 3 to $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent., 103 to $\frac{1}{2}$; India Enfacé Paper, Four per Cent., 87; ditto, 1893, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 92 to $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$. **Indian Railways.**—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, gua. Five per Cent., 137, 8 to $\frac{1}{2}$, ex int.; East Indian Ann. "A," 1953, 24 to $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$; ditto, Ann. "B," £1 per ann., 25 to $\frac{1}{2}$; ditto, Deferred Annuity Capital, gua. Four per Cent., 140, 39 to $\frac{1}{2}$, ex all; Great Indian Peninsula, gua. Five per Cent., 135, $\frac{1}{2}$, 5 to $\frac{1}{2}$, ex int.; Great Indian Peninsula, Four per Cent. Debenture Stock, 105 to $\frac{1}{2}$, ex div.; Madras, gua. Five per Cent., 128 to $\frac{1}{2}$, 7 to $\frac{1}{2}$, ex int.; ditto, Four-and-Three-Quarter per Cent., 120, ex int.; Sind, Punjab, and Delhi, gua. Five per Cent., 127 to $\frac{1}{2}$, 8, ex int.; West of India Portuguese, gua. Five per Cent., 4 to $\frac{1}{2}$. **Banks.**—Chartered Mercantile of India, London, and China, 23 to $\frac{1}{2}$; Oriental Bank Cor-

poration, 22. **Mines.**—Devala Central Gold, 15-16; Devala Moyar Gold, 1 to $\frac{1}{2}$; Indian Glenrock Gold, 1 to $\frac{1}{2}$, 11-16; Indian Phoenix Gold, 1 to $\frac{1}{2}$, 5-16; Indian Trevelyan Gold, 1 to $\frac{1}{2}$; Rhodes Reef Gold, 13-16; South Indian Gold, 1 15-16; Trambacherry Estates and Wynaad Gold, 1 to $\frac{1}{2}$; Wynaad Perseverance Estate and Mining, 1 to $\frac{1}{2}$. **Shipping.**—Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 60, $\frac{1}{2}$, 59 to $\frac{1}{2}$. **Tea.**—Assam, 50 to 1, ex div. **Telegraphs.**—Eastern, Preference, 13 to $\frac{1}{2}$; ditto, Five per Cent. Debenture, repayable August 1899, 106 to $\frac{1}{2}$; Eastern Extension, Australasia, and China (L.), Five per Cent. (Australian Government Subsidy) Debenture, 1900, 105 to $\frac{1}{2}$, ex div.

SATURDAY EVENING.

In consequence of the Volunteer Review at Windsor the Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—The business has been very limited in extent, and of West India no sales reported. In auction, 4,720 bags Maceio were all bought in at 22s. to 24s. per cwt. The Clyde market for refined is steady.

COFFEE.—Good qualities of East India went steadily at 93s. to 104s.; the commoner kinds easier at 70s. to 77s. 6d.; 149 cases 958 bags sold; 125 casks 68 barrels and bags, Plantation Ceylon small, 63s. to 70s.; low middling to rather bold grayish, 80s. to 93s.

RICE extremely dull and no sales recorded.

SPICES.—In the auction, Pepper steady; 406 bags fair Batavia part sold at 4 to $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; also part of 100 bags Tellicherry at 5 to $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 172 bags Singapore withdrawn; 417 bags Singapore white, half sold at 7 to $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and 35 bags Penang at 7 to $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 7 to $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 56 bags Pimento realised 4 to $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; cloves $\frac{1}{2}$ d. under private contract rates, about a sixth of 648 barrels Zanzibar, selling at 1s. 0 to $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 1d.

SAGO quiet; 1,935 bags, small part sold—small, 15s. 3d. to 15s. 6d.; medium, 15s. 6d.; large, 16s. 6d. per cwt. Flake Tapioca easier at 1 to $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2d. per lb. for Singapore; 1,643 bags chiefly bought in.

COTTON.—The market is firm, with more doing. Sales about 3,000 bales, including Tinnevely at 5 to $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Coconada at 4 to $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and Bengal at 4 to $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. For arrival, Tinnevely, July-September, Cape and Canal, 5 to $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 5 5-32d. for good fair; 5 3-16d. fully good fair g.f.c., Bengal, March, Cape, 5d. for fine f.g.f.c. Forward delivery, American; July-September, 6 11-32d. to 6 7-16d. per lb. for middling l.m.c.

MANILLA HEMP.—Business done for late arrival at £44 10s. per ton.

THURSDAY EVENING.

INDIAN TEA (from Messrs. J. C. Sillar and Co.'s circular).—The new season's still meet with good inquiry, and the fine Darjilings command extreme rates. Advices from Calcutta still report the quality of the crop to be good, and the yield so far to be about 20 per cent. short of last year's at the same date. The delivery of Indian teas last month was 3,664,000lb., the total since Jan. 1 having reached 24,874,000lb. as against 20,161,000lb. during the first six months of last year. The stock in bond on the 30th ult. had fallen to 13,088,000lb., against 14,634,000lb. last year.

COFFEE remains quiet. Guatemala again rather lower. In other kinds no change; 62 casks, 26 barrels and bags Plantation Ceylon sold, low to good middling, 80s. to 94s. 6d., bold, 108s.; 590 bags East India, including pale Mysor, at 99s. to 107s.

RICE.—A cargo of Kangoon sold at 8s. 7 to $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cwt. open charter. **BLACK PEPPER** firm. Singapore, to arrive, sold at rather over 5 to $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

JUTE.—Rather more doing.

COTTON.—The market is steady, but quieter to-day. Sales about 1,200 bales, including Western, at 4 15-16d.; Dhollerah at 5 to $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Bengal at 4 to $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and West India at 6 to $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 7d. per lb. Forward delivery American, July-August, 6 11-32d.; December-January, 5 to $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. for middling l.m.c.

FRIDAY EVENING.

CHINA TEA.—4,280 half-chests new season's Monings, ex Loudoun Castle were sold this afternoon without reserve. The sales went flatly, and in some cases at a further decline.

INDIAN TEA.—During the last fortnight 7,800 chests have been offered and sold at auction. Of these about 3,600 chests were of the new season's crop, which were well competed for at prices up to 2s. 10d. per lb. Rates for the fine grades have been well maintained through the fortnight, but those for common and medium qualities show about 1d. per lb. decline on the opening prices. The deliveries for June were 3,705,604lb. against 3,461,100lb. in 1880.

SUGAR.—Prices generally may be quoted 3d. to 6d. lower for the week, with a very flat market. Privately 134 casks sold, making 212 casks since Friday last.

COFFEE is quiet; ordinary and pale kinds are rather lower, but to-day Guatemala recovered half the decline quoted during the week. 73 casks 8 tierces 37 barrels and bags plantation Ceylon sold at previous rates; 2,675 bags foreign mostly sold; ordinary pale to fine ordinary greenish Guatemala, at 55s. to 64s.; coloury, at 75s.; and greenish to coloury Central American, at 65s. to 72s.; 96 bags 137 packages Jamaica withdrawn.

RICE.—The London Rice Brokers' Association circular reports continued dullness in the market, with almost entire absence of business, but prices generally steady.

PIMENTO dearer. Business is reported at 4 to $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for good and 4 15-16d] per lb. for a small quantity fine.

COTTON.—A firm, but quiet market, without change in prices. Sales about 1,200 bales, including Western at 4 13-16d. and Bengal at 4 to $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 5d. per lb. For arrival, Western Madras, June, July, Suez, 4 9-16d. for good fair g.f.c. Forward delivery, American, July-August, 6 5-16d. per lb. for middling l.m.c.

JUTE.—A better market, 4,000 bales sold to-day at occasionally rather stiffer prices.

HEMP.—Manilla held for higher rates, which prevents business.

SATURDAY EVENING.

The markets were closed to-day consequent on the Volunteer Review at Windsor.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—June 30. First Lancashire, Rangoon.—July 1. Paradiso, Manila; Ocean, Sourabaya; Orpheus, Calcutta.—2. Margareta, Mauritius; Rosetta (s), Bombay; Orpheus, Calcutta.—3. Erasmo, Rangoon; Urania, Hong Kong; Angela, Rangoon; Savernake, Rangoon; Adela, Java.—5. Teucer (-), Shanghai; Lucretia (s), Bombay.—6. Lion, Tellicherry; Loudoun Castle (s), Hankow.—7. Glenruim (s), Hankow; Birm, Rangoon; Duart Castle (s), Port Natal.—8. City of London (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—June 13. Calcutta (s), Bussorah.—14. Storm Queen (s), Newcastle; I.G. Tenasserim (s), Karwar; Hispania (s), Karachi.—15. Singapore (s), Marseilles; Hazira (s), Compta; Lamperts (s), Cardiff; Bellini (s), Marseilles; Brantford City (s), West Hartlepool.—16. Antisana (s), Cardiff; Mytilene (s), Karachi.—17. Teddington (s), Galle; Nizam (s), Shanghai; Pekin (s), Calcutta; Adirondack (s), Cardiff; Kathleen (s), Liverpool.—18. Burmah (s), Karachi; Rydal Hall (s), Liverpool.—19. Abyssinia (s), Delagoa Bay.—20. Mars (s), Trieste; Loch Rannoch (s), London; Clan Ranold (s), Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.—June 10. Commilla (s), Rangoon; Lauderda'e, Liverpool; Malda (s), Bombay.—11. City of Edinburgh, Liverpool; Tioré (s), Point de Galle; Simla (-), Singapore; Normandy, Liverpool; Abana, Liverpool.—12. Peshwa (s), Colombo; Duke of Edinburgh, Calcutta.—13. Bouldana (s), Bombay.—14. Cashmere, Liverpool.—15. Sirdhana (s), Bombay; Culna (s), Colombo; Lockyer (s), Colombo; Edward Percy (s), Liverpool.—16. Kerbel (s), Bombay; F. Souzeene, Reunion.

MADRAS.—June 11. Indus (s), Southampton; Khandalla (s), Calcutta and N. Ports; Chupra (s), Rangoon.—12. Sea Queen, Rangoon.—13. Duke of Devonshire (-), London.—14. Chinsura (s), Bombay; Torrington, Port Said; Bay of Cadiz, Liverpool.—15. Marora (s), Calcutta.—16. Sierra Morena, Calcutta; Himalaya (s), Rangoon.—18. Chindwara (s), Calcutta; Venetia (s), Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—June 30. Wolverton (s), Colombo; Galatea (s), Bombay; Timor (s), Aden.—July 1. Umgini, Natal; Tobique, Bombay; Medea, Penang.—2. Ballochmyle, Cape; Courland (s), Cape; Mohawk, Manila; Hartfell, Calcutta; Moolten, Calcutta; City of Calcutta, Calcutta; Jessie McDonald, Port Natal.—3. Giuseppina Accame, Singapore; Valiant, Hong Kong; Delia, Hong Kong; Ashington (s), Singapore; Clan McDuff (s), Bombay.—4. City of Manchester (s), Calcutta; Mentana, Java; Claro Babuyan, Anjer; Elliott, Calcutta; Hutton (s), Bombay; Dartford, Galle; Star of Erin, Calcutta.—5. Stefano Repetto, Anjer; Telemachus (s), Penang; Councilor (s), Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; Eleanor, Anjer; Nagpore, Calcutta. 6. East Lothian, Calcutta; Australia (s), Calcutta; Celebes (s), Batavia; Castleton (s), Galle.

BOMBAY.—June 14. Clandon (s), Marseilles; Inch Murree (s), Antwerp; Teheran (s), Venice; Inchclua (s), Antwerp.—15. I.G. Tenasserim (s), Karachi; Hamstels (s), Genoa; Bessie (s), Havre; Madura (s), Coast and Calcutta.—16. Gulf of Suez (s), Antwerp; Euphrates (s), Karachi.—17. Austriana, Havre; Nyaoza (s), Zanzibar; Huzara (s), Calcutta.—18. Verona (s), China; Shah Jehan, Mauritius; Calapso (s), Trieste; Wistow Hall (s), Liverpool; Hispania (s), Liverpool.—19. I.G.P. Stewart (s), Karachi.—20. Reciprocity, Elephant Point; Slieve More, Rangoon; Couston (s), Marseilles; Oithona, Chittagong.

CALCUTTA.—June 10. Ship Lantermoor.—11. Madras, Pamba, Chindwara, and Sata (-); ship City of Vienna.—12. Manora (s); ship Nagpore; barque Intimes.—13. City of Venice (s).—14. Hankow (s).—15. Curlew (-). Venetia and a steamer (number undistinguishable); barque Marie Louise.—16. Autocrat, Chilka, Inventyr, and Ooryia (s). Ship Janet Cowan.

MADRAS.—June 11. Adam Sedgwick, London via Coast.—12. Khandalla (s), Bombay; Indus, Calcutta.—14. M. of Marine, London via Coast; Ellora (s), Moulmein.—15. Bay of Cadiz, Coast; Brennus (s), London via Vizagapatnam.—16. Chupra (s), Calcutta; Chinsura (s), Calcutta; Duke of Devonshire (s), Calcutta; Manora (s), London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Rosetta*, July 2.—From Bombay: Capt. Kemble, Lieut. and Mrs. Martin, Surg. Taffe, Mrs. Baird, Major Bulkeley's children, Mr. Spanziel, Miss Spankie, Mr. and Mrs. Sedgwick and children, Mrs. Baylis, Mr. J. M. Wrench, Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie, Surgeon Mason, Mr. Baylis. From Aden: Mr. Preston, Mr. Miller. From Suez: Capt. Stewart, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Siegfried, Madame Dullier. From Malta: Mr. Kelly, Mr. Barton, Lieut. Cameron, Major Graham, Major Rogers, Lieut. Hawkins. From Gibraltar: Lord Napier of Magdala and family, Mr. and Miss Gillett, Mr. Coitan and children, Mrs. Townsend and child, Lieut. Elrington, Mr. A. Hasluck, Mr. Bullock, Mr. Gilks, Miss Kelly.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Bangalore*, July 2.—From Hong Kong: Mr. T. Aden. From Singapore.—At Venice: Mr. Vandeburg. From Calcutta: Mr. D. Stewart, Mr. Mathewson, Mr. Morrison, Col. Wauchope, Hon. H. Dampier, Mr. Lindeadt, Mr. Law, Mr. Thompson. From Madras: Mr. Brooks, Miss Brooks. From Bombay: Mr. Payne, Major Anderson, Dr. Joynt, Lieut. Nixon, Capt. Gunter, Mr. James, Mr. Rotton, Lieut. Blunt, Mr. and Mrs. Spicer, Rev. Mr. Gettins, Mr. Buckland, Mr. and Mrs. Pansey, Col. Edwards, Major Wood, Lieut. H. Clafr, Mr. Mathews, Mr. Menterford. At Venice: Mr. R. Wingate, Mr. Gardner, Col. Home, Mr. Angells, Mr. Woodroffe, Mr. Buist, Col. Henderson, Capt. Baird. From Alexandria.—At Venice: Mr. Belter, Mr. Garfalo, Mr. Lovibond, Mr. Mrs., and Miss Bacheller, Madame Herbert, Mr. Meyer, Mr. Harden.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Siam*, June 20.—From Southampton: Mr. Rich, Dr. W. G. Simmonds, Mr. A. W. Hennan, Mr. A. W. Szlumper, Mrs. Szlumper and infant, Mr. W. P. Fowke, Mr. G. D.

Marston, Mr. G. Nash, and Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Low and infant. From Venice: Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Caine and Lieut. Adye. From Brindisi: Mr. W. A. Talbot, Capt. A. D. Anderson, Lieut. Scott Moncrieff, Mr. W. H. Newnham, Lieut. Col. Chapman, Major E. P. Mainwaring, Mr. G. R. Thom, Mr. M'Naughten, Mr. R. Fagan, Mr. Ro's Mangles, and Mr. M'Gregor. From Aden: Conductor and Mrs. Sincok and two children, Fughee and two friends, A. Cain and one friend, Ebrahim and one friend, Mahomed and one friend, and Cursetjee.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Teheran*, July 8.—From Bombay: Mr. Routh, Lieut. Attree, Dr. H. Day, Major Adderley, Col. Power, Veterinary Surgeon Grainger, Lieut. H. Fuller, Mr. E. Sawyer, Hon. C. Pontifex, Mr. R. Smeaton, Mr. Lambert.

AT VENICE.—Per *Teheran*, July 11.—From Bombay: Mr. H. Richardson, Surgeon Major Wyndowe, Lieut. Col. Stewart, Mr. I. N. Brown, Mr. Remmier, Lieut. R. Davidson, Surgeon and Mrs. Kees, Mr. J. Brown.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM VENICE.—Per *Lombardy*, July 8.—For Bombay: Major and Mrs. Thuillier, Mr. Figg, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace, Col. Birch. From Brindisi: Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Sted, Col. Pratt, Mr. Boydell, Major Neil, Mr. Crouch, Mr. Creswell, Mr. M'Millan, Mr. Brandreth, Mr. Westfield. For Aden: Col. Chads.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Teheran*, June 14.—For Southampton: Mr. Sullivan and Mr. J. Patterson. For Brindisi: Col. Edwardes and Lieut. St. Clair. For Aden: Mr. J. B. Berry.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Nizam*, June 21.—For Southampton: Mr. H. Adamson, Dr. H. G. Hall, Capt. G. O'B. Carew, Capt. F. B. Garfitt, Mrs. W. S. Smith and child, Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. C. M. Hailes, Rev. F. Gough, Miss Gough, Miss Jones, Mrs. Croad and child, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. T. Crosthwaite and infant, Surgeon Major T. O. Farrell, Mr. Gillett, Mrs. Barker, Mr. John Tack, Mr. David Hughes, Mr. Powe, Capt. Gillis, and Mr. Jones. For Brindisi: Lieut. General C. Douglas, R.A., Mr. R. S. Routh, Lieut. F. W. J. Aitree R.E., Mr. L. N. Broome, a gentleman, Mr. H. A. Richardson, Mr. E. E. Sawyer, Mr. A. A. Atkinson, Col. E. H. Power, Hon. Justice C. Pontifex, Lieut. E. S. Kelly, Dr. Horace Day, Mr. Richard Remmers, and Veterinary Surgeon J. K. Grainger. For Venice: Surgeon Major J. and Mrs. Ketss, Surgeon Major Wyndowe, Lieut. Fuller, and Lieut. Col. Stewart.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Golconda, for Capetown, May 11, 24 S., 30 W.; Ardgowan, for Calcutta, April 26, 35 S., 24 E.; Naworth, for Batavia, June 5, 7 N., 24 W.; Augusto, from Hong Kong, June 29, 49 N., 9 W.; Millwall, for Calcutta, May 26, 6 N., 24 W.; Schiller, from Singapore, May 27, 34 S., 26 E.; Cape Wrath, for Batavia, May 16, 24 S., 31 W.; Blair Drummond, from Calcutta, May 14, 22 S., 65 E.; India, from Rangoon, May 16, 23 S., 62 E.; Dunfillan, from Bombay, June 2, 32 S., 31 E.; Glenfalloch, for Batavia, May 13, 17 S., 32 W.

THIRD REGIMENT BENGAL NATIVE INFANTRY.

GENERAL E. HUME, C.B., inspected this regiment at Dinapore in 1880, and, when ordered to take the command in Southern Afghanistan, expressed a desire that it should be sent under his command there. The result has more than justified the favourable opinion which both he and Brigadier General Walker have lost no opportunity in expressing to Colonel Gurden and the officers of the regiment. The 3rd, immediately on arrival at Sibi, sent the right half battalion, under Major Skinner, on an expedition against the Murrees, which resulted in the acknowledgments of Sir R. Sandeman, K.C.S.I. A fortnight later found part of the left half battalion on escort duty with Colonel Reynolds, Political Officer at Khelat, allaying the panic caused by the desertion of the Khan's Pathan troops and pacifying the whole of his dominions, the other half having joined General Baker's column against the Arumbi people at Kandahar; the 3rd were entrusted with the bazaar and gates of the city and citadel, taking the place of the 13th Sikhs, when General Sir D. Stewart was commanding and reduced the Ghazi attack, to a lower number than was ever previously known. Since the withdrawal from Kandahar the opinion of the capacity of the regiment may be judged by its disposition. The front fort of Chumrim is commanded by Colonel W. Gurden with the right half battalion of the 3rd N.I., one company of Sappers, two guns R.A. Mountain Artillery, and a squadron of the 7th B.C., with Lieut. Austen of the regiment, who has passed in Persian, acting as Political Officer. The next fort of Killa Abdulla has two companies of the left half battalion under Captain Burr, who is also entrusted with the field force treasury; and at Gulistan, which is generally regarded as the key of the position in Pishin, Major D. I. Stewart of the regiment commands the troops, including two companies of the 3rd, a division of 5-8 R.A., a squadron of 2nd Sind Horse, two companies of the 63rd Regiment under Major Supportes; and Lieut. J. Noble, of the 3rd N.I., is acting here as commissariat officer. After nearly a year's service in the field the rate of mortality either amongst combatants or camp followers has been very little in excess of what would have taken place in India, and the only officer that marched up with the regiment, and is not now with it, is Brigadier General R. Blair, appointed from the regiment to that position.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—June 20.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs 104 1/4
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	111 1/4
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan	100
Ten years	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans	118

BANKS.

	Paid-up	Cash
	Rs.	Rates
INDIAN BANKS.		
Bank of Bombay	500	766 1/4
Bank of Bengal	500	780 x d.
Bank of Madras	500	660 x d.
Agra	20	132
Chartered of India and China	20	270
Chartered Mercantile	25	280
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28 1/2	92 1/2
National of India	12 1/2	110
Oriental	25	295

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba	2,975	1030
Frere	150	20
Mazagon	2,000	30 x d.
Port Canning	1,400	215

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	2,850	1,030
Albert Ginning	500	425
Albert, Karachi	1,100	1060
Apollo (small shares)	2,700	500
Bellary	1,000	590
Berar Cotton Ginning	500	450
New Indian	350	160
Broach Cotton Ginning	250	55
Carwar	1,500	20
Colaba	1,880	900
Dholler Ginning	300	260
East India	1,000	1,125
Fort	8,500	2,810
French	500	460
Sind	750	455
Mofussil	400	290
Prince of Wales	1,500	1,500
Sind and Punjab Cotton	753	1200
Sassoon	500	500
Volkart	1,000	490

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,500	2500
Anglo-Indian	100	130
Alfred Manufacturing	500	635 x d.
Alliance Spinning	2,500	2,800
Bhownuggur Mills	2,000	1,050
Bombay United	1,000	1,090
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	1,000
Central India S. W. and M.	500	840
Coorla Mills	1,000	1010
D. Spinning	2,000	985
Hindustan	1,000	1,155
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	1060
Khandeish	1,000	1,055
Madras	1,250	—
Madras United	1,000	1,900
Manchester Spinning	50	1 noml
Mazagon Spinning	500	260
National Spinning	1,000	1,140
New Great Eastern	1,000	1,230
Oriental	625	835
Prince of Wales Spinning	1,250	500
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	1,000	—
Sholapore Mills	1,000	1,200
Victoria Mills	1,000	1030

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock	218-3-0	310
Do. New 500 Shares	130-14-6	70
Do. do.	65-7-3	50
Do. do.	21-13-1	71
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	1,000	1,275
Do. New 15 Shares	106-5-15	275

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Ice Manufactory	100	175 x d.
Bombay Burma Trading	1,500	2,375
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	10	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping	800	390
Treacher and Co.	500	820
Thacker and Co.	100	160

CALCUTTA.—June 17.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

% Promissory Notes	Rs 104 2 to 104 4
4 1/2 of 1870 (1883)	104 8 to 104 8
4 1/2 of 1871 (1883)	100 5 to 105 4
4 1/2 of 1878-79 (1893)	111 8 to 111 10
4 1/2 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	111 8 to 111 10
4 1/2 Debentures of 1867	101 4 to

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884)	Rs. 110 8 to 111 0
6 of 1865 (1885)	111 0 to 111 8
6 of 1866 (1886)	111 8 to 112 0
6 of 1867 (1887)	112 0 to 112 8
6 of 1870 (1890)	112 8 to 113 0
6 of 1872 (1892)	113 0 to 114 0
6 of 1878 (1908)	111 8 to

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	120	122 to 123
Agra Savings	100	125 to
Allahabad	100	172 to
Alliance of Simla	100	118 to 120
Bank of Bengal	500	800 to
Do. of Upper India	100	127 to
Delhi and London	245	250 to
Himalaya	100	120 to 125
Mussoorie	100	100 to
National of India	12 1/2	108 to
Simla Bank Corporation	500	500 to
Unconventured Service (Agra)	100	88 to 90

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute	100	20 to 25
Bally Paper Mills	100	115 to
Barnagore Jute	100	70 to 71
Bengal Coal	1000	1800 to
Bengal Ironworks	100	3 to

Balliaghatta Jute	100	to
Bengal Mills	1350	to
Bonded Warehouse	445	350 to 390
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	63 to
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	89 to 91
Burrakur Coal	100	140 to
Calcutta Docking	700	290 to
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	122 to
Calcutta Jute Mills	200	2 to 3
Carew and Co. (Limited), gar	100	114 to
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	108 to 110
Darjiling Steam Tramway	100	106 to 107
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	92 to
Eastern Bengal Railway	100	100 to
East Indian Railway	100	100 to
Equitable Coal	250	175 to
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	44 to
Goswary Cotton Mills	200	275 to 280
Gouripore	100	90 to
Great Eastern Hotel	250	158 to
Howrah Docking	500	115 to
Howrah Mills	100	92 to
India General Steam Navigation	1000	1335 to
Kamerhaty Jute Mills	50	8 to 10 pm
Labour Transportation	100	100 to
Landing and Shipping	100	58 to
Merchants' Steam Tug	500	50 to 60
Murree Brewery	100	105 to
Naini Tal Brewery	95	100 to
Nasmyth's Patent Press	500	330 to
Nanthpore Indigo	30	10 to
New Beerboom Coal	100	65 to
Oriental Jute Manufacturing	100	100 to
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway	100	100 to
Rajmahal Stone	100	99 to 100
Ramkistopore Press	100	75 to
Raneegunge Coal Association	100	55 to 63
Riverside Press	90	95 to 96
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas	100	100 to
R. Scott Thomson and Co	500	255 to 260
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail.	100	100 to
Seepore Jute Manufacturing	100	69 to
Strand Bank Press	100	101 to 102
Watson's Patent Press	100	103 to 104

TEA COMPANIES.

Adulphore Terai (Darjiling)	100	80 to
Amicable (Assam)	100	80 to
Amlickie	100	55 to
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	90 to
Assam	100	500 to
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	73 to 74
Baree (Kangra)	100	90 to
Bengal (Cachar)	100	50 to
Do. contributory	80	40 to
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	215 to 220
Do. contributory	100	108 to 110
Borelli (Assam)	100	160 to 165
Borsillah (Assam)	100	100 to
Burkholia (Cachar)	100	60 to
Central Cachar	200	70 to 71
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	64 to 65
Chandypore (Cachar)	500	270 to 280
Chota Nagpore	100	70 to
Cinnatollah	100	par.
Colonial (Assam)	100	60 to
Coocheela Cachar	100	65 to
Cutlecherra (Cachar)	100	110 to 112
Darjiling	100	325 to
Dedur Kosh (Cachar)	100	35 to
Dehing (Assam)	100	43 to
Dehra Doon	100	75 to
Dessa and Parbut (Assam)	100	55 to
Durrung (Assam)	100	58 to 59
Eastern Cachar	100	65 to 70
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	44 to 46
Giel's (Darjiling)	100	73 to 74
Gowhaty (Assam)	100	30 to
Grob (Assam)	500	210 to
Holta (Kangra)	100	85 to
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	100 to
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	45 to 50
Indian Terai	500	330 to 400
Jellalporo (Cachar)	250	200 to
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	100	30 to
Jokai (Assam)	100	70 to
Kalecherra (Cachar)	100	50 to
Kangra Valley	100	par.
Kunchanpore (Cachar)	100	35 to 36
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	86 to 88
Do. contributory	200	66 to 68
Kurseong and Terai	100	6 to 7
Kuttal (Cachar)	5000	12000 to
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	58 to 60
Longview (Darjiling)	100	90 to 95
Loobah	100	125 to
Lower Assam	100	8 to 10
Luckimpore (Assam)	100	120 to
Majagram (Cachar)	100	45 to 50
Mim. (Darjiling)	100	50 to
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	45 to
Do. contributory	90	35 to
Moran (Assam)	80	20 pm.
Mothola (Assam)	100	65 to
Do. contributory	90	55 to
Mungledye (Assam)	100	100 to
Muttrick (Assam)	100	100 to
Do. contributory	125	50 to
New Falloohi (Darjiling)	100	87 to
New Ghola Ghat (Assam)	100	100 to
New Mutual (Cachar)	100	100 to
Nutanpore (Cachar)	30	100 to
Phoenix of Cachar	200	180 to 200
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	85	65 to
Puttarea (Sylhet)	100	85 to
Rajabare (Assam)	100	40 to
Sapakat	100	104 to 105
Second Mutual Cachar	100	100 to
Seemah	50	20 pm.
Singbullia and Murnah	100	par.
Singh (Darjiling)	100	90 to 91
Soom (Darjiling)	100	82 to 83
Springside (Darjiling)	100	80 to 82
Sungoo River (Chittagong)	100	90 to
Tendardra (Darjiling)	100	78 to 80
Teesta Valley (Darjiling)	100	80 to
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	100	115 to
Tukvar (Darjiling)	80	85 to 86
Upper Assam	200	175 to 180
	100	30 to

MADRAS.—June 17.

Four cent	4 to 4 1/2 % pre.
Four and half per cents 1879	11 to 11 1/2 % pre.
Four and half per cents 1873 (1893)	11 to 11 1/2 % pre.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1895)	2 1/2 to 3 do.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881)	par to 2 do.
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882)	2 to 1 pre.
Bank of Madras Shares	38 to 39 prem.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
Banks, demand	Rs. 7 29-32d.	Rs. 7 19-32d.	Rs. 7 1/4d.
Do. Tele.	—	—	—
Do. 6mo. sight	Rs. 7 1-32d.	—	Rs. 8d.
Do. 4 do.	Rs. 9 29-32d.	Rs. 7 1/4d.	Rs. 7 1/2d.
Do. 3 do.	Rs. 7 1/4d.	Rs. 7 23-32d.	Rs. 7 13-16d.
Cred. 1 mo. sight	Rs. 8 1/4d.	Rs. 7 1/4d.	—
Do. 2 do.	Rs. 7 1-32d.	—	—
Doc. 6 c. sight	Rs. 8 1/4d.	Rs. 8d.	Rs. 8 3-16
Do. 3 do.	Rs. 8d.	—	—

LONDON.—July 11.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

%	Price.
5 India Stock, July 5, 1880	106 1/2 to 106 3/4
4 Do. October 10, 1880	86 to 87
4 India Encased Paper	106 1/2 to 106 3/4
4 Do. do. 1885	91 1/2 to 93
4 Do. do. 1893	100 to 101
5 Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882	100 to 101
4 Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12)	100 to 101 pm
4 Do. under £1,000 (months' notice)	100 to 101 pm
4 Do. Deb., Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500	102 1/2 to 103 1/4
3 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883	100 to 101
4 Do. do.	105 to 107
6 Mauritius, 1882	102 to 104
6 Do. 1895-96	122 to 124
4 Do. do.	104 to 106
4 Straits Settlements Government	102 to 104

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

Perpetual Debenture Stocks.	Paid.	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c.	100	105 to 107
East Indian, Irredeem. 4 1/2 p. c.	100	117 to 119
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c.	100	105 to 107
Oudh and Rohilkund, 4 per cent.	100	105 to 107
South Indian, 4 1/2 per cent.	100	114 to 116

RAILWAYS.

B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	137 to 139
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	100	147 to 149
E. Indian, 4 1/2 p. c. Ann. A, 1953	—	24 to 24 1/2
Do. Ann. B 1/2 per ann. (less 1/4)	—	25 to 25 1/2
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua. 4 1/2	—	139 to 141
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c.	100	134 to 136
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	127 to 129
Do. do. 5 do.	all	100 to
Do. do. 4 1/2 do.	100	120 to 122
Do. do. 4 1/2 do.	100	114 to 116
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c.	100	128 to 130
Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c.	100	127 to 129
Do. do. 5 p. c. shares	5	7 to 9
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	127 to 129
Do. do. 4 1/2 do.	—	100 to
Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua.	100	114 to 116

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern	10	10 1/2 to 10 3/4
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883	100	103 to 106
Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887	100	104 to 107
Do. 6 per cent. Preference	10	12 1/2 to 13 1/2
Eastern Exten., Austra. & China	10	11 1/2 to 11 3/4
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891	100	109 to 112
Do. 5% (A. G. S.) Deb. Sc., 1900	—	103 to 106
Do. registered, repayable 1900	—	103 to 106
Indo-European	25	28 to 29

BANKS

Agra	10	10 to	10½
Delhi and London	25	10 to	—
Chartered of India, A., and C.	20	24 to	25
Chartered Mer. of I., L., and C.	25	24 to	25
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28½	46½ to	47½
Land Mortgage of India	2½	2½ to	a 2½
Oriental Corporation	25	2½ to	22

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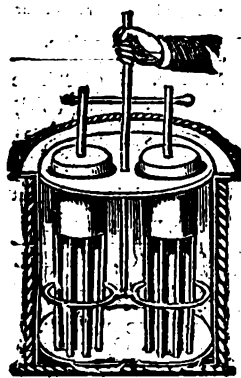
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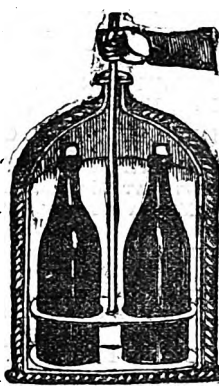
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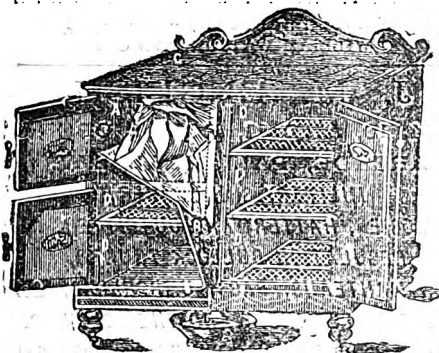
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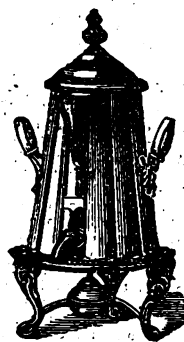
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CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitations. Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say had been sworn to.—See *Times*, 18th July, 1864. Sold in bottles at 1s., 1d., 2s., 3d., 4s., 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming Medical Testimony accompanied each bottle.

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REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

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LONDON, JULY 19, 1881.

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INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Notice is hereby given, that an Examination of Candidates for ten appointments as Surgeon in her Majesty's Indian Medical Service will be held on the 16th August, 1881, and following days.

Copies of the Regulations for the Examination, together with information regarding Pay and Retiring Allowances, &c., of Indian Medical Officers, may be obtained on application at the Military Department, India-office, London, S.W.

The necessary Certificates must be submitted to the Military Secretary so as to reach his address at least a fortnight before the date fixed for examination.

ALLEN JOHNSON, Colonel,
Military Secretary.

India-office, July 15, 1881.

CHESHIRE COUNTY POLICE.

APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF CONSTABLE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Magistrates of the County of Chester will, at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be held by adjournment at Nether Knutsford, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of August next, proceed to appoint a Chief Constable for the said County. Salary, £500 per annum with an allowance of £150 per annum for travelling and other personal expenses connected with the duties of his office. He must reside at Chester.

The Regulations of the Secretary of State provide as follows:—

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"He must be recommended to the Secretary of State by the Magistrates in whom the appointment is vested as a person of good character and qualifications."

Candidates for the appointment to send their applications and testimonials to the Clerk of the Peace for the said County, at his office in Chester, on or before the 23rd day of July next.

CHARLES WILLIAM POTTS, Clerk of the Peace.
Clerk of the Peace's Office, Chester, June 28, 1881.

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BY
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 Royal Horse Guards.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1881.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

Our advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, June 28; Madras and Allahabad, June 26; Calcutta, June 25.

THE following are the reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending June 14, 1881:—"With the exceptions of Sind and Guzerat, rain has fallen in all the reporting districts and States, and it seems clear that the rainy season has now generally set in. The fall has been especially heavy in Burma, Assam, Eastern Bengal, and the Central Provinces. In a few districts of the two provinces last named, the weather has, to some extent, retarded sowings; but preparations for the autumn crop are now in active progress in most parts of the country. Agricultural prospects continue good. No information has been received from Mysor and Coorg, or from Rajputana."

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* furnishes us with a brief further report up to July 17. He says:—"The weather and crop reports are favourable for all parts of India, except Mysor. The prospects of that province looked gloomy a fortnight ago, but now they show some improvement."

WITH reference to the health of Calcutta, the *Friend of India* says:—"Our city will bear comparison with any city in the world in point of health. The report of the health officer for the week ending June 18 gives the number of deaths as 143, giving a death ratio of only 17.3 per thousand per annum, and we know of no city of similar size which comes near this."

A TELEGRAM to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, from Bagdad, June 4, states:—"Favourable reports plague continue; disease expected shortly to cease."

THE crisis in Afghanistan cannot now be delayed many days. Ayub Khan, falsifying all the official vaticinations of his weakness, has at last appeared in force on the Helmand, and any moment may bring us news of an important, if not a decisive, battle. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs under date of July 17:—

"The news reached India last night of the arrival of Ayub Khan at Hyderabad, on the bank of the Helmand, the point where he crossed last year. It is still uncertain whether he intends to move on Girishk and Kandahar or to march direct to Cabul, *via* Ghazni. Meanwhile the Ameer is showing considerable energy in pushing forward his troops towards Kandahar and thence to Girishk. It does not appear whether he has himself left Cabul, nor is there any sign of his having ordered a counter movement on Herat from Turkestan, where he has a large and well equipped force under Ishak Khan. It is believed that Herat is now absolutely denuded of troops, so that an attack on that place by way of Balkh and Maimana could hardly fail to succeed, and would seriously embarrass, if not actually ruin, Ayub Khan's prospects. It is difficult to understand how a man of Abdur Rahman's ability could have let slip so obvious a chance of striking a blow at a weak and vital point, unless on the supposition that he feels bound to keep Turkestan in strength, so as to secure his retreat in the event of being driven from Cabul. It may, however, be that Ishak Khan has actually marched for Herat, although no intelligence to that effect has been received here, and certainly the recent conduct of the Ameer in bringing his family to Cabul would seem to indicate that he feels no apprehension as to his position there. I am told that Daoud Shah, now a State prisoner at Simla, expresses the belief that, if Ayub once gets past Ghazni, the whole country will rise in his favour, and, if he is victorious in the first regular engagement, the Ameer's troops will desert to his standard as a man, and the Zamindawar people will join him *en masse*; but this view, although far from improbable, must be taken for what it is worth, seeing that it comes from an old adherent of the Shere Ali and Yakub faction. It will be easier to foretell the result after the first battle, the news of which may arrive at any moment; and it is not unlikely that the fate of Afghanistan may be decided this week."

We are not told by what route this most important infor-

mation has reached Calcutta. It appears not to have been derived from any of the official sources of information on the frontier, for on July 17 nothing was known of it at Quetta. Masterly inactivity must already glory in being beyond the reach of all the noise and worry of what is going on in Afghanistan; and doubtless Lord Ripon sleeps the more soundly by reason of the absence of any exciting telegrams or other troublesome communications from behind the veil.

THIS is the telegram despatched from Quetta on the day following that on which the above announcement was made in Calcutta:—

"There is little news from Kandahar beyond the despatch of reinforcements to the Helmand and the arrival of Ayub Khan at Farrah early in the month. Hashim Khan and Muhammad Hasan Khan are at Dilaram, just inside the Herat border, collecting supplies. The Ameer's generals appear to intend awaiting Ayub's attack on the Helmand, hardly a politic proceeding, as it will give him an opportunity of raising the Zamindawar tribes. Up to the present they have shown no symptom of disloyalty to the Ameer. Ayub's most prominent partisan among them has recently sent to ask pardon, and Taj Muhammad Khan, one of his generals, who has been attempting to excite disturbances in Tezin, has been seized by the Durani chiefs of the district and sent a prisoner to Kandahar."

MEANWHILE, the official telegrams tell us about Ayub's arrival at Farrah early this month, and babble pleasantly about the reinforcements going forward to maintain the Ameer's authority. The following telegram from the Viceroy to the Secretary of State, dated Simla, July 16, has been received at the India-office:—

"Following from Quetta, dated 16th:—Sirdar Shamsuddin Khan writes from Kandahar on 10th and 11th that all is well. He has heard of Ayub's arrival in Farrah. Two regiments of infantry, with twelve guns, had just left Kandahar for Pusht-i-kud; three regiments of infantry, six troops cavalry, and 800 Khasadars are on their way from Cabul. One regiment has already arrived at Kelat, and the rest are between that place and Ghazni."

LORD RIPON was hardly likely to lose such a grand opportunity for another British "withdrawal" as that afforded by Ayub's arrival once more at the point on the Helmand whence last year he pounced upon us at Miiwand. Accordingly, the Quetta telegram of July 17—the day after the receipt in Calcutta of the news about Ayub—shows that the Viceroy is equal to the occasion, if the reports current there are to be trusted; and the telegram shows, in any case, that another of our brilliant "strategic movements to the rear" is generally believed to be imminent. The telegram is as follows:—

"Reports reach us from India that the abandonment of not Pishin only, but even of Quetta, is being seriously discussed. This seems hardly probable, for it cannot be denied that our occupation, which has now lasted for four years, has given to the wild border country from the sea to Dera Ghazi Khan a tranquillity and prosperity never enjoyed before. The tribes have not yet had time to forget their old habits, and our retirement to the former frontier would be the signal for a widespread anarchy, of which the first and inevitable result would be the entire stoppage of trade and the expulsion of the Khan of Kelat from his throne by his Brahui vassals. The cession of Pishin to the monarch of reunited Afghanistan, whenever it is settled that there is to be such a potentate and who is he to be, stands upon different grounds, though if we remain in Quetta it is difficult to see what object is to be gained in giving up a neighbouring district which is ours by treaty, which no one grudges us, whose inhabitants have not the smallest wish to be parted from their present masters, and which forms a convenient neutral zone between Afghan and Beloochee."

BUT Lord Ripon doubtless thinks that Ayub's presence in Southern Afghanistan might cause us a good deal of bother if we remained in Pishin or even at Quetta, and possibly might even compromise the masterly character of our inactivity. Whereas, if we retire with sufficient speed, we can thank God we are rid of a kuave.

Crimine ab uno. The *Times* Sunday telegram from Calcutta admirably illustrates the valuable nature of the information that we get from across the frontier, whether that frontier be North East or North West:—

"The report of a raid by the Sama Nagas on the Latha section of the same tribe turns out to be absolutely untrue. It shows how little we know of what passes beyond the frontiers

from the fact that this report, which gave most circumstantial details as to the numbers of the heads carried off by the raiders, was accepted by the Government as true and passed uncontradicted for a fortnight."

And when we have carried out all possible "withdrawals" on the side of Afghanistan, and have got our head well within the nightcap of Mr. Gladstone's "natural" frontier, we shall have the comforting certainty that all our knowledge of Afghan and Central Asian affairs must be of about the same value as the above, and therefore need not disquiet us.

At the date of the departure of the mail the monsoon rains had been unusually light throughout Western India, and had hardly reached as far northward as Gujerat. There was a moderate fall of rain in the southern and eastern portions of the Bombay Presidency, in Berar, and in the Central Provinces during the last two or three days of May and the first week of June. About the 7th June the rain began to fall heavily in these districts, at the same time extending northward, some distance beyond Bombay, and into Nasik and Khandesh. This heavy burst continued with but little interruption until the 12th, when the skies began to clear. At Deesa there was a heavy fall of over two inches on the 16th, but this appears to have been somewhat local, for it did not affect either Rajkot or Surat. During the week ending with Thursday, June 23, the weather was fine generally, and, with the exception of a shower of less than half an inch at Surat, the rainfall throughout Western India was insignificant. During the period of heavy rainfall from the 7th to the 12th June the barometer at Bombay was low, but except on the 10th and 11th it was not lower than usual for the time of year. On every day of the week of fine weather ending with the 23rd it read much higher than the average. On Tuesday, the 21st, it reached its highest point of 15 inch above the normal, since which time its general tendency had been downwards, until it was at departure of mail again almost as low as the average of the season, and was still falling. With this downward movement of the barometer there was rain all along the coast, from Cochin to Bombay, on the 24th and 25th, and another heavy burst was daily expected. Bengal, on the other hand, was complaining of too much rain, the indigo, sugarcane, and paddy crops in several districts having been damaged through excessive rainfall.

At such a time as this, when the masterly inactivity policy is just about to begin to show what it can do for the Empire—when the curtain is rung up and the protagonists in the coming business have just stepped up to the footlights—there is something almost comical in the announcement, telegraphed from Calcutta on Sunday, that the Viceroy is understood to have ordered what is "practically equivalent" to the concealment of all official information from the public and the Press of India. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs:—

"It is reported that the Press Commissionership is about to be attached to the Home office instead of the Foreign office, as heretofore. This will be practically equivalent to abolishing the office, the usefulness of which has already been seriously curtailed by the recent changes in its constitution, which were carried out in contemptuous defiance of the almost unanimous views of the Indian Press."

PROBABLY the most liberal measure that has ever been recorded in the history of India was the establishment of the Press Commissionership by Lord Lytton; whereby a Government that is subject to no interpellations in Parliament, whose deliberations are carried on *in camera*, and whose actions are wrapped in a traditional shroud of the closest mystery, voluntarily consented to forego all these questionable privileges, and to take the public into its confidence by a machinery that commanded the enthusiastic adhesion of the whole Indian Press. It is true that the hands of a Government that dares thus spontaneously to reveal itself must be very clean; its motives must be frank and clear as daylight; it must have the fullest certainty of the sincerity, the wisdom, and the benevolence of its actions. Lord Lytton's Government felt that certainty, and had the courage of its convictions. It bade the Press Commissioner interpret to the public, freely and

frankly, all its measures and all its motives. It further bade him supply the public, as freely and frankly, with all possible information, so that the public might themselves judge how far the interpretation officially given was a just and true one. In March last, Lord Ripon abolished the Press Commissioner, and put the "Press Commissioner's Office" under the immediate control of that most "diplomatic" of diplomats, the present Foreign Secretary. Now, we are told that it is to be "practically" abolished: which means, we may without unfairness presume, that it is to be abolished in fact, whilst a pretence of maintaining it will still be kept up for a short time—perhaps until the close of the present session of Parliament, when no unpleasant questions can be asked in either House. And in the meantime, perhaps the addition of the Press Commissioners Office to the House Office will necessitate the creation of another under secretaryship there, as it formerly did in the Foreign Office.

THE Calcutta Press has been especially vehement in its condemnation of this return to a system of official mystery and secrecy. It is now announced (in the *Times* Calcutta telegram of last Sunday) that "the Viceroy will visit Agra in November or December, and will probably hold a durbar there, after which it seems to be likely that he will go on a tour for six weeks or two months."

THE Government has fixed the toll tariff for the Khyber which will be levied at Jamrud on all caravans availing themselves of our protection. Under the new arrangements the rates vary according to the animals and nature of the loads, from five annas for a loaded bullock to two rupees for each camel carrying the more valuable articles of trade.

THE Mandalay Government is once more at its old pranks. The Rangoon correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing on the 16th inst., announces that that Government has sold the monopoly of the cotton trade. They are preparing to sell the monopoly of the cutch trade. Business is much disturbed in consequence, and the Chinese dealers are closing their Mandalay branches.

KING THEEBAW has, however, other affairs on hand. The *Times of India* says that the Queen has made an attempt to poison her lord. "She sent him some sweets, which she said she had herself prepared; but, instead of eating them, the King sent for his mother-in-law, and gave them to her." Shrewd king! "The result was the speedy death of the old lady." It is also reported that her Majesty "has managed to construct a little box with two peep holes behind the King's throne, and that she thus keeps the strictest watch upon all the King does."

THE telegraphic communication between England and her Eastern dependencies is most seriously imperilled—the whole of it at the present moment literally hanging on one wire. The following notification is to-day issued by the Indo-European Telegraph Company (Limited):—

"Both the cables of the Eastern Telegraph Company between Aden and Bombay are broken down on the Bombay coast and cannot at present, in spite of every effort, be got at for repairs owing to the monsoon being in fully activity. Of the cables belonging to the Indo-European Government Department in the Persian Gulf, and forming part of the Indo-European Telegraph *via* Teheran, one of the two cables between Bushire and Jask is interrupted, and the cable off the Beloochistan coast is also broken down. This reduces the communication between Bushire and Karachi, and consequently that between Europe and India, to only one wire, instead of the four wires and two duplicated routes which are usually at the disposal of the public. In reference to the notice from the Turkish Ambassador that messages may be transmitted by way of Bagdad and Bushire, such a course would be very inadvisable, because the present special direct wires of the Indo-European Telegraph Company to Teheran and thence to Bushire are working without any delay whatever, the delay lying between Bushire and Karachi. At the time of writing, however, noon of Monday, the delay from India has been reduced to two hours fourteen minutes, and telegrams from China and Australia are arriving in from four to five hours. The Indo-European Government Department have ordered their cable repairing ship *Patrick Stewart* to proceed

at once to Bushire to set right the Bushire-Jask section, and the repair of this section will greatly improve the working. As soon as this object is accomplished she will be ordered to repair the cable along the Beloochistan coast, thus restoring the duplicate wires of the Indo-European route *via* Teheran, when all delay will cease, as either of the duplicated lines of the Indo-European or of the Eastern route is easily capable of doing all the work when they are in their usual order."

THE earnings of the East Indian Railway for the week ending June 18 were Rs.7,44,682-14-6, against Rs.7,45,541-8-5 for the corresponding period of 1880, or Rs.494-1-1, and Rs.494-10-2 per mile respectively. The earnings from Jan. 1 to June 18, 1881, and 1880, were Rs.2,15,01,763-5-8 and Rs.2,14,33,561-13-3. Mileage in both years 1,507½.

THE earnings of Indian railways for the week ending June 4 were as follow per mile:—Great Indian Peninsula, Rs.464-6-1; Rajputana State, Rs.243-0-4; Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, Rs.567-15-9; Eastern Bengal, Rs.378-7-7; H. and N.S., Rs.154-15-7; East India, Rs.572-9-0; Scindia, Rs.85-6-3; Oudh and Rohilkund, Rs.169-3-7.

THE earnings of the Eastern Bengal Railway for the week ending June 11 were Rs.74,950 against Rs.50,065 for the corresponding week of last year, or Rs.426-7-4 and Rs.291-9-11 per mile for the two periods respectively. The earnings from January till June 11, 1881 and 1880, were Rs.15,43,406 and Rs.15,81,569, mileage in both years 175½.

EFFORTS are being made to introduce a new industry into Bengal on the model of the coffee planting experiments made in the Chittagong district, which are said to have been very successful, especially those with the Liberian variety, and a further trial is about to be made on a larger scale.

IN Major Baring's Budget statement there was a great flourish of trumpets about the "private enterprise" that was to be attracted to India under the new *régime*, and to redeem the country from many of its financial difficulties, thanks to the saving grace of a Gladstone Government with a Baring as finance member. The usual mouse has now appeared. It has taken the shape of a railway for the exploitation of the country on the fringe of the Sundarbans—very nice and convenient for the Jessore station, for one or two planters at Khulna, and for the "dipties" or assistants at Bongong, and certainly passing through a thickly-populated district—but about as likely to tap the moon as to take any very great share of the cheaply-carried "river-borne traffic" of which so much is made in the prospectus. And a good deal of Major Baring's "private enterprise" turns out to be "Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co." And the conditions which Major Baring, on behalf of the State, has made with Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co., on behalf of "private enterprise," do not seem to involve those alarming sacrifices on the part of the latter or that sublime confidence in "the future of private enterprise in India" that might have been expected. The announcement of the little negotiation that has appeared in the *Times* makes no mention of the terms on which the necessary land has been acquired by the company, nor of the method by which the revenues of India are to be recouped the amount of interest advanced between now and the 30th June, 1886. The announcement is as follows:—

Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co. and Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons invite applications for 100,000 shares of £10 each, the capital of the Bengal Central Railway Company (Limited), for which a concession has been granted by the Secretary of State for India in Council. The primary object of the company is stated to be to carry into effect a contract with the Secretary of State for India in Council for the construction and working of a single-track railway on the standard 5 ft. 6 in. gauge from Calcutta to Bongong, Jessore, and Koolna, with a branch from Bongong to Ranaghat on the Eastern Bengal Railway—a total length, exclusive of sidings, of about 130 miles. Statistics are appended showing the up-stream river-borne traffic passing Koolna in 1877 to have amounted to 273,909 tons, and the down-stream traffic in the same year to have amounted to 537,418 tons. Under the contract with the Secretary of State

the capital of the company, as raised, will be paid into the Bank of England to his account, to be afterwards drawn upon, with his sanction, for the purposes of the company. Until June 30, 1886, or the sooner opening of the line for traffic throughout, the Secretary of State will pay to the company out of the revenue of India half-yearly, on January 1 and July 1, interest at 4 per cent. per annum on all sums not exceeding in the whole £1,250,000 which shall have been so paid to his account."

THE Indian trade and navigation returns for May have been published in Calcutta this week. The telegraphed account of them shows a decided increase in the imports of private merchandise over the corresponding months of 1879-1880, but a decrease in the exports of India produce as compared with last year. An official paper just issued calls attention to the rapidly developing trade with China in Bombay yarn, raw cotton, and piece goods. The quantity of Bombay yarn exported to Hong Kong has been trebled since 1877, and there has also been a large increase in the export of raw cotton thither from Bengal and Burma. The Government express a hope that this advancing trade may eventually enable it to curtail the opium trade. Another recently published paper gives figures showing a steady increase in the tea cultivation in India. There were working in 1880 274 tea gardens, against 257 in the previous year, and the number of acres under tea cultivation had increased from 36,668 in 1879 to 38,805 in 1880. The great danger now threatening this industry is that of the supply outrunning the demand, and the India tea planters are wisely directing all their energies to lowering the cost of production and the opening of new markets.

BABU NISHIKANT CHATTERJI, a Bengali gentleman long employed as Sanskrit Professor in the University of St. Petersburg, has just published in Calcutta an account of his impressions among the Russians, which has created some sensation there. The *Indian Mirror*, the well-known daily organ of the Brahmo Somaj in Calcutta, says:—

"While Secretaries and Under Secretaries of State are making public exhibitions of their utter ignorance of the movements of Russia before the House of Commons in London, it has so happened that a member of that slighted race whom witless Anglo-Indian journalists are pleased to describe under the generic title of 'Babudom' has sent forth from the distant walls of Zurich a most impressive warning to his countrymen in India to 'beware of the bear,' and to be true to the British Crown, to which they owe fealty and allegiance. This warning is not a mere effusion of sentiment, but is the outcome of a strong conviction, formed on rational grounds. So far from sharing with Mr. Gladstone and his party in their confidence in the good faith and friendliness of Russia, Babu Nishikant Chatterji, whose position at the Russian metropolis gave him singularly exceptional opportunities for feeling the pulse of Russian circles of society on most political questions, declares it as his opinion that the worst suspicions of the late Lord Beaconsfield and his party fell very far short of the mark."

THE following gentlemen have been appointed Fellows of the Calcutta University:—Hon. W. Tyrrell, C. P. Carmichael, B. W. Colvin, C. Robertson, the Venerable J. Baly, Surgeon Major J. M. Coates, the Very Rev. Father D. Vanimpe, Babu Hem Chunder Banerjee, Muhammad Yusuf, W. D. Bruce, W. T. Webb, J. S. Slater, J. S. Wilson, Babu Radhika Prasad Mookerjee, L. Schwendler, Babu Lal Madhab Mookerjee.

THE Government of India has forwarded a despatch to the Secretary of State requesting his sanction to proceed with legislation for raising the Punjab College to the status of a university.

THE number of visitors to the Indian Collection at the South Kensington Museum for the month of June was 23,448; total from the opening on May 15, 1880, 219,080.

MESSRS. CARRITT AND Co.'s last fortnightly report on the Calcutta tea market notices two public sales, those of June 16 and June 23. It says:—

"These have comprised 6,543 chests, of which 6,330 sold under the hammer, with good competition for all descriptions at firmer rates. We quote an advance of ¼d. per lb. for teas costing under 1s. 1d., and of 1½d. to 2d. for teas over that price. Fine and finest teas continue in strong demand, and command

very full values. Manufacture is progressing satisfactorily in most of the producing districts, although in Cachar many gardens are suffering from blight."

THE *Times of India* gives the following obituary of the week ending June 28:—Captain G. Brehon, Bengal Staff Corps; Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Batliboi; Mr. K. Mackay.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

WE have just received a concise statement from Mr. Seymour, C.E., the engineer, appointed "to supervise from London the Alpha property," which gives a hopeful view of the real state of affairs in India. He states, and his remarks appear to be deserving of the careful consideration of investors in this description of property:—

"Although, in the first instance, I interpreted the telegram sent by Mr. Severn as meaning 20z. per ton for each of the nineteen tons crushed, I am not surprised at the results actually obtained, even if only 20z. in the whole have been obtained from the nineteen tons. It must be borne in mind that the crushings are purely experimental, and low returns must be frequently expected in such cases. It should also be remembered that, as shown by Mr. Harman's letter and Mr. Severn's telegram, the tailings have not been treated, and that Mr. Severn expected these to yield over 10z. per ton. Judging from the character of the Indian gold, and Mr. Severn's remarks, it appears to me probable that the bulk of the gold will be found in the tailings. The present experimental crushings are trials only, conducted with temporary and wholly inadequate appliances, and can furnish no safe criterion as to the prospects and value of the goldfields of the Wynaad or of this particular property. In view of this fact it is as unreasonable to be unduly elated because extraordinary results of one crushing are reported as it would be to be depressed because further experiments give results entirely different. I repeat what I have often said, that, until the mining operations are in full and regular working order, we shall have no reliable data to go upon. Meanwhile, my own favourable opinion as to the probable value of the goldfields, based upon personal and careful inspection, remains unchanged."

The directors of the Devála Moyar and Rhodes Reef Gold Mining Companies have received advice of Mr. Brough Smyth's return from Australia, with a staff consisting of a gold mining manager (Mr. Gitchell) and two miners. Mr. Brough Smyth writes:—"The aspect of all the reefs is cheering, and it is indeed gratifying to find that Mr. Gitchell, one of the most experienced miners to be found in Australia, entirely concurs in my views." The first complete equipment of machinery is on the spot, and the second was in course of transit from the port to the mines. Every effort is being made to push forward operations, the monsoon notwithstanding.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF THE HINDU LAW.* A LITTLE work entitled "A View of the Hindu Law as Administered by the High Court of Judicature at Madras," which was published in 1877, attracted a good deal of attention at the time among Indian civilians and lawyers. Its author was Mr. Nelson, C.S., a barrister, formerly a Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and now a District Judge in the Madras Presidency. Its avowed object was to point out "the grievous errors and disastrous results" that have ensued from "the divorce of Orientalism from the study of the Hindu law;" and it presented a somewhat startling indictment of the present law as administered to the non-Mahammadan peoples of Southern India. The work now before us, "A Prospectus of the Scientific Study of the Hindu Law," is a bold development of the author's earlier strictures. It is obvious that in this place we can do no more than offer the barest possible description of a controversial treatise, dealing with a subject of such extent and such vital importance as the very fundamental theories of the whole Hindu law of Madras, and attacking the very foundations of that law with the most searching and damaging criticism. Mr. Nelson's inquiries and arguments bear on their face the evidence of deep research, of original and powerful thought, of anxious and conscientious deliberation. Where they fail to produce conviction they will undoubtedly command respect; and it is impossible to doubt that the publication of this work will stimulate, in a very remarkable manner, the investigations of those who are interested in the vast questions at issue, both in India and at home. And it will be observed that, while Mr. Nelson's striking observations are chiefly confined to the Hindu law of Madras, which alone has been the object of his personal study and experience, they are undoubtedly suggestive of similar attacks being successfully made on the whole system of our Indian laws as administered in every province and for every section of the population. Speaking broadly, Mr. Nelson's contention, supported by very learned, clear, and powerful arguments, is (1), that we have established a general system of so-called "Hindu" law for an infinite number of totally distinct communities who never had, and never ought to have, any

"general" system at all; (2), that we have set up, as universal authorities, systems that are in any case of doubtful authority, and that certainly were never intended to be applicable to any but comparatively insignificant sections of the vast populations now subject to their operation. His method of argument is to set down a large number of queries bearing on these points; and, whilst indicating under each inquiry the line which he considers the investigation should take, he allows the reader to infer the conclusions to which he has been driven by his own researches. Perhaps the most interesting and striking part of the work is that which deals with the "Law of Manu;" and the radical nature of Mr. Nelson's treatment of his subject may perhaps best be illustrated by quoting the series of questions, numbered as the fourth series, with which he heads this section. He says:—"Who were the 'Manavas,' whose Dharmasastra is known as the 'Code of Menu?' Where did they live? When did they become extinct? What sect, if any, now represents them? Were they very numerous, or powerful, or notable, or was there anything special about them that induced other sects to govern themselves by their teaching? And, in particular, did their influence reach down to the South of India?" These questions are sufficiently suggestive of the tenor of Mr. Nelson's book; and from them our readers will judge that he has contrived to make an apparently dry inquiry very little other than sensational.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LATE COL. OLIPHANT, R.E.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—As an old friend of Col. Oliphant, would you allow me space for a few words? This gallant and esteemed officer closed, lately, his long and honourable career at Woolington Hall, Cambridgeshire, and was followed to his last resting place, in the village cemetery by his many sons and H.H. Maharaja Dhuleep Singh as chief mourners. Col. James Oliphant, who was of an old Perthshire family, entered the Madras army, as an engineer, early in life, and soon earned distinction as a brave as well as a scientific officer. The engineering works suggested by him and carried out under his supervision in the Nizam's dominions caused his name to be held in honoured and grateful remembrance by the native community in that part of India. On his retirement from the service of the East India Company, Col. Oliphant was elected soon after a director of that important and powerful corporation, and filled, in due course, the distinguished position of chairman, with much credit to himself and advantage to the public service, with a genial urbanity rare in those days among the old magnates of Leadenhall-street. Subsequently, Col. Oliphant became connected, officially, with the Maharaja Dhuleep Singh, and accompanied his Highness on his visits to Court, and aided him generally in the management of his affairs. Colonel Oliphant was a courteous Christian gentleman, and earned for himself cordial esteem and appreciation in the highest quarters. In the exercise of his patronage while a director in the East India Company he was discriminating and generous, and many a gallant officer will read this humble tribute with dimmed eyes and a swelling heart that so brave, so good, and so kindly a spirit has passed away.—I am, yours, &c.,
Bryanston-square, July 16. W. P. ANDREW.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

THE PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

OUR recent article upon the probable transfer of the Punjab Frontier Force to the Commander in Chief has, we are glad to say, met with much approval among officers on the frontier. We are assured that such a transfer would be hailed with satisfaction, provided the troops composing the Punjab Frontier Force are allowed to take their tour of service in stations which are now under the Commander in Chief. At present the force has to garrison the following places on the border:—Abbottabad (headquarters), Kohat, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, (Tank border), Dera Ghazi Khan, Rajanpur, Murdan. The last-named place belongs exclusively to the Corps of Guides. With the exception of Abbottabad, none of these stations can be called "desirable." The expense of living in them, miles away from the railway, is 20 per cent. higher than in ordinary cantonments; the cost of travelling in reaching and leaving them is very great; and yet the pay is exactly the same (the Guides excepted) as in native regiments under the direct orders of the Commander in Chief. A correspondent writes:—"There are many Piffer officers who would gladly serve in stations like Umballa for Rs. 100 less pay. The outpost duty to be done is so constant that the men of a regiment are never together; and the duties of the commandant, adjutant, and other officers are proportionately heavy. The promotion of those who have joined the regiment is very slow; officers of fourteen years' standing being still only wing officers. Witness Major Bruce, 6th Punjab Infantry, who joined the regiment in 1863; Major Hastings, 2nd Sikhs, joined in 1862; Major Mosley, 3rd Punjab Infantry; and Major Ramsden, 3rd Sikhs. Unless the five years' rule be brought

* 'A Prospectus of the Scientific Study of the Hindu Law.' By J. H. NELSON, M.A. London: C. Kegan Paul and Co. 1881.

in, there will be little chance of promotion for many officers, as most of the commandants are comparatively young men, and are not likely to leave. Subaltern officers will not join the force now that passing in Pashtu has been made compulsory and the chances of promotion reduced to *nil*. Regiments were sent back during the late war because the Pathan element in them was considered dangerous by the military authorities: why then keep such regiments always on the frontier? They would be greatly improved by being quartered with British troops in cantonments; and the ideas of officers would be enlarged and be kept from growing rusty if association in wider circles were allowed. There is said to be an idea of retaining the local formation of the force, even when it comes under the chief; but this would be a mistake. Either leave it all one or give regiments composing it a chance of being quartered in other stations equally with the ordinary native army.—*Pioneer*.

THE MADRAS GOVERNORSHIP.

THE delay which has attended the appointment of a successor to the late Governor of Madras, the contradiction of the rumour that the post had been offered to and accepted by Lord Camperdown, and the known proclivities of the statesman who is at the present moment only less influential than the Secretary of State himself in directing the course of Indian politics, encourage the hope that a reform, as to the necessity of which for the last dozen years all the best authorities have been agreed, may be at any rate under contemplation. Two years ago Lord Northbrook informed his brother peers that it was "desirable to examine and see whether the expenses of the Governorship of Madras and Bombay might not be reduced. The Governorships of Madras and Bombay were much more expensive than the Governments of Bengal, the North Western Provinces, and the Punjab, which were not inferior in responsibility and importance at the present time, when communication was much more rapid than formerly." Last summer the same question was again raised, curiously enough, by the very person on whom public rumour lately conferred the post, Lord Camperdown. The question, we may therefore fairly assume, is under consideration, and when once it has reached this stage its merits are so clear that the achievement of reform must, notwithstanding the natural reluctance of the English Government to surrender a fine piece of patronage, be a mere matter of time. The present anomalous distribution of power, or rather of pay and dignity, among the several Governments is, as everyone knows, purely accidental. It has resulted from the fact that, by the "Regulating Act" of George III. in 1773, and Mr. Pitt's famous measure in 1784, the Governor General of Bengal was vested with powers of supervision over the other presidencies which make him practically Governor General of India, a title which was not actually conferred on him till 1813. On the renewal of the charter, on this occasion, India was divided for administrative purposes into four great divisions. Fort William, Agra, Madras, and Bombay, with a governor in each, the governor general still retaining the governorship of Bengal. Meanwhile objections were raised to the proposed governorship of Agra, and it never was actually created. Lord William Bentinck, and, afterwards, Lord Metcalfe, insisted on the evils arising from two such important offices being united in the same person, and in 1853 the power to appoint a Lieutenant Governor of Bengal was conceded. Thus has come about the anomaly to which Col. Chesney many years ago directed attention, that the largest, richest, and infinitely most advanced province should be on a lower footing in the scale of administration than the other and less important provinces. Bengal, with its huge area of 200,000 square miles, its vast population of seventy or eighty millions, its infinite variety of race, and religion, its vast commercial interests, its large European element, its serious demands in the way of ceremony and hospitality on the local representative of the Crown, must surely require at least as independent, as costly, as authoritative a Government as the two provinces of Madras and Bombay, the combined populations of which are scarcely two-thirds of that of Bengal, and the political importance of which is infinitely less. Why, in the name of common sense, should the Queen's representative in Madras get Rs. 32,000 per annum more salary than the corresponding official in Bengal? Why should his staff and household cost Rs. 92,000 more, his council Rs. 7,22,000 more, his military secretary, an officer who is not to be found in Bengal, Rs. 65,000? The case against the Governor of Bombay is still stronger; his pay, his staff, his household and his tours costing the Empire no less than Rs. 4,30,000 per annum, and all for a population scarcely a fifth of that of Bengal.

The really important question is not, however, one of economy. If it were merely that the two Governors drew a somewhat better salary and had a somewhat more splendid establishment, we might acquiesce contentedly enough in an accidental inequality which did no one any harm and which it was scarcely worth while to attack. But the fact is that the Governorships do, we maintain, exercise a practically prejudicial effect on the general administration of the country. Their independence is, of course, a sham. They cannot write a line to the Secretary of State without sending a copy to the Government of India, and their correspondence is confined to local and unimportant topics. They cannot spend a rupee without the same sanction as a Lieutenant Governor requires; in fact, from the enlightened alacrity with which the present Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has

carried out the scheme of decentralisation, he enjoys far greater financial independence than either of the Governors. The military independence of the Governorships is purely ornamental, and disappears at the first symptom of any real business being on hand. None the less the two minor Presidencies enjoy a traditional, prescriptive right of occasional insubordination and chronic irregularity. Madras is, we believe, so invariably behindhand with its correspondence that there is a standing order that business is not to be delayed for want of a reply from that Government. At any moment of difficulty this slumbering sort of insubordination may be aroused into dangerous activity. "Hence," as a recent author has observed, "arise constant friction, latent animosity, suspicion that an encroachment on their rights is intended, jealousy of external interferences, an *esprit de corps* which is apt to override every consideration of public utility." Useful reforms are postponed because some local magnate has a hobby or a prejudice; delays are occasioned when delay often means the final loss of a favourable opportunity, tempers are embittered, contagion is encouraged, all the machinery of the State is clogged; necessary improvements are postponed till a more favourable opportunity. The rival officials come to regard one another almost as opponents instead of colleagues; in the place of frank and cordial co-operation there may be found too often "reticence, secrecy, struggles to carry out an independent opinion at all hazards, cullen resistance to all attempts on the part of the superior authority to enforce obedience; and consequent upon this, there will always be the possibility of a more or less serious breakdown."

The strongest of all objections to the system of Governorship is that it results in the appointments being given not to the flower of the Indian Civil Service but to English politicians too obscure to aspire to office, or too troublesome to be admitted to a cabinet. It is almost an insult to suggest a comparison between the present Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, ripe in an official experience of twenty years of Indian service, of proved ability and statesmanship, of admirable tact and business ability, with a man like Lord Camperdown, whose utmost political achievement is to hazard a few remarks or ask an unimportant question in Parliament; with men like Hobart, whose tastes were those of a literary recluse, or like the Duke of Buckingham, notorious for their unbusiness like habits, and troublesome self opinionated obstinacy. The Duke of Buckingham, as is well known, spent the last few precious weeks before the late famine, not in completing his arrangements for the dire struggle that was at hand, but in cruising about the Bay of Bengal in search of a cyclone and in broaching absurd railway projects to the Governor of Ceylon. The consequence was that many parts of Madras were presently in a state of disorder and demoralisation from which no subsequent efforts were sufficient to rescue them. Similar acts of imprudence and ignorance might be culled from the biographies of too many of the local Governors. The fact is, strange it may seem to the English public, the Government of an Indian Province of twenty or thirty millions of people, requires for its head various important qualities which it is almost impossible that a second or third rate English politician should possess. He has innumerable important questions to decide, he must be a good judge of character, he must be of indefatigable industry and a rapid worker, or he will be overwhelmed, and he must know with more than mere superficial acquaintance the facts of the numerous problems with which he will be occupied. It is no disrespect to brilliant diplomatists like Lord Napier, or to the amiable and deservedly beloved gentleman whom Madras is now deploring, to say that they had not the opportunity of learning what a really efficient ruler of an Indian province must know, or of becoming what he ought to be. If it should happen that the Madras Presidency were fortunate enough to be ruled over by the administrator to whose wisdom and energy the prosperity of Bengal is so largely owing, even Madras conservatism would, we think, be convinced that a civilian of tried capacity and varied experience would do more for the real wellbeing of the province than the fictitious splendours of an independent *régime* administered by gentlemen whom the chances of English politics have wafted, irrespective of experience or talent, to a comfortable berth in a province so remote that blunders may pass unobserved and inefficiency produce only local inconvenience.—*Englishman*.

THE EVACUATION OF GILGIT.

It would be as well if the Government allowed the public to have some inkling of the reasons which have led to the withdrawal of the political agency from Gilgit. We wonder if they were of the same character as the reason put forward for the withdrawal from Chaman. Of late, the Government must have had a surfeit of withdrawals. It has withdrawn from Cabul, from Kandahar, from the Mahsud country, from Gilgit, and it has sought reasons for withdrawing from Pishin. We do not know from what other point of the frontier it could withdraw, unless it be from Ladakh, and we would suggest that this movement be taken into consideration. The policy of withdrawal would then have been completed, and with it the opinion of the public on the wisdom of the present administration.—*Indian Daily News*.

SIMLA FINE ARTS SOCIETY.—The Simla Fine Arts Society intend to open the fourteenth annual exhibition on Sept. 17 next. Col. F. C. Maisey is honorary secretary.—*Ibid*.

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

POPULATION OF THE N. W. P. AND OUDH.—The preliminary statement of the population of the tahsils of the North-West Provinces and Oudh is published in the last *Gazette* of those provinces, and this statement makes the number of inhabitants to be 44,107,118.

A PRACTICAL STUDENT.—Mr. B. D. Pal Chowdery, a wealthy zemindar of Nuddea, whose departure to England we alluded to a few months back, and who has been studying iron in London, having finished his term of probation under a professional gentleman, intends shortly to enter a manufactory at Manchester.—*Indian Daily News*.

SURVEY OF THE PUNJAB FRONTIER.—We learn that the Geological Survey Department propose to carry out operations on the Punjab frontier during the coming field season, provided there be no political objections to their plans, of which the following is a brief outline. It is intended to take up the work from the point to which it was carried in Sind, four years ago, by Mr. Blanford, and carry it into connection with Mr. Wynne's work in the Punjab. This will involve an exploration of the hills on and beyond the border in the Dera Ghazi Khan, Dera Ismail Khan, Bannu, and perhaps Kohat districts; while it is further proposed to extend operations into Hazara, along the eastern side of the Kaghan Valley. Mr. Blanford will probably commence work about Sibi some time in November, carrying on his explorations along the skirts of the Murri Hills to Bannu. The work, it is believed, is a very important one in the interests of geology.—*Civil and Military Gazette*.

ART AT ULWAR.—The Maharaja of Ulwar has invited Mr. Kipling, of the Arts School, Lahore, to his capital, for the purpose of consulting that gentleman on the subject of starting an Industrial Arts Institution at Ulwar. Mr. Kipling has promised to give all the assistance in his power to the Maharaja.—*Times of India*.

NEW RAILWAY.—The Government of Bengal have approved of the proposal to construct a line of railway from the Buctaroore Station on the East India Railway to Behar; and plans and estimates have already been drawn up by the Engineering Department. The cost of the work, if left to private enterprise, is estimated at twelve lakhs, yielding a yearly return of 2 per cent., and if undertaken by Government, at seventeen lakhs, with a return of 2½ per cent. The line is to be constructed on the board or metre gauge.—*Englishman*.

A NEW CEREMONY IN KESHUB CHUNDER SEN'S CHURCH.—**THE NEW HOM CEREMONY.**—On Tuesday last (June 7) the Sanctuary witnessed a new and imposing, and, we may add, an instructive spectacle. There was a large iron fire-pan in front of the Vedi; in an earthen vessel was ghee, or clarified butter; bundles of sticks and pieces of fire-wood were gathered in one place, and there was a large metallic spoon. Varieties of beautiful and fragrant flowers and evergreens in abundance formed a semi-circle, skirting the place where these things were arranged. No one was prepared for such a sight, as none even among the select few who were present knew what was going to happen. After the introductory portion of the service was over the minister invoked Divine blessing on the ceremony which was to be performed, and prayed that it might become profitable unto the church. He then lighted up the fuel before him, and, pouring over it clarified butter, produced a brisk fire, which he thus addressed:—O thou blazing Agni, great, great art thou, great among the forces in creation. We shall honour thee and magnify thee because of thy greatness and majesty. Thou art not God: we do not adore thee. But in thee dwells the Lord, the Eternal, Inextinguishable Flame, the Light of the universe, the immanent Fire, Fire of fire whom fire doth reveal and glorify. O thou brilliant Agni, in thee we behold our Resplendent Lord. His hand holds up thy holy flame. Without him thou art not. Then let us glorify Him, thy God and our God. The Lord has made thee, O Agni, formidable and mighty, mighty to consume and destroy. With thy tremendous force thou burnest and swallowest extensive forests, and reducest cities and towns into ashes. Before thy fury heroes tremble in utter helplessness. But if, Agni, thou art a fierce enemy to be always dreaded, thou art also a benefactor, worthy of all honour and gratitude. Our friend art thou, O Agni. Thy good services who can recount? In the firmament above thou art ablaze as the sun, and thou scatterest light and heat in all directions for our benefit. Down below on earth, in the home of every householder, thou kindest a flame to cook our daily food; thou cheerest us in cold wintry nights; and thou lightest the candle to give us light in the midst of darkness. Thou removest plague and pestilence and foul diseases, and thou dost purify the air by destroying noxious effluvia. Therefore, our venerable forefathers, the ancient Aryan Rishis, greatly honoured thee, and performed the sacred Hom unto thy glory. O friend and benefactor of the human race, O thou whose glory the Rig Veda so devoutly sang four thousand years ago, burn brightly before us, that we may sing thy praise amid the civilisation of the nineteenth century, and be worthy of our forefathers. Blessed art thou, O Agni, for thou art a blazing witness unto the lord, and thou revealest his brightness unto man. O thou resplendent God of Fire, O God of Agni, as Agnihotri and priest, I initiate the ceremony of the new Hom, under Thy command, for the destruction of

carnal propensities. Help us, God; good God help us. In Thy holy fire we desire to burn to-day our sins and iniquities, our foul desires and lusts of the flesh. As the fire before us burns these pieces of fuel, so shall we burn our anger and avarice, lust and pride, and all our passions in the fire of Thy holiness. We are not saved till the very root of sin and temptation is burnt up. The son of God in an instant bravely vanquished Satan and overcame temptation. And so the blessed Bhudda indignantly drove away the tempter Mara and conquered flesh. Administer unto us, O Resplendent Spirit, fire baptism, that we may vanquish the tempter as those master souls did. Root out iniquity. Destroy the very seed of corruption. O Lord, annihilate Satan and burn Death, that we may put on incorruption and everlasting life. These six pieces of fuel tied together, which represent the six evil passions of the heart, do Thou burn and destroy in Thy flame. And as these pieces of fuel burn and are reduced to ashes may they typify the destruction of our carnal passions in the fire of Thy holiness! Thus saying, the minister cast the six pieces of fuel into the burning fire, the congregation exclaiming together "Victory to God, Victory to God, Victory to God." Peace, Peace, Peace.—*The New Dispensation*.

PROFESSOR DE UJFALVY.—Professor and Madame de Ujfalvy have left Simla after enjoying the hospitality which Sir Robert and Lady Egerton know so gracefully how to dispense. He is accompanied by Mr. Purdon Clarke, the delegate of the South Kensington Museum, whose purchases for that institution the Anjuman-i-Punjab has been endeavouring to assist. Our president assisted Professor Ujfalvy for several days in taking the measurements, for anthropological purposes, of the Baltis and Ladakis that visit that hill station. The results of these measurements will, we trust, be communicated to the Anjuman. The present destination of the travellers is Srinagar, for which place they are taking the route via Kotgarh, Bajaura, and Chamba. From Srinagar they will probably make for Leh, and unless specially favourable facilities arise to enable them to visit either Yarkand or Lhasa, they will be at Lahore in October next on their way to Bombay, which they will leave by the Lloyd steamer of the 20th of that month. The Governments of India and of the Punjab are affording Professor Ujfalvy every facility for his inquiry, but taking measurements is not always viewed by even semi-civilised races without suspicion. Nor is it perfectly safe to visit Yarkand, now that the Chinese have taken the place of our friend Yakub Khush Begi. Last year, Mr. Ney Elias, although an accredited officer, did not return without danger, whilst Lhasa is prohibited ground, except to the commercial mission which the Maharaja of Kashmir is sending to that capital once in every three years.—*Journal of the Anjuman-i-Punjab*.

THE AFRIDI FRONTIER.—It is reported from Tirah that Mir Bashir, who assumed the title of Badshah last year among the Afridis, is again scheming to recover his lost status.—*Bombay Gazette*.

THE CALCUTTA ENGINEERING COLLEGE.—The students of the Sibpur Engineering College, having made full apology for their impertinent action in the matter of the petition against the superintendent, Mr. Fouracres, are to be readmitted after six months' rustication.—*Ibid*.

STREET PREACHING.—The Calcutta Missionary Conference have submitted a memorial to Sir Ashley Eden, Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, protesting against the police interfering with preaching in the public squares.—*Ibid*.

SKETCHES OF CABUL.—Lieut. Col. Woodthorpe, R.E., proposes to publish some of the sketches he made at Cabul during the occupation.—*Ibid*.

CUSTOMS REVENUE.—During the first two months of the current financial year the net Indian sea and land customs revenue, exclusive of the salt revenue, has amounted to Rs.42,45,000, as compared with Rs.38,04,000 during the corresponding period of last year.—*Ibid*.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.—The Post-office contemplate making a concession to the public by reducing the fee for registering letters from four to two annas. The measure is one which has been long advocated, and will prove a valuable boon to senders of letters. It is sure also, from the very much larger number of letters which will be registered, to increase the Post-office revenue under this head.—*Ibid*.

THE BODY-GUARD.—It is said that the adjutancy of the Governor General's Body-guard, vacant by the death of Lieutenant D'Arcy Thuillier, has been given to Lieutenant R. C. Onslow, of the 10th Bengal Lancers.—*Ibid*.

CALCUTTA FREIGHTS.—At date of departure of mail the unfixed tonnage in port amounted to 10,355 tons. Rates:—For London *via* Suez Canal: Wheat, 57s. 6d.; rice, 55s.; market closing steady. London *via* Cape: Rapeseed, 58s. 9d.; linseed, 57s. 6d.; wheat, 52s. 6d.; rice, 50s.; saltpetre, 45s. Liverpool *via* Cape: Wheat, 50s.; linseed, 52s. 6d.; oil, 58s. 9d.

MADRAS.

REGATTA IN MADRAS HARBOUR.—There was a pretty large attendance of the public of Madras at the T end of the pier on the 13th to witness the Regatta got up through the exertions of Captain

Taylor, the officers of the Marine Department, and other gentlemen. The *hoi polloi* mustered in strong force on the south arm of the harbour and on the seashore. While the yachts were doing the second run over the course, a heavy shower of rain came down, which somewhat marred the amusement. About four o'clock the boats for the first race started from the south arm of the harbour:—First class Decked Yachts.—Prize, a Silver Cup.—Lady Anna schooner (Captain Taylor), Gitana, schooner (Captain Bartleits), Zingara, schooner, Water Witch, cutter (Mr. Hooper's), Phantom, cutter, Sea Bird, schooner, Dacca, cutter. The course covered some three miles, and with three or four steamers in the harbour the run could not at all times be seen. The Gitana and Water Witch, the former steered by Mr. Anthony, and the latter by Mr. Hutchins, were the favourites. During the first round the latter yacht, well managed, was leading at some distance; the Gitana, however, passed her near the buoy to the south of the pier; the Lady Anna, steered by Captain Rowland, being a long way off. Owing to the rain at this time the boats were lost sight of till almost the finish, when it was found that both the leading boats experienced some difficulty in rounding the buoy near the harbour entrance, and the Lady Anna was having it all her own way. Captain Rowland passed the winning flag at about six o'clock, amidst the cheers of the sightseers. The second event was the Masula Boat Race, the prize being Rs. 10. Nine boats were entered, but only seven started during a smart shower of rain. The distance was from opposite the pier to the red buoy near the entrance of the harbour. The boatmen made the distance in spite of wind and weather in pretty good time, the crew of a boat number twenty-six being declared entitled to the prize. The third was a race for second-class boats, prize, a Silver Drinking Cup. Eight boats entered for the race, but as it was getting dark, very little was seen of it. The boat belonging to the British India steamer Ellora won the prize.—*Madras Times*.

THE LATE MR. J. SUTHERLAND.—The announcement of the death of Mr. James Sutherland, of the *Madras Times*, will be the cause of more regret than surprise to those of our readers who were aware of the critical state of his health when he left Madras for England, on February 9, in the *Meinam*. He was a well-known member of the London press at the time that the offer of the editorship of the *Madras Times* was made to him by the late Mr. John Vans Agnew, the proprietor of that journal. He accepted the offer, arrived in Madras in November, 1868, and took charge of the paper on the 10th of the following month. During the eight or nine years that Mr. Sutherland was editorially connected with the *Madras Times*, the extensive acquaintance of that journal with European and American politics justly evoked the commendation of the local public. But it must at the same time be admitted that the difficulty which Mr. Sutherland usually experienced in taking a lively interest in the affairs of India in general, and in the "rustic cackle" of Madras in particular, reflected itself in our contemporary's columns. He never travelled in India, and consequently he was deficient in that knowledge of Anglo-Indian and native manners and customs, wants, and wishes, which must be gained ere an Indian editor can sympathise with the general requirements of the public for whom he caters. Mr. Sutherland arrived in India with the prestige of being an honoured member of the London press, and he remained an English, but never became an Indian, journalist. He was theoretically right as to the advantage of being "trained on the wide field of European journalism," but the English journalist who thinks of coming to India for employment should come when he is young and susceptible, or not at all. A journalist of Mr. Sutherland's merit and ability is ill qualified, after fifteen or twenty years' intimate contact with the busy public life of London, to take kindly to the monotonous and hum-drum life that pressmen, like other exiles, have to lead in India. Still, it is undoubted that Mr. Sutherland admirably fulfilled his promise to introduce a comparatively new feature into Indian journalism. About the year 1872, he obtained a lease of the *Madras Times*, which he held at the time of his death. Four years ago he went to England, and started in London a weekly city paper, called the *Citizen*, which continues to devote its chief attention to the municipal affairs of the metropolis. Last December he returned to Madras, but his friends could not fail to see that he had been unwise to undertake the voyage. For a short time there seemed room for hope that he was recovering strength; but he became seriously ill January, and it was feared when he embarked that he would not accomplish the journey home. But he did so, and on arriving in London, he placed himself in the hands of Dr. Quain, and that eminent physician took so favourable a view of his case that Mr. Sutherland recently wrote to Madras, in very hopeful terms regarding his health. He has left a widow—a thoroughly kind-hearted Scotch lady, who was universally popular during the time that she lived in Madras. Much sympathy will be felt for her in her melancholy bereavement.—*Madras Mail*.

THE NILGHIRI VOLUNTEERS.—The Nilghiri Volunteer Rifles were inspected by Major General Payne, C.B., on the A.B.C. ground on Saturday last, 4th instant. Notwithstanding the bad state of the weather, a large number of volunteers turned out, one hundred and six of all ranks being present. The general was received with a "general salute," and, dismounting, closely inspected the corps. A march past was then ordered, after which the manual and firing exercises were performed under the orders of Capt. R.

Shubrick, and the bayonet exercise under Capt. Benson. The battalion was then put through various manoeuvres by officers called out by the general. At the conclusion of the inspection, the major general was pleased particularly to compliment the officers on their knowledge of their duty, and also noticed great improvement in the way the battalion moved since he had last seen them on parade. The general took this opportunity of informing the volunteers how pleased he had been to see them turn out in such strength as they did at the funeral of his Excellency the late Governor; this had been noticed not only by the general himself, but by the whole station. General Payne also said he was very much pleased to see such a number then present on parade in such bad weather, especially as many had come from long distances, a very good feeling being thus shown by the corps. In conclusion, the major general stated that he should have much pleasure in making a very favourable report on the corps to Government.—*South of India Observer*.

MADRAS COMMANDS.—The abolition of the Northern (Vizagapatam). Command has now been made absolute. This, with the abolition of the Southern command last year, reduces the number of Madras commands from six to four.—*Madras Times*.

MAJOR GENERAL MACINTIRE.—Major General Andrew Macintire, C.B., R.A., has left Madras for England, the term of his command of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force having expired a fortnight previously.—*Bombay Gazette*.

BOMBAY.

AN effort is being made to revive the "North and South" cricket match, which used to be played at Puna annually. Major Hancock has been appointed to choose a team for the North.

VIJIA LUXMI.—Vijia Luxmi, the Brahmin widow who is under sentence of transportation for life for infanticide, has presented a petition to H.E. the Governor. Her appeal to the High Court resulted in the sentence being reduced from death to life transportation only. She prays for a further mitigation.

EMEUTE IN A HYDERABAD GAOL.—The prisoners in the Goolbarga Gaol rose against their warders on the 24th ult. Fifty-four prisoners escaped, but they were all recaptured. One sepoy was killed and fourteen wounded, and four prisoners were killed and forty-four wounded.

BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEFS, 1881-82.—The following reliefs are to be carried out in this Presidency during next trooping season:—Field Artillery.—M Battery, 1st Brigade, from Karachi to Nusseerabad; B Battery, 2nd Brigade, from Belgaum to Neemuch; E Battery, 2nd Brigade, from Nusseerabad to Karachi; G Battery, 2nd Brigade, from Neemuch to Belgaum. Garrison Artillery.—No. 11 Battery, 8th Brigade, from Aden to England; No. 13 Battery, 8th Brigade, from Aden to England; No. 16 Battery, 8th Brigade, from Aden to England; No. 17 Battery, 8th Brigade, from Bombay to England. No. 10 Battery, 9th Brigade, from Bombay to Aden. No. 14 Battery, 9th Brigade, from Fort St. George to Aden. A Battery, from England to Bombay. A Battery, from England to Bombay. Sappers and Miners.—No. 1 Company, from Aden to Kirkee. No. 2 Company, from Kirkee to Aden. British Infantry.—2nd Battalion 17th, from Nusseerabad and Neemuch to Allahabad, 29th from Mhow, Asirgarh, Indore, and Ahmednagar, to Nusseerabad and Neemuch, 44th from Burma to Aden, 62nd from Aden to England, 89th from Bengal and Kolhapur to England. A regiment from England to Belgaum and Kolhapur. A regiment from England to Mhow, Asirgarh, and Indore. Native Infantry.—2nd from Nusseerabad to Rajkot and Dwarka, 7th from Bhuj to Bombay, 11th from Puna to Baroda, 12th from Rajkot and Dwarka to Nusseerabad, 14th from Aden and Perim to Puna, 20th from Baroda to Belgaum and Kaladgi, 22nd from Belgaum and Kaladgi to Aden, 25th from Bombay to Bhuj.—*Times of India*.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY, JULY 11.

THE INDIAN CIVIL ENGINEERS.

Mr. CARBUTT asked the Secretary of State for India whether any scheme for the reorganisation of the Indian Public Works Department was under contemplation, and whether it would in due course be laid before the House; and whether due consideration would in any such scheme be given to the frequent requests from the Civil Engineers in the service for an amelioration of their pension rules and for equality of treatment generally with officers of the Royal Engineers in the same service.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON.—The question of reorganising the Engineering branch of the Public Works Department in India is now receiving the consideration of the Home Government, and due attention will be given to representations which have been made in respect to the pension rules and to the position generally of the officers of the department. The question will form the subject of communications between the Secretary of State and the Government of India, and when a scheme has been settled there will be no objection to lay the same before the House.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY, JULY 12.

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

Mr. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether it was a fact, as stated by the correspondent of the *Daily News*, who was now a prisoner at Merv, that the Russians had not only occupied and annexed the whole of the Tekke Turcoman country, including Askabad, but had also occupied Kuchan, in Persian Khorassan, a most important strategic position on the road to Meshed and Herat.

Sir C. DILKE: Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at St. Petersburg has reported that he understood, from a conversation with the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, that Askabad was the southernmost point of the Tekke Oasis, which is stated to be the Transcaspian territory recently annexed to Russia. We have heard that General Skobelev had some months ago demanded from the people of Kuchan payment for property stolen from Russian subjects, and that a Russian agent was to be appointed there to make annual purchases of grain, but we have no knowledge of its being occupied or annexed by Russia.

Mr. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT: Would the hon. baronet take steps to ascertain the facts respecting the alleged Russian annexation of the place?

Sir C. DILKE: We have received very full reports from our agent at Meshed, and my answer was founded on them.

CEYLON.

Sir D. WEDDERBURN asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the attention of the Colonial-office had been recently directed to the necessity for constitutional reforms in Ceylon, especially to the desire for a more genuine representation of the people in the Legislative Council, and to the religious grievance involved in the existing system of ecclesiastical subsidies.

Sir C. DILKE: There has been no recent correspondence on the subject, but the constitution of the Legislative Council of Ceylon has been at various times under consideration, and it has not been thought desirable to alter the system under which unofficial members are at present appointed to the Legislative Council. In selecting gentlemen to be recommended for such appointments the Governor pays special attention to the views and wishes of the classes (planter and natives) to be represented. The decision has been taken to discontinue the ecclesiastical grants. Papers on the subject will shortly be presented.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, JULY 15.

COOPER'S HILL COLLEGE.

Lord BELPER rose to ask the Under Secretary of State for India whether he could state the reasons which had led to the change in the scheme of management of Cooper's Hill College. He also moved for a copy of the new scheme, and also a copy of any correspondence that might have taken place between the Governor General in Council and the Secretary of State for India on the subject; also for a return of the annual expenditure of the college since its foundation; the annual receipts from the students; the number of students who had entered the college in each year since its foundation; and the number of students in each year who, having passed through the college, had received appointments as civil engineers in India.

The Duke of ARGYLL said that he took very great interest in Cooper's Hill College, which was founded during the time of his administration at the India-office. If a great school of engineering had existed in India capable of supplying a sufficient number of competent men to execute economically the public works undertaken in India it would have been folly on the part of the Government to start an institution like Cooper's Hill College. But the Indian Government had lost annually enormous sums of money by the carelessness and incompetence of many of the civil engineers in India, and when holding the office of Secretary of State for India he found that it was hardly possible to obtain in the open market a sufficient number of competent men to conduct the public works in India on a scale such as that on which they were then being undertaken. Some of the civil engineers in India at the time to which he referred were very distinguished persons, but there were also a number of inferior men who might have been called "hard bargains." On one occasion some millions were spent under the direction of the engineers of India in the construction of new barracks. It turned out, however, that these buildings had been erected in accordance with entirely erroneous principles, and that they were mere "sun traps." They were tremendously hot, and in consequence the health of the troops quartered in them suffered severely. Many of them were so insufficiently built that it was found they would not last for more than a few years, and in some cases even the lime that had been used was pronounced to be bad. In this way the Indian Government were annually losing hundreds of thousands of pounds in bad engineering. The insufficiency of the engineering service having been brought prominently before the notice of the India-office, the authorities formed the idea of the erection of Cooper's Hill College. The project was opposed by a number of persons, including many members of Parliament, but eventually it was successfully carried out. He had always heard that it was considered that the college was a very thriving institution, but he quite understood that during the financial difficulties which India had recently felt fewer public works had been erected, and that consequently there had been a diminution in the

demand for the services of such engineers as were trained at Cooper's Hill. In conclusion, he wished to assure their lordships that the foundation of the college was not agreed to until a most thorough investigation had convinced the Indian Department of the insufficiency of the previous system. (Hear, hear.)

Viscount ENFIELD said his noble friend behind him wished to know what had induced the authorities to make a change in the character of the institution known as Cooper's Hill College. He hoped that the change was one which would prove advantageous both at home and in India. A reduction was being made in the Public Works expenditure in India, and corresponding with that reduction there had been a diminution in the number of appointments on the staff of the Public Works Department. Cooper's Hill College having been established for exclusive training for civil engineers in India, it was not now possible to maintain it on its original footing, with the reduced number of men now required for engineering service in that country. It had in former years met with decided success. Rather than take steps which might eventually lead to its being closed, the authorities had determined, after consultation with and with the support of certain eminent engineers in this country, to try the experiment of making the college a general training institution for the civil engineering profession, offering the students at the close of their course of study the number of appointments required to fill up the vacancies which might occur each year in the Indian Public Works and Telegraph Departments. These appointments would be competed for among themselves. The college would receive 150 students, and the number of Indian appointments annually competed for would vary from ten to twenty. Correspondence had taken place between the Secretary of State for India in Council and the Government on the whole subject of the future strength of the Indian Public Works Department and its recruitment, but as this correspondence was still under consideration he could not, speaking for the Secretary of State, undertake to produce it at the present time. There would be no objection to give the other returns moved for, including a copy of the new scheme for Cooper's Hill College. (Hear, hear.)

The Marquis of SALISBURY said that Cooper's Hill at the time of its institution was a very necessary institution, as just at that time far greater public works were being constructed in India than have since been required. Those works had been restricted, and consequently the number of engineers required have been smaller. As far as he knew, the education was of the highest character, and had been spoken of in high terms by the noble earl opposite. But it was clear that if more engineers were sent than were required a periodical block would ensue which would be, as it had been in the past, disastrous to the Indian Exchequer. The Government had exercised a wise discretion in reducing the number sent out. But he hoped the institution would not be closed, but would do as good work in future as it had done in the past.

The return as amended was then agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, JULY 15.

RUSSIA AND MERV

Mr. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he would inquire by telegraph of the British agents in Northern Persia whether it was a fact, as stated by the correspondent of the *Daily News*, who was now a prisoner at Merv, that the Russians had not only occupied and annexed the whole of the Tekke Turcoman country, including Askabad, but had also occupied Kuchan, in Persian Khorassan, a most important strategic position on the road to Meshed and Herat, and had extended their frontier along the Attrek Valley up to the Yegend, embracing Derghaea and Kclat, and passing close to Meshed; and whether he would at the same time ask for and lay before the House exact information as to the extent of territory in that region now in the occupation of Russia, or alleged by the Russian authorities to be under their rule.

Sir C. DILKE: There is no telegraphic line to Meshed, so it is not possible to make the direct inquiry asked for; but the agent at Meshed is in constant communication with her Majesty's Minister at Teheran, through whom his reports are received. Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires has already been instructed to send home a map showing the boundaries of the recently annexed territory in the Akhal country for the library of the House of Commons.

Mr. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT gave notice that early next week he would again ask the Under Secretary whether he had telegraphed to Herat; and if the hon. gentleman still refused he would bring the matter before the House in the only way that was now unfortunately open to a private member.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY, JULY 18.

MILLS AND FACTORIES IN INDIA.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether any bill for the regulation of labour in mills and factories in India had been brought in by the Supreme Government.

Viscount ENFIELD replied that an Act to regulate labour in factories had been passed, and had received the assent of the Governor General on April 15 of this year. It applied to the whole of British India, and was compulsory therein. Its chief provisions were:—"The determination of the age of children employed, seven years being the minimum; the limitation of the hours of employment to nine hours, with one hour's interval of rest,

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of 1s. to 2s. per cwt. Colony plantation Ceylon obtains full prices on account of small supply.

RICE.—A cargo of Rangoon, 1,450 tons, off coast, sold at 8s. 3¹/₂ per cwt. open charter.

SALTPETRE.—Business during the week in Bengal on the spot at 21s. 3d. to 21s. 6d. for 5 per cent.

JUTE (from Messrs. Falconer and Co.'s Circular).—We have to report an improved demand throughout the fortnight, and a fair business has resulted in old crop in all positions at an advance of 5s. to 7s. 6d. per ton. This movement has been influenced by Calcutta advices of little remaining in old crop for shipment, and the belief that the new crop will not arrive in quantity so early as anticipated. In new crop the sales are considerable, but chiefly for early Canal to Dundee.

COTTON.—A good demand at firm prices. Sales about 1,500 bales, including Tinnevely at 5¹/₂d.; Western, 4¹/₂d.; and Cocanada at 4¹/₂d. per lb. For arrival, Tinnevely, July-August, 5¹/₂d. for good fair. Forward delivery, American, July-September, 6 19-32d. to 6¹/₂d. per lb. for middling l.m.c.

INDIGO.—The sales of East India closed to-day, 3,500 chests having sold during their progress out of a declaration of 9,200 chests. The following remarks are from the circular of Messrs. Patry and Pasteur:—"The sale just concluded has given a very disappointing result. For some time previous to the commencement of these auctions, the market was firm without being active, and though the transactions in Bengals and Oudes were not large, Kurpahs were in good demand, and an advance of 2d. to 3d. per lb. was established, but on the opening of these sales the demand seemed to collapse, and though importers showed willingness to meet the market, there was the greatest difficulty in getting bids, and much of the Bengal Oude, and Kurpah sold on the first two days were at 2d. to 3d. decline from April rates, and support was required to prevent a further depreciation. On average we quote prices as compared with the April sale—as Bengal, good and fine shipping, par to 3d. decline; ditto; plant Oudes, ordinary to good, par to 2d. ditto. Dry leaf Madras.—A few chests of softish brough fancy prices—say, 6d. to 8d. advance to April, but nearly all the lots offered were inferior, and were only partly sold at irregular prices, averaging about April rates."

FRIDAY EVENING.

INDIAN TEA.—The sales during the past week have comprised 4,700 packages, of which 1,200 were of new season's growth. The market has been very firm for all descriptions, and the latest prices show ¹/₂d. to 1d. improvement for common and medium grades.

COFFEE.—The market is dull, and prices rather easier; 154 casks, 16 tierces, 25 barrels, 40 bags plantation Ceylon sold, and a part of 2,037 bags foreign—Guatemala sold at 57s. to 58s. 6d., and Central American at 78s. to 80s.

SALTPETRE is firm. Business for arrival at 21s. 9d. to 21s. 10¹/₂d. per cwt.

PEPPER.—Black continues firm.

COTTON.—The market continues fairly active, at full prices to an occasional advance. Sales about 3,000 bales, including Western, at 4¹/₂d. to 4³/₄d.; Cocanada, at 4 7-16d.; and Bengal, at 4 9-16d. for fair red. Forward delivery, American, August-September, 6 11-16d. to 6 21-32d.; November-December, 5 31-32d. per lb. for middling l.m.c.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1881.

THE INDIAN DEPARTMENTAL SERVICES.

We give elsewhere a full report of the reply, made by Lord Enfield on behalf of the Government, to Lord Belper's enquiries regarding the future of the Cooper's Hill College and its trained engineers. It was in accordance with the fitness of things that these enquiries should have been made in the House of Lords; for among the members of that House are the Liberal Secretary of State, the Duke of Argyll, under whose auspices the College was founded, and the Conservative Secretary, the Marquis of Salisbury, who is known to take a warm interest in its welfare. It has been well understood for some time past that the great reductions that have been made in the Indian Public Works Department of late—reductions that must be rendered more or less permanent by the straitened circumstances of Indian finance—necessitate a modification of the arrangements connecting the College with that Department. The nature of the modification decided on was announced on Friday by the Under Secretary of State; and the fact that both the Duke of Argyll and the Marquis of Salisbury spoke on the question, apparently in approval of Lord Enfield's scheme, gives that announcement even more importance than it would otherwise possess, as it probably assures the finality of the arrangement now adopted. It is evident, however, that many details still remain to be worked out; and it is in that belief that we proceed to offer a few remarks on certain points whereby the present rearrangement might be made part of a more comprehensive and more urgently needed reform.

The *raison d'être* of the college, as described by the Duke of Argyll and Lord Enfield, and assented to by the Marquis of Salisbury, was the urgent need of a high order of scientific engineering in the Public Works Department. That branch of the public service was formerly manned chiefly by Royal Engineers, assisted by Staff Corps officers and uncovenanted engineers recruited on the spot; and the Duke of Argyll seems to have satisfied himself that such a constitution of the Department had proved a failure, and

was to blame for a good deal of the scandalously bad work—*e.g.*, the unfortunate lath and-plaster palaces known as the Saugor Barracks—for which the department was so much abused a few years ago. To provide against such scandals, Cooper's Hill College was established, at a large cost to the Indian revenues, to train skilled engineers for India. From the observations of Lord Salisbury, as well as those of the other speakers in the House of Lords, it may be taken for granted that the plan has so far succeeded, that the college sends out men of the highest scientific attainments and ability, in numbers more than sufficient for all the requirements of the Indian service.

Various objections have been taken to the systems thus inaugurated; and, since modifications are now being forced on the Government by financial reasons, it is clearly desirable that all these objections should now be fully considered, and reform attempted where it may be found needful. The college has from its foundation been a standing grievance to the natives of India; who allege (1) that it enables English aspirants for the engineer service to supplement, by the subsidy drawn from Indian revenues, the cost of their technical education; and (2) that the men so trained occupy positions in the public service that ought to be occupied by native gentlemen educated at Rurki, or in the engineering colleges of Calcutta and Madras and elsewhere. To the first objection of the natives, the reply has always been, that the students of the Cooper's Hill College pay heavily for their tuition there, as much indeed as they would pay in the ordinary course of their technical education elsewhere. Still, as things have hitherto been, it could not be denied that the maintenance of the college has been, as a matter of fact, a heavy charge on the revenues of India; so it may be presumed that the new scheme, under which the college is apparently intended to become self-supporting by competing for the tuition of young engineers generally, has been devised with the special idea of meeting this objection. But the second objection of the natives is still left untouched; for it is intended still to send out annually a certain number of assistant engineers selected by competition among the students of the college. In justice to the natives, it will be necessary for us to be able to show that the candidates thus chosen are of higher calibre than any that could be obtained in India. But in that case another difficulty at once confronts the Government. It is well known that the utmost discontent and dissatisfaction is already felt, by all Cooper's Hill men who have gone out to India, at the invidious distinction made between their conditions of service, pensions, funds, &c., and those assigned to Royal Engineers. This distinction will become still more invidious, and its maintenance still more untenable, when the Government is compelled for other reasons to acknowledge that its civil engineers are men of the highest scientific training, drawn from the same class as their sapper colleagues, and educated in fully as thorough and costly a manner. It is greatly to be hoped that the Secretary of State and the Government of India will face this difficulty in a just and liberal spirit. If they do so, they may not improbably be led to a larger reform that has been shirked far too long, that must come sooner or later, and the neglect of which is the cause at the present moment of the most glaring anomalies in the organisation of the Indian Services. We refer to the serious disabilities in regard to the various conditions of service and pension, to say nothing of sundry other petty invidious distinctions, insignificant in themselves, but none the less galling—

that are attached to a large number of the superior civil appointments of India, merely because they happen to be ticketed with the meaningless and (in many cases) utterly misleading name of "uncovenanted." The distinction between "covenanted" and "uncovenanted" civil servants, as at present maintained, is an absurd one; it is founded on a classification that has long been obsolete, and its retention is productive of an immense amount of unnecessary pain and annoyance to individuals, and of continual friction in the administrative machine, highly prejudicial to the public interests. It is an undoubted and cruel anomaly that the whole body of those Indian civil servants who are chosen for their special scientific or technical attainments—as distinguished from those who are to form the regular executive and judicial administration of the country—should be the victims of a classification that has survived from the times when no such services were needed in India. The highly-trained Cooper's Hill engineers, of whom we have been speaking,—the large body of distinguished graduates of Oxford and Cambridge who are the inspectors of schools and the professors of colleges throughout India—the men of high scientific attainments who conduct the operations of the geological and other surveys, who are conservators in the Forest Department, or electricians in the Telegraphs—all these gentlemen and scholars are classified, with their own clerks, and with the writers employed under their "covenanted" colleagues, as "uncovenanted." In such matters, all-important to their personal interests, as widows' and orphans' funds, they are treated as a class entirely identical with the clerks and writers; and, in the management of those funds—as has been shown in the most disastrous way by the litigation of the present year—their interests are absolutely subordinated to those of the latter class, who, as permanent residents of India, have really no interests in common with them.

We are not of those who think that the reform of these glaring anomalies can only be effected by the abolition of the Covenanted Civil Service, with all its glorious traditions and its honourable and most useful *esprit de corps*. No legislation is needed for the redress of the cruel grievances we have pointed out. It is by no means necessary for this purpose that the scientific departments should be included within the pale of the Covenanted Service; any more than that the civil engineers of the Public Works Department should be dubbed "Royal." All that is needed is a new classification adapted to existing circumstances. The undoubted fact should be clearly recognised that there are now in India a number of superior Civil Services or Departments of the State, of which the Covenanted Civil Service is *primus inter pares*. The meaningless negative term "Uncovenanted" should be abolished; and the Civil Service of the Crown in India should be divided into "Superior" and "Inferior"—or, perhaps better still, "Imperial" and "Local" services. So far, the change would be only one of nomenclature. All that is further needed is, that all regulations regarding conditions of service, leave, pension, funds, &c., should be as nearly assimilated as possible among the various departments of the Imperial Civil Service of India.

OUVAH COFFEE COMPANY.—The report of the directors shows a revenue balance of £17,085 to be dealt with. An interim dividend of 8s. per share was paid in January, and a further similar distribution is now recommended, making 8 per cent. for the year. It is proposed that £1,000 be added to the working expense fund, and that £8,085 be held in reserve.



OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, June 18.)

- TREVOR**, Major G. H., secretary for Berar, to officiate as 1st assistant to the resident at Hyderabad.
- TEMPLE**, Lieut. H. M., is appointed to officiate as judicial superintendent of railways in the domains of H.H. the Nizam.
- MUIR**, Cap. A. M., Bengal Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate as political assistant, 3rd class, for the suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti in Hyderabad.
- CRAWFORD**, Mr. J. A., officiating political assistant, 3rd class, is posted as second assistant to the resident at Hyderabad.
- BANNERMAN**, Lieut. Col. P. W., political agent, 1st class, and political agent at Bhopal, is appointed to officiate as resident, Eastern States of Rajputana.
- RIDGEWAY**, Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. J. W., is appointed to be junior under secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.
- THOMSON**, Major, R. S., assistant commissioner, 3rd class, to be an assistant commissioner, 2nd class.
- PHILLIPS**, Major A. M., 2nd assistant to the political agent in Kattiawar, is appointed to officiate as superintendent of the Gackwar's Contingent in Kattiawar, and assistant in charge of his Highness's Amreli Mahals.
- SADLER**, Lieut. J. H., officiating assistant to the Governor General's agent at Baroda, is confirmed in that appointment from May 8.
- HUTCHINSON**, Mr. C. W., appointed to officiate as postmaster general, Madras.
- CLEMENTS**, Lieut. J. M., officiating adjutant, Erinpura Irregular Force, is granted ninety days' privilege leave, from June 1.
- CAMPION**, Mr. J. M., executive engineer, 3rd grade, railway branch, is granted privilege leave for three months from June 15.
- DUNCAN**, Mr. P., temporary executive engineer, 4th grade, is transferred from the 2nd division of the Indus Valley State Valley Railway to the Kandahar State Railway, for temporary employment on the Nari Bridge.
- BICKERTON**, Mr. C. H. C., assistant engineer, 1st grade, passed the departmental standard examination, June 1.
- HAMILTON**, Mr. T., executive engineer, 1st grade, Hyderabad, is appointed to officiate as superintending engineer, Class III., and secretary to the resident in the P.W.D.
- HUGHES**, Mr. A. J., executive engineer, 1st grade, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as superintending engineer, Class III.
- BROKMAN**, Mr. W. D., executive engineer, 1st grade, North West Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as superintending engineer, Class III.
- TENNER**, Lieut. J. A., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to the Meerut Division, Military Works.
- CIVIL FURLOUGHS**.—Mr. G. Peck, 1st grade officer, in charge of hulks and vessels in ordinary, Calcutta, eleven months and twelve days, on medical certificate; Major J. Eckford, R.E., superintendent, 1st grade, privilege leave for two months and twenty-four days; Lieut. Col. W. B. Holmes, R.E., Military Works, Lahore, privilege leave for three months.

MEDICAL.

The following to be Brigadier Surgeons, from Nov. 27, 1879:—
Surgeons Major A. J. Dale, M.B.; B. Simpson, M.B.; R. F. Hutchinson, M.D.; J. Pichall, M.D.; G. V. Currie; T. Ringer, M.D.; P. W. Sutherland; A. Etson, M.D.; W. Watson, M.B.; A. J. Cowie; W. J. Palmer, M.D. (since retired); J. H. Loch, M.D.; R. Rouse; J. R. Jackson, M.D.; A. M. Garden (since retired); J. Brake; A. Garden; W. Walker, M.D.; G. A. Watson; T. Mathew, M.B.; J. Fairweather, M.D.; C. J. Jackson, from Jan. 10, vice Brigadier Surgeon W. J. Palmer, retired; R. Bird, M.D. (since retired), from Jan. 26, vice Brigadier Surgeon A. M. Garden, retired; and J. M. Coates, M.D., from May 12, vice Brigadier Surgeon B. Bird, M.D., retired.

MILITARY.

Admitted to the Bengal S.C., from dates specified:—
HOLMES, Lieut. H. R. L., 2nd Battalion, 2nd Foot, wing officer, 45th (Rattray's Sikhs) N.I., August 5, 1878.
HARRIS, Lieut. C. W., 73rd Foot, officiating wing officer, 17th (the Loyal Pomeoas) N.I., now wing officer, 4th N.I., April 19, 1879.
HILL, Major W., S.C., wing officer, 2nd Goorkha Regt., to be deputy assistant adjutant general for musketry.
NUTHALL, Capt. W. F., 63rd Foot, to be a deputy assistant adjutant general for musketry.
FRITH, Lieut. J. S., R.A., to officiate as commissary of ordnance, 3rd class.
CARRE, Capt. G. T., R.A., to be commandant, No. 4 (Hazara) Mountain Battery.
BURLTON, Major H. M. B., to be lieutenant colonel, June 12.
EYRE, Lieut. G. S., to be captain, June 12.
 The following to be colonels from dates specified:—**Lieut. Col. H. G. Thomson**, to be colonel, Madras S.C., June 14; **Lieut. Col. T. R.**

Church, M.S.C., June 14; **Lieut. Col. D. B. Young**, B.S.C., June 15; and **Lieut. Col. R. D. Campbell**, B.S.C., June 15.

THOMPSON—SIBLEY—Permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified:—**Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. G. H. Thompson**, B.S.C., June 10; **Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. T. H. Sibley**, B.S.C., June 12.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—**Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. J. J. H. Gordon**, C.B., S.C., commandr, 29th (Punjab) N.I., private affairs, for 255 days; **Lieut. Col. T. Cadell**, V.C., S.C., chief commandant of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, private affairs, for one year and 243 days; **Lieut. H. B. Urmston**, S.C., wing officer and adjutant, 6th Punjab Infantry, 1st Punjab Frontier Force, private affairs, for two years; **Lieut. Col. J. Upperton**, S.C., medical certificate, for six months; **Capt. and Brevet Major G. Edmonds**, Unattached List, medical certificate, for six months; **Capt. J. C. Ross**, R.E., medical certificate, for three months; **Capt. R. J. Waller**, S.C., medical certificate, for three-and-a-half months; **Capt. H. S. Anderson**, General List Infantry, medical certificate, for six months; **Lieut. W. H. Chippindall**, R.E., medical certificate, for six months; **Surg. Major G. W. Jameson**, medical certificate, for three months; and **Surg. Major R. T. Lyons**, M.D., medical certificate, for six months.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, June 16.)

The following officers have completed the qualification for appointment on the regimental, general, and personal staff of the army:—**Major E. A. Money**, 4th Punjab Cavalry; **Major T. Shepherd**, 4th Punjab Cavalry; **Capt. C. G. Mansel**, 4th Punjab Cavalry; **Capt. J. B. Lynch**, 12th Bengal Cavalry; **Capt. D. E. Gouldsbury**, 19th Bengal N.I.; **Capt. A. J. Brander**, 19th Bengal N.I.; **Capt. (Brevet Major) J. P. C. Neville**, 14th Bengal Lancers; **Capt. L. Denning**, 26th Bengal N.I.; **Capt. A. Howlett**, 55th Madras N.I.; and **Capt. T. E. Spencer**, 35th Bengal N.I.

FITZGERALD, Lieut. H. S., 4th Bengal Cavalry, officiating wing officer on probation, 15th N.I. to officiate as squadron officer on probation, vice Garstin, on furlough.

LAWRENCE, Major W. A., squadron officer, 17th Bengal Cavalry, to be squadron commander, vice Goves, deceased.

(Headquarters, Simla, June 18.)

Orders confirmed:—

TURNBULL.—Mooltan Brigade O., April 13, notifying that **Capt. S. D. Turnbull**, squadron officer, 15th Bengal Cavalry, commanded the depot 8th Bengal Cavalry, from the 12th to the 28th January, in addition to his other duties, vice **Capt. J. L. Aberigh-Mackay**, 8th Bengal Cavalry, proceeded on leave.

GRIMES.—40th Foot R.O., May 25, appointing **Lieut. H. E. Grimes**, to act as paymaster and quartermaster to the half battalion at Shah-jehanpore, vice **Lieut. T. Lamb**, appointed instructor of musketry.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—**Lieut. F. J. Pink**, 2-2nd Foot, to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs; **Lieut. G. C. Herbert**, 2-7th Foot, to England, on private affairs, from June 1, 1881, to August 31, 1882; **Capt. F. B. Garfit**, 67th Foot, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs; **Lieut. H. P. Picot**, 29th Punjab N.I., wing officer and adjutant (Staff Corps), to Australia, for 122 days, on private affairs, from date of quitting regiment; **Hon. Capt. G. A. Elliott**, Army Pay Department, (paymaster 34th Foot), to Darjiling, from June 15 to Oct. 28, on private affairs; **Surgeon Major D. B. Smith**, Indian Medical Department, to Murree and Kashmir, for six months, on private affairs.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, June 22.)

STALEY, Mr. A. E., to act as a joint magistrate and deputy collector, 1st grade, from 28th ult.

DELMERICK, Mr. M. C. S., officiating assistant sub-deputy opium agent, Benares agency, temporarily to be an assistant sub-deputy opium agent, 3rd grade, from October 15, 1880.

WARDEN, Mr. W., collector of customs, Chittagong, reported his return to India, from furlough, on March 9.

REID, Mr. S., officiating river surveyor, is confirmed in that appointment.

WEBSTER, Mr. F. W., officiating assistant river surveyor, is confirmed in that appointment.

RIVETT-CARNAC, Capt. J. F., officiating cantonment magistrate, Dum-dum, to act as a justice of the peace within the territory under the Lieutenant Governor's control.

PRICE, Dr. G., civil surgeon, to be an honorary magistrate of the Chupra Regular Bench, and vested with powers of a magistrate, 3rd class.

BUCKLEY.—The services of **Mr. R. B. Buckley**, executive engineer, 2nd grade, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Corporation of Calcutta from 27th inst.

PARKER, Mr. W. H., superintending engineer, 2nd class, assumed charge of the Central Bengal Railway on 10th idem.

RENDELL, Mr. A. W., locomotive superintendent, Northern Bengal State Railway, to be locomotive superintendent of the North Eastern system of State Railways.

JOYCE, Mr. A., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Arrah Division, passed the Departmental Standard Examination on 14th inst.

CLAUDET, Mr. F. B., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Julpigoree.

JENKINS, Mr. T. L. L., made over charge of the Durbhanga Gaol to **Surg. J. N. Halpin** on June 8.

CAMPBELL, Mr. F. J. G., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Tipperah, is transferred to the Sudder station of Rungpore.

FURLOUGHS.—**Mr. F. H. M'Laughlin**, judge of Backergunge, leave for two months and twenty-eight days, from July 19; **Mr. T. H. Wickes**, three months' privilege leave, from July 3; **Mr. A. R.**

Macdonald, assistant engineer, 3rd grade, N.B.S. Railway, three months' leave; Mr. E. W. R. Cowley, district and sessions judge of Purneah, leave for three months, from any date after June 28; Mr. W. H. Turner, district and sessions judge of Bhagulpore, leave for three months, from June 30 or subsequent date.

CENTRAL PROVINCES. (Central Provinces Gazette.)

BRAKE, Surgeon Major J., Nagpur, is appointed to the medical charge of the Nagpur Central Gaol during the absence on leave of Surgeon H. M. Leckler.
NEILL, Mr. J. W., C.S., Nagpur Division, to officiate as judicial commissioner, Central Provinces.
LOCH, Lieut. Col. J. L., inspector general of police and gaols, Central Provinces, to officiate as commissioner of the Nagpur Division.
NEDHAM, Mr. W. A., to officiate as an assistant commissioner, 1st class, from June 1.
PLAYFAIR, Mr. H. A., to officiate as assistant district superintendent of police, Jubbulpore.
FURLONGS.—Mr. C. H. T. Crosthwaite, for eight months, on medical certificate, from June 15; the Rev. F. R. Michel, chaplain of Jubbulpore, for three months, from July 18; Dr. H. A. Kidd, civil surgeon, Mandla, for three months, from July 15.

PUNJAB. (Punjab Gazette.)

SIME, Mr. J., B.A., to officiate as principal of the Government College, Lahore.
JOHNSTONE, Mr. J. W. D., to officiate as inspector of schools, Lahore Circle.
ROBINSON, Surg. T., civil surgeon, Bannu, is reappointed superintendent of the gaol of that station.
HOMAN, Mr. T. H., officiating extra judicial assistant, from the Bannu to the Peshawur District.
BOOEY, Surg. J. T. B., is appointed civil surgeon of Kohat, from June 1.
M'B. DAVIS, Surgeon-Major G., appointed civil surgeon of Dera Ismail Khan.
M'GREGOR, Surgeon A., is appointed to the medical charge of Shekh Budin for the present season.
BURNAY, Mr. R. T., to officiate as commissioner superintendent of the Lahore Division.
FURLONGS.—Mr. G. W. Leitner, P.H., LL.D., principal government collector, Lahore, two months and fifteen days; Mr. H. C. P. Robinson, three months from June 2.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES. (N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.)

BARROW, Capt. F., as cantonment magistrate, Fyzabad, from June 4.
DANSEY, Mr. E. P., assistant conservator of forests, to the charge of the Bahraich Division of the Oudh Circle, from May 7.
BATTIE, Mr. J. S., to the Bhira sub division of the Kheri Division, Oudh Circle.
GORDON, Mr. W. B., is transferred from the Narora Division to the Etawah Division, Lower Ganges Canal.
GORDOFF, Mr. E. F., assistant engineer, is transferred to Bara Banki District, Lucknow Provincial Division.
BATTIE, Mr. R. C., executive engineer, is posted to the Basti and Gorakhpur Districts, Benares Division.
FURLONGS.—Mr. R. Smeaton, junior secretary to Government, N.W.P., Oudh, five months from June 21.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, June 21.)

SPENCER, Mr. E. E., to act as deputy commissioner of salt revenue, Northern Division.
TATE, Mr. W. J., to act as subordinate collector and joint magistrate at Nellore.
MARTIN, Mr. C. W. W., to act as district and sessions judge of Madura during the absence of Mr. P. P. Hutchins.
WHITLOCK, Major C. J. T., assistant superintendent of police, Tinnevely, to act as superintendent of police, Tinnevely, during the absence of Lieut. Col. Coningham, on furlough.
PICKANCE, Major W. J., superintendent of police, 3rd grade, Salem, to act as superintendent of police, 2nd grade.
ETTY, the Rev. C. J., chaplain of Mercara, to act as chaplain of Cannanore.
SIM, Mr. H. A., to act as head assistant to the collector and magistrate of Kurnool.
MACLEOD, Mr. B., to be assistant to the collector and magistrate of Tanjore.
MACKENZIE, Mr. G. T., acting sub collector, Kistna, assumed charge of the district from Mr. H. Moberly, assistant collector, on June 6.
CIVIL FURLONGS.—Mr. W. A. Willock, deputy commissioner of salt revenue, sixteen months; Mr. J. Twigg, assistant collector, Tanjore, six months; Mr. O. Conran, commissioner of salt revenue, Malabar, two months' privilege leave; Mr. W. de U. Ramus, assistant commissioner of salt revenue, Ganjam District, three months' privilege leave; Mr. F. C. Puckle, deputy superintendent, Madras Survey, one year eight months and twenty-nine days. Mr. W. C. de Morgan, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, three months' privilege leave; Mr. R. F. Ainsolm, executive engineer, 1st grade, consulting architect to Govern-

ment, privilege leave for three months; Mr. W. Hughes, 4th grade, thirty-five days' privilege leave.

MEDICAL.

LYLE, Surgeon A. A., to assume medical charge, Royal Artillery, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.
MORROGH, Major E. G., S.C., to take charge of Pension-office.

MILITARY.

REID, Lieut. Col. J. B., wing commander and officiating second in command, to officiate as commandant.
MALTBV, Capt. F. C., wing officer and officiating wing commander, to officiate as second in command.
TERRIE, Lieut. L. J., S.C., subordinate assistant commissary general, has passed the final examination prescribed for the Commissariat Department.
MANSFIELD, Second Lieut. W. Le P., Madras Volunteer Guards, to be lieutenant.
MACKENZIE, Lieut. D., probationer, Madras S.C., is granted furlough, on private affairs, for six months.
FURLONGS.—Lieut. D. S. Lowler, 48th Foot, three months, from June 7, or date of departure; Lieut. Col. H. G. Thomson, Bangalore, Cashmere and Northern India, for six months, from June 24, or date of departure.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, June 23.)

LAWRENCE, Mr. E., magistrate of the first class in the district of Khandesh, to be magistrate in charge of the Western Division of that district.
SOUTER—VINCENT—Sir F. H. Souter, Knt., C.S.I., and Mr. R. H. Vincent respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of commissioner of police Bombay, on the 13th inst.
VINCENT—SMITH—Messrs. R. H. Vincent and J. G. Smith delivered over and received charge of the office of deputy commissary Bombay, on the 13th inst.
COLSON—MITLAND—Surgeon Major E. Colson and Surgeon C. B. Mitland delivered over and received charge of the office of superintendent of the gaol at Aden on the 1st inst.
BAKER, Mr. M. B., assumed charge of the office of senior assistant judge and session judge at Sholapur on the 7th inst.
CROWE, Mr. W. H., to act as senior assistant judge and sessions judge of Thana for the detached station of Nasik, with all the powers of a district judge within the portion of the Thana District forming the collectorate of Nasik.

MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, June 23.)

TANDY, Capt. H. S., S.C., to be major from June 12.
FULLER, Lieut. H. S. A., S.C., Commissariat Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and 245 days on medical certificate.
TYLER, Lieut. C., chief clerk, Quartermaster General's Department, is promoted to the rank of deputy commissary.
HEATH, Major J. M., 26th N.I., to officiate as brigade major, Deesa.
DEAN-PITT, Lieut. D. C., R.H.A., to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster general.
HEATH, Major J. M., to officiate as brigade major, Deesa.
ANDERSON, Col. W. C., C.S.I., Bombay S.C., is permitted to proceed to Europe.
AIKEN, J., is promoted to the rank of senior apothecary, from April 19.
FURLONGS.—Col. A. G. Plomer, Staff Corps, commandant 17th N.I., to Europe for 179 days, plus the period of the voyage home; Commander J. Allen, Ordnance Department, extension for six months, on medical certificate.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna, June 24.)

KOVAJI, Surgeon B. N., 6th Regiment, N.I., to officiate in medical charge.
BROWNE, Major C. M., 12th Regiment N.I., General List, Bombay Infantry, wing officer, to be wing commander, in succession to Major Eden, transferred to the 21st N.I.
SLAUGHTER, Surgeon W. B., A.M.D., having returned from sick leave in England, is appointed to Presidency circle.
The undermentioned officers have been seconded for service on the staff:—Major J. Withers, Staff Corps (wing commander, 25th N.I.), brigade major, Aden; Capt. W. S. Hoare, General List, infantry (wing officer, 20th Regt. N.I.), brigade major, Puna; Cap. E. S. Elliott, Staff Corps (squadron officer, 1st Lancers), deputy assistant quartermaster general, Sind District; Capt. J. N. Walker, Staff Corps (wing officer, 13th N.I.), inspector and adjutant, G.I.P. and B.B. C.I.R. Volunteer Corps.
The undermentioned officers are attached on probation to the regiments specified, and will proceed to join forthwith:—Lieut. C. E. Peirs, 1st West India Regiment (officiating wing officer 27th N.I.) to 1st Lancers. Lieut. R. F. M. Johnstone, 16th Foot (officiating wing officer, 22nd N.I.), to 3rd Light Cavalry. Lieut. M. T. Lyde, 57th Foot (officiating wing officer, 15th N.I.), to Puna Horse. Lieut. T. M. Vigers, 4th Foot (officiating wing officer 25th N.I.), to 1st Sind Horse. Lieut. G. W. S. Fryer, 62nd Foot (officiating wing officer, 13th N.I.), to 2nd Sind Horse. Lieut. W. B. Peirs, 15th Foot (officiating wing officer, 6th N.I.), to 3rd Sind Horse. Lieut. W. Hanna, B Battery, 2nd Brigade, has been posted to the Depot Battery, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery.

INDIA OFFICE.

JULY 12.

The following appointment to his personal staff has been made by the Viceroy and Governor General:—Lieut. E. L. S. Brett, Scots Guards, to be aide de camp, vice Lieut. A. W. Perry, who becomes extra aide de camp.

The following appointments to his personal staff were made by the late Governor of Madras, dated May 24, 1881:—Major A. R. Kenny-Herbert, Madras Cavalry, to be military secretary; Capt. J. H. N. G. H. Viscount Dalrymple, Royal Horse Guards, to be aide de camp; Capt. J. Gordon, 89th Foot, to be aide de camp.

The following appointments to the staff have been made by the Government of India:—Col. Sir C. J. S. Gough, K.C.B., Bengal Cavalry, to be commandant Hyderabad Contingent, with the rank of brigadier general, vice Brigadier General T. Wright, C.B., whose tour of staff service has expired. Lieut. Col. W. L. Dalrymple, 89th Foot, to be an assistant quartermaster general on the Bengal Establishment, vice Lieut. Col. H. A. Little, promoted.

The following appointment to the staff has been made by the Government of Madras:—Capt. W. A. Yule, 21st Foot, to be deputy assistant quartermaster general, vice Major Kenney-Herbert, whose tour of service has expired.

JULY 16.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. E. L. Jackson, Inf., Lieut. H. Dove, R.E., Col. T. Wright, S.C., Surgeon R. J. Tasfie, Major the Hon. G. C. Napier, Inf., Major L. T. Bishop, S.C., Surgeon R. D. Murray.

Madras Estab.—Major F. W. Buller, Cav., Lieut. Col. J. C. Hay, S.C., Major W. Freeth, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Surgeon Major P. W. Cockell, Major J. A. Rowlandson, Inf., Col. O. V. Tanner, S.C., Lieut. Col. E. S. Walcott, Inf., Lieut. Col. T. E. Strong, S.C., Lieut. Col. H. S. A. Fuller, S.C., Capt. C. E. Yate, S.C., Col. S. de B. Edwards, Inf., Major E. S. Rivett-Carnac, 11th Hussars.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. J. Livesay (Cov.), H. L. Dampier (Cov.), G. Gray (Uncov.), W. G. Allen (Uncov.),

Madras Estab.—J. Pemberton (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—R. G. Oxenham (Uncov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surgeon Major E. O. Tandy, two months; Lieut. Col. W. G. Cubitt, V.C., S.C., six months; Lieut. Col. M. G. Smith, S.C., three months; Surgeon Major F. G. Constant, M.D., four months; Lieut. Col. G. T. Hennessy, C.C., four months; Col. E. G. Clark, S.C., five months; Major the Hon. G. C. Napier, Inf., one month.

Madras Estab.—Surgeon Major J. Murray, M.D., four months.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. J. R. Sandwith, S.C., two months; Surgeon Major C. F. Ogilvie, M.D., three months; Major W. R. Frevelyan, S.C., three months; Lieut. Col. G. S. Mignon, S.C., two months; Lieut. W. Coles, S.C., two months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. White (Cov.), one month; F. C. Murray (Uncov.), two months, medical certificate.

Madras Estab.—G. W. Fawcett (Cov.), six months, medical certificate.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. H. S. Wheatley, S.C., Lieut. Col. G. A. Way, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—C. W. Angus (Uncov.), J. L. Lister (Uncov.), R. B. Hurst (Uncov.), L. G. Evans (Cov.), J. O. Lawder (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—H. W. Bliss (Cov.), J. Thomson (Cov.).

WAR OFFICE.

PALL MALL.—JULY 12.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—Col. H. L. F. Greville retires on special retired pay, with the honorary rank of major general; Col. W. B. Saunders retires on special retired pay, with the honorary rank of major general; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. H. Heberden retires on special retired pay; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. H. L. Balfour, from the Seconded List, to be lieutenant colonel on the establishment on ceasing to be a lieutenant colonel for auxiliary artillery; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. H. L. Balfour retires on special retired pay and gratuity, with the honorary rank of major general; Major O. H. Gootenburgh retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of lieutenant colonel; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. A. H. Murray to be colonel, vice C. E. Oldershaw, C.B., seconded; Major F. A. Anley, from the Seconded List, to be major, vice W. R. Barlow, placed on the Seconded List; Major W. H. Wardell, from the Supernumerary List, to be major, vice W. H. Noble, placed on the Seconded List; Capt. C. Morley, from the Supernumerary List, to be captain, vice W. B. Hemans, placed on the Seconded List.

Lieutenants to be Captains.—H. H. Pengree upon the Seconded List; R. A. C. King upon the Seconded List; W. G. Phillimore, vice R. F. W. Trist, deceased; G. R. Challenor, vice W. Law, deceased; F. A. Bowles, vice C. E. Beadnell, placed upon the Seconded List on appointment as an adjutant of Auxiliary Forces; E. C. Wace, from the Seconded List, vice W. P. Bandy, placed upon the Seconded List; A. H. H. Sharland, vice N. M. Birt, placed on temporary half pay; F. W. Campbell, vice F. A. Davenport, superseded for absence without leave.

Lieut. C. C. Townsend to be lieutenant upon the Seconded List; Lieut. J. G. Turner to be lieutenant upon the Seconded List on appointment as a probationer to the Bengal Staff Corps.

In consequence of the deaths on June 10 of Capt. R. F. W. Trist, and on June 29 of Capt. W. Law, the promotions of the under-mentioned officers are ante-dated as stated against their names:—Capt. P. C. E. Newbigging, dated June 11; J. S. Frith, dated June 19; F. B. Dalrymple, dated June 30; A. L. Line, dated July 1.

HOME NEWS.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.—The following information respecting the movements of her Majesty's ships is supplied by the Admiralty:—From the East Indies.—The *Dragon* was at Beilul on June 21. The *Arab* was at Aden, and was to cruise and visit Makulla when practicable. The *Alert* was in Torres Straits on May 30.

INDIAN APPEAL CASES.—In the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on Tuesday, before Sir Barnes Peacock, Sir Montague Smith, Sir Robert Collier, Sir Richard Couch, and Sir Arthur Hobhouse, the appeals of Massamut Bibee Sohadra v. Roy Jung Bahadoor and others were decided. These consolidated appeals were preferred from a judgment of a Divisional Bench of the High Court of Calcutta (consisting of Justice Jackson and White) of June 15, 1877, affirming decisions of the local tribunal at Mozufferpore, in Tirhoot. Mr. Leith, Q.C., and Mr. R. V. Doyne were counsel for the appellant; Mr. J. H. W. Arathorn for the respondents. The suits in which the decrees were passed were two out of fifteen suits brought by the respondents to recover possession of certain property in the district of Tirhoot; to cancel sales alleged to have been illegally made of the estate; and to recover mesne profits of the same during such period as the law allowed. There was no dispute as to the facts, and the only questions now arising were whether (as the appellant contended) the suit was barred by limitation, and whether the respondents had not themselves acquiesced in the sales. The Indian Courts decided in favour of the respondents, and their lordships, without calling on the counsel for the respondents, said they entirely agreed with the view taken by the Courts below, and the appeals would accordingly be dismissed, with costs.

THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY notify the interruption of their Aden-Bombay cables near the shore at Bombay. Until they are restored telegrams for India, China, Australia, &c., should be sent by the lines of the Indo-European Telegraph Company.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—The tenders for Rs. 40,00,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, Rs. 19,17,000, and Bombay, Rs. 20,83,000; the average rate in each case being 1s. 7½d. Tenders on both Presidencies at 1s. 7½d. received about 83 per cent. The India Council, following the practice observed by it during the last three weeks or so, fixed the minimum price at 1s. 7½d. It was thus able to sell at that price all the bills that were offered.

THE SILVER MARKET AND THE EASTERN EXCHANGES.—On Wednesday the Silver Market was steadier than it had been for some time past. Prior to the allotment of the Council drafts, business was effected at 50¾d., but subsequently no transactions were heard of, although that price was again quoted at the close. The Mexican dollars brought by the French packet *Ville de Brest*, together with a few ex *Don*, were disposed of at 50¼d. per oz. There was no appreciable change to notice in either the Indian or Shanghai rates of exchange, but the Hong Kong quotation was rather duller at 3s. 8¼d. to 3s. 8½d. There was a fair inquiry for Rupee Paper, and the respective prices for the Four-and-a-Half and Four per Cents. in consequence advanced to 91½ and 86.—On Thursday, in the absence of supplies, no transactions were announced in silver. Owing, however, to the firm tone of the market, the price of bars was quoted at 50¾d. to 51d. In Mexican dollars there was no alteration. In sympathy with the improvement shown in the uncoined metal Rupee Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Paper recovered 3.16, to 91½ to 91¾. The exchanges from the East presented no variation from Wednesday's figures. On Friday renewed firmness was shown in silver. In view of the arrival of small bazaar orders from India, combined with the restricted character of the supplies, the uncoined metal advanced to 51d. No business of importance was reported in Mexican dollars, which, however, closed with a steady appearance at 50¼d. per oz. A further improvement was noted in Rupee Four and a-Half per Cent. Paper of ¼ to 91½ to 92½. According to the latest telegraphic quotations of exchange from the East the rate from Hong Kong is 3s. 8¼d. and Shanghai 5s. 1½d. Owing to the interruptions of cable communication with India no Indian exchange rates were received.—On Saturday the market was unchanged, and Friday's prices could be readily obtained were there any supplies of either bars or dollars to be dealt with. According to advices from Calcutta, the rate for telegraphic transfers was 1s. 7 9-16d. and Rupee Paper in India seems to be rising in value, the Four and a-Half per Cents. having reached 113, and the Four per Cents. 105½. Here the respective quotations are 92 to 92½ and 86½, with a fair demand.

EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The half-yearly general meeting was held on Thursday, at the City Terminus Hotel. Mr.

Pender, M.P., the chairman, presided, and, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts and the declaration of a final dividend for the year of 2s. 6d. per share and a bonus of 1s. per share, making $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the year, observed that the revenue for the half-year ended March 31 last was £302,158, being an increase of £10,964 over that of the corresponding half-year. This was to some extent owing to the increased return which their investment in the South African Company had given them—a dividend of 6 per cent. and a bonus of 4 per cent., as against a dividend of only 6 per cent. The ordinary expenses of the company had been £67,754, being a decrease of £883 as compared with the corresponding half-year, when, however, there were certain charges amounting to about £1,500 which did not come in the present half-year's accounts. On these occasions he had generally been able to congratulate them on the cables being in perfect working order; but he regretted to have to inform them that on that occasion that their two Bombay cables were silent. They, however, had received information leading them to believe that the defects were within a very short distance of the shore, and that they would be able to repair them on the first lull in the monsoon. Beyond the delay in the traffic, therefore, they were occasioned no uneasiness, as, by the arrangements they had made, they were able to carry on the traffic without sustaining any pecuniary loss. These combinations are almost necessary in submarine telegraphy, for, as he had never hesitated to tell them, it was more or less of a speculative character, though the experience they were gaining every day enabled them to have more and more control over it, rendering it a less speculative investment, and he thought they had what might be regarded as a fair property. The item of repairs was large, but from the commencement it had been under 10 per cent. on their capital. He congratulated them on the increased dividend, which he hoped might still be further increased hereafter. The report was unanimously adopted. The chairman afterwards stated that they expected before long, in addition to the direct line which they had acquired through France to Egypt—which had been a good bargain to them—to have a further direct line through another important part of Europe.

HONOURS AND REWARDS.—Her Majesty, on the recommendation of H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, has been pleased to grant silver medals for distinguished conduct in the field to the following non-commissioned officers and men, in recognition of their gallantry in action during the recent campaign in Afghanistan, viz.:—Sergeant Major W. Paton, Quartermaster Sergeant J. Munroe, Sergeant T. Burridge, Corporal F. Thorogood, Acting Bombardier W. Payne, Trumpeter H. J. Jones, Gunner T. Tighe, and Driver J. Bishop, Royal Horse Artillery; Trumpeter J. J. McGlynn, Royal Artillery; Lance Corporal S. Patchford, Privates G. Harbart, E. Hallett, and R. Henry, 2nd Battalion 7th Foot, and Corporal T. Gordon, 72nd Foot. In addition to these marks of distinction, Colour Sergeants G. Jacobs and R. R. Lander, 72nd Highlanders, have been granted a bar for attachment to the distinguished conduct medals already conferred on them, in recognition of further acts of gallantry displayed by them at the battle of Kandahar.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.—The following are the traffic receipts of the undermentioned companies to the dates named, together with the aggregate receipts to date, officially supplied:—

	Date.	Miles open.	Receipts.		Aggregate.		Inc. or decrease.
			1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	
Bombay and Baroda	June 4	444	23,017	20,376	..	..	..
East Indian	July 9	1507½	86,071	68,735	..	..	..
Great Indian Penin.	May 21	1448	69,721	52,021	1,264,335	1,066,560	+ 197,775
Indus Steam Flotilla	May 2	..	1	1,066	..	..	..
Madras	May 28	858	10,179	9,985	224,485	220,279	+ 4,206
Odisha and Rohilkund	May 14	547	9,943	10,197	186,482	..	+ 7,998
Sind, Pun., and Del.	May 28	676	21,29	18,602	..	..	..
South Indian	May 28	655	6,972	7,975	144,592	141,184	+ 3,408

ANGLO-INDIAN TELEGRAMS.—The following telegram has been forwarded by the Director General of Telegraphs in Constantinople to the Ottoman Ambassador in London:—"In view of the interruption of the Bagdad-Fao line we have decided to transmit Anglo-Indian telegrams by way of Bagdad and Bushire, without any change in the matter of speed. The transmission is certain, because the Pera station communicates directly with Rome on one side and with Bagdad on the other."

ODISHA AND ROHILKUND RAILWAY.—The directors are prepared to receive tenders before noon on Friday, the 22nd inst., for £800,000 debenture bonds, bearing interest at the rate of 3½ per cent., the principal and interest being guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

MOVEMENTS OF INDIAN TROOPS.—The infantry battalions ordered home from India during the next winter are the 1st Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, now at Secunderabad; the 1st Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment, at Jubbulpore; the 1st Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, at Aden; the 2nd Battalion North Lancashire, at Ferozepore; and the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, at Belgaum. Of the five battalions to replace them on the Indian

Establishment one will be quartered at Jubbulpore, two in the Bombay, and two in the Madras Presidency. The following moves are ordered among the battalions in India:—2nd Battalion Warwickshire, from Cawnpore to Fort William; 2nd Battalion Leicestershire, Nuseerabad to Allahabad; 2nd Battalion Cheshire, Allahabad to Peshawur; 1st Battalion King's Own Borderers, Peshawur to Dugshai; 1st Battalion Essex Regiment, Burmah, Aden; 4th Battalion King's Rifles, Dugshai to Ferozepore; and 2nd Battalion Scotch Rifles, Fort William to Cawnpore. No British cavalry regiment is ordered to move next season. In the Artillery, the F Battery, A Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, at Campbellpore, and the B Battery, C Brigade, at Meerut, will exchange stations. Nos. 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, and 18 Batteries of the 8th Brigade come home, and the outgoing seven batteries will be quartered—one at Attock, one at Govindghur, two at Fort St. George, and three in the Bombay Presidency. B Battery 4th Brigade moves from Allahabad to Rawul Pindi; D Battery 4th Brigade, from Rawul Pindi to Lucknow; H Battery 6th Brigade, from Lucknow to Allahabad; 19th Battery 8th Brigade, from Lahore to Gwalior; 3rd Battery 9th Brigade, Delhi to Ferozepore; 10th and 14th Batteries 9th Brigade, Bombay to Aden; 19th Battery 9th Brigade, Fort St. George to Aden; 7th Battery 11th Brigade, Gwalior to Delhi; and 9th Battery 11th Brigade, Ferozepore to Lahore.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

BIRTHS

DOWNES—July 8, at 30, The Common, Woolwich, the wife of Major Leonard Downes, Royal Artillery, a son.
MURRAY—July 6, at 52, Hauteville, Guernsey, the wife of Capt. H. Murray, Royal Munster Fusiliers (late 104th Bengal Fusiliers), a son.
MUSSON—July 8, at Kinnaird House, Upper Norwood, the wife of S. J. Musson, Barbados, West Indies, a daughter.
SINNETT—July 14, at Royal-crescent, Notting-hill, the wife of A. P. Sinnett, Esq., Allahabad, a son, stillborn.

MARRIAGES

CAMPBELL—TWEEDIE—July 6, at the British Consulate, Geneva, and afterwards at the English Church, Bex, Switzerland, Surgeon Major Alexander Dugald Campbell, Bengal Medical Service, third surviving son of the late Rear Admiral Donald Campbell, of Barbreck, Argyllshire, to Isabella Leslie, elder daughter of the late Alexander George Tweedie, Madras Civil Service, and granddaughter to Alexander Tweedie, M.D., F.R.S., Bute Lodge, Twickenham.
DONALD—GRAY—May 21, at St. John the Evangelist, Westminster, James, elder son of Thomas Donald, Esq., Greece, to Jane Elizabeth, elder daughter of Thomas Gray, assistant secretary, Board of Trade, Whitehall, and Rokesley House, Stockwell, London, S.W.
GITTENS—BROWNING—July 9, by special license, at the College Chapel, Winchester, Forster Clarke Gittens, M.A., chaplain Madras Establishment, son of the late John Gittens, Esq., Oldbury, Barbados, to Margaret, widow of the late Arrot Browning, Esq., C.E., and daughter of the late George Elliot, Esq., Eden Bank, Wetheral, Cumberland.
M'BRAYNE—WOODBURN—July 7, at Camlarg, Dalmellington, N.B., by the Rev. Leo Hendrie, Dalmellington, assisted by the Rev. Finlay R. M'Donald, Mary's Parish, Paisley, David Robert M'Brayne, Glasgow, to Jean, third daughter of David Woodburn, Esq., M.D., late H.E.I.C.S.

ORAM—SAXTON—July 14, at St. Leonard's, Exeter, the Rev. Reginald Austin Oram, M.A., principal of Hockerill Training College, Bishop's Stortford, only son of the late Rev. H. A. Oram, rector of Thurlby, to Fanny Forbes Becher, second daughter of Major General Saxton, late Madras Staff Corps.

PAINTER—NEVE—July 12, at the parish church, Hurstpierpoint, the Rev. A. F. Painter, of the C.M.S. *Travancore*, to Edith, daughter of David Neve, of Cherrington, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex.

PIGOT—CLEVERLY—July 16, at the Church of St. Edward's, Westminster, Jones Q. Pigot, of the Inner Temple and of Bombay, barrister at law, second surviving son of the late Lord Chief Baron Pigot, of Dublin, to Matilda Louisa, daughter of the late Oscar Cleverly, formerly of Kilworth, county Cork.

DEATHS

BYERS—July 6, at Cap Bregancon, near Hyeres, France, drowned while bathing, Georgiana Maria, the beloved wife of Major General Charles H. Byers, aged 44; also at the same time and place Lillian Florence, aged 15, and Ethel Violet, aged 13, daughters of the above.

ELWYN—July 12, at 10, Chapel-place, Ramsgate, John Harvey Elwyn, retired major general of the Madras Artillery, aged 56.

GREY—July 5, at Cap Bregancon, near Hyeres, France, drowned while bathing, Ada Barbara Muriel, eldest daughter of Major W. R. Grey, inspector of prisons, Singapore, aged 11½.

MASIE—July 8, at The Priory, Croydon, Watkin Massie, late Bombay Artillery.

MORLAND—July 10, at 15, Sinclair-road, West Kensington, Alice Dorothy Augusta, the beloved child of Captain Henry Morland, port officer, Bombay, aged fifteen months.

RYALL—July 9, at 5, Harrington-road, South Kensington, George James Ryall, judge of the Small Cause Court, Lahore, and law lecturer of the same university, aged 41.

SWAINE—July 1, at his residence, Tudor House, Glenagerry, county Dublin, George C. Swaine, Esq., of Otter, Mozuffapore, Bengal, aged 34.

TODD—July 1, at Moffat, Robert, eldest son of the late James Cameron Todd, merchant, Rangoon, Burma, aged 24.

WOOD—July 8, at Notting-hill, John Dennistoun, son of John Dennistoun and Frances Jane Wood, aged 19 months.
 WRIGHT—July 13, at 1, Larkstone-villas, Ilfracombe, the Rev. Harry Wright, M.A., formerly of the H.E.I.C.S., and late of Cheltenham, aged 63.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER—July 10, at Karachi, the wife of F. George Alexander, Bombay Staff Corps, a daughter.
 COMPTON—June 18, at Palampur, Kangra Valley, the wife of Herbert Compton, Esq., a daughter.
 DUTHIE—June 12, at Saharunpore, the wife of J. F. Duthie, a son.
 GWYN—June 19, at Moyar, the wife of Major H. L. Gwyn, R.A., a daughter.
 LEACOCK—July 5, the wife of Major Leacock, Bombay Army, a daughter.
 MACKINNON—June 11, at 11, Camac-street, Calcutta, the wife of John Mackinnon, a daughter.
 NICHOLLS—July 6, the wife of the Rev. W. Ward Nicholls, chaplain H.M. Indian Service, a son.
 NOVERRE—June 13, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Major W. L. Noverre, Bengal Staff Corps, a son.
 ROSE—June 20, at Chupra, Saran, the wife of Robert G. Rose, a son.
 STREET—June 20, at Simla, the wife of Commander H. A. Street, R.N., a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HOTHAM—CAREW—June 21, at Bombay, William C. Hotham, commander in the Marines, and son of the late Rev. E. Hotham, rector of Crowcombe, Somersetshire, to Aileen Carew, daughter of Capt. G. O'Brien Carew, superintendent of the Marines at Bombay.
 MIDDLETON—KERR—July 14, at Meerut, Oswald Robert Middleton, major of the Royal Lancashire Regiment (late 4th King's Own Royals), youngest son of Charles John Middleton, Esq., of 78, Oxford-terrace, Hyde-park, to Maria Christina, youngest daughter of Admiral Robert Kerr, 14, Suffolk-square, Cheltenham.

DEATHS.

LAMB—June 2, James Henry Clarke, eldest son of the late James Lamb, Esq.
 LOW—June 26, at Simla, of dysentery, Major Irvine Low, Bengal Cavalry, and deputy commissioner in Oudh, youngest son of the late General Sir John Low, of Clatto.
 MACKAY—June 15, at Agra, from cholera, Kenneth Mackay, the only surviving son of the late Ebin Mackay, of Keil, Appin, Argyleshire, Scotland, aged 32.
 PARKER—At sea, on board the *Malabar*, Captain J. Parker, late of the Ordnance Department, aged 63.
 RAYMOND—June 15, at Bombay, at the Picquet Police Station, Mary, the dearly beloved wife of Mr. Richard Raymond, inspector, Bombay police, aged 41.
 TANNER—June 26, Thomas Lanfear Tanner, civil engineer, eldest son of the late Thomas Tanner, of Welford, Berks, aged 36.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—July 7. Shadwan (s), Bassein.—8. Bancoora (s), Bombay; Lotus, Java.—9. Leverrier (s), Bombay; Limpopo (s), Natal; Teuton (s), Cape of Good Hope; Victoria (s), Manila.—10. Baron von P. von Rosendel, Java; Patroclus (s), Penang; Heinrich, Manila.—11. Clan Fraser (s), Bombay.—12. Ag-a (s), Karachi; Orestes (s), Hong Kong; Barcelona (-), Manila; County of Flint, Bassein; Anglesey, Rangoon.—13. Persian Empire, Calcutta; Triumph (s), Shanghai; Khedive (s), Galle.

BOMBAY.—June 20. Siam (s), Suez.—21. Pachamba (s), Bussorah; Bhundara (s), Calcutta; Sapphire (s), Port Said; Agnes (s), London.—22. Oakdale (s), Karachi; Rajpootana (s), Calcutta; Raml-h (s), Cardiff; Armenia (s), Liverpool.—23. Triton (s), Shields; I.G. Tenasserim (s), Karachi; King Arthur (s), Bussorah.—24. Argosy (s), Newport.—25. Euphrates (s), Karachi; Hungaria (s), Trieste.—26. Cavalier (-), Aden; Socotra (s), Jeddah; Malta, Liverpool; Connemara, Liverpool; St. Helens, Mauritius.—27. Hattersage (s), Cardiff; Malwa (s), Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.—June 17. Shahjehan (s), Penang; Flying Venus, Newport; Saint Jacques, Bourbon.—18. Kilwa (s), Singapore; City of Madrid, Glasgow; Charlotte Croom, Colombo; Chetah (s), Bombay.—19. Hornby Castle, Liverpool.—20. Duke of Devonshire (s), London; Discoverer (s), Liverpool; Lactura, London.—21. Sheila, New York; Chupa, Liverpool.—22. Chinsura (s), Bombay; Alert, Natal.—23. Ahlra, Madras.

MADRAS.—June 18. Chindwara (s), Calcutta and N. Ports; Venetia (s), Calcutta.—22. Africa (s), Bombay and S. Ports.—23. Camorta (s), London.—24. Vespasian (s), Bimlipatam.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—July 6. British Statesman, Calcutta; Whiteadder, Galle; Dartford, Galle; Ravenstonedale, Singapore.—7. Anjer Head, Singapore; Royal Sovereign, Singapore; Luigia Raffo, Singapore; India (s), Bombay.—8. Robert Kerr, Singapore; Goa (s), Karachi; Decima (s), Hong Kong; Walthika, Hong Kong; Eugene, Mauritius; Louisa Fletcher, Cape of Good Hope; Hutton (s), Bombay; Jo eph Perens (s), Madras; Fido, Port Natal.—9. The Bruce, Calcutta; Activ, Hong Kong; Matilda, Batavia; Cock of the North, Mauritius.—10. Nuova Puridenza, Singapore; Barbarossa (s), Singapore; Wandering Jew, Hong Kong; Legislator (s), Calcutta.—11. St. Maur, Calcutta; Combermere, Calcutta; Sarmatian, Bombay.—12. Menzaleh

(s), Bombay; Tomaseo, Table Bay; Flamsteed (s), Bombay; Florence (s), Bombay; Gannet (s), Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta.—13. Mirzapore (s), Bombay; Wyberton (s), Batavia; City of Baltimore (s), Bombay; Senator, Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—June 21. Nizam (s), Southampton; Calcutta (s), P.G. via Karachi; Princeport, Bremerhaven; Dewa Gungadthur, Calcutta.—22. Ethiopia (s), Coast and Calcutta; Yarm (s), Havre; Norfolk (s), Calcutta; Tranquebar, Mauritius.—23. County of Caithness, Rotterdam; Cumeria, Rotterdam; Wheatfield (s), Antwerp.—24. Hartville (s), Akyab; Burmah (s), Karachi.—25. Clan Alpine (s), Dunkirk; Abyssinia (s), Zanzibar; British Crown, Colombo.—27. Gazelle, Rangoon; Pachumba (s), P.G. via Karachi; Queen Cliff, E. Point; Mytilene (s), Malta; Roumania (s), Liverpool; Mars (s), Trieste.

CALCUTTA.—June 15. Curlew, Venetia (s), and a steamer (numbers undistinguishable).—19. Arratoon, Apar, Suez, Culna, and Reliance (s).—20. Laleham (s).

MADRAS.—June 18. Venetia (s), Southampton.—19. Chindwara (s), Bombay and N. Ports.—22. Himalaya (s), Rangoon and N. Ports.—23. Africa (s), Calcutta and N. Ports.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Tehran*, July 9.—From Bombay: Mr. Routh, Mr. A'kin, Dr. H. Day, Major Adderley, Col. Power, Veterinary Surgeon Granger, Lieut. Miller, Mr. Sawyer, Hon. C. Pontefex, Mr. Smeaton, Mr. Lambert, Mr. H. Richardson. At Venice: Surgeon Major Windowe, Col. Stewart, Mr. L. N. Brown, Mr. Rennie, Lieut. Davidson, Surgeon and Mrs. Kees, Mr. M. J. Brown. From Alexandria: Mr. Flersheim, Mr. and Mrs. Barville, son, and daughter, M. de la Pomrenge. At Venice: Mr. Savini, Mr. Grosjean, Mr. G. Archer, Mr. Davidson, Mr. Anninkitt, Mr. Gracchoni, Madame Joghet, Mr. and Mrs. Levi and child, Mr. Bulmer, Mr. Todd, Capt. Hubbard.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Malwa*, June 27.—From Southampton: Mr. L. Moss, Mr. G. M. Woodrow, Mr. and Mrs. Donald, Major E. H. Cameron, Capt. and Mrs. Hibgate, Mrs. A. Anderson, Mr. H. B. Winter, Mr. E. H. Lewis, Miss F. Alderman, Mr. S. Taylor, Mr. J. F. Kirkbridge, Mr. G. Wilson, Mr. W. Niness, Mr. O. Vernon, Mr. J. Hall, Mr. T. Hall, Mrs. Love, Mr. J. O. Fraser, and Mr. J. D. Custance. From Venice: Mr. A. B. Belfo, Mr. L. Balfour, and Mr. L. A. Burrows. From Brindisi: Mr. S. Wilson, Dr. Jones, Lieut. Col. Tucker, Mr. W. Fer Veen, Major Cowie, Major Sherman, Lieut. Col. Pemberton, Mr. R. D. Bayley, Dr. Waller, Mr. G. G. Cumming, Lieut. Col. Bell, and Capt. and Mrs. Mien. From Aden: Major Rogers.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Tanjore*, July 16.—From Bombay: Mr. R. Chisholm, Capt. B. P. Creagh, Mr. W. R. J. Brereton, Mr. A. P. de Soime, Mr. H. Tapp, Major J. M. Trotter, Mr. R. G. Hervey, Hon. W. W. FitzWilliam, Lieut. D. Mackenzie, Mr. A. G. Maitland, Capt. W. P. Tomkins, Capt. W. Corsolly, Mr. G. H. Simmonds, Mr. J. Kimber, Col. Gordon, Capt. A. Campbell.

AT VENICE.—Per *Tanjore*, July 19.—From Bombay: Professor Simmons, Mr. H. Agnew, Capt. R. F. W. Corre, Mr. R. H. G. Irvine, Mr. J. Coussid.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Australia*, July 6.—For Hong Kong: Capt. Thackeray, Lieut. Bearcroft. For Manila: Mr. Forbes. For Calcutta: Dr. Menzi-s, Mrs. J. Elliot. For Madras: Mr. T. White. For Bombay: Surgeon Major Footner, Mrs. Powell and child. For Aden: Mr. Weeks. For Malta: Col. Thackwell, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Lyon, Sir D. Hay. For Gibraltar: Mr. Francis, Mr. Tuthill, Mr. Day, Capt. and Mrs. Smith, Major Ledger, Col. Peyton, Col. Carden, Mr. Code, Mr. Morris, Lady Hay, Miss Hay, Lieut. Steele.

FROM VENICE.—Per *Bangalore*, July 15.—For Bombay: Mr. F. C. Mayne, Miss Gresley. From Brindisi: Mr. Petre, Col. S. Stewart, Surgeon Franchlyn, Capt. Whyte, Col. M'Gregor, Col. Gambier, Mr. H. Adkiss, Mr. Leach, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Montague, Col. Sandeman, Mr. Cugel, Mr. Squire, Mr. Gallie, Mr. Monteath, Mr. M. Simpson. For Hong Kong: Mr. M. Murray. For Madras: Mr. Moon.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Nizam*, June 28.—For Southampton: Mr. C. W. L. Floyd and Lieut. F. Geldard. For Brindisi: Major E. W. Adderley, Mr. R. Smeaton, C.S., Mr. R. Lambert, and Lieut. G. Davidson. For Aden: Mr. and Mrs. Cowasjee Hormusjee Soparivalla.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Sumatra*, July 5.—For Southampton: Mr. E. J. E. Sperling, Lieut. W. B. Graham, Mr. A. M'uchie, Mr. J. M'Connachie, Mrs. Barnett, Lieut. and Adjutant C. J. E. Metcalfe, Rifle Brigade. For Brindisi: Mr. G. H. Summers, Mr. Kimber, Mr. R. J. Harvey, Capt. the Hon. W. C. W. FitzWilliam, Mr. W. Chisholm, Capt. W. P. Tomkins, Major J. M. Trotter, Mr. R. F. Chisholm, Mr. Donald Mackenzie, Mr. G. B. Prabhakar, Mr. H. Tapp, Capt. B. P. Creagh, Mr. A. C. Maitland, and Col. J. J. H. Gordon. For Aden: Miss Carter. For Venice: Mr. R. W. G. Irvine, Mr. A. Prior de Soame, Mr. Henry Agnew, Mr. John Coucer, Capt. R. T. Moore, Capt. A. Conolly, and Professor Vazie Simmons.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Newman Hall, for Calcutta, June 2, 0.20 S., 28 W.; Grandee, from Manila, May 17, 26 S., 53 E.; Coldingham, for Madras, June 3, 5 N., 24 W.; Nancy Pendleton, New York to Yokohama, May 21, 17 S., 29 W.; Vanadis, from Akyab, April 20, 41 N., 9 E.; City of Ningbo, from Calcutta, April 22, 4 N., 22 E.; Eurydice, from Calcutta, April 27, 3 N., 88 E.; Martin Scott, from Bombay, June 12, 36 S., 21 E.; Corfu, Bombay to Havre, June 12, off Cape l'Aguilhas; Amsterdam, from Amsterdam to Samarang, May 4, 8 N., 26 W., all well; Don Quixote, for Hong Kong, May 10, 3 N., 25 W.; Persian Empire, from Calcutta, June 26, 34 N., 33 W.; Sierra Nevada, for Calcutta, June 21, 1 N., 31 W.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—June 27.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ..	Rs 104½
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ..	111¾
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan ..	100
Ten years ..	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ..	118

BANKS.

	Paid-up Rs.	Cash Rates
Bank of Bombay ..	500	770
Bank of Bengal ..	500	780xd.
Bank of Madras ..	500	660xd.
Agra ..	500	132
Chartered of India and China ..	20	270
Chartered Mercantile ..	25	280
Hong Kong and Shanghai ..	28½	925
National of India ..	12½	110
Oriental ..	25	295

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba ..	2,975	1035
Frere ..	150	20
Mazagon ..	2,000	30xd
Port Canning ..	1,400	220

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton ..	2,850	1,405
Albert Ginning ..	500	425
Albert, Karachi ..	1,100	1040
Apollo (small shares) ..	2,200	490
Bellary ..	1,000	600
Berar Cotton Ginning ..	500	450
New Indian ..	350	160
Broach Cotton Ginning ..	250	55
Carwar ..	1,500	20
Colaba ..	1,880	900
Dhalla Ginning ..	300	260
East India ..	1,000	1,125
Fort ..	8,500	2,850
French ..	500	460
Sind ..	750	455
Mofussil ..	400	310
Prince of Wales ..	1,500	1,500
Sind and Punjab Cotton ..	753	1185
Sassoon ..	500	500
Volkart ..	1,000	490

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ..	1,000	2500
Anglo-Indian ..	100	128
Alfred Manufacturing ..	500	640 xd
Alliance Spinning ..	2,500	2,800
Bhownuggur Mills ..	2,000	1,100
Bombay United ..	1,000	1,110
Bombay Saw Mills ..	1,000	670
Central India S. W. and M ..	500	840
Coorla Mills ..	1,000	1020
D. Spinning ..	2,000	995
Hindustan ..	1,000	1,160
Hyderabad Spinning ..	1,000	1,125
Khandeish ..	1,000	1,060
Madras ..	1,250	1,900
Madras United ..	1,000	1,900
Manchester Spinning ..	50	2 noml
Mazagon Spinning ..	500	260
National Spinning ..	1,000	1,135
New Great Eastern ..	1,000	1,245
Oriental ..	625	845
Prince of Wales Spinning ..	1,250	495
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance ..	1,000	1,200
Sholapore Mills ..	1,000	1,200
Victoria Mills ..	1,000	1030

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock ..	218-3-0	310
Do. New £20 Shares ..	65-14-6	70
Do. do. ..	65-7-3	50
Do. do. ..	21-13-1	71
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ..	1,000	1,275
Do. New £15 Shares ..	106-5-15	275

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Ice Manufacturing ..	100	170 xd.
Bombay Burma Trading ..	1,500	2,360
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ..	10	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping ..	300	300
Treacher and Co. ..	500	840
Thacker and Co. ..	100	160

CALCUTTA.—June 24.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

% Promissory Notes ..	Rs 104 4 to 104 6
4½ of 1870 (1885) ..	104 8 to 104 8
4½ of 1871 (1881) ..	104 4 to 104 6
4½ of 1878-79 (1893) ..	111 13 to 112 0
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ..	111 13 to 112 0
4 Debentures of 1867 ..	101 4 to 101 4

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884) ..	Rs. 110 8 to 111 8
6 of 1865 (1885) ..	111 8 to 112 0
6 of 1866 (1886) ..	111 8 to 112 0
6 of 1867 (1887) ..	112 0 to 112 8
6 of 1870 (1890) ..	112 8 to 113 0
6 of 1871 (1891) ..	113 0 to 113 8
6 of 1878 (1898) ..	113 4 to 114 0

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ..	500	122 to 123
Agra Savings ..	100	125 to 126
Allahabad ..	100	172 to 173
Alliance of Simla ..	100	118 to 120
Bank of Bengal ..	500	800 to 810
Do. of Upper India ..	100	127 to 128
Delhi and London ..	25	250 to 255
Himalaya ..	100	120 to 125
Mussorie ..	100	100 to 105
National of India ..	100	108 to 110
Simla Bank Corporation ..	500	500 to 510
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ..	100	88 to 90

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute ..	100	20 to 25
Pally Paper Mills ..	100	115 to 120
Barnagore Jute ..	100	73 to 75
Bengal Coal ..	1000	1750 to 1800
Bengal Ironworks ..	100	3 to 4

Balliaghutta Jute ..	100	to 100
Bengal Mills ..	100	1360 to 1400
Bonded Warehouse ..	445	400 to 450
Bowreah Cotton Mills ..	100	65 to 70
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ..	80	92 to 93
Burrakur Coal ..	100	140 to 150
Calcutta Docking ..	700	290 to 300
Calcutta Hydraulic ..	100	125 to 130
Calcutta Jute Mills ..	200	2 to 3
Carew and Co. (Limited), gar ..	100	115 to 120
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ..	100	108 to 110
Darjiling Steam Tramway ..	100	108 to 109
Dunbar Cotton Mills ..	100	95 to 100
Eastern Bengal Railway ..	100	120 to 125
East Indian Railway ..	100	120 to 125
Equitable Coal ..	250	210 to 215
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ..	100	44 to 45
Goswary Cotton Mills ..	200	295 to 300
Gouripore ..	100	90 to 95
Great Eastern Hotel ..	250	158 to 160
Howrah Docking ..	500	115 to 120
Howrah Mills ..	100	93 to 95
India General Steam Navigation ..	1000	1340 to 1350
Kamerhatti Jute Mills ..	50	8 to 10 pm
Labour Transportation ..	100	to 100
Landing and Shipping ..	100	58 to 60
Merchants' Steam Tug ..	500	50 to 60
Murree Brewery ..	100	165 to 170
Naini Tal Brewery ..	95	100 to 105
Nasmyth's Patent Press ..	500	350 to 360
Nanthpore Indigo ..	30	to 100
New Beerboom Coal ..	100	85 to 90
Oriental Jute Manufacturing ..	100	to 100
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway ..	100	to 100
Rajmahal Stone ..	100	99 to 100
Ramkistopore Press ..	100	75 to 80
Raneegunge Coal Association ..	100	80 to 81
Riverside Press ..	90	97 to 100
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas ..	100	to 100
R. Scott Thomson and Co ..	500	255 to 260
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail ..	100	to 100
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ..	100	169 to 170
Strand Bank Press ..	100	101 to 102
Watson's Patent Press ..	100	103 to 104

TEA COMPANIES.

Adulphore Terai (Darjiling) ..	100	80 to 85
Amicable (Assam) ..	100	80 to 85
Amuckie ..	100	75 to 80
Arctupore (Cachar) ..	100	90 to 95
Assam ..	100	90 to 95
Balasun (Darjiling) ..	100	90 to 95
Baree (Kangra) ..	100	90 to 95
Bengal (Cachar) ..	100	53 to 55
Do. contributory ..	80	43 to 45
Bishnauth (Assam) ..	200	260 to 265
Do. contributory ..	100	130 to 135
Borelli (Assam) ..	100	160 to 165
Borsillah (Assam) ..	100	to 100
Burkholah (Cachar) ..	100	60 to 65
Central Cachar ..	200	70 to 75
Central Terai (Darjiling) ..	100	64 to 65
Chandypore (Cachar) ..	500	375 to 380
Chota Nagpore ..	100	70 to 75
Cinnatollah ..	100	par.
Colonial (Assam) ..	100	60 to 65
Coocheela Cachar ..	100	65 to 70
Cutlecherra (Cachar) ..	100	110 to 112
Darjiling ..	100	325 to 330
Dedur Kosh (Cachar) ..	100	35 to 40
Dehing (Assam) ..	90	59 to 60
Dehra Doon ..	100	80 to 85
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ..	100	55 to 60
Durrung (Assam) ..	100	58 to 59
Eastern Cachar ..	100	75 to 80
Eas Indian, Assam, and Cachar ..	100	47 to 48
Giel'e (Darjiling) ..	100	85 to 90
Gowhatti (Assam) ..	100	40 to 42
Grob (Assam) ..	500	230 to 235
Holta (Kangra) ..	100	95 to 100
Hoolmaree (Assam) ..	100	100 to 105
Hoolongore (Assam) ..	100	45 to 50
Indian Terai ..	500	550 to 560
Jellalpor (Cachar) ..	250	200 to 205
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ..	100	35 to 40
Jokai (Assam) ..	100	70 to 75
Kalscherra (Cachar) ..	100	50 to 55
Kangra Valley ..	100	par.
Kunchanpore (Cachar) ..	100	35 to 40
Kurseong and Darjiling ..	250	105 to 110
Do. contributory ..	200	80 to 85
Kurseong and Terai ..	100	6 to 7
Kuttal (Cachar) ..	5000	12000 to 12100
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ..	100	58 to 60
Longview (Darjiling) ..	100	98 to 100
Loobah ..	100	125 to 130
Lower Assam ..	100	8 to 10
Luckimpore (Assam) ..	100	120 to 125
Majagram Cachar ..	100	45 to 50
Mim. (Darjiling) ..	100	50 to 55
Monacherra (Cachar) ..	100	50 to 55
Do. contributory ..	90	43 to 45
Moran (Assam) ..	80	20 pm.
Mothola (Assam) ..	100	63 to 65
Do. contributory ..	90	37 to 40
Mungledye (Assam) ..	100	100 to 105
Muttuck (Assam) ..	200	100 to 105
Do. contributory ..	125	50 to 55
New Fallohi (Darjiling) ..	100	87 to 90
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ..	100	100 to 105
New Mutual (Cachar) ..	30	100 to 105
Nutanpore (Cachar) ..	200	180 to 200
Phoenix of Cachar ..	85	65 to 70
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ..	100	90 to 95
Puttarea (Sylhet) ..	100	40 to 45
Rajabaree (Assam) ..	100	104 to 105
Sapakat ..	100	100 to 105
Second Mutual Cachar ..	50	20 pm.
Seemah ..	100	par.
Singbullia and Murmah ..	100	93 to 95
Singel (Darjiling) ..	100	83 to 84
Soom (Darjiling) ..	100	85 to 90
Springside (Darjiling) ..	100	90 to 95
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ..	100	85 to 90
Teendarrea (Darjiling) ..	100	80 to 85
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ..	100	115 to 120
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ..	80	85 to 86
Tutvar (Darjiling) ..	200	175 to 180
Upper Assam ..	100	40 to 45

MADRAS.—June 24.

Four cent ..	4½ to 4¾ % pre.
Four and half per cents 1879 ..	11½ to 11¾ % pre.
Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) ..	11½ to 11¾ % pre.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) ..	2½ to 3 do.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1887) ..	par to 2 do.
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882) ..	2 to 1 % pre.
Bank of Madras Shares ..	38 to 39 prem.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS 2
Banks, demand ..	1s. 7 20-32d.	1s. 7 19-32d.	1s. 7½d.
Do. Tele. ..	—	—	—
Do. 6mo. sight ..	1s. 7 1-32d.	—	1s. 8d.
Do. 4 do. ..	1s. 9 29-32d.	1s. 7½d.	1s. 7½d.
Do. 3 do. ..	1s. 7½d.	1s. 7 23-32d.	1s. 7 13-16d.
Cred. 1mo. sight ..	1s. 8½d.	1s. 7½d.	—
Do. 2 do. ..	1s. 7 1-32d.	—	—
Doc. 6 c. sight ..	1s. 8½d.	1s. 8d.	1s. 8 3-16
Do. 3 do. ..	1s. 8d.	—	—

LONDON.—July 18.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

%	Price.
India Stock, July 5, 1880 ..	to 107
Do. October 10, 1888 ..	106½ to 107
India Enfranch Paper ..	86 to 87
4½ Do. do. 1885 ..	to 100
4½ Do. do. 1893 ..	91½ to 92½
5 Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882 ..	to 100
4 Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12) ..	10 to 15pm
4 Do. under £1,000 (months' notice) ..	10 to 15pm
4 Do. Deb. Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500 ..	103½ to 103¾
3 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 ..	100 to 103
4½ Do. ..	105 to 107
6 Mauritius, 1882 ..	102 to 104
6 Do. 1895-96 ..	122 to 124
4½ Do. ..	104 to 106
4½ Straits Settlements Government ..	102 to 104

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

Perpetual Debenture Stocks.	Paid.	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c. ..	100	105 to 107
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c. ..	100	117 to 119
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c. ..	100	105 to 107
Oudh and Rohilkund, 4 per cent. ..	100	106 to 108
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ..	100	114 to 116

RAILWAYS.

B. B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ..	100	137 to 139
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ..	100	147 to 149
E. Indian, 4½ p. c. Ann. A. 1953 ..	—	24 to 24½
Do. Ann. B. 1/2 p. ann. (less 1/2) ..	—	25 to 25½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4½ ..	—	140 to 145
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c. ..	100	135 to 137
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ..	100	127 to 129
Do. do. 5 do. ..	all	to 100
Do. do. 4½ do. ..	100	120 to 122
Do. do. 4½ do. ..	100	114 to 116
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c. ..	100	128 to 130
Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c. ..	100	127 to 129
Do. do. 5 p. c. shares ..	5	7 to 9
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ..	100	128 to 130
Do. do. 4½ do. ..	—	to 100
Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua. ..	100	114 to 116

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern	10	10½ to 10¾
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883 ..	100	103 to 106
Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887 ..	100	104 to 107
Do. 6 per cent. Preference ..	10	12½ to 13½
Eastern Ext'n. Austr. & China ..	10	11 to 11¾
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891 ..	100	109 to 112
Do. 5½ (A. G. S.) Deb. Sc., 1900 ..	—	103 to 106
Do. registered, repayable 1900 ..	—	103 to 106
Indo-European	25	28 to 29

LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

*With the Name, Province, and Department, and the
Period from which the Leave was granted.*

CIVIL.

Adams, M., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Mar. 20, '80.
Ainslie, W. D., Madras Police, 24 mos., May 19, 1880.
Aitchison C.V., C.S.I. (Ben. Cov.), 24 mos., Jan. 6, '81.
Alexander, E. B. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P. Settles., 15 mos., Apr. 1, '81.
Allen, W. G.
Anderson, C. F., Central Prov. Police, 18 mos., June 5, '80.
Angas, C. H., Telegraph Department.
Anley, G. A. D., Bengal P.W.D., 12 mos., April 20, 1881.
Annesley, Major R., N.W.P. Judicial, 18 mos., Apr. 30, '81.
Arnot, W. P., Burma Marine, 6 months, May 6, 1881.
Austin, W. P. (Mad. Cov.), Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., May 21, '81.
Banerjee, C. N., Bl. Rev. and General, 19 mos., Apr. 9, '80.
Barker, R. C., Telegraph Department, 12 mos., Jan. 17, '81.
Barker, W., Telegraph Dept., 6 mos., March 23, '81.
Barrett, E. C., Survey Department, 24 mos., July 22, '80.
Bartlett, H. F. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., 16 mos., Aug. 28, '80.
Batten G.H.M. (Bl. Cov.), Com. off. Ind. Cust., 20 mos., Mar. 3, '80.
Bedford, C. A. S., B. Rev. and Gen., 12 mos., July 10, '80.
Bell, H., P.W.D., India, 6 mos., July 10, 1880.
Bellet, G., Ben. Ed., 24 mos., Nov. 18, '79.
Berrie, G., Sind Settlement, 18 mos., Nov. 19, '80.
Best, K. T., Bo. Educational, 12 mos., April 14, 1881.
Beynon, R. C., Bo. Rev. Survey, 33 mos., Feb. 17, 1880.
Biddulph, T. H. S., Fincl. Dept., 20 mos., Mar. 17, 1880.
Bird, H. M. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P. and Oudh, 8 mos., Mar. 31, '81.
Birkbeck, M., India P.W.D., 6 mos., April 7, 1881.
Blanford, W. T., Geological Survey, 27 mos., Aug. 22, '79.
Bliss H. W. (Mad. Cov.), Salt Com., 6 mos., May 2, '81.
Bolton, C. W. (Bl. Cov.), 10 mos., from April 11, '81.
Bolst, A. E. C., Bengal Police, 18 months, May 19, 1881.
Boden, E., Bengal Marine, 30 mos., July 13, '79.
Borradaile, A. A. (Bo. Cov.), Rev. & Gen., 4 mos., May 31, 1881.
Bowden, G., Telegraph Department, 24 mos., Feb. 28, '81.
Brand, W. H., Accts. Branch, P.W.D., 20 m., Feb. 1, '81.
Brett, A. C. (Bl. Cov.), 12 mos., from May 19, 1881.
Brodie, W. F., Punjab P.W.D., 18 mos., from Apr. 21, '81.
Brown, J. F. (Bl. Cov.), 6 mos., from April 23, 1881.
Bruce, R. I., C.I.E., Pol. Dept., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '79.
Bruce, W. D., Bengal P.W.D., 10 months, May 7, 1881.
Buck, E. C., B.C. Agri., &c., N.W.P., 15 mos., May 18, '80.
Bulman, A. R. (Bl. Cov.), Cent. Prov. Com., 13 mos., Mar. 31, '81.
Bullock, F. S. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P. & Oudh, 8 m., Mar. 17, '81.
Burne, K. G., Burma Com., 15 mos., Aug. 29, '80.
Burnell, A. C., C.I.E., M. Cov., M. Id. Jud., 21 mos., July 11, '80.
Burroughs, C. W., Madras Educational, 18 mos., July 8, '80.
Buyers, J. W., P.W.D., India, 8 mos., Mar. 7, '81.
Byrne, E. S., Financial Dep., 19 mos., May 3, 1881.
Campbell, A. C., Assam Com., 6 mos., May 19, 1881.
Campbell, R. L., State Railways, 6 mos., March 31, '81.
Campbell, L. A. (Mad. Cov.) Secretariat, 11 m., Mar. 21, '81.
Cappell, A. J. P., Telegraph Department, 12 mos., Mar. 28, '81.
Chapman, R. B., C.S.I. (Bl. Cov.), Sec. G. off., 12 m., April 21, '81.
Chichester, F. A. B. Police, 30 mos., Sept. 9, '79.
Christie, A. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab Com., 24 mos., Sept. 25, '80.
Clark, W. O. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab Com., 18 mos., May 7, '80.
Cloete, H., P.W.D., India, 24 mos., Oct. 8, '80.
Collier, F. R. S. (Bl. Cov.), 18 mos., from April 10, 1881.
Colquhoun, A. R., Burma P.W.D., 18 months, May 19, '81.
Cook, A., Railway Dept., 18 mos., Mar. 20, '80.
Cooke, T., L.L.D., Bombay Educ., 15 mos., Aug. 14, '80.
Cooke, G. H., Survey Department, 24 months, May 22, '80.
Cooke, H. R. (Bom. Cov.), Bo. R., 24 mos., Dec. 16, '80.
Cooper, S., Opium Department, 6 mos., May 1, 1881.
Connell, C. J., Ben. Cov. N.W.P. & Gn., 18 mo., July 24, '80.
Constable, E. T., N.W.P. Educ., 24 mos., Nov. 27, '80.
Coonubs, H. A., Bengal Police, 12 mos., Nov. 29, '80.
Cotgrave, T. M., Bombay Salt, 18 months, May 22, 1881.
Cotgrave, H. F., Hyderabad Police, 12 mos., Nov. 20, '80.
Coghlan, W. M. P. (Bo. Cov.), 12 mos., from May 5, 1881.
Coudrey, H., Bo. Mint, 18 mos., May 19, '80.
Courtenay, R. (Bom. Cov.), Bo. R. 12 mos., Dec. 17, '80.
Cox, A. F. (Mad. Cov.), 21 mos., April 1, 1880.
Cox, S. F., Punjab P.W.D., 12 mos., from April 4, 1881.
Crawford, J. (Bl. C.), High C. Calcutta, 20 mos., Apr. 1, '81.
Crawford, (Bo. Cov.), Rev. & Gen., 10 m., Feb. 1, '81.
Cregeen, A. C., State Railways, 20 mos., Feb. 17, '81.
Crole, O. S. (M. Cov.), M. Rev., 12 mos., Nov. 13, '80.
Gulldren, R. G., Burma Customs, 12 months, May 1, 1881.
Gunliffe, F. K., Railway Store Dept., 12 m., Jan. 14, '81.
Dale, G. S. D. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P. and Oudh, 20 m., Mar. 31, '81.
Dallas, R. F., Tele. Dept., 12 mos., March 11, '81.
Dallas, J. E., P.W.D., India, 7 1/2 months, March 3, '81.
Dalton, G. J. B. T. (Bl. Cov.), 20 mos., from April 23, '81.
Dames, M. L. (Bl. Cov.), Pun. Com., 21 mos., Mar. 29, '81.
Dampier, H. L., (Bl. Cov.), Bd. of Rev. L.P., 6 mos., June 4, '81.
Dashwood, F. A., Bombay P.W.D., 15 mos., Sept. 14, '80.
Davy, W. H., Indo-Euro. Tele., 18 mos., June 19, 1880.
Davis, A. H., N.W.P., Police, 12 mos., April 10, 1881.
Davidson, A., Bombay, P.W., 12 mos., April 14, 1881.
Davidson, J. (Bo. Cov.), Rev. & Gen., 1 mos., May 10, 1881.
Dickens, P. D. (Bl. C.), Ben. Judicial, 6 mo., Apr. 7, '81.
Dixon, J., Burma Police, 12 months, Sept. 25, '80.
Doig, S., Bombay P.W.D., 18 months, May 10, 1881.
Donald, W., Financial Department, 20 mos., March 9, '81.
Donohue, W. A., P.W. Secretariat, Bo. 6 mo., May 5, '81.
Douglas, W. K., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Nov. 15, '79.
Douglas, J. C., Tel. Dept., 20 mos., Mar. 13, '81.
Douglas, F. M. S., Bengal, P.W.D., 8 mos., April 23, '81.
Down, J. E., Bombay Police, 18 mos., April 17, 1880.
Downing, S. F., Bl. Educational, 21 m., Feb. 13, '81.
Drysdale, A. T., Berar Forests, 21 mos., Feb. 1, '80.
Duggan, H. J., Bombay Police, 15 mos., Mar. 12, '81.
Duncan, W., Bombay Mint, 15 mos., May 5, 1881.
Duthie, J. F., Bot. Gardens, N.W.P., 24 mos., Mar. 26, '80.
Durand, J., Railway Department, 6 mos., April 6, 1881.
Elliott J., Central Prov. Educ., 15 months, Oct. 1, '80.
Ewi, G. R., P.W.D. Cen. Prov., 20 mos., Feb. 25, '80.
Evans, F. S., Madras Educational, 12 mos., April 14, '81.
Evans, L. G., (Bl. Cov.)
Fawcett, G. W. (M. Cov.), Rev. and Gen., 12 mos.
Ferguson, Dr. J., Punjab Medical, 17 mos., June 19, 1880.
Ferrars, H., Burma Educational, 24 mos., Mar. 5, '81.
Field, G., Opium Dept., 24 mos., from April 18, 1881.

Filgate, T. M., Regis. Dept., Bo., 24 mos., Mar. 6, '80.
Finlay, H. B. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., 18 mos., April 24, '80.
Finch, B. T., Telegraph Department, 12 mos., April 7, '81.
Fitzgerald, J. R. (Bo. Cov.), Police Dep., 20 m., Apr. 10, '80.
Fitzgerald, H. V. S., Sind Revenue, 12 mos., Mar. 31, '81.
Fitzpatrick, D. (Bl. Cov.), Legis. Dept., 12 mos., March 24, '81.
Fletcher, W. M., Bo. Rev. Survey, 12 mos., Mar. 27, '81.
Flockhart, A., Indian Marine, 20 months, May 1, '80.
Forrest, E., Punjab Forests, 21 mos., April 4, 1880.
Francis, E. B. (Bl. Cov.), Pun. Com., 18 mos., April 1, '81.
Fryer, F. W. R. (Ben. Cov.), Pun. Com., 24 m., Nov. 10, 1879.
Fullerton, J. G., Madras Police, 18 mos., June 27, 1880.
Furairvall, J. G., State Railways, 26 mos., Sept. 12, '79.
Furairvall, W. C., Burma P.W.D., 22 months, May 26, 1881.
Gael, J. D. (Ben. Cov.), 12 months, Aug. 13, '80.
Gardner, D. M. (Bl. C.), N.W.P. Ry. and Gn., 20 m., Mr. 20, '80.
Garthwaite, L., Madras Educational, 21 mos., June 27, 1880.
Garstin, J. H., C.S.I. (Mad. Cov.), 12 mos.
Gatherer, A. B., Mysor, P.W.D., 12 mos., March 27, '81.
Gay, E., Financial Department, 18 mos., from April 28, 1881.
Gearing, H. G., Bengal P.W.D., 6 months, May 13, 1881.
George, A. S., Bombay P.W.D., 24 mos., Mar. 6, '80.
Gibson, J. R., Bombay Rev. Survey, 18 mos., June 1, '80.
Gilbert, J. H., Burma Educational, 18 mos., April 14, 1880.
Gill, J. E. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P. and Oudh, 10 m., Feb. 5, '81.
Gillon, H. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. R. and G., 10 m., Feb. 5, '81.
Gladier, E. G. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Rev. & Gen., 21 mos., Mar. 26, '80.
Goad, J. B., Assam Police, 6 months, Mar. 17, '81.
Goldsmid, F. L., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 12 mos., Feb. 17, '81.
Gompertz, R. L. D., Telegraph Dept., 24 m., Mar. 13, '80.
Gordon, Lewis, Central Prov. Com., 15 mos., Oct. 1, '80.
Gough, A. E., Educ. Dept., Bl. 24 mos., Mar. 13, '81.
Grant, F., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 24 mos., Dec. 9, '79.
Grant, A. R., N.W.P. Forests, 18 mos., May 1, '81.
Grant, J. H. (Bo. Cov.), Ry. and Gen., 24 m., Feb. 7, '81.
Grahame, W. F. (Mad. Cov.), 24 mos.
Gray, G., P.W.D. Accounts, 24 months, May 4, 1881.
Gribble, J. D. B. (M. Cov.), Rev. and Gen., 1 m., Feb. 25, '81.
Guerin, J. A., Bombay Revenue, 21 mos., April 24, 1880.
Guthrie, W., Kidderpore Dockyard, 20 mos., April 1, '80.
Hallett, J. R., Ben. Cov., Rev. & Gen., 15 mos., July 10, '80.
Hammond, A. J., Punjab Police, 12 mos., April 12, '81.
Ham, W. J., Postal Dept., 12 mos., from April 14, 1881.
Hand, J. K., Bengal Rev. and Gen., 12 mos., May 19, 1881.
Harding, F. H. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Rev., 6 mos., April 11, '81.
Hardy, R. G. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., 18 mos., April 17, '80.
Hare, W. H. M., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., Aug. 7, '80.
Hare, R. D., Berars Com., 12 months, May 21, 1881.
Harrold, J., Survey Dept., 15 mos., April 23, 1881.
Heard, C., Bl. Pilot, 24 mos., Feb. 26, '80.
Heath, A. E., Assam Commission, 11 mos., Dec. 20, '80.
Henderson, E. P. (Bo. Cov.) - Punjab Com., 19 mos., Apr. 7, '80.
Hight, G. A., Bombay Forests, 12 mos., Dec. 11, '80.
Higginson, F. W. D., N.W.P. and Oudh, 12 mos., Mar. 17, '81.
Higgins, J. J., C.P. Police, 6 mos., May 1, 1881.
Hill, A. D., Tel. Dept., 18 mos., March 15, 1880.
Hime, R. D., Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev. and Gen., 30 mos., May 3, '79.
Hodges, E. N., N.W.P. P.W.D., 29 mos., Aug. 22, '79.
Hoey, W. (Ben. Cov.), Oudh Com., 8 mos., June 15, 1881.
Holmes, W. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P. Rev., 9 mos., April 5, '81.
Hopkins, J. G. (Mad. Cov.), 18 mos., April 29, '80.
Hopkins, J. A. (Bl. Cov.), 21 mos., from April 13, 1881.
Horst, H., Survey Department, 27 mos., June 5, '79.
Howard, W. S., P.W.D. Bombay, 15 mos., Mar. 19, '81.
Howell, A. P. (Bl. Cov.), C.P. Com., 9 mos., Mar. 10, 1881.
Hough, A. L., B. Burma Com., 12 mos., from Apr. 14, '81.
Hudson, E. F., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., March 15, 1881.
Hughes, A. W., Bom. Rev. and Gen., 24 m., Feb. 17, '81.
Hughesdon, J. C. (Mad. Cov.), Madras Judicial, 12 m.
Imrie, C. W. (Bl. C.), Cent. Prov. Com., 12 mos., Feb. 12, '81.
Innes, C. E. S., Opium Dept., 30 mos., April 21, '79.
Innes, G., P.W. accounts, 9 mos., May 1, 1881.
Irwin, H. C. (Bl. Cov.), Oudh Com., 4 mos., Dec. 4, '79.
Ivins, T. E., P.W.D., Punjab, 21 mos., Feb. 11, '81.
Izat, A., B.P.W.D., Bombay, 22 mos., Jan. 22, '81.
Jackson, E. J., Survey Dept., 19 mos., May 2, '80.
Jameson, T. D., Burma Police, 19 mos., Mar. 13, '80.
James, W. E. A., Mysor Rev. Sur., 24 mos., Feb. 24, '81.
Jezevy, E., Survey Department, 12 mos., June 26, 1880.
Johnston, W. M., State Railways, 19 mos., June 5, 1880.
Johnson, S. M., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 mos., fm. Mar. 2, '81.
Joll, H., P.W.D. Bengal, 18 mos., April 5, 1880.
Jones, W. C. N., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., April 1, 1880.
Jones, F. J. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Rev. & Gen., 11 m., Feb. 13, '81.
Josephs, S. J., Telegraph Dept., 22 1/2 mos., Jan. 3, '80.
Kavanagh, T. H., V.C.
Kay, J., Rail. Dept., Bengal, 6 mo., Mar. 17, '81.
Kean, H. J. F. (Bl. Cov.), Rev. and Gen., 17 m., May 10, '80.
Kelsall, J. (Mad. Cov.), Madras Judicial, 20 m., Mar. 3, '81.
Keyser, A. (Bo. Cov.), 18 mos., Sept. 4, '80.
Kirkham, T. B., Bo. Educational, 21 mos., May 6, '80.
Kirk, H. A.
King, M., N.W.P. Irrigation, 12 mos., Mar. 12, 1881.
King, W., Geological Survey, 24 months, May 10, 1881.
Knight, C. J., P.W.D., Bengal, 6 mo., Mar. 24, '81.
Knox, G., Pun. Com., 12 m., Feb. 5, '81.
Knox, H. T. (Mad. Cov.), Rev., 12 mo., Feb. 9, '81.
Laing, J. J.
Laing, J. H., Bombay Dock, 12 mos., Sept. 12, '80.
Lambert, R. M., Sind Com., 3 mos., June 21, 1881.
Lambert, H., India, P.W.D., 9 mos., Apr. 1, 1881.
Lamb, G. F., India, P.W.D., 8 mos., April 1, 1881.
Lambe, W., (Bl. Cov.), 6 mos., from April 2, 1881.
La Touche, H. D., Railway Dep., 6 months, May 12, 1881.
Lawder, J. O., N.W.P. P.W.D., 30 mo., Mar. 23, '81.
Laidman, G. J. (Bl. Cov.), 7 mos., from April 4, 1881.
Lee Warner, J. (M. Cov.), Ry. and Gn., 21 m., Jan. 24, '80.
Leuppolt, J. C. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., 18 months, May 2, '80.
Light, R. E., Bombay, Sur. Dep., 12 mos., May 5, '81.
Lincke, J. K. F.
Lister, J. L., Bl. Botanical, 6 mo., April 3, '81.
Lister, J. L., Bl. Botanical, 6 mos., April 3, '81.
Livesay, J. J. (Ben. Cov.), Ben. R. & G., 12 mo., Jan. 29, '81.
Loam, F., Indo European Tele., 1 m., Oct. 16, '80.
Lloyd, H. J., Opium Dept., 17 mos., June 2, 1880.
Lloyd, J., State Railways, 12 months, Oct. 2, '80.
Ludlam, A., Punjab Rev. Dept., 18 mos., May 1, '81.
Luke, P. V., I.E., Tel. Dept., 12 m., Apr. 11, '81.
Lumsden, J. J. (Ben. Cov.), O. Co., 15 mos., Dec. 11, '80.
Lutz, J., Calcutta Mint.
Macdonald, A. R. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. R., 24 mos., Oct. 8, '80.
Macdonald, D., Bo. Educational, 10 mo.
Maclean, L. F., Punjab Irrigation, 17 months, June 8, '80.
Macleod, D. G., Burma Judicial, 18 mos., July 30, 1880.

Maclean, C. F., Telegraph Department, 24 mos., Dec. 24, '79.
Macgregor, A. (Mad. Cov.), 12 mos., from April 14, 1881.
Mackenzie, T. D. (Bo. Cov.) Und. Sec. to Gov., 20 m., Mar. 17, '81.
Marks, C. D. B., Tele. Dept., 12 mos., from April 14, '81.
Marsac, F. R. de, 1 Telegraph Dept., 12 months, May 18, 1881.
Maxwell, W. B., Assam Police, 12 months, May 5, 1881.
McConaghey, M. A. (Bl. C.), N.W.P. R., 8 m., Apr. 14, '81.
McCorkell, G. (Bo. Cov.), Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., May 26, 1881.
McKee, J., Forest Department, 12 months, April 1, '81.
McMinn, C. W. (Bl. Cov.), Cen. Prov. Com., 12 m., Apr. 1, '81.
McNair, J. D. A., Accts. Branch, P.W.D., 12 mo., Mar. 19, '81.
Maclean, J. W. (Bl. Cov.), 5 mos., from May 5, 1881.
Maconachie, J. R. (Ben. Cov.), P.C., 11 mo., Dec. 25, '80.
Macpherson, T. P.W.D., Punjab, 12 mos., Nov. 22, '80.
Macpherson, W. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Judicial, 14 mo., Jan. 6, '80.
Macpherson, J.
McPherson, J., Mysore Forests, 24 mos., from Apr. 5, '81.
Macpherson, J. (Bl. Cov.), 20 mos., from April 2, 1881.
Mackinnon, W. C., Railway Department, 18 mo., May 1, '81.
Maidment, J. S., 2 mos., March 1, 1881.
M Leod, G. E., Assam Comm. S., 24 mos., Oct. 2, '79.
Man, E. H., Andamans Com., 18 mos., Sept. 4, '81.
Marcel, J. A. B., N.W.P. Rev., 10 mos., Apr. 7, '81.
Marty, P. H., Burma Com., 15 m., Feb. 4, '81.
Masters, W., Opium Department, 27 mo., May 25, '79.
Mathews, H. F. (Ben. Cov.), 12 mos., Oct. 2, '80.
Mawry, A. G., Bombay Salt, 1 1/2 months, June 4, 1881.
Meara, E. J., P.W.D., Bengal, 20 mos., April 9, 1880.
Meiklejohn, D. O. (Bl. Cov.), Cntl. Prvs., 19 mo., Apr. 1, '80.
Mellor, C. W. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P. and Oudh, 12 m., Mar. 26, '81.
Melville, R. J. (Mad. Cov.), 20 mos., April 3, 1880.
Miller, J. A. E., Punjab Commission, 12 mos., Nov. 27, '80.
Miles, T. W., Rajputana P.W.D., 6 months, June 1, 1881.
M'Iver, C. M., Bombay Police, 12 months, May 11, 1881.
MacIvor, C. V., N.W.P. P.W.D., 18 months, May 31, 1881.
Monckton, M. J., Bl. P.W.D., 6 mos., April 7, '81.
Moities, W., 12 mos., P.W.D., Bo., Sept. 20, '80.
Moriarty, A. S. (Bo. Cov.), 12 mos., from March 29, 1881.
Monteath, A. M., C.S.I., Ba. C., Post-office, 24 m., Aug. 7, 1880.
Morris, F. P.W.D. Accounts, 12 months, May 10, 1881.
Moss, T. P.W.D. accounts, 9 mos., April 21, 1881.
Moore, G. E., P.W.D. Govt. of India, 18 mos., Apr. 17, '80.
Moore, P. S., J. W.P. Irrigation, 18 mos., May 13, '80.
Moore, E. J., State Railways, 18 mos., July 10, 1880.
Moore, E., Burma Educational, 15 mos., July 30, 1880.
Moore, T., Bombay Judicial, 24 months, Oct. 9, '80.
Murray, F. C., P.W.D., Punjab, 20 mos., April 9, 1880.
Murray, G. A., Madras Judicial, 24 mos., August, 1880.
Musparrat, H. (Bl. Cov.), 8 mos., from April 15, 1881.
Nawab Mirza Hasan Ali Khan
Naylor, J. R. (Bo. Cov.), High Court, 8 mo., April 14, '81.
Neale, W. E. (Bom. Cov.) N.W.P. Sett., 18 m., May 1, '80.
Newberry, H. J. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Rev. & Gen., 20 m., Mar. 3, '81.
N-wman, F. A., P.W.D. Accounts, 18 mos., April 11, '80.
Nicholls, T. A., Excise Dept., 18 mos., Mar. 20, 1880.
Nicholls, H. S., Berars Com., 16 mos., May 1, 1881.
Noble, G. J., C.P. Police, 13 m., March 31, 1880.
Norman, T. (Bl. C.), Bl. Rev. and Gen., 20 m., Feb. 7, '80.
O'Brien, E. (Bl. Cov.), 6 mos., from May 10, 1881.
Ogilvie, J. L., N.W.P. Police, 18 m., March 3, '81.
Ogilvie, G. M. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab Jud., 18 m., Mar. 27, '80.
O'Kinealy, J. (Ben. Cov.), Ben. Jud., 13 mos., Oct. 11, '80.
Ommaney, H. F. (Bo. Cov.), B. R. & G., 24 mos., Sept. 12, '79.
Oxenharn, R. G., Bombay Edcl. 6 mos., May 19, 1881.
Ozanne, E. C. (Bo. Cov.), Rev. and Gen., 12 mo., Mar. 10, '81.
Palmer, E. C., Punjab, P.W.D., 18 mos., April 16, 1881.
P. lmer, C., Forest Department.
Parker, Lieut. G. C. (Bo. Marine), 18 mos., Oct. '80.
Perry, R., Bengal Educational, 18 mo., Feb. 2, '80.
Partridge, Dr. T. D. O. (Ben. Med.), 24 mos., Aug. 29, '80.
Fatten, T. A.
Payne, W. H., Bombay Customs, 12 months, May 27, 1881.
Peake, J., Telegraph Department, 9 mos., May 5, 1881.
Pearse, H. G. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., 19 mos., April 3, 1880.
Pedlar, A., Bengal Educational, 5 months, June 21, 1881.
Pemberton, J., Madras Secretariat, 6 months, May 12, '81.
Perkins, H. E. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab, 24 mos., April 3, '80.
Perrin, C. J., P.W.D., N.W.P., 24 mo., Dec. 19, '80.
Peter, C. J., P.W.D. Madras, 24 mos., Oct. 30, '80.
Picher, R. H. (Ben. Cov.), Burma Com., 24 m., Mar. 3, '80.
Pitman, C. E., Telegraph Dept., 24 mo., Feb. 7, '80.
Portman, M. V., Indian Marine, 24 mo., Dec. 30, '80.
Preece, J. R., Tel. Dept., 12 mos., Dec. 4, '80.
Probert, W. H. (Bo. Cov.), 12 mos., Dec. 27, 1881.
Probert, C. E., Burma Forests, 12 mos., May 12, 1881.
Proby, D. G., Cent. Pro. Police, 9 mo., Feb. 3, '81.
Puckle, R. K., C.I.E. (Mad. Cov.), Board of Rev., 6 m., Feb. 3, '81.
Puckle, F. C., Madras Revenue Survey, 21 months.
Quinton, J. W. (Ben. Cov.), Jhansi Com., 15 mos., Aug. 4, '80.
Kavenshaw, T. E., (Bl. Cov.), Comr. Bl., 9 mos., Feb. 18, '81.
Read, Bago.
Reid, H. J., G., Punjab Police, 18 mos., April 17, 1880.
Rennie, W. C., P.W.D., Bombay, 15 mos., Nov. 13, '80.
Reynolds, P., P.W.D., Bombay, 19 mos., April 10, 1880.
Reed, G. B. (Bo. Cov.), 3 mos., from May 23, 1881.
Ridsdale, S. O. B. (Bl. Cov.), 12 mos., from April 2, 1881.
Rice, R. (Mad. Cov.), 18 months.
Rivaz, G. W. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab, 19 mos., April 3, 1880.
Robinson, A. (Bl. C.), N.W.P. Ry. and Gn., 19 mo., Mar. 20, '80.
Robinson, G. M., Tel. Dept., 12 mos., Mar. 10, '81.
Roberts, S. C., Bengal Irrigation, 15 m., July 8, '80.
Roberts, T. (Bl. C.), Pun. Com., 10 mos., March 1, '81.
Ross, H. T. (Mad. Cov.), Rev., 18 mo.
Rowe, F. J., Educ. Dep. ret., Bengal, 17 mos., Aug. 29, '80.
Russell, Dr. C. M., M.D., Gen. M., 15 mos., Nov. 20, '80.
Ryall, G. J., Punjab Judicial, 16 mo., July 20, '80.
Rumsby, E. J., British Burma, P.W.D., 18 mo., Apr. 9, '81.
Sands, M. W. (Bl. Cov.), 6 mos., from April 22, 1881.
-amuells, C. A. (Ben. Cov.), B. K., 12 mos., Nov. 14, '80.
Saunders, R. F. (Bl. Cov.), 6 mos., from April 14, 1881.
Scroggie, J., 15 m., Tel. Dept., 15 mos., Mar. 9, '81.
Scott, John, Bot. Gardens, Calcutta, 24 mos., Apr. 9, '80.
Sealy, F., State Railways, 15 mos., June 4, 1880.
Sealy, C. W., Telegraph Dept., 12 months, April 23, 1881.
Sewell, E. J. (Mad. Cov.), 24 mos., Nov. 9, '80.
Shawe, G. A. G., Irrigation, 9 mo., Mar. 13, 1881.
Single, J. G., P.W.D., Bo., 24 mos., Nov. 24, '79.
Skene, F. H. B. (Bo. Cov.), B. Rev. & Gen., 43 mo., April 8, '78.
Smart, R. B., India Surveys, 24 mos., Jan. 10, '80.
Smeaton, D. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P. Rev., 12 m., Mar. 31, '81.
Smith, J., N.W.P. Police, 18 mos., April 15, '80.
Smith, G. L. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab, 20 mos., Apr. 11, 1880.
Smyth, G. (Ben. Cov.), Pun. Com., 1 mo., Nov. 27, '80.
Smyth, J. G., Bengal Police, 24 mos., Dec. 5, '79.
Somerlat, T. C. W., Sind Political, 15 mos., Aug. 16, '80.
Spedding, J. B. (M. Cov.), Settlement, 24 m., Mar. 3.

Spedding, R. D. (Bl. C.), N.W.P. Rev., 22 mo., Mr. 31, '8.
 Spence, J. K. (Bo. Cov.), Rev., 16 mo., April 14, '81.
 Spring, F. J. E., P.W.D., Bombay, 24 mos., April 9, 1880.
 Spratt, T., Punjab, P.W.D., 6 mos., April 28, 1881.
 Stack, E. (Bl. C.), N.W.P. and Oudh, 20 m., Feb. 2, '81.
 Stevenson, G. (Bl. Cov.), Assam Com., 19 mo., March 24, '81.
 Silcock, J. G. (Bl. Cov.), 18 mos., from May 19, 1881.
 Stevenson, G. (Bl. Cov.), 19 mos., from March 24, 1881.
 Stoker, T. (Bl. Cov.), 7 mos., from April 21, 1881.
 Souttar, W. M. (Bl. Cov.), 12 mos., from April 21, 1881.
 Stoddard, A. A., Mysor P.W.D., 24 mos., July 13, '80.
 Stuart, Dr. K. B., Cus. Dpt., Calcutta, 12 mo., M. 23, '81.
 St. Barbe, H. L. (Ben. Cov.), P.D., 18 mos., Dec. 5, '80.
 St. Clair, Hon. J. C. (M. Cov.), Judicial, 24 m., Mar. 26, '81.
 St. John, R. F. St. A., Burma Com., 36 mos., Dec. 13, '78.
 Stratford, G., Burma Forests, 30 mo., May 8, '79.
 Stuart, R. H. F., P.W.D., Bombay, 18 mos., Mar. 10, '80.
 Stuart, A. J. (Mad. Cov.), Jud. Dep., 18 mos., Aug. 28, '80.
 Symonds, W. P. Bo. Cov., Bo. R. & Gen., 18 mo., June 29, '80.
 Taylor, C. C. B.
 Testro, D. W. M. (Bl. Cov.), Rev. and Gen. 2 mos. May 12, '81.
 Theobald, W., Geological Survey, 12 mo., Mar. 17, '81.
 Taylor, J., Financial Department, 18 mos., April 28, '81.
 Thomas, W. C., N.W.P. Police, 19 mos., April 17, 1880.
 Thomas, W. P., Cent. Prov. Forests, 24 mos., Mar. 23, '80.
 Thomas, H. S. (Mad. Cov.), 18 mo., April 10, 1880.
 Thomas, E. C. G. (Mad. Cov.), Madras Judicial, 12 m. Feb. 3, '81.
 Thomas, G. E., Railway Depart., 6 mos., April 28, '81.
 Thomson, J. (Mad. Cov.), 18 mo., April 21, '80.
 Thomson, J. B. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P. & Oudh, 20 m., Mar. 1, '81.
 Thomson, R. G. (Bl. Cov.), 14 mos., from May 5, 1881.
 Thornhill, E. B. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P. Jud. 22 mo., Dec. 22, '79.
 Thornton, T. H. C. S. I. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab Jud., 24 m., Nov. 1, '79.
 Thompson, T. M. L., Bl. P.W.D., 12 m., Mar. 14, '81.
 Tucker, F. St. G. (Bl. Cov.), Punjab Com., 6 mo., Mar. 19, '81.
 Tupp, A. C. (Bl. Cov.), Financial Depart., 9 m., Feb. 24, '81.
 Turnbull, W. Bo. Rev. Survey, 18 m., Feb. 27, '81.
 Tyndall, A. H., Bl. P.W.D., 30 mos., May 3, '79.
 Van Someren, W. I., Postal Depart., 6 mos., April 25, '81.
 Vowell, C. H. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Rev. and Gen., 8 mo., Mar. 19, '81.
 Waddington, G. (Bo. Cov.), 12 mos., Nov. 18, '80.
 Wallace, E. A.
 Wallinger, W. H. A., Bo. Forests, 6 months, May 22, 1881.
 Ward, A. R., Telegraph Depart., 17 mos., May 15, '80.
 Watts, C. W. P. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., 19 mos., Apr. 17, '80.
 Waterfield, W. (Ben. Cov.), Fincl. Dept., 18 m., May, '80.
 Watson, C. J. K., P.W.D. India, 6 m., March 24, '81.
 Watt, A. C. (Bo. Cov.), 6 mos., from May 5, 1881.
 Webster, H. B. (Bl. Cov.), 12 mos., from April 18, 1881.
 Weidemann, G. L. (Ben. Cov.), Bur. Com., 18 m., Oct. 15, '80.
 Weir, T., Mad. Cov., M. Rev. and Gen., 20 mo., Feb. 11, '80.
 Wells, W. S. (Ben. Cov.), Bengal, 22 mos., March 31, 1880.
 Wells, J. R., Pilot Service, 24 mos., August 5, 1880.
 White, J. (Ben. Cov.), Ajmere, 18 mos., April 1, 1880.
 White, J., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 18 mos., May 1, '80.
 White, P. J., Jhansi Commission, 22 mo., Dec. 25, '80.
 Whish, C. M. (Bl. Cov.)
 Williams, H. C. (Bl. C.), Assam Com., 18 m., May 7, '80.
 Williams, C. B., Indo-European Tel., 12 mo., Feb. 1, '81.
 Willmot, Dr. R., State Railways, 24 mos., Oct. 30, '80.
 Williams, G. R. C. (Bl. Cov.)
 Wilson, R. H., Ben. Cov., Bengal, 20 mo., Mar. 6, '80.
 Wingate, R. T., Bo. Rev. Survey, 15 months, June 14, '81.
 Winn, W., Madras Ordnance, 24 months, May 11, 1881.
 Wittkugel, T., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., April, '81.
 Woodbridge, H. M., pilot, Bengal, 24 mo., Mar. 13, '81.
 Woodrow, G. M., Bombay Botanical, 13 mo., June 5, 1880.
 Woodward, H. (Bo. Cov.), Rev. and Gen., 20 m., Mr. 20, '80.
 Wright, W. H., N.W.P. Educational, 8 m., Mar. 3, '81.
 Wright, F. N. (Bl. Cov.), 10 mos., from April, 21, 1881.
 Wyatt, J. C., P.W.D. Military Works, 18 mos., Mar. 23, '80.
 Wyer, F. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Rev. and Gen., 9 m., Feb. 24, '81.
 Wynne, A. B., Geological Survey, 20 mos., April 3, 1880.
 Yeatman, E. E., N.W.P. Police, 12 mos., April 16, '81.
 Young, J., Bombay P.W.D., 24 mos., Oct. 27, '79.

CHAPLAINS ON FURLOUGH.

Adams, Rev. J. W. (Bl.).
 Atlay, Rev. B. T. (Bl.).
 Ayerst, Rev. W. (Ben.), 24 months.
 Beasley, Rev. E. M. (Bl.).
 Blunt, Rev. J. H. T., (Bom.), 30 m., Jan. 6, '79.
 Blyth, Rev. G. F. P. (B. Est.), 24 mo.
 Cane, Rev. A. G., 16 mos., Mar. 1, '81.
 Clarke, Rev. D. G. (Mad.), 24 mos., March 31, 1880.
 Drury, Venble. C. R. (Madras), Dec. 7, '80.
 Duke, Rev. W. A. (Ben. Est.), 18 mos.
 Englb, Rev. George (Mad.), 24 mos., March 16, 1880.
 Fennell, Rev. W. J., Bo., 10 mos.
 Hardy, Rev. A. O. (Ben.), 15 mos., Nov. 13, '80.
 Hocking, Rev. J. (Bl.), 24 mos., April 1, '80.
 Horsburgh, Rev. A. (Bl.), 24 mos.
 Jones, R. W. (Bo. Estab.), 20 months, April 10, 1880.
 Lamert, Rev. M. (Ben.), 24 months.
 Manson, Rev. G. W. (Bl.).
 Mitchell, Rev. A. E. (Ben.), 18 months.
 Moore, Rev. T. (Ben. Est.), 24 mos.
 Onslow, Rev. A. L., Bo., 23 mos., Mar. 24, '81.
 Penny, Rev. Frank (Mad. Estab.), 12 mo., June 11, 1880.
 Smith, Rev. Clement, (Mad.), 24 mos., Feb. 1, 1881.
 Spear, Rev. J. (Ben.), 15 months 20 days.
 Spencer, Rev. W. (Ben.)
 Trotman, Rev. W. S. (Madras), 12 m.
 Walford, Rev. C. (Bo., 20 mcs., April 1, 1880.
 Warneford, Rev. T. L. J. (Bl.), 12 mos.

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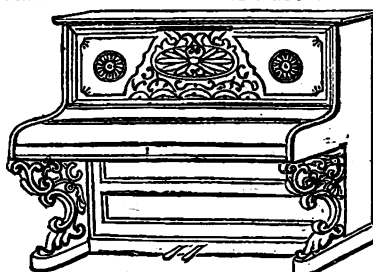
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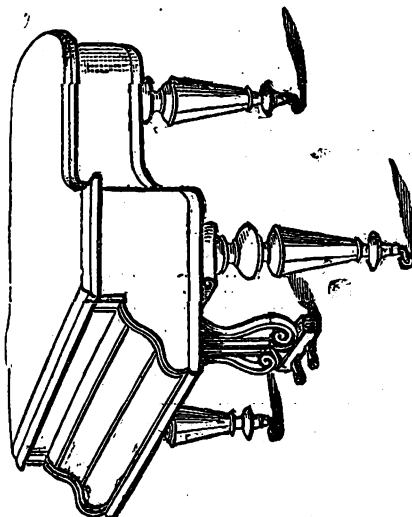
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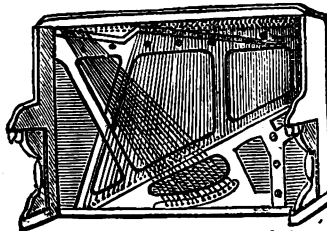
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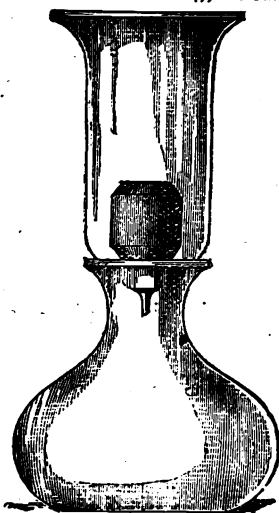
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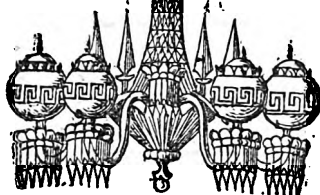
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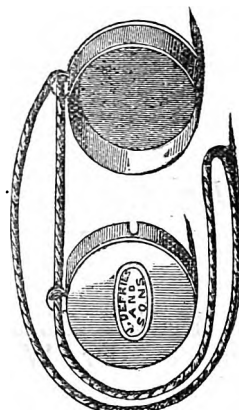
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JULY 25, 1881.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

Our advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, July 5; Madras and Allahabad, July 3; Calcutta, July 2.

THE reports on the state of the season, the prospects of the crops, and the public health throughout India, for the week ending June 21, show that rain has been general and abundant in Bengal, Assam, and Burma, and more or less fell in all the reporting districts of the Madras Presidency. With the exception of some slight showers, chiefly in the North Western Provinces and Oudh, and some heavier rain in one district of the Central Provinces and in one of the Rajputana States, there has been a break in the wet weather throughout Northern and Central India. In the Bombay Presidency also there was not much rain; and more is needed in parts of the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta country, in Berar, and in Mysor and Coorg. In most parts of the country, however, the rainfall of the past fortnight has benefited crops and facilitated agricultural operations. Prospects, so far, continue generally good; but they are better in the eastern districts, where the monsoon has set in with some strength, than in Western India.

THE detailed reports for the various provinces are:—

MADRAS, JUNE 22.—General prospects good.

BOMBAY, JUNE 22.—General slight rain; some damage from locusts in Sind; cholera increasing, in Surat 520 cases, 248 deaths; in Baroda 149 cases, 72 deaths; sowing retarded for want of rain.

BENGAL, JUNE 21.—Rain generally throughout the provinces, benefiting crops and facilitating agricultural operations, but damaging crops on low lands in some places; paddy, jute, sugarcane, indigo, and cotton doing well; rivers rising; prices easy; cholera and small-pox dying out, but fever prevalent in a few places; general health good.

N.W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.—Slight showers fell in most districts on first day of the week; weather since changed, and hot west winds now generally prevail; ploughing operations impeded in Benares, but progressing elsewhere; prices on the whole stationary; cholera continues in Gorakhpur, Lucknow, and Kumaun, and has appeared in Meerut—otherwise health good; cattle disease continues in Lucknow and Fyzabad and is increasing in Kumaun.

PUNJAB, JUNE 21.—Rain reported from Delhi only, but the fall of the previous week has been favourable for ploughing and preparations for the autumn crops.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.—Weather close and cloudy, with rain in several districts; kharif sowings in progress; cholera reported from districts of Jubbulpore division; public health generally good; cattle disease abating; prices easy.

BRITISH BURMA, JUNE 18.—Excepting slight small-pox in Arakan and cases of cholera in Pegu and Tenasserim, public health good; some cattle disease in few districts; ploughing general.

ASSAM, JUNE 22.—Weather cloudy, with rain; cattle disease not yet disappeared; sowing of asra, dumahi, and murali crops about to be finished; cultivation of sali crop progresses; common rice 26½ seers; health good.

MYSOR AND COORG, JUNE 22.—In Mysor want of rain much felt; agricultural operations retarded; standing crops withering in parts of some districts; prospects indifferent; health fair; prices risen in parts. In Mercara paddy suffering from want of rain; ragi thriving; small-pox and fever prevalent.

BERAR AND HYDERABAD, JUNE 22.—Reaping of tabi completed; kharif sowings continue, but recent break in weather proving injurious; cattle disease in one taluka; weather warm; prices—coarse rice 10, wheat 16, white jowari 20, yellow jowari 24, and gram 20 seers per current sicca rupee.

CENTRAL INDIA STATES, JUNE 22.—Prospects favourable; health good.

RAJPUTANA, JUNE 22.—Tanks dry, wells again resorted to; health good; close and sultry, heat intense; clouds hovering; prices fluctuating. Rain entirely cleared off; high south west wind blowing; field operations consequently stopped; health good.

NEPAUL, JUNE 16.—Weather close and sultry; more rain needed.

THE agony in Afghanistan is still prolonged. Ayub Khan is face to face on the Helmand with the Commander in Chief of the Ameer's forces; and we can only say, as we

said last week, that any day may bring us decisive news. Much depends on the energy of General Gholam Haidar Khan, and that is not believed to be great. The fact that the Amir is absent from the scene, whilst his rival is present, is an important one. A telegram from the correspondent of the *Daily News* at Lahore has announced that Ayub has already succeeded in driving back his antagonist; but it is possible—judging from the official telegram of yesterday—that this report only represents native expectation in the bazaars of the Punjab. Meanwhile, even before the crisis has come, we are beginning to reap the fruits of our feeble policy, as will be seen from the telegrams given below, in raids on our Hazara border, and open outrages by armed bands, perpetrated actually within the limits of our Peshawur cantonments.

THE last telegram from the Viceroy of India to the India-office, dated July 24, refers probably to the report telegraphed to the *Daily News* from Lahore. It is as follows:—

“Letter from Kandahar, 20th, says no fighting has taken place beyond Helmand. Ayub alleged to have proposed negotiations.”

Of course, Ayub will negotiate if Gholam Haidar Khan is sufficiently cowardly or treacherous to allow him to do so; for every day that the Ameer's troops delay to attack the invader must bring him large accessions of strength. If Gholam will only wait long enough to allow all the Durrani tribesmen to join Ayub, as well as the thousands of clansmen whom memories of Maiwand will attract, the conflict will be virtually over, and the Ameer's cause lost for the present.

THE uncertainty of the situation is well put by the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, who telegraphed last night, July 24:—

“The news of the first regular engagement between Ayub's and the Ameer's troops is expected hourly, and it is quite possible that Ayub may be in Kandahar before the end of the week; but it is just as likely that he may be in full flight towards Herat. Gholam Hyder Khan, the Ameer's general, reports the receipt of a message from Ayub suggesting an amicable division of the country. He says that he indignantly rejected the overture, believing it to be only a pretext to gain time.”

THE Quetta telegram of the same date, July 24, says:—

“By the latest information, extending to the 20th inst., the rival armies were not in a very dissimilar position to that held by General Burrows and Ayub at this time last year, with the important difference that both are to the west and not to the east of the Helmand. General Gholam Hyder Khan, who has at last left the city to take the command of his troops, has concentrated them at Kalati Chitani, some ten miles above Girishk, having left only one regiment and a few militia to hold Kandahar. The advanced guard of Ayub's army was not more than twenty miles off to the north, though whether it had been joined by the regulars and guns was uncertain. Anyhow, these must have reached it by this time. Ayub himself was said to be with the advanced guard, and had sent a message through Mohamad Hashim to the camp of the Ameer's troops, inviting Kazi Saad-ud-din, a prominent Barakzai chief and ardent partisan of the Ameer, to meet Hashim half way between the camps, with five horsemen each, to discuss the terms of peace. The matter was referred to Sirdar Shams-ud-din Khan, the Deputy Governor, who returned a spirited reply to the effect that he could listen to no propositions except in Herat, and he ordered General Gholam Hyder to advance at once and attack the enemy's position before they could be joined by any number of volunteers or could sow dissension in the ranks of the Ameer's army. This, no doubt, is what ought to be done. Whether it will be done is another question, for Gholam Hyder does not seem to be an enterprising commander. Up to the present there have been no defections from the Ameer's side. Indeed, no one of importance seems to have joined Ayub, nor do we hear of the people generally flocking to his standard as was so confidently anticipated; but they only refrain from doing so on account of the prevailing impression of the superiority of the Ameer's troops, and if these remain within their entrenchments this impression will grow weaker and disappear, and Ayub's army will be swollen by thousands of the Duranis. Reinforcements are said to be on the road from Cabul, but they cannot be very large, and are certainly not worth a week's delay.”

THE following telegrams have been received at the India-office:—

“FROM VICEROY, SIMLA, JULY 19, 1881.—Letters from

Kandahar to 13th report situation unchanged. All accounts agree that Ayub has six regiments, each of 400 men. Ameer's force stated to consist of 3,000 regular and 1,000 irregular infantry, 800 regular and 400 irregular cavalry, besides Kandahar levies, with twenty-four guns. Sirdar Gul Mahomed Khan is said to have left the army and retired to his house at Nahr-i-Sarhar, east of Helmund; the Alizai and Barakzai horse (with) him have consequently gone to their homes. The feeling in favour of Ayub is almost universal in and about the city."

"FROM VICEROY, SIMLA, JULY 19, 1881.—Kandahar agent writes that Sirdars Muhamad Hashim and Muhamad Hasan with cavalry have reached Naozad. Sirtip Mir Mahomed with two regiments and six guns arrived at Washir on 13th. Ayub is said to be in the Bakwa, but this requires confirmation. Ameer's force on Helmand consists of five regiments infantry, two of cavalry, 1,000 Kasadars, sixteen guns, 500 Kelati and Kandahar horse."

A Reuter's telegram from Bombay, dated July 22, gives some rather stale information about the opposing forces on the Helmand:—

"Ayub Khan has reached Naozad, place situate about thirty miles west of the Helmand river, Gholam Hyder Khan is with the Ameer's forces, at Kelat-i-Gaz, and it is expected that an attack will be made on Ayub's forces, although the movements of the Ameer's troops will depend upon the arrival of reinforcements."

THE following interesting communication on the position in Afghanistan has been addressed to the *Times* by a correspondent whose signature and address will be generally recognised:—

"Sir,—Your Calcutta correspondent, in announcing the arrival of Ayub Khan at Hyderabad on the Helmand, remarks that it is uncertain whether he will advance on Kandahar or on Cabul, *via* Ghazni. If he determines on the latter course, the shortest route is the direct one, *via* the Kakreez Valley. For important reasons, his probable route will be *via* Kandahar. From former experience he knows every inch of the ground which is practicable for his wheeled guns; the people who were for him last year will probably again flock to his standard; the country is easy, whereas that *via* Kakreez is difficult; and his troops, remembering their brilliant victory of July last, will advance with confidence to the attack of wealthy and comparatively weak Kandahar. Again, as Ayub Khan did not hesitate last year to attack Kandahar, defended by a British division, it is hardly likely he will hesitate now when the prize is held by a much weaker enemy. Eastern armies attach immense importance to their guns, and an advance on the strong fortress of Ghazni, *via* Kakreez, would be a matter of very great difficulty to a force encumbered with wheels. Up to the present Ayub's tactics are identical with those of last year. He has chosen the same season and advanced on the same spot on the Helmand, and, the chances are, hopes to fight his first battle at the same place and under equally advantageous circumstances as before. An unsuccessful engagement before Ghazni would place him between two armies—those of Cabul and Kandahar; whereas the defeat of the Kandahar force on easy and well-known ground would render his further advance on Ghazni an enterprise of comparatively small difficulty. The conquest of Kandahar would give him all he requires in arms, ammunition, and money. His prestige at and about Kandahar is immense, and he is undoubtedly looked up to as the national hero—the man who defeated a British brigade and imprisoned a British division for a whole month, retiring only before vastly superior forces advancing on him from Cabul under Roberts, and from India under Phayre. His defeat last year by Roberts was never looked upon as a crushing blow by his countrymen, although the loss of his guns was a very serious matter in their eyes. His regular army for the greater part escaped to Herat and to Cabul. Eastern armies do not retreat in the same manner as European armies; they disperse and meet again at a given time and place. Knowing the impossibility of withstanding the combined attack of Roberts, Primrose, and Phayre in September last, he dispersed his army at the sacrifice of his guns, and made the best resistance he could under the circumstances with some thousands of determined Ghazis, who were in reality his best troops, but by whose defeat he did not lose prestige to the same degree he would have done had his regulars been cut up. That the defeat was not a crushing one is proved by his arrival at Hyderabad on the Helmand, and his readiness to try conclusions again with a powerful enemy within a year of his engagement with Roberts. For all these reasons we may well believe that Ayub Khan will attack Kandahar, and that shortly. If he is victorious, and the chances are he will be, what will be the result? Ayub, next to Yakub (our prisoner), is the direct heir to the throne of Cabul—he is the national hero and our bitter foe. Abdur Rahman has been set up by us, and is consequently hated. Ayub's first success will mean Abdur Rahman's fall. The natives of India look upon Ayub as the *protège* of Russia,

and they are probably right. They look upon Abdur Rahman as the *protège* of the British, of which fact there can be no doubt. To thinking natives of India, then, the coming fight will be between the rival champions of England and Russia. If Russia's champion wins, and Ayub ascends the throne of Cabul, what shall we have gained by the campaign of 1879-81? Not much, certainly, but still something. We shall have advanced our frontier to a splendid position on the Khojah Amran range, within 75 miles of Kandahar—a position in itself almost impregnable, covering the most important passes into India from Southern Afghanistan, and from which Kandahar and the richest portion of Afghanistan is always at our mercy, the knowledge of which fact is more likely to keep our enemy quiet than any number of treaties. The completion of Sir Richard Temple's railway from the Indus to some point in Pishin would enable us to hold this position with 10,000 men, and would quickly develop the trade with Herat and Kandahar and turn Pishin into a fertile valley. The completion of the railway and the retention of Thal-Chotiali Valley in force would also keep the troublesome Marri tribes in order and cover the Hun Pass into India. These advantages have been dearly purchased, and it is to be hoped will not be lightly given up.—Yours,

"15, Devonshire-street, Portland-place, W., July 18."

HERE is a good specimen of what we may expect under the masterly inactivity *régime*:—

"Last Tuesday night a body of hillmen, supposed to belong to the Afridi clan, attacked a picquet of the 19th Bengal Lancers on the Jamrud road, within the Peshawur cantonment. Two troopers were killed and three were wounded. The assailants escaped."

This is a telegram from Calcutta, sent to the *Times* last night, July 24. It represents a state of affairs that will, we fear, become a normal one on the frontier, now that we have done all we can to show the tribes how weak and vacillating we are. To be a British subject will soon be as uncomfortable on the Afghan frontier as it already is in the Transvaal.

AND so it will be all round the frontier. Here is another telegram from Calcutta to the *Times*, also of yesterday's date:—

"The Aliwals, a Punjab frontier tribe on the Hazara border, have been giving some trouble by kidnapping Hindu shopkeepers from British territory. They have been induced to surrender their prisoners, but refuse to give up the ringleaders. A fine has been inflicted, but has not yet been paid. Steps will be taken to realise it, but it will probably not be necessary to use force. The population of the Alia Valley numbers about 7,000 fighting men." It may confidently be predicted that we shall not hear much more about the ringleaders.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* of Lahore, writing just before the departure of the mail, says:—

"If we are to judge from the information which reaches us every week from Cabul, the loyalty of Kohistan has already become doubtful. Turkestan appears to be the only portion of the Cabul kingdom whose loyalty to the Ameer remains unshaken; and the motives of Turkestan loyalty are much too obvious to require explanation. Nowhere is the Ameer more unpopular than in Cabul itself and its neighbourhood. Our Cabul news makes it evident that his rule is merely one of confiscations and incarceration. His policy is one of activity at home and indolence abroad. But though it may empty his throne it is filling his purse. His Highness may deliberately be making provision against a rainy day. We should probably be within the mark if we calculated the last five or six weeks' proceeds of the Ameer's confiscations at ten lakhs of rupees at least. We base this estimate on Cabul information, the substantial accuracy of which we have no reason to doubt."

THE Russian Government doubtless imagines, from past experience, that it has full right to whip up the present English Ministry when they neglect their duty towards their St. Petersburg cronies. As Sir Charles Dilke's Republican friends across the Channel throw him overboard when France wishes to make the *tour du lac* in the Mediterranean, so Mr. Gladstone's Russian friends turn round upon him when they are frightened about a revolutionary congress. In regard to Russian advances in Central Asia they get their own way so entirely with the right hon. gentleman that they are aggrieved if not equally influential in all other matters. A telegram from St. Petersburg, of yesterday's date, says:—

"The semi-official *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, commenting upon the reply given by Sir William Harcourt, on the 22nd inst.,

to Mr. Borlase's question concerning the meeting of the Revolutionary Congress in London, considers that the British Government assumes great responsibility by the passive attitude which it appears to take up in the matter. The journal proceeds to say:—"We have already too often expressed our opinion with regard to the solidarity between Governments to render it necessary for us now to reopen the subject. The revolutionists speak openly and do not conceal the means they intend to employ. Conservatives of all shades are bound, therefore, to adopt the necessary defensive measures."

THE Rangoon correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs on the 23rd inst. that two Frenchmen attempted to send a sword from Mandalay to Calcutta. It was suspected that their intention was to communicate with the refugee prince there. They were imprisoned, but have since been released. One, however, was severely beaten.

FROM the same source we learn that the Thikeik Myee is heading a disturbance in the Ningyan district, and in order to quell it the local governor is levying war taxes and impressing men. He has impressed some raftsmen working for English contractors.

It is further stated that the Mandalay customs authorities are displaying unwonted activity in examining all goods passing up to Bhamo, and creating such difficulties that the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company are in consequence refusing to carry such goods, as hampering their traffic.

As we predicted would be the case, further troubles are now announced from the Bheel country. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing on July 24, says:—

"The Bheels have again begun to show signs of uneasiness. Adjoining the Meywar Bheel tracts is a wild strip of country belonging to various native States, which are grouped together as the political district of Mahikanta and are superintended by the Bombay Government; while Meywar belongs to the Rajputana Agency, under the direct control of the Foreign-office. In this wild border-land, the Bheels, acting in connection with their brethren of Meywar, have been making disturbances and fighting with the State's police. They assembled in force at Ghoradpur, in the district of Pol, plundered some shops, and forced the Rao of Pol to sign thirty-eight articles, binding himself to reduce his claims for rent, punish criminals only by a fine, remit the unpaid fines, and release the prisoners. The son of Major Goodfellow, the political agent at Mahikanta, went to inquire into the affair, and took the strange step of signing this document, explaining that he did so merely as an admission that the chief had entered into the agreement. The Bheels, not unnaturally, took this as a ratification by the British Government. Officers have been sent to inform them of this mistake, but that the Government is willing to consider their grievances. This occurred last month. Early this month a number of Bheels emigrating from Meywar came into collision with the police at Gulpura, in Mahikanta, but were driven back with a loss of twenty killed. There seems to be some reason to believe that the Bunniahs incited the ignorant tribesmen to rise in the hopes of obtaining a reduction of their own rents from their chiefs. The movement may cause us some trouble if it becomes necessary to assist the chiefs, but it is hoped that it may be suppressed without calling out the troops. The Governor-General's agent at Rajputana has gone to Ahmedabad to confer with the Bombay authorities, and Colonel Blair and Major Probyn, acting under his orders, have been deputed to inquire into the causes of the discontent. A conference of officers versed in Bheel politics will assemble at Abu next winter and discuss the whole subject dealing with these tribes."

THE hopes of the silver party are looking up. A Reuter's telegram from Rome, dated July 20, shows that the Italian Government have taken up the thread of the question at the point where it was dropped at the adjournment of the Paris Monetary Conference, and are really hammering out what they believe to be a practical scheme. The telegram was as follows:—

"It is stated that Italy will despatch a memorial to the various Powers represented at the Monetary Conference, proposing a solution of the monetary problem which is regarded by the Italian Government as feasible at the present time. The drawing up of the memorial in question will probably be confided to Signor Muzzatti, the Italian delegate at the Monetary Conference."

Now that there is no Press Commissioner in India, to give out the financial notifications of the Government in such a

way as to ensure their simultaneous publication in all the great centres, the notification of a loan affords a fine opportunity for rigging the market. The *Times of India* says:—

"We observe with some surprise that Calcutta has been allowed to steal a march on Bombay in a matter of considerable importance. The notification relating to the new loan appears to have been published at Simla and Calcutta simultaneously, and was republished in the local papers on Tuesday morning, whereas the *Gazette Extraordinary* containing the notice only reached Bombay by post from Calcutta on Thursday."

A REMARKABLY quick passage from Liverpool to Bombay is reported from the latter port. The *Armenia*, 3,700 tons register, the latest addition to the Anchor Line fleet for their Indian service, arrived there on Wednesday, June 22. She made the passage in the remarkably quick period of twenty-four days, from Liverpool, including all stoppages. Capt. George Read, late of the steamship *India*, is her commander.

DURING the week that preceded the departure of the mail there had been some excitement in Calcutta, caused by a difference between two members of the Bench of the High Court and a barrister. The incident will doubtless figure as an episode in the new series of the *Chronicles of Dustypore*. Mr. Jackson, a member of the Calcutta Bar, applied to Mr. Justice Cunningham and Mr. Justice Prinsep to have a suit transferred from Patna on account of a strong local feeling which, he urged, was likely to be prejudicial to his client. Their lordships having decided against the transfer without hearing Mr. Jackson out, application was made to the Chief Justice to appoint a new Bench for the rehearing of the matter. After some consideration the Chief Justice came to the conclusion that he had no power to form a new Bench; and, according to the *Pioneer*, he further censured the conduct of Mr. Jackson. The two justices have expressed their willingness to continue the hearing of the original application.

WE noticed last week the somewhat limited range of Major Baring's notions as to what constitutes "private enterprise" in India. From yesterday's Calcutta telegram to the *Times* it appears that the Calcutta merchants have once more endeavoured to induce him to enlarge the scope of those notions. Bengal does not need railways that propose to attempt an impossible competition with the marvellously cheap and convenient river-borne traffic of the Gangetic delta; it has been shown over and over again that such railways can only be maintained at a loss to their owners, unless propped up by extravagant concessions on the part of the State. But there are many ways in which the Government may encourage "private enterprise"—though perhaps not that particular form of "private enterprise" that is represented by great financing operations—if the Finance Member will only condescend to take counsel from such important public bodies as the local chambers of commerce. The *Times* telegram says:—

"The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have addressed to the Government a temperate and clearly-reasoned remonstrance on the recent orders regarding the purchase of stores in England. They point out that many struggling local industries might be placed on a firm basis if the Government increased the demand by buying stores in India, and they question the hypothesis that the India-office officials are in a position to purchase as cheaply as private traders. They also show that under the existing system the field of purchase is artificially limited to England and practically to London; that the Government is obliged to maintain one special establishment in England for buying and shipping and another here for landing and transporting; that the traders are better placed than the officials for procuring cheap freight; that the Government loses heavily by breakage and leakage, and that the stores are often unsuitable or arrive after the time and have to be replaced locally. They urge that tenders should be asked for in rupees and at prices to cover landing and other expenses. Thus the Government would know the exact cost in Indian currency of each article; it could command delivery where and when it pleased, and in case of non-delivery would have a prompt and efficient remedy."

Apocryphos, we learn from the *Pioneer* that the Government of India have sanctioned the construction, from the provincial revenues of Bengal, of a navigation canal to connect

the existing tidal canal in Hidgellee with the Orissa system. The cost of the work is estimated at 33 lakhs.

Now, could not Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co. have been induced to take up this scheme, going for only 33 lakhs? The dues on a canal to connect the Orissa system with the Ganges ought to be more than the earnings of a deltaic railway on the borders of the Sundarbans. But then, possibly Major Baring and the Government of India could not have made those liberal concessions to a canal that they are able to make to a railway.

THE Calcutta folk would be thankful to Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co., or any other incarnation of private enterprise, if they would come to the aid of the Government to increase the carrying power of the East Indian Railway, which, as a long-distance line, can compete successfully with the river for the grain-carrying traffic. The Calcutta *Statesman*, referring to the great recent improvements in the railway communication between Bombay and the North, says that "The grain trade of Upper India, even from as low a point as Cawnpore, is gradually finding its outlet at Bombay, instead of Calcutta, as formerly. The advantages of the shorter route are great, yet we should have little fear of Calcutta entirely losing this trade if only the railway carrying rates were lower. That they can be reduced is evident from the fact that the company is at present paying well, and it will be found better to carry this immense traffic at slightly lower rates than lose it altogether. It may be said that the company cannot well carry more than they are doing, and hence it is not desirable to lower rates to induce a traffic for which the company have no appliances. This is true perhaps; but the obvious remedy lies in doubling the line. This, the paper understands, is now completed as high as Mogulserai; but the profits to be realised from this grain-carrying trade will not be enjoyed to the full till this is done. It is useless to have it done out of earnings, as such a course would inevitably delay the execution of the work for many years, and in the interval the trade would be diverted. New capital should be invested for the purpose, and the entire line doubled to Delhi."

THE Chairman of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, speaking at the last half-yearly meeting about the present tendency of wheat and cotton—even from Cawnpore—to find a way to Bombay instead of to Calcutta, said:—"A further impetus in that direction will be given before long when the new State line, unfortunately of narrow gauge, is completed between Khandwa and Nusseerabad, thus opening up in the West a splendidly fertile agricultural country." This line has lately been completed; the last rail was laid and the last spike was put in on June 6. That portion of the line which runs from Khandwa through Mhow to Neemuch was opened out last hot season, and a further section, Neemuch to Chilta, in December last. The line from Chilta to within a mile from Bheelwarra has been since laid; and the remaining portion of sixty-eight miles on to Nusseerabad has been finished from the other or Nusseerabad end; as already said, the last rail on this line of sixty-eight miles from Nusseerabad to Bheelwarra was laid on June 6. But the line is still very kutchy, and not till the winter will all the bridges and larger culverts be finished and the present diversions taken up. Salt can now come down, however, and this and the line's own traffic will doubtless be carried till the line is formally opened. The engines are now running with loaded material trains at an average pace of twelve miles an hour, and rattle down the diversions at some thirty miles, so as to enable them to clamber up the opposite banks with their heavy loads.

THE *Bombay Gazette* has the following on the state of the weather:—

"The forecast we ventured to give last week as to the progress of the south west monsoon rains has been amply verified. We said it was probable there would soon be another heavy burst; and the weather of the past week has been very-wet, not only in Bombay, but also all along the coast to the southward. There is little doubt that the rain has now extended pretty generally into the interior, where it was urgently required for

sowing operations. Moderately heavy rain has also fallen between Bombay and Broach, but, with the exception of light showers at Rajkot on the 25th and 26th June, there was little rain in Gujarat during the week ending June 27. There was a moderate fall in Khandesh, in Berar, and in Central India on the 25th and 26th, and heavy rain at Sholapore on the 28th, with lighter showers on the two following days. From the Simla weather report of the 27th it appears that the recent break in the rains in Central and Upper India had, on that date, come to an end, and that, as regards the whole of India, the rainfall was again extensively distributed, and in many places heavy. The barometer, on the whole, has been low and moderately steady throughout the whole of the past week. It is now about '05 inch below the average at Bombay. It is falling rather rapidly at the southern stations, but rising slightly at the northern ones. Both these changes diminish the difference of pressure between north and south, weaken the westerly winds, and tend to lessen the rainfall in the Konkan and along the Western Ghats. They are, however, in favour of an increase of rain in the eastern districts of the Bombay Presidency. The fall of the barometer at most of the coast stations is a promise of more rain to come, and, although other indications are at present absent, it is not improbable that moderate rain will continue in most districts for some time longer."

WE are glad to observe, from the telegram of the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, dated July 24, that better weather is reported from the tea districts, and the manufacture is progressing favourably, except in Cachar, where a blight is unusually prevalent and is doing much damage.

FROM the same authority we learn that indigo prospects in Bengal are not good, and the outturn is expected to fall short of the average, but more favourable reports are received from the North West. Rain is much wanted in Mysor, where the crops are withering, and some anxiety is beginning to be felt. Throughout the rest of India there is a promise of a fair harvest.

THE electric light, introduced into India at the printing-offices of the *Bombay Gazette*, is rapidly coming into extended use. The *Pioneer* says that the example of the Empress Mills has now been followed by the Muir Mills, Cawnpore, and the Brush electric light is in full swing there, enabling the work to be carried on by night as well as by day. The *Indian Daily News* gives an interesting account of the appearance of another set of mills, those owned by Messrs. Mackinnon and Co., at Calcutta, on the first night on which they were illuminated by the electric light. The exemption from over-heating is a great boon in such a climate as that of India.

ON the Calcutta indigo market for the week ending July 2 Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.'s price-current has the following:—

"Judging from our Lower Bengal advices, there has been no improvement in prospects since our last report. Manufacture is in progress at many factories, and a considerable quantity of unripe plant has been cut to save it from inundation by the local rivers. Jessore has suffered much from incessant rain. Tirhoot and Chuprah prospects continue good, sufficient rain has fallen, and the plant is yielding fairly well. In Chumparun the rainfall has been exceedingly heavy; as much as 10 in. were registered at some factories on the 29th and 30th. A few of the low-lying lands have suffered accordingly, and produce for the present has been somewhat reduced. From Benares our reports are favourable, but in the Doab, we hear, rain is wanted. The London July sales commence on the 11th; 8,600 chests have already been declared."

THE same price-current has the following on the Calcutta tea market for the same week:—

"Further sales were held on June 23 and 30, when 12,283 packages found buyers. On the former date prices were very steady, but the auction of the 30th consisted chiefly of Cachar descriptions, and prices generally were slightly easier, except for ordinary pekoe souchong and broken sorts, which brought full rates. Our advices from the tea districts are a little more favourable, but the quantity manufactured to date is considerably less than at the same time last year."

THE *Times of India* gives the following obituary of the week ending July 5:—Brigadier General J. H. Henderson, Major J. Low, Dr. John Macgregor, Mr. J. E. Innes, B.C.S., Mr. H. P. Edwards, and Mr. A. L. de Mars.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT THE ROYAL INDIAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

ON Friday the ceremony of distributing the prizes to the successful students of the year at the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, took place in the presence of the Secretary of State for India. The following distinguished guests were also present:—Sir Louis Mallet, K.C.S.I., Under Secretary of State; Sir Baron Ellis, K.C.S.I.; Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.; Sir Richard Temple, G.C.S.I.; Lieutenant General Foster, C.B., and Mrs. Foster; Lieutenant General R. Strachey, C.S.I., R.E.; A. Cassels, Esq.; B. Wodehouse Currie, Esq.; Lady Norman; Sir Edward and Lady Clive Bayley; General Sir Richard and Lady Pollock; Sir Douglas Forsyth, K.C.S.I., and Lady Forsyth; the Provost of Eton and Mrs. Goodford, Sir A. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.; the Inspector General of Fortifications and Mrs. Galloway; Colonel Sir O. T. Burne, K.C.S.I.; C. W. Siemens, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., and J. Fowler, Esq.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON called upon Sir Alexander Taylor to read the report of the examiners. He began by calling attention to the fact that a young engineer in the service of the Government in India, if incompetent, was very difficult to be got rid of. It was necessary, therefore, to be careful in their education and selection. Until some twenty-two years ago the engineers had been chosen practically from the royal engineers. Lord Stanley had thought it right to inaugurate the system of selecting civil engineers from the profession here. That, however, proved a failure from neglect of scientific training amongst the younger members of the profession here, the contrast being great between this country and the Continent in the matter of scientific training. This led to the formation of the Royal Indian College of Engineering, which has proved so great a success that it is now contemplated to extend its scope and make it general, instead of confining its sphere of operation merely to India. It gives scientific training, which enables young men to make the best of the opportunities they may have of acquiring practical experience. In addition to that the pupils are conducted through a series of visits of workshops to give them an idea of practical matters. The examiners of the thirty-five senior pupils make a very favourable report of their attainments, the net result being very satisfactory. The second year's students were not quite so satisfactory, but only required industry in their last year to turn out well. The report referred, in conclusion, to the work of Colonel Chesney (now transferred to important work in India), in establishing the college and bringing it to its present high state of efficiency. In conclusion, Sir A. Taylor expressed his satisfaction at the condition of the college, and said that someone seeing the students boating and playing lawn tennis had hastily come to the conclusion that they did nothing but lark, but if he had known that every student had to undergo some ninety-six compulsory examinations and knew the nature of the work he would probably have come to a different opinion. He had no doubt that the pupils who were leaving would turn out manly, useful, and upright men, and would prove that they were well qualified to rise to high and responsible positions and reflect credit on their college at Cooper's Hill. (Cheers.)

The prizes were then handed to the successful students by the Marquis of HARTINGTON, who afterwards said—Mr. President, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I believe that it will be in accordance with the usual practice that I should say a few words to the successful students and others of this college. I feel, as I am sure you all will, that the able and comprehensive and interesting report which has been just delivered by the president leaves me, and indeed, any one, very little to say. I must first express the regret which I felt last year at not being able to be present on that occasion, and to have had the opportunity of congratulating Col. Chesney on the success of the college which he himself entirely organised, and which he had conducted with so much success and with such excellent results for nine years. (Cheers.) I was not aware at the time that I should not have another opportunity of paying him the public tribute which his labours in this sphere had so well deserved, but as you are all aware he has been called by the Viceroy to fulfil in India other equally responsible duties of a most important character. I am sure that the cordiality with which the president's allusions to his name have been received, both by the students and by their friends who are assembled here to-day, will amply show that the labours which Col. Chesney has devoted to this institution have not been thrown away, and that they have been entirely appreciated by all with whom he has come in contact. Although very many of us regret that Col. Chesney is no longer here to conduct the labours of this college I think I may congratulate you on the successor whose services we have been able to secure. (Loud cheers.) Sir A. Taylor's name will always remain inscribed on some of the most important and interesting pages of Indian history. (Cheers.) He has served his country well on many a battlefield, and especially I will recall the distinguished services which he was able to render at the sieges of Delhi and Lucknow. (Cheers.) We rejoice to be able to congratulate officers in recent times, of the present day in fact, upon their achievements in the Afghan and other wars. We are glad to be able to recognise in them that they still retain the qualities which have distinguished their predecessors; but I think we ought not to let the record of any previous exploits, however bril-

liant, drive from our minds for one single moment those great and invaluable services which were rendered by many officers; amongst them Sir Alexander Taylor was one of the most distinguished during that most trying and most critical period of the great Indian Mutiny. (Cheers.) Never were the qualities of Englishmen more severely tried than during that period, and, critical as was the position for a considerable time, I believe that nothing has contributed more to the stability of English rule in India than the qualities which were displayed by our officers on that occasion. (Cheers.) Well, simultaneously with the change in the president of this institution has occurred the change in its position and in its future organisation. As has been said by the president, it has been the child of the Indian Government. It has been supported and maintained and organised by the Government of India. It has been entirely dependent upon that Government, and it has given back to India all its fruits, all the men, or almost all, the men it has turned out. Circumstances with which most of you are familiar have made it necessary to reduce the number of engineers who will be sent out from England for the public service for some years to come. It has been necessary, therefore, to make some change in the organisation of this college. It is far from having become an independent institution. Some day, perhaps, it may become independent of Government altogether. But, at all events, it has taken this year a step in the direction of independence. It has now a board of visitors, amongst whom are comprised, I am happy to say, some of the most distinguished engineers of the present day, along with other gentlemen of great Indian experience who have been good enough to give us their assistance. It is now about to invite to its walls all comers, and it is about to offer to the kingdom at large, the colonies, and the dependencies, as well as to India, the services of students who may be trained by this institution. It is too early to guess at what the result of this new organisation of the institution will be, but I think there is, in what has occurred in the past, good hope for the success of the institution in the wider sphere it is now about to enter upon. (Hear, hear.) I am informed that the Government of India and the Public Works Department of India are well satisfied with the 300 students who have already been sent from here to India, and who are now becoming able, useful, and distinguished public servants; and I am glad to hear the president's report state that he has received reports from the engineers, with whom students are now going through a practical course preparatory to their taking up their appointments, to the effect that they are well satisfied with the acquirements which those students have brought away with them from Cooper's Hill. (Cheers.) It must never be forgotten that if the demands of India on the resources of this college in the future are likely to be more limited, it is not on account of any dissatisfaction with the men who have been sent to India from Cooper's Hill, but simply because, for the present at all events, the wants of the Public Works Department in India are not equal to what they have been hitherto. I am in hopes that the change may not operate otherwise than favourably for the efficiency of the institution. In the candid remarks of the president in his report I think that we may trace that he observes some want of application and industry among the students in the first and second year. I think it is not impossible that the defects to which the president has called attention may be to some extent due to the fact that there is not the stimulus of healthy competition sufficiently applied to the students while they are within the institution. I don't mean to say there are not sufficient examinations. (Laughter.) After what we have been told by the president, I felt some wonder, which I think you must have all shared, that the students have time to do anything else but be examined. (Cheers.) There is certainly plenty of competition of that description. What I mean is, that up to the present time, students who have been able to pass the qualifying examinations have been sure of obtaining appointments in India, and perhaps there has not been a sufficiently stiff competition of a practical character, and that now that the number of prizes which are offered by the prospect of employment in India are to be limited there will probably be an additional inducement to students during their three years' course here who wish to obtain employment in India to work with greater energy and assiduity. But I admit it would be a source of regret to me if I thought that the reduction in the number of Government appointments which will hereafter be offered to the students of this college would necessarily imply any cessation of the connection between the college and the Public Works Department in India. I should regret it, not only on account of the college itself, but of India and of Indian interests. There cannot, I think, be the slightest doubt that India, more than any other country, still stands in need, notwithstanding all that has been hitherto accomplished, of a great extension of its public works. India requires an extension of its public works, not only as all other countries do for the full development of its resources, but, more than any other country, because on the full development of public works in India depends the very great question of the protection of that vast country from the constantly recurring calamity of famine. Experience has happily shown that, constantly recurring as these famines are, they are never prevalent at the same time over the whole country, and there is little doubt, I think, but that India produces in any year, even in the worst, ample food to support its whole population, if means existed of transporting the food from the places where it is superabundant to the places

where it is deficient. That result can only be attained by developing the railways of India, which has already done so much to mitigate these great calamities. Prudential and financial reasons had compelled the Government of India, as I think wisely, to limit its own operations in this direction, lest a Government department may become too much responsible even for undertaking beneficial works. Such responsibility may become too heavy, and I think it is wise not at present to overtax the energy and resources of the Government of India. But there is no reason, I trust, why the same course should not be taken as is taken in this and other countries—why private enterprise, private capital, and private energy should not step in to the assistance of Government in the development of public works in India. There is, I am happy to say, at the present moment every reason to believe that such will be the case. Up to a short time ago it has always been supposed that if the Government of India did not make the railways and irrigation works of India, or unless it did not tempt private companies to undertake those works by giving a guarantee for a large number of years, it would be impossible to induce private capitalists to invest money in the public works of India. There seems now every hope, and in this country every disposition, without such inducement as has hitherto been found necessary, to hold out that capitalists will come forward to develop the resources of India. I fully believe that they may invest capital safely there notwithstanding some mistakes which have been made, into the details of which I will not go, and, notwithstanding the disadvantage which may attend the undertaking by Government of works such as these, I believe it can be shown and can be satisfactorily established that, on the whole, the capital which has been invested in India in public works there is now yielding a satisfactory return. (Cheers.) If that has been the result in India up to now, I see no reason why the capital invested in further works should not, like them, yield a remunerative return. But it is not my business nor my duty, and I should be very sorry to come forward here or anywhere for the purpose of advertising public works in India, or of inducing capitalists to invest money in undertakings in which perhaps there may be disappointment. All I wish to do is to point out to the students of this college that, although they may not be able to obtain appointments in the Public Works Department of India, there is no reason why in the service of private companies they may not have an opportunity of an equally useful and, I hope, equally advantageous career in connection with Indian public works. I do not think it is necessary that I should detain you at greater length, for, as I have already remarked, the president has said everything concerning the history and present position of this college which I think can be said. I believe that it is usual on occasions such as these to give a few words of good advice to the successful and also unsuccessful students, but I think such a task is almost unnecessary on the present occasion. I do not think any one here can be ignorant, that any one who is taking up the profession of an engineer can be ignorant, that, whether in Government or private employment, his future success depends upon energy, activity, and application. (Hear, hear.) After all that is a truism of all professions, though, perhaps, these qualities are more required in the engineering profession than any other. But activity and energy are not all that is required in the sphere where you, gentlemen, are going to exercise your labours. Many of you are going to work in India amongst a people of different habits, of different race, of different religion, and of different feelings and opinions in almost every conceivable matter. I believe there never was a time when this country was more anxious to do its duty towards India, and to discharge its great responsibilities towards India, than now. I believe the whole country takes a greater, deeper, and more active interest in the welfare of that great dependency than it has done at any other time. But on the other hand it is also a fact that the facility of communication between England and India has made those who are engaged in the Government of India at the present time regard it less as their home than was the case in the old days when Indian servants looked forward to spending their lives amongst the people of India. There has been therefore, perhaps, of late years something less of harmony or mutual understanding between the Government and the people of India. There is, I am sure, no diminution of the kindly feeling which is felt by Europeans towards Eastern people; but there is perhaps now somewhat less of union, somewhat less of sympathy and understanding than used formerly to exist between them. I know very well that these things cannot be learned, but I think there cannot be any better preparation for the sympathy, the courtesy, and the good feeling which ought to exist on the part of European officers in India than the state of things which has been described as existing among the students of this college by Sir A. Taylor. He has described their conduct and character in this institution as in every respect eminently satisfactory, and I have no doubt that, trained as they are by Sir A. Taylor and by the able staff of professors by whom he is surrounded, they will be able to exercise a great, a useful, and a beneficial influence upon the people of India with whom, in their important duties, they will be brought into contact. I beg to congratulate Sir A. Taylor and the students of his college upon the extremely interesting report which he has been able to make of it, and to wish you in the future every prosperity and every success in the noble profession which you

are about to undertake. (Cheers.) The company then dispersed. Many of them proceeded to examine the drawings on view in the Victoria-hall.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

BRITISH BURMA.*

A SERIES of valuable essays by the late Capt. C. J. F. Forbes, on various philological and other subjects connected with British Burma has just been published by Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co. Of these by far the most important is the one which gives its name to the book, "A Comparative Grammar of the Languages of Further India." From a very brief preface by the editor we learn that the MSS. of this, and the other essays now given to the public, were found, in a more or less incomplete form, among the papers of Capt. Forbes after his death. They have been printed much in the same state as that in which they were left by their lamented author; and we have no hesitation in expressing our opinion that the value of the researches now made accessible amply justifies this decision. The author's own preface is touching, by reason of the singularly modest and almost deprecatory tone in which he speaks of his work, no less than for the melancholy circumstances under which it appears. Whilst we think that orientalists at large will form a much higher estimate of the value of that work than Capt. Forbes seems to have hoped for, we are sure that all will appreciate the high-mindedness of the true scholar that is apparent throughout.

The first chapter of this little treatise is entitled a "Survey of the Races and Languages of Ultra India;" in which, and in two following chapters, the author traces briefly the origin and rise of the principal nations inhabiting the Indo-Chinese region. The later part of the work is devoted to a short comparative grammar of the Mon, Cambodian, and Anamese languages, being an endeavour to prove that these three form one family, the Mon-Anam. These races, with the wild tribes allied to them, the author considers, in opposition to generally received authorities, to be the earliest settlers in the Trans-Gangetic countries.

Attached to this somewhat extended treatise, which occupies the greater part of the volume, are several shorter essays. One, on "The Shoulder-headed Celts of Burma," gives the results of some interesting original investigations; another, on "The Life of Gautama," is a compilation of great merit and value.

* "Comparative Grammar of the Languages of Further India: A Fragment. And other Essays." The Literary Remains of the late Capt. C. J. F. S. FORBES, of the British Burma Commission. London: W. H. Allen and Co. 1881.

A PASTIME FOR RETIRED ANGLO-INDIANS.*

MRS. ELIOT JAMES is already well and favourably known to our readers by her capital little books on "Indian Household Management" and "Indian Industries." She now comes forward to teach us how Anglo-Indians—and others—can combine amusement and profit by going in for poultry keeping. We have never seen a more thoroughly practical little manual on the subject. The fair authoress never forgets that many of those who consult her book will know nothing whatever of the business in hand, and will be glad to be instructed in all those little petty details that are usually taken for granted as "known to every schoolboy." Mrs. Eliot James condescends to tell one everything, whether known to the schoolboy or not; and the result is a little volume that exactly fulfils the conditions of the excellent series to which it belongs. It is emphatically a "useful handbook."

* "Profitable and Economical Poultry Keeping." By Mrs. ELIOT JAMES. With illustrations. London: Ward, Lock, and Co. 1881.

THE COOKERY INSTRUCTOR.*

To the same series belongs another admirable manual, "The Cookery Instructor, explaining the Science and Practice of Cookery," by Edith A. Barnett. This little book is written by a lady who is an examiner to the National Training School of Cookery and also a lecturer to the National Health Society. It gives us the scientific *rationale* of an art whose direct dependence on the science of chemistry is too little thought of even by the most highly educated people. The scientific principles that underlie even the most simple processes in cooking—e.g., the coagulation of albumen when subjected to heat, as seen in a boiled egg—are explained in a clear and easy way that can be readily understood by all, even by children. These scientific principles should be known by all, for they are of course of universal application; a slight knowledge of some of them communicated to our *khansamahs* and butlers in India would do much to remove the reproach that still attaches to our Indian cooking.

* "The Cookery Instructor: Explaining the Science and Practice of Cookery." By EDITH A. BARNETT. London: Ward, Lock, and Co. 1881.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SLAVERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—In the *Quarterly Review* just published you will find a carefully written article on the present state of India; especially valuable, because there exists a fatal disinclination among both Tories and Whigs to discuss Indian subjects. The reviewer is well aware that if we have a loyal peasantry in India we are safe: the intrigues of all other sections of the community will be unavailing to shake our power. But are the peasantry loyal? They have been and are very anxious to be loyal: all that they want is nourishing food for themselves and their families, and they feel particularly loyal if they can find means to purchase cheap Manchester clothing and a few brass household utensils. Their chief complaint against the British Government is that it has systematically encouraged the increase of debt and has enacted objectionable means of recovering debts. One of the leading ideas in an Englishman's mind is that the extension of credit is the road to wealth; that, if we facilitate borrowing, we shall make everyone happy and prosperous. You would confer an inestimable benefit on the people of India if you would teach the people of England that their Indian subjects have not yet come of age, and ought not to be entrusted with the dangerous power of unlimited borrowing. Hopeless indebtedness is slavery.—Your obedient servant,
July 18.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

ENGLISH EXPLORERS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

THE Government are beginning to see the necessity of watching Russian progress in Central Asia. Colonel Stewart, a well-known Punjab cavalry officer has just returned to England from those regions. He tried to reach Merv, and got as near it as anyone but Mr. O'Donovan, who is now beguiling his imprisonment there by writing letters to the *Daily News*. Colonel Stewart has been referred to in these columns several times recently as the "Armenian Traveller." He started from Calcutta as an Armenian horse-dealer, bent on regaining his native country; he cleverly maintained the disguise throughout; and he spent some months in Northern Persia, keeping his eyes open, mapping out routes, and obtaining information. He travelled at his own risk, and without even the small amount of Government assistance afforded to Major Butler; but the object of his travels was known, we believe, to our representatives in Persia, and, it is said, to the Russian authorities as well. Since his arrival in London he has, we hear, had interviews with Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Childers, Lord Granville, and Lord Hartington, which looks as if these astute Ministers were not quite so certain of the peaceful intentions of Russia as they would lead the House of Commons to believe. But to make inquiries about Russian progress now that we have scuttled out of Kandahar is very like locking the stable door after the horse has been stolen. Of course, Russia is going on whenever it suits her convenience. Every student of Central Asian politics knows that, her Majesty's Ministers as well as anyone else. But promises had been made in Midlothian and elsewhere during the elections, and must be kept. The doings of the Conservatives had been denounced, and must be reversed. At the same time the adventurous English travellers who visit the scene of Russian encroachments and give the public the benefit of their personal experience, are doing useful work in educating the English mind as to the actual state of affairs on the Persian frontier. In spite of the lukewarmness of official support, the spirit of adventure is still strong enough in Englishmen to supply the want of an efficient Intelligence Department. A month or two back there were four independent English travellers in Persia, all severally bent on the same mission—Capt. Gill of the Engineers, Colonel Stewart of the Punjab Cavalry, Mr. O'Donovan of the *Daily News*, and the gentleman who is travelling under the disguise of a Hajee, and whose letters are appearing in our columns.—*Times of India*.

STAFF CORPS PROSPECTS.

WE would advise officers who have any intention of becoming probationers for the Staff Corps to give a short time to the study of the Army List, from which they will learn that the average service of the senior lieutenants of cavalry of the line is seven years and five months, and the average service as lieutenants of the seniors of the 100 regiments, Rifle Brigade and West India regiments, is seven years eleven months. As lieutenants in the Staff Corps have to remain in that grade twelve years, it is almost impossible for them ever to go on service with British regiments without being called on to serve under officers who were formerly their juniors in rank. Nor is this evil confined to the junior ranks, as the new line majors will supersede all Staff Corps captains. The Staff Corps promotion was framed on the average service of the line, but the average service for companies and majorities in the line has decreased by some five or six years, while the Staff Corps promotions have remained the same. A lieutenant in the Staff Corps of twelve years' standing, if obliged to leave the service,

obtains no sort of pension or gratuity, a lieutenant in a line regiment of the like length of service is given £1,200 on retirement. A captain in the line can leave the army after twenty years' service on £200 per annum, although he may never have served out of England. A captain in the Staff Corps must serve twenty years (eighteen years in India) before he obtains a pension of £192 per annum, and subsequent pensions up to thirty years service are better in the line than the Staff Corps. An officer of average promotion in the Line who has served all his time in India will, when he has twelve years' service and has been a captain four years, have drawn Rs.42,552. An officer who entered the Staff when he had three years' service will be lieutenant at twelve years service and have drawn Rs.42,300 as lieutenant and wing officer. Between the grades of captain and major the pay is again much the same, but the line officer gains by his early promotion to major. We may say briefly that, taking the present difference in quickness of promotion, the pay is much the same in both branches, but the promotion is considerably quicker in the line and the pensions are infinitely better. The expenses of living are slightly more in the Staff Corps than the line, and the chances of distinction considerably greater in the latter. Reviewing the whole question, we are forced to the conclusion that, now that the fear of compulsory retirement in the junior ranks of the line need not alarm any officer of under ten years' service, for him to enter the Staff Corps is to wilfully exile himself from his country for many years without any sort of compensatory advantage. When the Staff Corps held out hopes of distinction to young officers ambitious to rise above their fellows, it could always enlist eligible recruits, but the unwise regulations defining the years an officer must serve before attaining to a command, 2nd in command, or wing officership, has reduced the Staff Corps to a dead level of promotion by which the fool and the wise man are treated alike. The Government, instead of endeavouring to remedy the manifest injustice which the Staff Corps are suffering in promotion and pensions, and finding they cannot recruit it from the class of officers who were induced to enter formerly, now hold it out as a boon to impetuous young officers in every part of the world. We do not consider such a course is fair to the officers who were formerly induced to enter, or advantageous to the Government, and we hope to see some decided steps taken to put a stop to it when the reorganisation scheme comes into operation.—*Englishman*.

THE NATIVE PRESS ON THE CIVIL WAR IN AFGHANISTAN.

BUT the most serious difficulty is, how to prevent the Afghans from being converted into "cats' paws" by England's enemies. A civil war in Afghanistan is just the thing wanted by Russia—how to prevent the wily Russians from coming in and playing an important part in the civil strife. They may espouse the cause of one party or other, or both parties at the same time, and thus plant a footing into Afghanistan. Our prestige will be irretrievably gone if our Ameer elect is driven away by the Afghans with the aid of Russia. It is impossible that we could afford to allow such a thing to occur. To prevent such a catastrophe we will have to again occupy Afghanistan and maintain a large army there. Its circumstances lead to such a result, which is not unlikely, then our position would be a singularly unfortunate one. Even the very idea of such a contingency must give a shudder to every Indian and every Englishman.—*Amrita Bazar Patrika*.

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

EMPLOYMENT OF NATIVES.—We are glad to observe that a native gentleman has been deemed qualified to hold the office of Postmaster General of the North Western Provinces and Oudh. Rai Saligram Bahadur, who has distinguished himself in the department, has received the appointment. A native officer has been appointed Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery in Madras. These are examples for the other provinces.—*Hindoo Patriot*.

THE civilians in Burma, according to annual custom, dined together on June 16, under the presidency of Mr. Bernard, Chief Commissioner. The following gentlemen attended:—Messrs. Jardine, Hodgkinson, Burgess, Copleston, Fox, Phayre, Symes, Mitchell, Snow, Irwin, Morrison, Adamson, Hall, Sankey, and Shaw.—*Englishman*.

CENTRAL ASIAN TRADE.—A statement of traffic in Ladakh from April 16 to May 15 shows that during that period 130 horses, 117 bullocks, 126 asses, and 41 coolies were imported from Cashmere territory; twelve horses from Chinese Tibet. There were no imports from India, and the only exports consisted of 11 horses, sent *via* Cashmere. 157 horses, 75 bullocks, and 163 asses were exported to Cashmere territory, and 20 horses to Turkestan.—*Times of India*.

COMMISSARIAT REORGANISATION.—Colonel Low, C.B., commandant 13th Bengal Lancers, has arrived in Simla and will at once begin work on the new transport scheme. The committee of which he is president is called "The Commissariat Reorganisation Committee."—*Pioneer*.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE.—Capt. T. Hope has been appointed to officiate as junior under secretary in the Foreign Department until Lieut. Col. Ridgway's return from England next November.

Mr. Martindale, C.S., Madras, joins the Foreign-office as assistant secretary.—*Ibid.*

DEFENCE COMMITTEE.—Captain G. Hildebrand, R.E., has been appointed to succeed the late Major Pierson, R.E., as secretary of the Defence Committee.—*Ibid.*

GAZETTEER OF AFGHANISTAN.—The new *Afghan Gazetteer*, which is being prepared in the Intelligence Department at Simla, by officers with personal knowledge of the country, is progressing rapidly. Col. Lockhart, C.B., head of the Intelligence Branch, takes that part of the work which relates to Northern Afghanistan; and Capt. Maitland, 3rd Sind Horse, is dealing with the southern districts—viz., those below 34° north latitude. The valuable survey work done during the late Waziri expedition will also be available for the new *Gazetteer*.—*Ibid.*

HYAT KHAN'S TRIAL.—Mr. J. W. Smyth, judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab, and not, as was previously announced, Mr. Barkley, has been appointed to try Mahomed Hyat Khan. Mr. Spitta, the Government advocate, who will prosecute, is now in Simla preparing the case. The trial will take place in Lahor, but the date has not yet been fixed.—*Ibid.*

THE VOLUNTEERS.—The Governor General in Council has sanctioned the formation of a volunteer garrison artillery corps for Chunar, to be attached to the N.W.P. Volunteer Rifle Corps.—*Bombay Gazette.*

FOREST DEPARTMENT.—It is stated that Mr. F. D. Vincent, of the Punjab Forest Department, will be deputed, some time towards the end of the present year, to Ceylon, for about six months, to report upon the Crown forests in that island.—*Ibid.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, N.W.P.—Mr. C. P. Carmichael, of the North West Provinces Board of Revenue, goes home for three months in August. During his absence Mr. Cairns Daniell, Commissioner of Benares, will, we hear, act on the Board of Revenue. The appointment was offered to Mr. J. Simpson, C.S., Commissioner of the Allahabad Division, who, however, declined it, as he himself, requiring a rest, was going on leave.—*Pioneer.*

CALCUTTA FREIGHTS.—At date of departure of mail the unfixed tonnage in the port amounted to 13,000 tons. Amount of business transacted during the week had been meagre, and the market closed quiet. Rates were as follow:—London *via* Canal: tea, 60. London *via* Cape: Wheat 52s. 6d.; linseed, 55s.; rapeseed, 57s. 6d.

MADRAS.

MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.—When Col. Mullins, R.E., the chief engineer for irrigation, now on three months' privilege leave, returns to duty, the taking over by Government of this system of water communication will commence. Government have directed that the system be worked as economically as possible, without impairing proper maintenance. Mr. J. H. Latham, the chief engineer and manager, will, it is understood, disconnect himself from it.—*Madras Mail.*

INSPECTIONS IN MADRAS.—The Provincial Commander in Chief will proceed to Bangalore in his capacity as general officer commanding the Mysor Division, to inspect the 1st Regiment Madras Light Cavalry, lately arrived at that station from Southern Afghanistan, and also to carry out the field firing and other divisional duties and exercises. Eventually, in his capacity as provincial commander in chief, Major General Payn will proceed to Madras to inspect certain regiments which have lately returned to the Presidency from the Rampa district and the Bengal Presidency.—*Pioneer.*

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.—Dr. Cornish, Surgeon General with the Government of Madras, has submitted to Government the name of eleven surgeon majors of the Indian Medical Service as candidates for promotion to the new grade of brigade surgeon. Among the names submitted are those of Surgeon Majors E. A. Burn, M.A., M.D., R. Dempster, H. Croker, B. Williamson, and G. Bidie.—*Madras Times.*

ENGINEERING STAFF S.I. RAILWAY.—It has been decided that the strength of the engineering establishment of the South Indian Railway shall for the future consist of one chief engineer, one deputy chief engineer, and six assistant engineers. Owing to abnormal requirements at present the services of an extra assistant engineer have been sanctioned. This reduction in the staff is causing much discontent, inasmuch as it has greatly narrowed the enjoyment of privilege and other leave earned under the terms of their covenant.—*Madras Mail.*

THE CONSERVATION OF ANTIQUITIES.—Surgeon Major G. Bidie, M.B., superintendent Madras Central Museum, has written to the Madras Government as follows:—"I have the honour to request the sanction of Government for the carriage to, and erection at, the Museum of some old carved stones, referred to in paragraph 18 of the committee's report, recorded in G.O., No. 914 W., of April 4, 1881. The stones which I wish to appropriate consist of fifteen carved pillars, certain base stones, and some stones used as breast-summers. The pillars have been cut in the square with circular intervals, and the faces of the square portions are adorned with mythological and other figures in bold relief. The material is granitoid gneiss, and the pillars are in fair preservation, and are said to have formed part of some old fort in the Chingleput

district. It would be a great pity to destroy such relics of the past, and I would propose to preserve them by erecting them at the Museum in the shape of a small square, like a rest house, but without a roof, under trees. All the pillars are not of equal length, but this might be met by sinking some of the taller ones in the ground and elevating the shorter ones on the existing base stones. The breast-summers should then be placed on the top of the pillars to keep them in position, and, if necessary, might be fastened to them by single iron pegs let into the tops of the pillars. This completed, a few base stones might be placed in the interior as seats. It will thus be seen that the expenditure involved will be very trifling, and I have to request that the superintendent of works, Presidency, may have funds placed at his disposal and be requested to carry out the work." The Government in their order observe that the transfer of the stones in question has already been approved. The superintendent of works, Presidency, will see to their erection in the Museum compound as suggested by Dr. Bidie.—*Pioneer.*

BOMBAY.

CENSUS OF THE HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.—During the past thirteen and a-half years there has been an increase of the population of 20 per cent. in the whole province. The increase in Bassim is the greatest, although the district suffered most severely from the last visitation of cholera, being 29·86 per cent. In Akola it is 23·33, Wun 21·08, Buldana 20·02, Amraoti 15·20, and in Ellichpur 12·43 per cent. There has been an increase of about 13,000 males in excess of the increase of females, and the relative proportion of the sexes in 1881 is 51·63 males to 48·37 females, against 51·66 males to 48·34 females in 1867. The proportion of males is largest in the Akola district, where it is 51·97 per cent., and lowest in the Buldana district, where it is 51·19 per cent.—*Deccan Times.*

THE BOMBAY MINT.—The following is the statement of the balance of silver in the mint during the week ending June 20, 1881:—

Value of silver in the mint on the morning of June 13, 1881	Rs. 17,21,350
Add—Silver received during the week	43,834
	Rs. 17,65,184
Deduct—New coin paid during the week	—

Balance Rs. 17,65,184
There is in addition Rs. 45,411 worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals in the mint vaults and awaiting assay.

OLD CHELTONIAN DINNER.—It may interest Old Cheltonians to know that an Old Cheltonian dinner was held at the public rooms, Secunderabad, on Thursday, June 16. The following Old Cheltonians were present:—Rev. G. Wynch, chairman; Lieut. Col. Greening and Major Tabuteau, M.S.C.; Capt. Archdale and A. Christie, 12th Lancers; A. Chamier, R.A.; Capt. Logan, J. Burnett, G. Grant, and E. Rainey, 24th Regt.; Capt. Budgeon, late 78th Highlanders; F. W. T. Attree, R.E.; G. K. Watts, assistant engineer, P.W.D. Surg. Major Wyndowe, Col. Elliott, M.S.C., and A. B. Phipps, 24th Regt., were unavoidably absent. The dinner was a success, and will probably be an annual one.—*Pioneer.*

CHARGE OF LIBEL AGAINST THE "TIMES OF INDIA."—On Saturday, July 2, at the Fort Police court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, chief presidency magistrate, Mr. Pheroshaw M. Mehta, instructed by Mr. Khunderao Morojee, applied in chambers, on behalf of Mr. C. M. Thomas, for summonses against Mr. Henry Curwen, editor, and Mr. C. E. Kane, manager, of the *Times of India*, on a charge of libel. His worship granted the application, and the summonses were made returnable on Friday, the 8th inst.—*Bombay Gazette.*

INSPECTION BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.—The commander in chief, General the Hon. A. Hardinge, commenced his inspection of the regiments and batteries in garrison in Puna on June 27. He began with No. 2 Mountain Battery, which he inspected most minutely; afterwards visiting the lines and stables. To Lieut. Keene, R.A., the commanding officer, General Hardinge expressed himself thoroughly satisfied, both as regards the condition of the mules, the soldier like appearance of the men, and the smartness of the appointments. The battery has just returned from Afghanistan.—*Ibid.*

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, June 28, was 394, being 18 less than in the previous week, 18 more than the week ending June 29, 1880, and 69 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 312 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population per annum was 30·09. There were 89 deaths from remittent fever, being 12 less than the previous week, and 17 less than in the same period last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhoea, and dysentery were last week 44, 24, and 11 respectively, as compared with 28, 7, and 21 last year. There were 22 deaths from cholera last week, as compared with 11 in the week previous. The following remark is appended by the health

officer to his return:—"As there is no allowance made for the increase of population, natural and extraordinary, during recent years, the percentages of mortality are unreliable".—*Ibid.*

BALL AT GUNESH KHIND.—The first ball of the season came off at Government House, Gunesh Khind, on Wednesday evening, June 29. All the *élite* of the station were present on the occasion, and everything went off well. The apartments were brilliantly illuminated.—*Puna Observer.*

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION IN NASICK.—Several Government native officials in the Nasick district have been dismissed from service for a gross abuse of their authority, by which they obtained grain from the ryots at prices below those ruling in the general market. The ryots were ordered to send in certain quantities of grain at a certain price, and sent them as a matter of course; but anonymous letters called the attention of the collector of Nasick to what was going on, and an inquiry showed that the mamladar, chief constable, and other native officials of Peint had participated in the fraud.—*Bombay Gazette.*

TORTURE IN AHMEDABAD.—A Parsee chief constable of police at Khot Taluka, Ahmedabad district, has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs.1,000 for torturing a prisoner by suspending him by the arms and branding him in the palms of the hands with a view to extort a confession.—*Ibid.*

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL OFFICES.—The Bombay Town Council resolved last Tuesday, on the motion of Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, to recommend the corporation to set apart a sum of Rs.2,50,000 from the surplus cash balance for the construction of municipal offices in a suitable locality on the Esplanade.—*Ibid.*

DR. MACKENZIE.—Dr. M. M. Mackenzie has been ordered home owing to the state of his health.—*Ibid.*

OCTROI DUTIES.—The Puna people continue to agitate against the increased octroi duties which have been imposed by the municipality. A large meeting was held on Sunday.—*Ibid.*

WESTERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the Western India Rifle Association is fixed for the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th October. The prospectus is, as to value, the same as last year, but a few changes in the details of some of the matches have been made. Nos. 11, 12, and 13 of last year become No. 11 of this, and No. 14 of last year is split into Nos. 12, 13, and 14 this year. In the bye-laws a few important alterations have been made. Misses have been excluded from the ties, and the Wimbledon classification of rifles has been adopted. The prospectus has been approved by the council, and will be issued in the course of a week or two.—*Deccan Herald.*

GAS FOR PUNA.—We are glad to learn that we are to have gas lights introduced into Puna. We presume the lighting of our streets and buildings will be undertaken by a company, a purely mercantile speculation—and will undoubtedly prove of immense advantage to the public and profitable to its promoters.—*Ibid.*

THE LATE LORD LAWRENCE.

MR. WOOLNER'S bust of Lord Lawrence in Westminster Abbey was unveiled on July 12 in the presence of the widow of the great Indian administrator, Lady Lawrence, and his sons and daughters, Lord and Lady Lawrence, Hon. H. A. and Mrs. Lawrence, and Hon. Maude Lawrence, by whom it has been placed in the Abbey. Dean Stanley's slight illness, from which we are glad to say he is recovering, prevented him from attending. The bust stands, on the pedestal representing the India lotus leaf, against the north wall of the church on the west of the gate called the Canons' door, through which a glimpse of the green turf of the Paradise and of the cloisters round it is obtained, and nearly underneath the monument of Sir James Outram. Its pure white, newly-sculptured Carrara marble stands out brilliant against the time-worn stone of the nave and aisle. The breast is draped in the robe of the Star of India, the blue folds of which hung as a pall upon the coffin when two years ago it was borne to its resting-place in the Abbey, followed by the representatives of the Royal House, and by such an assembly of English statesmen and of bronzed servants of the Indian Crown as can rarely, if ever, have gathered together on a similar occasion. Over the heart is worn the Star of the Order. The face, sculptured with great mastery of striking and, at the same time, delicate effect, finely expresses the power which Lord Lawrence exercised over those who approached him. "Iron John" was the appellation of the late Lord Lawrence in his youth, and iron resolution breathes in the lines of his face as represented by Mr. Woolner. The forehead is very high and capacious; the distinctive features of the face are the deepset eyes protected above by unusually low, straight brows, like those of a born fighter whom Nature had protected from injury to his eyes by making it almost impossible to reach them. In like manner, the massive neck is unusually muscular and strong. While the general cast of the face is such as to convey the idea of a commander who would irresistibly enforce his will and compel obedience, the expression of the mouth is singularly sweet and simple. The lines are large and strong, but the finely pointed lower lip indicates extreme sensitiveness as in the lower lips of Bacon, Cromwell, and Mr. Woolner's fine study of Alfred Tennyson. The sides of the pedestal are decorated with incised

and gilded lotus flowers, and in front is the following inscription:—"John Laird Mair, first Lord Lawrence of the Punjab, who, from the Civil Service of the East India Company, rose to be Viceroy. His public life began among the races of Upper India, whose hearts he won and whose lives he inspired. In the Mutiny of 1857 he maintained peace in the Punjab and enabled our armies to reconquer Delhi. His Viceroyalty promoted the welfare of the Indian people and confirmed the loyalty of the chiefs and princes. His devotion to public duty was ennobled by the simplicity and purity of his private life. 'He feared man so little because he feared God so much.' This monument records the love and the pride with which his memory is cherished by his widow and children. Born March 4, 1811; died June 27, 1879." The bust is a less ambitious memorial of the "great pro-consul of our Indian Empire" than the full-length statue by the same sculptor which now stands in Calcutta; but lovers of art as well as Anglo-Indians will have reason to rejoice that so worthy a record of the features of a very remarkable man is now to be preserved in London.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ARIS—July 1, at Naini Tal, the wife of Quartermaster R. Aris, 2-22nd Regiment, a son.
ARMSTRONG—June 27, at 11, Middleton-row, the wife of Surgeon James Armstrong, I.M.D., a daughter.
BALANCORE—June 20, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. C. A. Balancore, S.P. and D. Railway, a son.
BISCOE—June 27, at Simla, the wife of Lieut. Col. Biscoe, 19th Bengal Lancers, a son.
COLES—June 26, at Mandla, Central Provinces, the wife of F. E. Coles, district superintendent police, a son.
COMPTON—June 18, at Palampur, Kangra Valley, the wife of Herbert Compton, a daughter.
COOMBS—June 27, at Bandikui, Rajputana, the wife of Mr. A. H. Coombs, a son.
DAVUR—June 23, at Sholapur, the wife of Mr. Cowasjee Dossabhoj Davur, accountant P.W.D., Bijapur, a son.
DEANE—June 17, at Port Blair, Andaman Islands, the wife of H. A. Deane, Esq., lieut. B.S.C., prematurely, a son.
DUFFEY—June 26, at Madras, the wife of Mr. Edward Neil Duffey, a daughter (prematurely).
DUNLOP—June 24, at Hyderabad, Deccan, the wife of C. B. Dunlop, H.H. the Nizam's D.P.W., a daughter.
HOLDER—June 26, at Trinidad, West Indies, C. H. E. Holder, son of Lieut. Col. Holder, aged 19.
HOTZ—June 15, at Simla, the wife of Robert Hotz, a daughter.
LOPEZ—June 29, at Assolna, Salsette, Goa, the wife of Mr. P. A. Lopez, a son.
M'GOWAN—June 20, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. W. M'Gowan, a daughter.
MITCHELL—June 20, at Madras, the wife of J. Mitchell, travelling auditor, W. R. Co., a daughter.
POPE—June 25, at Chittoor, North Arcot, the wife of T. H. Pope, N.B., civil surgeon, a son.
ROSE—June 20, at Chupra, Saran, the wife of Robert G. Rose, a son (prematurely).
WINGROVE—June 25, at Jubbulpore, Central Provinces, the wife of A. C. Wingrove, a son.

MARRIAGES.

LYSAGHT—VANE—June 23, at St. Peter's Church, Colombo, Ceylon, James Douglas Lysaght, captain 102nd Royal Madras Fusiliers, son of James Lysaght, Esq., of Clifton, to Amy Frances, second daughter of the Hon. G. Vane, C.M.G., treasurer of Ceylon, C. Civil Service.

DEATHS.

ATKINSON—July 3, at Puna, Mrs. C. A. Atkinson, relict of the late Hugh Atkinson, Esq., of Bombay, aged 64.
BREHON—June 18, at Calcutta, Capt. G. Brehon, 17th Regt. Bengal N.I., aged 38.
CRIPPS—July 1, at Fort St. George, Madras, Mary, the wife of Mr. Apothecary T. Cripps, aged 44 years 1 month and 7 days.
DE MARS—June 13, at Lahore, Alexander Lewis De Mars, late captain 13th Royal Marines, of apoplexy, aged 73.
EDWARDS—June 22, at No. 8, Drummond-road, Agra, Henry Phillip Edwards, Esq., chief storekeeper, Rajputana and Sindia State Railways.
ELWES—June 27, at Coimbatore, Ernest Kelsall, son of the Rev. and Mrs. W. Weston Elwes, aged 11 months.
GRIFFIN—June 25, at Monghyr, Clarke Griffin, Audit Department, East Indian Railway.
HARRISON—June 18, at Agra, Charles Harrison, of Snaith, in Yorkshire, sergeant in the Bengal Commissariat Department.
HAWTHORNE—June 26, at Dalhousie, Sybil Maude Lennox, daughter of William and Sybil Hawthorne, aged 11 months.
INNES—June 25, at Lahore, of typhoid fever, James E. Innes, B.C.S., assistant commissioner, Punjab, eldest son of Col. M'Leod Innes, R.E., aged 22.
LAURENCE—July 1, at the Cumballa Hotel, Bombay, Frederick Stanhouse, the only child of Lieutenant Frederick Luard Laurence, R.N., H.M.S. *Philomel*, aged 6 months and 15 days.
LAZARUS—July 18, at his residence, in Calcutta, Charles Lazarus, aged 58.
LOW—June 26, at Simla, of dysentery, Major I. Low, Bengal Cavalry, deputy commissioner of Partabghur, Oudh.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JULY 25, 1881.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

On August 15 next and following days an examination will be held of candidates for ten appointments in her Majesty's Indian Medical Service. The applications for admission to this examination, together with the necessary certificates, have [to be forwarded to the India-office at least a fortnight earlier; so that within a very few days the authorities will be in a position to judge how far the supply of duly qualified candidates is now equal to the urgent demands of India. The papers that have come to hand from India by recent mails show that the result is awaited, by the army and the official community throughout the country, with considerable anxiety. It is pointed out that the competitions of late show a rapidly progressive tendency to substitute Native agency for European in this Service. If it could be maintained that this result is due, mainly or in any considerable degree, to the increasing superiority of native to European skill in the science and art of medicine, there would be some cause for satisfaction; though, even in that case, the prospect of having a large number of our great European stations in India placed under native medical charge is one which we cannot expect the English community cordially to acquiesce in. It will be frankly acknowledged by all enlightened and liberal-minded natives, as well as by Anglo-Indians, that the time has not yet come for such an arrangement. But apart from this consideration, there seems no reason to doubt that the results of late years have been due to altogether different causes—to the neglect with which the just

grievances of the Indian Medical Service have been treated, to the half-hearted and grudging spirit in which concessions have been made, and to the consequent disinclination of the profession in England to furnish a fair supply of duly qualified candidates of British birth and training. This view, if it be a true one, as we believe it to be, gives the greatest importance to the Blue Book on the subject, recently presented to Parliament, which closes with the concessions made by Government on April 14 last. As is well pointed out in one of the papers therein published, continued neglect of the just demands of the service can only lead to "a deficiency of properly qualified candidates, daily increasing agitation in the profession, and then, in view of the complete breakdown of the Department, extravagant concessions of pay, rank, and pension, considerably in excess of what would at first have been accepted as sufficiently meeting the just claims of the service." In common with all those who have at heart the well-being of our Indian Empire, we shall watch with much concern the effect produced by the recent concessions. Meanwhile, a letter that has just been addressed to the Secretary of State by the "Indian Medical Service Defence Committee," under date of July 15, affords some valuable indication of what we may expect; and we trust that it will also suggest to Lord Hartington—whose own "sense of fairness and personal interest in the welfare of the Service" are clearly, and, indeed, warmly, recognised and acknowledged by the Committee—some points in the scheme of redress that still afford room for improvement.

We are unable in this place to enter in detail into the temperate and logical representations of the committee; nor is it necessary that we should do so, as a copy of the letter will probably be in the hands of most of our readers who are interested in all the particulars of the subject. It will be remembered that the Committee by deputation submitted an address to Lord Hartington on June 2, 1880, to urge on his lordship's attention various Service grievances, and especially the fact that serious injury would be inflicted on the Service by some of the provisions of the new scheme. The statements then made, being referred to India, were sharply criticised by Lord Ripon's Government in a letter to the Secretary of State, dated Nov. 4, 1880, and the letter of the Committee is mainly concerned with answering those criticisms. It shows clearly that some of the Committee's statements were misunderstood by Lord Ripon, whilst others appear to have been unjustly impugned. The Committee properly points out that no better proof of the general accuracy of their statements could be had than that which is afforded by the fact that most of the grievances then complained of have since been redressed. It is satisfactory to find that the Committee is of opinion that, on the whole, the civil branch of the service has now received substantial justice; and further, that comparatively slight modifications in the new scheme will be sufficient to satisfy the military branch. The Committee is to be congratulated on the courage and moderation with which Surgeon General Cockburn has once more restated their case. He shows that the military branch of the Service must suffer very seriously if their further claims are not carefully considered; and we have every hope that the representation now made will receive from Lord Hartington the generous attention it deserves.

MOUNTAIN BATTERIES.—The committee on Mountain Batteries, of which General Leslie is president, has begun work at Simla. The scheme for the reorganisation of the batteries will take some two months to elaborate.—*Pioneer*.



OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, June 25.)

ATKINSON—RENDELL—M'HATTON—NORMAN—Promotions with effect from the 7th inst.:—Mr. G. Atkinson, surveyor, 3rd grade, to be surveyor, 2nd grade; Mr. T. H. Rendell, assistant surveyor, 1st grade, to be surveyor, 4th grade; Mr. J. M'Hatton, assistant surveyor, 2nd grade, to be assistant surveyor, 1st grade; Mr. S. F. Norman, assistant surveyor, 4th grade, to be assistant surveyor, 3rd grade.

SHONE, Lieut. W. T., R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), is transferred from the Rawul Pindi command, Military Works, to the Meerut command, Military Works.

TURNER, Capt. S.C., R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is posted to the Meerut command, Military Works.

DAVIDSON, Lieut. G., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is posted to the Rawul Pindi command, Military Works.

STANBROUGH, Mr. H. E., extra assistant commissioner, 3rd class, to be extra assistant commissioner, 2nd class.

ARMSTRONG—The services of Surgeon J. Armstrong, attached to the 17th Regiment N.I., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the N.W.P. and Oudh.

CALDWELL—The services of Surgeon Major M. S. Caldwell, M.D., officiating in medical charge of the Deoli Irregular Force, and of the Harad and Tonk Political Agency, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

NEVILL, Capt. J. H., political assistant, 1st class, substantive pro tempore, and assistant to the Governor General's agent in Rajputana, is posted to Bussorah as assistant political agent.

MILLER, Major J., 2nd in command, Malwa Bhel Corps, to officiate temporarily as political agent, Bhopawar, and commandant Malwa Bhel Corps.

ELLIOTT—DAVIES—Promotions in the Berar Commission, from April 30:—Mr. A. Elliott, assistant commissioner, 2nd class, to officiate in the 1st class; Mr. C. A. W. Davies, assistant commissioner, 3rd class, to officiate in the 2nd class.

TEMPLE—MUIR—Lieut. H. M. Temple and Capt. A. M. Muir, are appointed to be assistants to the Resident at Hyderabad.

CONCANNON, Mr. T., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is replaced at the disposal of the director general of railways.

FURLOUGH—Brevet Lieut. Col. A. Conolly, officiating commandant, Deoli Irregular Force, ninety days' privilege leave.

EXAMINATIONS IN LANGUAGES.—Passed the higher standard in Hindustani:—Lieut. J. G. Smith, 1-12th Foot, on probation, 19th N.I.; Lieut. A. J. K. Hutchinson, 1-12th Foot, on probation, 11th B.L.; Lieut. G. B. Hodgson, 2-22nd Foot, on probation, 4th Goorkhas.

MEDICAL.

POLDEN—GILES—SEDFIELD—SHEARER—PIERSON—DEANE—To be surgeons in H.M.'s Indian military forces in the Presidency of Bengal:—Surgeons R. J. Polden, G. M. J. Giles, M.B., A. R. U. Sedgfield, J. Shearer, M.B., A. H. Pierson, W. Deane.

MILITARY.

Admitted to the B.S.C., from the date specified:—

HARRIS, Lieut. F. A., 54th Foot, officiating wing officer, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, 15th March, 1880.

COOK, Major J., S.C., wing commander, 14th (The Ferozepore) Regiment of N.I., to be a deputy assistant adjutant general.

ONSLow, Lieut. R.C., C.S., to be adjutant.

BROWNLOW, Lieut. C. B., 1st Punjab Infantry, wing officer and officiating adjutant, to be adjutant.

HIGHT, Lieut. E. L., 67th Foot, a candidate for the B.S.C., to be officiating wing officer, on probation.

COLVIN, Mr. E., C.S., Mussorie Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be major commandant.

BAYLEY, Sir S. C., K.C.S.I., G.I.E., C.S., resident at Hyderabad, to be honorary colonel.

GORDON—to be major—Capt. J. A. D. Gordon, G.L.I., June 20.

FOX—Permitted to retire from the service from the date specified:—Lieut. Col. E. S. Fox, B.L.S.C., June 20.

FARQUHARSON, Major C. J., S.C., has been transferred to the half pay list of the S.C.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—Col. J. C. Baillie (p.a.), for two years; Major F. St. Q. Clutterbuck, G.L.I. (p.a.) for one year and eighty-two days; Lieut. the Hon. W. Coke, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, to England for fifteen months on private affairs; Capt. W. Cooley, 27th Foot, to England for twelve months on private affairs; Capt. J. W. Andrews, 2-11th Foot, to England for fifteen months on urgent private affairs; Lieut. J. Lampen, 62nd Foot (officiating wing officer on probation, 32nd Pioneers), to Calcutta for six months to study the native languages; Capt. (Bt. Major) H. T. Grant, 78th Foot, to England for twelve months on private affairs; Bt. Major G. L. R. Richardson, 18th Bengal Cavalry (S.C.), to Naini Tal, from June 1 to October 15, on private affairs; Surgeon Major J. D. Edge, A.M.D., to England from May 31

to Nov. 30, on private affairs; Surgeon Major K. W. Cumming, to England for four months on urgent private affairs.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.
(Headquarters, Simla, June 23.)

Appointments on his Excellency's personal staff:—
MAISEY, Lieut. E. L., 2nd Battalion 8th Foot, to act as aide de camp.
GRANT, Lieut. C., 102nd Foot, a probationer for the Bengal S.C., is permitted to resign that appointment, and is posted to the 90th Foot temporarily.

Orders confirmed:—

MAHER—Mooltan Brigade O., April 29, appointing Capt. V. H. Maher, 88th Foot, to be transport officer at the Rest Camp at Khanpur.

HALL, Brevet Major C. F., R.E., will proceed to England as soon as his services can be spared by the committee on the transport of explosives, of which he is a member.

Postings of veterinary surgeons:—

PRINGLE—DAY—Veterinary Surgeon R. Pringle, Veterinary Department, to Meean Meer; Veterinary Surgeon E. Day, Veterinary Department, to Ferozepore.

Orders confirmed:—

GROGAN—Meean Meer Brigade O., June 2, appointing Col. C. E. Grogan, 2-8th Foot, to the command of the station.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, June 29.)

CAMPBELL, Mr. F. J. G., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Rungpore, to act as district and sessions judge of that district.

RENNY, Mr. R. H., assistant commissioner, Palamow, Lohardugga, to officiate in first grade of assistant commissioners.

KISCH, Mr. H. M., under secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial and Political Departments, to officiate as secretary to the Government of Bengal in Financial Department.

BLVTH, Mr. W. D., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector 24-Pergunnahs, to officiate as under secretary to the Government of Bengal in Judicial and Political Departments.

PRICE, Mr. J. C., officiating magistrate and collector of Midnapore to be a magistrate and collector of the first grade.

NORMAN, Mr. T., magistrate and collector of Balasore, to be a magistrate and collector of the 2nd grade.

MOSLEY, Mr. H., officiating magistrate and collector of Moorshedabad, to be a magistrate and collector of 3rd grade. Mr. Mosley will continue to act in the 2nd grade of magistrates and collectors.

BRADBURY, Mr. G. F., to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of the 1st grade. Mr. Bradbury will continue to act as district and sessions judge of Furruckpore.

COOKE, Mr. H. G., temporary joint magistrate and deputy collector, Balasore, to be joint magistrate and deputy collector, of the 2nd grade. Mr. Cooke will continue to act in the 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors.

BADCOCK, Mr. F. W., temporarily to be a joint magistrate and deputy collector of the 2nd grade. Mr. Badcock will continue to act in the 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors.

ANLEY, Mr. A., to be district superintendent of police, Dinagepore.

PAULSON, Mr. W. H., B.A., professor Kishnaghur College, to be a professor in the Presidency College.

RYVES, Mr. W. T., assistant sub deputy opium agent, Gya, to act as sub deputy opium agent of Shahabad.

PALMER, Mr. E. H., officiating port officer of Balasore and Chandbally, is confirmed in that appointment.

TRESHAM—The services of Mr. D. J. Tresham, apothecary, attached to Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, Military Department.

MILNE, Mr. W. P., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Burdwan Division, passed the lower standard examination on June 16.

JOSEPH, Capt. E. W., executive engineer, second grade, is posted to the Eastern Circle.

FURLONGS.—Mr. T. D. Beighton, officiating and sessions judge, Rungpore, leave for three months; Mr. J. B. Pratt, special sub registrar of Arrah, leave for three months.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette.)

SCOTT, Major T. A., officiating deputy commissioner, Sambalpur, assumed charge of the district on the 1st current.

FURLOUGH.—Leave is granted to Dr. H. A. Kidd, civil surgeon, Mandla, for three months.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.)

HOWELL, Mr. M. S., district and sessions judge, to the Shahjehanpur District.

WOOD, Mr. W. C., district judge, from Fyzabad to Rae Bareilly.

WILKIE, Surgeon D., junior civil surgeon, Allahabad, and lately officiating as civil surgeon, Ballpur, to officiate as superintendent, Central and District Gaols, Bareilly.

CRAWFORD, Mr. J. I., additional judge, Fyzabad, to officiate as district judge, Fyzabad.

HARRISON, Major W. P., cantonment magistrate, Fyzabad, to be also an assistant commissioner, and to exercise all the powers of an assistant commissioner in the Fyzabad District.

DANSEY, Mr. E. P., assistant conservator of forests, to the charge of the Bahraich Division of the Oudh Circle.

BATTIE, Mr. S., sub-assistant conservator of forests, from the Motipur sub division of the Bahraich Division, to the Bhira sub division of the Kheri Division, both in the Oudh Circle.

GORDON, Mr. W. B., assistant engineer, is transferred from the Narora

Division, Lower Ganges Canal, to the Etawah Division, Lower Ganges Canal.
GORDON, Mr. E. F., assistant engineer, is transferred from the Gorakhpur Basti District, Benares Provincial Division, to the charge of the Bara Banki District, Lucknow Provincial Division.
BATTIE, Mr. R. C., executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), is posted to the Basti and Gorakhpur Districts, Benares Division.
FURLOUGH.—Mr. F. S. Growse, magistrate and collector, Bulandshahr, privilege leave, for three months.

BRITISH BURMA.

(*British Burma Gazette.*)

STREET, Lieut. Col. C. W., secretary to the chief commissioner, to officiate as commissioner of the Pegu Division.
HODGKINSON, Mr. G. J. S., C.S., deputy commissioner, 1st grade, officiating commissioner of Pegu, is appointed to special duty at Rangoon.
BATTEN, Mr. H. G., assistant commissioner, 4th (officiating 3rd) grade, is transferred from charge of the Pegu Division of the Hanthawaddy District to the headquarters of the Amherst District.
RAIKES, Capt. F. D., assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, is posted to the charge of the Pegu Division of the Hanthawaddy District.
 Passed in the subjects and by the standards mentioned:—Higher standard.—Law.—Mr. H. Adamson, C.S., assistant commissioner, Mr. H. L. Eales, C.S., assistant commissioner. Revenue.—Higher standard.—Capt. T. M. Jenkins, assistant commissioner, Mr. W. T. Hall, C.S., assistant commissioner, Mr. H. L. Eales, C.S., assistant commissioner, with credit; Mr. A. M. B. Irwin, C.S., assistant commissioner, Mr. E. Sankey, C.S., assistant commissioner, Mr. G. W. Shaw, C.S., assistant commissioner. Criminal Law (police standard).—Mr. A. de Wet, inspector of police, Mr. J. Law, inspector of police.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette.*)

DOYLE, Surg. B., officiating civil surgeon, Umballa, is appointed superintendent of the gaol at that station.
DAVIS, Surg. Major G. M'B., civil surgeon, Dera Ismail Khan, is appointed superintendent of the gaol at that station.
GREY, Capt. L. J. H., to officiate as a cantonment magistrate of the 2nd class and posted to Ferozepore.
SMITH, Mr. T., district superintendent of police, Lahor, is placed on special duty, and is invested with the powers of an assistant inspector general of police throughout the Punjab.
HERDON, Mr. J. H., district superintendent of police, Gurdaspur, is temporarily transferred to the Lahor district.
HATCHELL, Mr. F. J. G., assistant district superintendent of police, Amritsar, to officiate as district superintendent of police, Gurdaspur.
 Orders confirmed:—
EGERTON—Kohat Station O. June 1, making the following appointment:—Capt. C. C. Egerton, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, to be station staff officer.
COOK—**GORDON**—3rd Sikh Infantry R.O., June 7, making the following temporary appointments:—Lieut. W. Cook, wing officer, to officiate as adjutant; Lieut. W. D. Gordon, officiating wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster.
BRUCE—6th Punjab Infantry R.O., May 28, making the following appointments:—Major T. F. Bruce, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander.

ASSAM.

(*Assam Gazette*, June 25.)

ANLEY—The services of Mr. A. Anley, district superintendent of police, on leave, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.
GEIDT, Mr. B. G., assistant commissioner, Cachar, on transfer to the sub division of Karimganj, in Sylhet, reported his departure from Cachar on 14th inst.
MCNAMARA, Surg. J. W., to hold civil medical charge of the sub division of Golaghat.
SAVI, Mr. W. B., assistant superintendent of police, received charge of the office of district superintendent of police, Goalpara, on June 11.
FURLOUGH.—Lieut. Col. J. Johnstone, deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, political agent, Manipur, privilege leave for three months.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, June 28.)

BURROWS, Mr. L. R., to be head assistant to the collector and magistrate, Kistna, but to act as collector and magistrate of Cuddapah during the employment of Mr. Horsley on other duty.
REES, Mr. J. D., to act as sub collector and joint magistrate of North Arcot.
ARUNDEL, Mr. A. T., to be president of the Municipal Commission, Madras.
STOKES, Mr. H. J., collector and magistrate of Madura, resumed charge of the district on the 13th inst.
TARRANT, Mr. H. J., barrister at law, to act as a judge of the High Court.
M'CARTHY, Mr. S. T., to act as district and sessions judge, Kistna.
HANDLEY, Mr. J. W., barrister at law, to be first judge of the Madras Court of Small Causes.
SHEPARD, Mr. H. H., barrister at law, to be Government pleader, Madras.

MICHELL, Mr. R. B., barrister at law, to be professor of law at the Presidency College.
BRANSON, Mr. J. H. S., barrister at law, to act as crown prosecutor and as public prosecutor.
HALEMAN, Major F. L., half pay list, S.C., to be commandant of a battalion of the Nair Brigade, Travancore.
M'GOUN—MILLER—The services of Lieut. Col. A. M'Goun and Major W. Miller, of the Nair Brigade, Travancore, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.
MORRISON, Rev. John D., M.A., is admitted as an assistant chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Madras Establishment and to act as chaplain of St. Andrew's Church, Bangalore.
LIARDET, Major C. A., second assistant superintendent, Revenue Survey, to act as deputy superintendent, Revenue Survey, 2nd grade.
CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Major W. Freeth, S.C., assistant superintendent, Revenue Survey, medical certificate, for two years; Mr. W. G. Underwood, acting special assistant collector, Malabar, privilege leave for three months.
 EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—Passed the higher standard in Hindustani:—Lieut. W. C. H. Mackintosh, 10th Regt., N.I. Passed the lower standard in Hindustani:—Second Lieut. W. A. M. Wilson, 77th Regt.; Second Lieut. J. J. Cronin, 77th Regt.; Second Lieut. R. de H. Burton, 77th Regt.; and Sergeant Ramsey, 77th Regt.; Surgeon M. P. Kharegat, I.M.D.; No. 1,632 and Gunner H. Easey, I Battery, 6th Brigade, R.A.

MILITARY.

LOGAN, Lieut. Col. A. G. D., S.C., 37th Grenadiers, to act as executive commissariat officer, Bellary.
HALEMAN—The services of Major F. D. Haleman, half-pay list, S.C., in charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates at Vizagapatam and Vizianagram, are placed at the disposal of the Political Department.
M'GOUN, Lieut. Col. A., S.C., is appointed to the charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates at Vizagapatam and Vizianagram.
DEAN—The services of Capt. G. H. Dean, 12th Royal Lancers, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Right Hon. the Governor of Bombay.
CHISHOLM, Major W., M.S.C., to be lieutenant colonel from June 25.
 MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) D. G. S. St. J. Grant, S.C., commandant, 39th Regiment, N.I., for two years; Major W. Freeth, S.C., assistant superintendent, Revenue Survey, for two years; Capt. W. Conolly, 2nd Battalion, 7th Royal Fusiliers, to England on urgent private affairs, for twelve months; Capt. A. L. Tickell, 77th Regiment, to England for twelve months; First-class Apothecary J. J. Watts, medical depot, Rangoon, for six months, private affairs; Major C. D. Baynes, secretary and examiner in Hindustani, privilege leave for ninety days; Passed Hospital Apprentice R. H. Nailer, six months leave.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(*Headquarters, Ootacamund*, June 22.)

TRAVERS—Posted, on his recent promotion, to the battalion of his regiment specified:—Lieut. Travers, 1st Battalion 21st Foot.
MILLS, Veterinary Surgeon J., will do duty with the R.A. at Secunderabad.
TYNDALL, Lieut. Col. G., second in command, 1st Regiment N.I., to act as assistant adjutant general, Hyderabad subsidiary force.
BOSWELL, Lieut. W. L. B., 44th Regt., having been appointed to the 32nd Pioneers as a probationer for the B.S.C., to join that regiment at Rawul Pindi.

Orders confirmed:—

DONALD—STANILAND—May 27, by the officer commanding left wing 27th Royal Fusiliers, appointing Lieut. C. G. Donald acting adjutant, and Lieut. C. A. Staniland acting quartermaster and paymaster to the left wing 27th Royal Fusiliers at Fort St. George, Madras.
POWIS—June 11, by the commandant 17th Regt. N.I., appointing Capt. F. T. Powis to officiate as wing commander.
BURLTON—June 13.—By the officer commanding 2-16th Regt., appointing Lieut. R. D. Burlton, 2-16th Regt., to act as instructor of musketry.
HOLLOWAY—June 13.—By the commander 34th Regt. L.I., appointing Major E. G. V. Holloway to act as quartermaster.
SHAW—QUIN—June 8, by the commandant 1st Regt. N.I., making the following appointments:—Major E. Shaw, wing commander, to officiate as second in command; and Capt. E. Quin as wing commander.
ANDERSON, Veterinary Surgeon M., to proceed from Secunderabad to Bangalore for duty with the R.A. at the station.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, June 30.)

WALSHE, Mr. L. P., acting second assistant resident at Aden, to act as cantonment magistrate at Aden.
WEBB—COOPER—Messrs. W. Webb and C. P. Cooper respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of chief presidency magistrate and revenue judge on June 23.
NUGENT—LEE-WARNER—Messrs. J. Nugent and W. Lee-Warner respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of collector and district magistrate, Satara, with the political agency attached thereto, on June 23.

WILTSHIRE, Mr. C. P. B., magistrate of the 1st class in the district of Kanara, to be magistrate in charge of the division of that district, comprising the Talukas of Karwar (with the exception of the limits of the Karwar municipality), Yellapur and Supa including the Pethas of Mundgod and Supa.

CHARLES, Mr. F. L., magistrate of the 1st class in the district of Dharwar, to be magistrate in charge of the division of that district comprising the Talukas of Dharwar, Navalgund, and Ron.

PORTEUS, Mr. W., C.S., to act as first assistant collector at Ahmedabad.

ALLEN, Mr. W., C.S., to be a second assistant collector.

PEILE-NUGENT—Mr. J. B. Peile, C.S.I., and Mr. J. Nugent, C.S., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments on June 25.

MANSER-JOHNSTONE—Surgeon R. Manser and Surgeon Major T. B. Johnstone respectively delivered over and received charge of the Surat District Gaol on June 19.

KEELAN-ADAMS—Surgeon B. C. Keelan and Surgeon A. F. Adams respectively delivered over and received charge of the Shikarpur District Gaol on June 20.

TREVOR, Mr. A. C., collector of customs, Bombay, resumed charge of his duties on June 15.

EAST-LAWRENCE—Messrs. W. East and E. Lawrence respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of first assistant collector, Khandeesh, on May 25.

CIVIL FURLONGHS—Mr. F. S. P. Lely, C.S., privilege leave for three months; Capt. C. W. H. Sealy, cantonment magistrate at Aden, privilege leave for three months; Mr. S. H. Phillpotts, district judge of Ahmedabad, privilege leave for three months.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna, June 24.)

Orders confirmed:—

ABUD—Puna Division O.—May 19, directing Lieut. H. M. Abud, wing officer, 11th N.I., to take over charge of the depot, 8th N.I. (at Puna), in addition to his other duties, from Capt. Fenton, 18th N.I., leaving the station.

ROGERS—89th Foot—R.O., May 27, appointing Lieut. C. R. Rogers, acting adjutant to the regiment, vice Hanna, promoted, from May 27.

THOMAS—3rd Sind Horse—R.O., dated June 3, appointing Capt. H. R. D. Thomas, 3rd squadron commander, to officiate as 2nd squadron commander, from the 1st idem.

DUBERLY—12th N.I.—R.O., dated May 20, directing Lieut. G. Duberly, officiating wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster, in addition to his own duties, vice Lieut. Mahon, relieved.

KREYER—17th N.I.—R.O., dated June 13, appointing F. A. C. Kreyer, officiating wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster, in addition to his own duties, vice Lieut. O'Donnell, relieved.

TYNDALL—Mr. S. W., first class, deputy collector, Karachi, appointed to be Sindhi translator to Government in Sind in addition to his other duties, as a temporary measure.

KUNTE-MODAK—Messrs. M. M. Kunte and V. A. Modak respectively delivered over and received the charge of the office of head master of the Puna High School of the 8th inst.

FORREST-KARKARY—Messrs. G. W. Foster and G. V. Karkary assumed charge of the professorship of English literature and mathematics respectively in the Deccan College on the 13th inst.

KUNTE, Mr. M. M., B.A., assumed charge of the office of principal and professor of English literature in the Gujarat College and headmaster of the Ahmedabad High School on the 13th inst.

ANDERSON—The services of the Hon. W. C. Anderson, C.S.I., are placed at the disposal of Government in the Military Department, from the 1st inst.

HILL, Mr. F. J. A., to act as supernumerary assistant collector of salt revenue.

LELY, Mr. F. S. P., to act as first assistant collector of Ahmedabad on the return to duty of Mr. A. W. Crawley-Boevey.

SPRING, Mr. G. B., to act in the 1st grade of assistant collectors of salt revenue.

THOM-LECKIE—Messrs. R. Thom and M. C. Leckie to act in the 2nd grade of assistant collectors of salt revenue.

POGSON-AITKEN-FOWLER—Messrs. C. Pogson, E. H. Aitken, M.A., and W. Fowler to act in the 3rd grade of assistant collectors of salt revenue.

BULKELY, Mr. H., to act as supernumerary assistant collector of salt revenue.

OKE, Mr. L. B., to act as sub assistant conservator of forests, 3rd grade.

LEE WARNER, Mr. W., to act as collector and magistrate of the District of Satara, and district registrar and political agent, Satara.

THOMAS-MORRIS—Capt. F. R. D. Thomas delivered over and Capt. W. C. Morris received charge of the office of the superintendent of Public Works, Bhuj, on May 28.

CLIFTON-CLERKE—Mr. C. N. Clifton delivered over and Mr. W. Clerke received charge of the office of the executive engineer for irrigation, Puna, on June 6.

FLOYD—Leave for fifteen months, on medical certificate, is granted to Mr. W. C. L. Floyd, executive engineer, 3rd grade, Holkar and Sindia Neemuch Railways.

HOLLAND-SALMON—Mr. W. J. Holland delivered over and Major W. H. Salmon received charge of the office of the assistant political agent, Janjira, on June 11.

WARDEN-MACLEAN—Mr. F. H. Warden delivered over and Mr. D. H. G. Maclean received charge of the office of assistant superintendent of police, Ahmedabad, on June 15.

LELY-BOEVEY—Mr. F. S. P. Lely delivered over and Mr. A. C. Boevey received charge of the office of the Talukdari settlement officer, Gujarat, on June 15.

ALLEN-WOODWARD—Mr. Allen delivered over and Mr. W. Wood-

ward received charge of the offices of the collector and agent to the Governor, Panch Mahals, and political agent, Rewa Kantha and Narukot, on June 17.

BEAMAN-LELY—Messrs. F. C. S. Beaman and F. S. P. Lely delivered over charge of the office of first assistant collector, Ahmedabad, on June 16.

ANANDRAM-BEAMAN—Mr. Oomedram Anandram delivered over and Mr. F. C. O. Beaman received charge of the office of the second assistant collector, Ahmedabad, on June 17.

SCOTT-BHICAJI—Messrs. G. Scott and Nayaran Bhicaji delivered over and received charge of the office of Huzur deputy collector, Khandesh, June 4.

PORTLOUS-KING—Messrs. W. Porteous and J. King delivered over and received charge of the office of collector and district magistrate, Ahmednagar, on June 15.

GRAY-BHAGWAT—Messrs. E. Gray and Moro Ballal Bhagwat delivered over and received charge of the office of the Hazur deputy collector in charge Hazur accounts, Puna, on June 13.

HEARN-WINCHESTER—Messrs. E. H. Hearn and C. B. Winchester delivered over and received charge of the office of special assistant collector, Ratnagiri, on May 25.

WILTSHIRE-CHARLES—Messrs. C. B. Wiltshire and F. L. Charles delivered over and received charge of the office of acting first assistant collector, Dharwar, on May 25.

WILSON-WINCHESTER—Messrs. G. Wilson and C. B. Winchester delivered over and received charge of the office of second assistant collector, Ratnagiri, on May 24.

FLEET-HORSLEY—Messrs. J. F. Fleet and W. H. Horsley delivered over and received charge of the office of assistant collector, Belgaum, on May 31.

INGLE-WILTSHIRE—Messrs. H. Ingle and C. P. B. Wiltshire delivered over and received charge of the office of second assistant collector, Kanara, on June 4.

WRIGHT-TREVOR—Messrs. H. L. Wright and A. C. Trevor delivered over and received charge, on June 15, of the office of collector of customs and opium.

SHAHANE-HORNIDGE—Messrs. G. K. Shahane, subordinate assistant conservator of forests, 3rd grade, and S. Hornidge, Associate M. Ins. C.E., assistant conservator of forests, respectively delivered over and received charge of the District Forest-office, Ratnagiri, on June 15.

WAITE, Mr. W. E., assistant superintendent in charge of the City Survey, Ahmedabad, to join the Mysore Revenue Survey.

CAMERON, Mr. D., assistant magistrate and collector, Bettiah, Champaran, to act as a joint magistrate and deputy collector, 2nd grade, from May 6.

PAUL, Mr. A. W., assistant commissioner, Darjiling, to be a joint magistrate and deputy collector, 2nd grade, in that district; Mr. Paul will act in the 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors.

GORDON, Capt. A. E., officiating deputy commissioner, Cooch Behar, to be an assistant commissioner, 1st grade, and continue to officiate as deputy commissioner, Cooch Behar.

JONES, Mr. S. S., assistant commissioner, in charge of the Deoghur Division of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, to be an assistant magistrate and collector; Mr. Jones will act in the 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors.

BEDFORD, Mr. C. A. S., assistant commissioner, on furlough, to be an assistant commissioner, 3rd grade.

CAMPBELL, Mr. W. N., assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to be an assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, and continue to officiate as an assistant commissioner, 2nd grade.

SHOWERS, Mr. E. M., district superintendent of police, Nuddea, to act in the 4th grade of district superintendent of police, from 10th ult.

BAMBER, Mr. H. W. J., district superintendent of police, is posted to Rajshahye.

DE CRUZ, Mr. J. A., Baptist missionary, Chittagong, is authorised to grant certificates of marriage between persons who are native Christians.

CHRISTIAN Mr. J., temporary assistant sub deputy opium agent, Benares agent, 2nd grade, on deputation, to be an assistant sub deputy opium agent, 2nd grade, from Oct. 16.

CHRISTIAN, Mr. A., assistant sub-deputy opium agent, Benares agency, temporarily to be an assistant sub deputy opium agent, 2nd grade, from Sep. 7, 1880.

GREGORY, Mr. G. M., assistant sub deputy opium agent, 3rd grade, on deputation temporarily, to be an assistant sub deputy opium agent, 2nd grade, from Oct. 16, 1880.

HAW, Mr. J. C., assistant sub deputy opium agent, Benares agency, temporarily to be an assistant sub deputy opium agent, 2nd grade, from Oct. 16, 1880.

RUSS, Mr. A., temporary assistant sub deputy opium agent, Behar agency, to be an assistant sub deputy opium agent, 3rd grade, from Oct. 16, 1880.

AUGIER, Mr. J., temporarily to be an assistant sub deputy opium agent, 3rd grade, in the Benares agency.

FURLONGHS—Mr. G. H. French, district superintendent of police, Tipperah, leave for three months, from June 1; Mr. R. Parry, professor, Presidency College, Calcutta, an extension of leave for three months, on sick leave. The undermentioned officers are granted leave to the port of embarkation for thirty days from date of availing themselves of it, and thence to England for six months from date of embarkation:—Veterinary Surgeon J. K. Grainger, R.A., Surgeon Major T. O'Farrell, A.M.D.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna, July 1.)
DAVIES—75th Regiment N.I.—Second Lieut. W. T. Davies, 2nd Battalion 15th Foot, a candidature for the S.C., to officiate as wing officer on probation.

WATTS-HUME—11th Regiment N.I.—Lieut. Col. J. G. Watts, S.C., wing commander, 22nd N.I., to be second in command; Major

W. F. Hume, G.L.I., wing officer, to be second in command, in succession to Lieut. Col. Watts, seconded for service on the staff.
MAHON—12th Regt. N.L.—Lieut. C. E. Mahon, wing officer (officiating adjutant), to be adjutant.
CHAPMAN—25th Regt. N.L.I.—Lieut. F. R. H. Chapman, S.C. (wing officer and officiating quartermaster 10th N.L.I.), to be wing officer and adjutant.
MELVILL—26th Regt. N.L.—Lieut. H. Melvill, S.C. (wing officer 25th N.L.I. and assistant military accountant on probation), to be wing officer.
FOOKS, Surg. G. E., I.M.D., is transferred from general duty Presidency Circle to general duty Sind Circle.
JOHNSTONE-PIERS—The appointments of Lieuts. Johnstone and Piers to the 1st and 3rd Regiments Sind Horse respectively have been cancelled.

Orders confirmed:—

ASHBY—Surat Station O., June 19, appointing Lieut. J. S. Ashby, adjutant 10th N.I., to be station staff officer.
STOCK-M'CUDDEN—10th Regt. N.L.I., R.O., June 8, making the following appointments:—Major H. J. Stock, wing commander, to officiate as second in command, and Capt. L. A. T. M'Cudden, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander.
CAHILL-GREIG—14th Regt. N.L.I., R.O., June 15, making the following appointments:—Major C. J. S. Cahill, wing commander, to officiate as second in command; and Major P. H. Greig, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander.
SCALLON—23rd Regt. N.L.I., R.O., June 13, appointing Lieut. R. I. Scallan, quartermaster, to officiate as adjutant and also as wing commander.
YATES-FORJETT—26th Regt. N.L.I., R.O., June 15, making the following appointments:—Capt. C. J. A. Yates, wing officer (officiating wing commander), to officiate as 2nd in command, and Capt. F. H. Forjett, quartermaster, to officiate as wing commander.
MILITARY FURLONGHS.—Lieut. C. T. E. Metcalfe, Rifle Brigade, 1st Batt., to England for six months, medical certificate.

WAR OFFICE.

PALL MALL.—JULY 19.

Royal Artillery—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. Roderick Mackenzie to be colonel, vice H. L. F. Greville, retired; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. Robert Horsley Rickes Rowley to be colonel, vice W. B. Saunders, retired. Majors to be lieutenant colonels—Francis Arthur Whinyates, vice Brevet Col. R. Mackenzie, promoted; Frederick Coulthurst Elton, vice Brevet Col. R. H. R. Rowley, promoted; Clennell Collingwood, vice Brevet Col. H. Heberden, retired; Frederick Augustus Anley, vice Brevet Col. H. L. Ba four, retired. Captains to be majors—Edward Albert FitzRoy, vice F. A. Whinyates, promoted; William Georges Mulloy, vice F. C. Elton, promoted; Richard Jackson Hezler, vice C. Collingwood, promoted; George Arthur French, C.M.G., upon the Seconded List; Robert Dundas Elliott Lockhart, vice F. A. Anley, promoted; Thomas Wood (Adjutant), vice O. H. Godenough, retired. Lieutenants to be captains—Maurice John Barlow, vice E. A. FitzRoy, promoted; Samuel Kenneth Mackenzie, vice W. G. Mulloy, promoted; Herbert Napier Bunbury upon the Seconded List; Eden Moyle Baker, vice R. J. Hezler, promoted; William Swarder Walford, vice R. D. E. Lockhart, promoted; Frederick George Slade, vice T. Wood promoted.

INDIA OFFICE.

JULY 16.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Maynard Brodhurst, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, to be a judge of the High Court of Judicature for the North Western Provinces, in the room of Robert Spankie, Esq., who has resigned the service.

JULY 19.

Her Majesty has approved the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian military services made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be lieutenant colonels—Majors Henry Thompson, Edward Henry Ernest Kauntze.

To be major—Capt. Augustus Henry Turner.

To be captain—Lieut. Henry Cambell Lamb.

BENGAL ARMY.

INFANTRY.

To be colonels, lieutenant colonels, and brevet colonels—James Cadogan Parkison Baillie, Robert Blair.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be lieutenant colonel—Major Francis James Rivers.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be major—Capt. Stephen Babington.

To be captain—Lieut. Edward Vernon Peshall Monteith.

BREVET.

To be colonels—Lieut. Cols. William Reid Martin, John Mackie Stewart, Bengal Infantry.

JULY 22.

The following appointments have been made on the personal staff of the Commander in Chief in India:—Capt. F. J. W. Eustace, R.A., to be aide de camp; Lieut. G. Haines, 6th Foot, to be aide de camp.

The following appointments to the staff have been made by the Government of Bombay:—Col. E. A. Green, S.C., assistant adjutant general army headquarters, to be deputy adjutant general, vice Wardrop, appointed judge advocate general; Lieut. Col. C. J. Burnett,

15th Foot, assistant adjutant general of division, to be assistant adjutant general, army headquarters, vice Green; Major C. A. Cunningham, S.C., deputy assistant adjutant general, to be assistant adjutant general of division, vice Burnett; Major A. R. Heyland, S.C., brigade major, to be deputy assistant adjutant general, vice Cunningham; Capt. A. B. Stopford, R.A., deputy assistant quartermaster general, to be assistant quartermaster general of division; Capt. H. Melliss, S.C., to be deputy assistant quartermaster general; Capt. E. L. Elliott, S.C., to be deputy assistant quartermaster general, vice Stopford; Lieut. Col. A. Wardrop, S.C., to be judge advocate general, vice Col. C. O. Maude, whose term of service has expired.

JULY 23.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. C. G. Mansell, S.C., Col. J. J. H. Gordon, C.B., S.C., Major John Biddulph, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Col. C. S. Steward, Cav., Lieut. Col. A. J. Howes, Inf.

Bombay Estab.—Surgeon A. F. Sargent, Col. W. H. Benyon, S.C., Lieut. E. C. Kellie, S.C.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. W. S. Hewett, S.C., three months; Lieut. C. E. Pollock, S.C., six months; Col. H. V. Mathias, S.C., two months.

Madras Estab.—Surgeon B. H. Williams, six months.

Bombay Estab.—Major G. F. Bryant, S.C., two months.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major R. F. Lewis, R.A.

Madras Estab.—Surgeon Major D. C. M'Allum.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. F. J. Tobin, probationer for S.C.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

The following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the recent open competition for the Civil Service of India, but their selection is conditional on their passing a medical examination to be held in London within the next few days:—

Num. in exam.	Name.	Total marks.	Num. in exam.	Name.	Total marks.
38	M. W. Fenton	1,910	107	W. Maude	1,467
5	T. C. Wilson	1,698	59	H. A. Hughes	1,459
35	G. F. G. Forbes	1,694	64	A. W. R. Cadell	1,449
114	W. H. Cobb	1,677	52	P. C. Lyon	1,396
132	H. C. Cookson	1,661	41	W. C. Rand	1,396
36	E. G. Fraser-Luckie	1,622	99	A. C. F. Evans	1,385
88	J. M. Holms	1,600	144	J. D. S. Fitzmaurice	1,380
104	J. S. Campbell	1,567	145	K. A. Gamble	1,346
7	W. R. Partridge	1,564	112	L. C. Millar	1,342
49	E. F. L. Winter	1,547	61	C. G. Dodgson	1,329
17	W. Tennon	1,540	124	W. Harvey	1,319
32	A. Lucas	1,485	127	G. E. L. Campbell	1,303
136	J. H. Monahan	1,484	22	E. A. Elwin	1,292
156	H. W. C. Carnduff	1,482	66	B. B. Cubitt	1,276
42	A. T. A. Shaw	1,473	129	N. G. Cholmeley	1,274
141	J. L. Herald	1,472			

THE BENGAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The monthly general meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal was held on June 1; the Hon. H. J. Reynolds, C.S., vice president, in the chair. Mr. C. H. Tawney exhibited and described a rare silver coin of Sophytes. The following papers were read:—1. On the voles (*arvicola*) of the Himalayas, Tibet, and Afghanistan, by W. T. Blanford, F.R.S. In this paper the author gives an account of all the Himalayan, Tibetan, and Afghan voles which have hitherto been described, and for this purpose has examined all the type specimens. The molar teeth of the different forms are figured and described. Mr. Blanford considers it very doubtful that any vole has ever been found in Oriental regions. 2. On *Myospalax fuscicapillus*, Blyth, by W. T. Blanford, F.R.S. This paper is a description of a small rodent which was named by Mr. Blyth forty years ago. The original specimen was obtained at Quetta. Another from Afghanistan having been recently found among the collections of the East India Company which have been transferred to the British Museum, Mr. Blanford has compared the two specimens and has given a full description of the species and its affinities. 3. Notes on the inhabitants of the Nicobars, by F. A. de Roepstorff. This paper is a description of an expedition made by Col. T. Cadell, Chief Commissioner of the Nicobars, to obtain information regarding the tribe living inland in the great Nicobar. Mr. de Roepstorff was formerly of opinion that this tribe, the Shombengs, were not of Papuan or Negrito origin; but in October last he saw a man of the tribe whose appearance induced him to change his opinion. With Col. Cadell, however, he was able to penetrate further into the interior than he had in done in October, and fortunately succeeded in finding a number of Shombengs whom they examined carefully. As a result of this examination Mr. de Roepstorff has reverted to his former opinion, that there are no traces of Papuan or Negrito blood in the Shombengs. The man whom Mr. de Roepstorff met on his first expedition is quite different to the other Shombengs;

and Col. Cadell on seeing him said that if he had seen him alone he too would have been misled. Mr. de Roepstorff again suggested that these people may be of the same race originally as the inhabitants of the little island Schowra, who support themselves by cultivation, whereas all the islanders around them are fishermen. Mr. Ball, the officiating natural history secretary, made some remarks showing how interesting the Andaman and Nicobar Islands are from a zoological and geological as well as an ethnological point of view. He alluded to a rumour as to the existence of mercury in the Andamans, which he had first brought to the notice of the society ten years ago, and pointed out that there were points of resemblance between the geology of the islands and that of California, where the now most important mercury mines in the world are situated. 4. A paper supplementary to the one read at the last meeting on the excavations of Jowhri Di, by J. E. P. Lincke, C.E. 5. Note on a photograph of a sculpture found at Bulandshar, by F. S. Growse, M.A. C.S., C.I.E. The sculpture represents the Buddah seated on a throne enveloped in a thin robe reaching to the wrists and ankles, and falling over the body in a succession of narrow folds. It was found in the garden of a native gentleman, Munshi Gopal Rai, close to the Id-gah, between the city and the civil station, and is of interest as being the only unquestionable proof that has yet come to light of the ancient prevalence of Buddhism in that neighbourhood. 6. Note on some curiosities found at Bulandshar, by F. S. Growse, M.A., C.S., C.I.E. The curiosities referred to, which were exhibited at the meeting, may be described as earthenware flasks, but the purpose for which they were intended is by no means obvious. They are pointed at the bottom like a Roman amphora, with a very small orifice for the mouth. They are all of the same shape, but they vary very much in the patterns with which they have been ornamented. Most natives who have seen the flasks think they were meant to hold either gunpowder or oil, but they are too heavy to be carried conveniently on the person, and the pointed bottom makes them awkward for storing. The opinion has also been expressed that they were meant to be filled with gunpowder and then exploded as a kind of firework, but if this were so they would hardly have been ornamented with so much care. With these jars Mr. Growse forwarded a specimen brick which he had discovered while carrying on excavations at Bulandshar, and which he believes to be of great age. The brick is well burnt, and is of a large size, measuring 1ft. 7in. by 11in. by 3in.

OPIUM IN BURMA.

THE following letter has been addressed to the editor of the *Times*:—"Sir, I have not yet had time to procure the parliamentary paper referred to in your leading article on the opium trade in British Burma. On the face of it, however, it appears to me that the officiating Chief Commissioner's opinion is not entitled even to the importance you attach to it. Mr. Bernard has visited opium shops in Rangoon without notice; he has travelled in various districts of the province; and he has visited gaols and hospitals. He says he has seen but one person permanently degraded by the use of opium. Such an assertion is surely unwarrantable. It assumes, in fact, that persons so affected can with certainty be recognised among a crowd by a casual observer. But the excessive use of opium produces little more effect on a man's external appearance than that of alcoholic drink. Certainly its immediate effect is far less observable; and he would be a rash man who concluded that, because 'among hundreds of stalwart' dock labourers we saw no 'apparent traces' of evil wrought by hard drinking, therefore no great mischief was done by drink. That few or no thorough debauchees should be found in the opium shops is not surprising, for it is rather by beginners than by *habitues* that the shops are frequented. The *habitué* mostly enjoys the drug in his own house. If Mr. Bernard has seen but one person permanently degraded by opium, he has, after all, only been about a year in Burma, and that, too, in a position very far elevated both above the opium eater and above the police officer and the magistrate, who commonly have to deal with him. The three Commissioners of Division, the highest officials in the province, men who had spent their lives in the country, gave very different evidence when consulted by Mr. Aitchison. The consensus of opinion about the effects of opium in Burma is all but unanimous among Europeans as well as natives. I have lived in Burma for years and have known a great many Europeans residing there, both official and non-official; but with the exception of Mr. Bernard himself, and, perhaps, one of his present advisers, I never heard of any one who maintained the expediency of distributing opium throughout the country as our Government has done. Sir Ashley Eden's opinion cannot fairly be quoted, for he did not remain long enough in the province to witness the terrible growth of the system he did so much to promote. And, after all, where is the English official who can boast of such intimate knowledge of the Burmese as to justify him in disputing at any rate the moral debasement alleged to be produced in the face of a consensus of native opinion? How many English officials know even the language of the country thoroughly well?

The representation the inhabitants of Akyab made in 1878 was even more energetic than you describe it. They anticipated an important objection that might be made to the abolition of the traffic by praying that any loss of revenue which resulted might be made good by an increase of taxation in some other shape, which they said they would gladly pay. Nor does their petition merit even the passing jest that it is of Oriental fashion. Surely, all the world over, the better sort of men pray their Government from time to time to prevent their weaker brethren from ruining themselves and their friends by vices to which they may be addicted. Have we no instances of such petitions among ourselves? All Englishmen interested in Burma must be grateful to you for drawing attention to this subject. It must be admitted that for the present as much as could be reasonably expected has been done towards remedying the evil. But there is no reason why still further steps should not hereafter be taken in the same direction, until the consumption of opium is reduced to what it was twenty years ago, or when we first annexed the country; that is to say, to a fourth of its present amount or less. It is to be hoped that the light which has now been thrown on the question by the publication of the parliamentary paper, and still more by your comments on it, will help towards the attainment of this end, or will at all events prevent the reversal of Mr. Aitchison's far-sighted and philanthropic policy. British Burma is the most flourishing province of our Indian Empire. It is increasing every year by rapid strides in wealth, population, trade, and revenue. After paying all the expenses of its own administration and defence, it contributes nearly a third of its revenue annually to the Indian exchequer; and no financial considerations can here be said to stand in the way of a reform of such vital importance.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, FRIEND OF BURMA."

HOME NEWS.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—Tenders were received on Wednesday at the Bank of England for Rs.40,00,000 in Government bills on India. The amounts allotted were:—To Calcutta, Rs.22,00,000, and to Bombay, Rs.13,00,000. Tenders on both Presidencies at 1s. 7½d., being the minimum posted, received in full. Compared with the previous week this price shows a rise of ¼. The amount to be tendered for on Wednesday next is reduced to Rs.35,00,000.

THE SILVER MARKET AND THE EASTERN EXCHANGES.—On Wednesday the silver market closed at some improvement on the satisfactory allotment of the Council drafts. A few small transactions in bars were said to have taken place at 51¼d., and Mexican dollars were quoted 50½d. The exchanges from the East were all telegraphed steady, excepting the Shanghai rate, which improved ¼d., to 5s. 1¾d. Rupee Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Paper was unaltered.—On Thursday the bars to hand by the Chilean packet were sold at 51¼d., being ¼d. higher than the previous quotation. Mexican dollars were unchanged, but firm at 50½d. The exchanges from India were telegraphed 1s. 7 13-16d. for Bombay and 1s. 7¾d. for Calcutta, or an improvement in both instances of ¼d., but the rates from China were unaltered. Rupee paper was little dealt in, and closed steady.—On Friday the inquiry for silver on continental account continued, and, in the absence of supplies, bars were quoted firmer, at 51¾d. to 51½d. per ounce. Mexican dollars remained at 50½d. The Bombay exchange was telegraphed 1-16d. higher, and the Hong Kong ¼d., the respective quotations being 1s. 7¾d. and 3s. 8¾d.; but the Calcutta and Shanghai rates were unaltered. Rupee Four-and-a-half per Cent. Paper improved ¼, to 92½ to ¾.

INDIAN RELIEFS.—The trooping season will commence unusually early this year. According to present arrangements the Indian troopship *Serapis* will leave Portsmouth about August 20, and will be followed in the middle of September by the *Malabar*. These fixtures, however, will depend upon the condition of affairs in the Transvaal. The *Crocodile* and the *Jumna* will be the first to make the usual passage to Bombay, while the *Euphrates* will be withdrawn from the trooping programme in order that she may undergo a thorough repair. The *Serapis*, which for the present is only having a makeshift refit, is ready for sea, but great efforts will have to be made to complete the other ships by the dates fixed. The *Jumna* and *Euphrates* are being provided with new decks and fitted with steam steering gear, the former, in addition, being supplied with a new and larger auxiliary boiler. In consequence of the great strain which the annual refit of the Indian troopships throws upon the Portsmouth yard their lordships have authorised two of them to be sent every year to Chatham for repair.

MILITARY SERVICES (SPECIAL REWARDS).—There has been issued the following return of all rewards given since 1835 for special military services to officers of her Majesty's Army or of the Indian Army. The following are chargeable on the revenues of India:—Major General Sir William Nott, G.C.B., £1,000 for life; Lieutenant General Viscount Hardinge, G.C.B., Governor General of India, £5,000 for life; General Lord Gough, G.C.B., Commander in Chief of the Forces in the East Indies, £2,000 for life; Major General Sir George Pollock, G.C.B., £1,000 for life; Major General Sir Archdale Wilson, K.C.B., £1,000 for life;

—On *Saturday* fine bars were quoted 51 ½d., and Mexican dollars 50 ¾d., but no actual business was reported. The exchanges from the East were telegraphed 18. 7 ¾d. for Bombay and Calcutta; 38. 8 ¾d. for Hong Kong; and 58. 1 ¾d. for Shanghai. Rupee paper was unaltered. On *Monday* (to-day) both the new Indian Rupee Loan for three crores, and the Chinese Loan for 4,400,000 taels, or about £1,100,000, will be allotted, but at what rate the average of the tenders will be is a subject entirely of speculation. According to some authorities the premiums in both cases will range from 4 to 5 per cent. Large applications are understood to have been made from this side.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.—The following are the traffic receipts of the undermentioned companies to the dates named, together with the aggregate receipts to date, officially supplied:—

	Date.	Miles open.	Receipts.		Aggregate.		Inc. or decrease.
			1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	
Bombay and Baroda	June 11	444	£ 22,574	19,598	..	..	..
East Indian ..	July 16	1507 ¾	63,976	57,155	150,047	125,890	+ 24,157
Great Indian Penin.	May 28	1448	70,995	51,237	1,335,030	1,127,836	+ 207,194
Indus Steam Flotilla	June 11	..	102	166	..	..	..
Madras ..	June 4	858	8,882	10,021	233,367	239,300	- 5,947
Oudh and Rohilkund	May 21	547	10,123	11,051	196,596	289,536	+ 7,060
Sind, Pun., and Del.	June 11	676	13,677	18,716	..	..	..
South Indian ..	June 4	655	6,667	6,994	151,659	148,178	+ 3,481

General Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B. (Lord Clyde), Commander in Chief in India, £2,000 for life; **Major General Sir Thomas Outram, G.C.B.**, £1,000 for life with continuance to his eldest son; **General Sir Donald Martin Stewart, G.C.B., C.I.E.**, £1,000 for life, or a capital sum of £12,500 according to his option; **Major General Sir Frederick Sleigh Roberts, G.C.B., C.I.E., V.C.**, £1,000 a year for life, or a capital sum of £12,500 according to his option. The following are paid from the Consolidated Fund or Civil Service votes:—**Lord Seaton**, 3d and 4th Vict., c. 11, £2,000 for three lives; **Lord Keane**, 4th Vict., c. 1, £2,000 for three lives; **Lord Gough**, 9th and 10th Vict., c. 32, £2,000 for three lives; **Lord Hardinge**, 9th and 10th Vict., c. 31, £3,000 for three lives; **Lord Raglan**, 18th and 19th Vict., c. 64, £2,000 for two lives; **Sir W. F. Williams**, 19th and 20th Vict., c. 30, £1,000 for life; **Sir H. M. Havelock**, 21st and 22nd Vict., c. 20, £1,000 for life; **Lord Napier of Magdala**, 31st and 32nd Vict., c. 91, £2,000 for two lives; **Sir G. J. Wolseley**, a voted gratuity of £25,000. **Lord Hardinge's** pension was suspended until September 23, 1856, while he was receiving a pension of £5,000 a year from the East India Company. The annuities to **Lord Raglan** and **Sir Henry Havelock** were granted in respect of the services of officers who were not alive at the date of the grant.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY, JULY 21.

CIVIL WAR IN AFGHANISTAN.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON said the following question had been put on the paper by the hon. member for Eye, but as that hon. member was not in his place, and he (the Marquis of Hartington) could probably not be present to-morrow, he might reply by anticipation. The question was "to ask the Secretary of State for India whether he could give the House any information as to the civil war which had broken out in Afghanistan, and especially with regard to the statement that Ayub Khan had crossed the Helmand." The reply he had to make was that the Government had already given to the Press for public information all the intelligence they had received on the subject. The latest telegrams from the Viceroy showed that Ayub Khan was in the Bakwa, a small district more than 100 miles west of the Helmand. His force consisting, it is said, of six regiments of infantry, thirteen guns, and about 1,500 cavalry, was distributed between Farah and Washir. The Ameer's force, which consisted of five regiments of infantry, two of cavalry, 1,500 irregular horse, and sixteen guns, was said to be at Kalah-i-Gaz, close on the other side of the Helmand. Besides this, it was reported that two regiments of infantry and twelve guns left Kandahar about July 16 *en route* to Girishk, and that further reinforcements were on their way from Cabul.

OPIMUM IN INDIA.

Mr. CROPPER asked the Secretary of State for India whether the Government of India had issued or sanctioned the issue of orders having for their object the increase of the area of poppy cultivation in Bengal; whether the Government of India had issued orders for the introduction of the cultivation of the poppy under the system of licenses and advances into the North West Provinces; and whether he would lay upon the table a return of the areas cultivated, and quantities of opium produced in all the agencies during the last ten years; also a copy of the "resolution on the report of the Board of Revenue on the administration of the Opium Department for the year 1879-80," dated Calcutta, April 4, 1881; and copies of any other resolutions of the Government of India which had for their object the increased production of opium.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON: In consequence of the partial failure of crops for three consecutive years, and of a reduction of the reserve stock of opium, the Government of India, in a resolution of May 2, 1879, desired that the agents in Behar and Benares should be encouraged to extend their engagements with cultivators. Thereupon the Benares agent endeavoured to reintroduce poppy cultivation into certain pergunnahs of the Allahabad and Mirzapore districts of the North Western Provinces, which are favourably situated for the purpose, and where the poppy used to be grown, but these efforts were not attended with much success. No orders were issued by the Government of India for the introduction of the cultivation of the poppy under the system of licenses and advances into the North West Provinces, that system having existed there for many years, several of the sub-divisions of the Benares agency being situated in territory under the Lieutenant Governor of those provinces. A statement can be given of the areas cultivated, and the quantities of opium produced in the Government opium agencies of Behar and Benares for the ten years ending with 1878-79, together with a copy of the resolution of the Government of India above referred to. The resolution on the report of the Board of Revenue on the administration of the Opium Department for the year 1879-80 has not yet been received.

HALF-PAY COLONELS.

Captain AYLMER asked the Secretary of State for War whether those colonels on half pay who had completed fifty-eight years of age, and who, by his first memorandum, he proposed compulsorily to retire on July 1, 1881, on a pension of £420 a year, but whose age for such compulsory retirement had been extended to fifty-nine years of age by the recent Royal Warrant, might retire from July 1, 1881, with the compensations offered to the latter when compulsorily retired at the age of fifty-nine; and whether it was proposed to keep those colonels on half pay till they attained the age of fifty-nine, thereby depriving them of about £198 for that year, which sum they could have obtained under the warrant of 1877 by voluntary retirement; and, moreover, of the following compensation for that year—viz., the equivalent for the net loss by being debarred by age from succeeding to the establishment of general officers, and the actuarial calculation of value of the chance of a regiment.

Mr. CHILDERS: In reply to the hon. and gallant gentleman, I have to say that any colonel entitled under the warrant of 1878 to retire on his pension of £420 a year can so retire now. The addition granted by the warrant of June 25 last is only given in cases of compulsory retirement. A colonel now on half pay must elect between the two courses.

CHAPLAINS IN BENGAL.

Mr. BAXTER asked the Secretary of State for India, with reference to his view that the Government of India do not appear to have paid sufficient attention to their promise to revise ecclesiastical expenditure, whether it was true that no fewer than eleven chaplains had been appointed on the Bengal establishment alone in the one year of 1880, being as many as were appointed by the late Government in the four years, 1875 to 1878 inclusive, and greatly in excess of the average of many years.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON: In 1880 nine Bengal Church of England chaplains were appointed, as against six in 1879. From 1875 to 1878 inclusive fifteen such chaplains were appointed, making for those four years an average of nearly four per annum. In order to obtain an average of many years it is proposed to give the number of chaplains appointed since the last revision of the establishment in 1859, when the existing number was fixed at ninety. From 1860 to 1880 inclusive 107 chaplains were appointed. The average of these twenty-one years is more than five per annum. No new chaplain is appointed except when a vacancy occurs. The Government of India, in reply to my inquiries, recently forwarded a letter from the Bishop of Calcutta, in which they stated they generally concurred, to the effect that the number of chaplains was not in excess considering the duties to be performed. I have addressed a despatch to the Government of India, requesting them to state specifically their own opinion whether the number of chaplains goes beyond the obligations of the Government reasonably understood. The Scotch chaplains are not included in the above figures, as it is believed that Mr. Baxter's inquiries were not intended to embrace such chaplains. On the Bengal Establishment there are five Scotch chaplains.

FIELD OFFICERS IN INDIA.

Sir T. LAWRENCE asked the Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to the fact that in the native regiments of the three Presidencies there are 625 field officers to 560 captains and subalterns, several regiments having but one captain and subaltern apiece; whether the establishment for native regiments is not two field officers only to five captains and subalterns; and whether so disproportionate a number of field officers, many of whom are no longer young and are simply waiting for off reckonings, does not impair the efficiency of the native regiments and add considerably to the cost of the commissioned ranks. He wished further to ask when the revised rules relating to pensions and retirement in the Indian service would be promulgated.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON: The revised rules have been settled, they are now being put into formal shape, and I trust they will be published in a short time. With regard to the assumed pro-

portion of field officers to captains and subalterns in the performance of regimental duty, I can only refer to the reply I gave on June 20, to the effect that the latest return in the office shows that of the 1,058 officers of the Staff Corps and Indian services in the three Presidencies holding regimental commands 430 are field officers and 628 are captains. A reference to the latest "Bengal Army List" shows that throughout that army and the regiments under the Government of India—105 in all—there are only twenty-one substantive field officers holding positions which should be held by captains or subalterns, and of these only three are in the actual performance of such duties, there being either on leave or acting in higher regimental positions or on the staff. It does not appear that one of these regiments is reduced to one captain and one subaltern. The disproportion, where it exists, is in the armies of Madras and Bombay, aggregating eighty-one corps. The existence is purely temporary, and will be greatly alleviated, if not altogether removed, by the measures with regard to pensions and other matters which are now under consideration and will very shortly be announced. There is no establishment of the several army grades for native regiments. The duties to be performed by the European officers, who it is to be remembered are not troop and company officers, justify three field officers with each infantry and four with each cavalry regiment. The employment of the existing field officers with corps does not add to the cost of the army, as the officers would equally draw their pay whether in the performance of regimental duty or not.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, JULY 22.

FREE TRADE IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Mr. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT wished to ask whether the Government would give facilities for the discussion of a motion of his which now stood first for the 2nd of August, relating to a question of greater importance than the Land Bill. The motion declared that all trade within the limits of the British Empire ought to be free.

Mr. GLADSTONE said he was not aware that the Government were in possession of facilities to give. Before they could give them they must be in possession of them.

Mr. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT: Am I to understand that, if the Land Bill be finished before the 2nd of August, the Government will not take that day for their business?

Mr. GLADSTONE.—I by no means said anything of the kind. (Laughter.) It is a good rule not to give answers to hypothetical questions.

INDIA IN THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

THURSDAY EVENING.

In *Telegraphs*, there was a rise of $\frac{1}{8}$ each in Eastern, to $10\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$; and Eastern Extension, to $11\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$. The transactions included the following:—India Stock, Oct. 10, 1888, Four per Cent., $106\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{8}$; India Enfaced Paper, 1893, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., $92\frac{3}{4}$; ditto Bonds, £1,000, 14s. pm.; ditto Bonds, under £1,000, Four per Cent., 15s. pm.; ditto Debenture, Aug. 16 1884, £1,000 and £500, 103. *Indian Railways*.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, Guaranteed Five per Cent., $139\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; Eastern Bengal, Guarantee Five per Cent., $149\frac{1}{2}$ to 9; East Indian Annuity "A," 1953, 24 3-16 to 5-16; ditto, Annuity "B," £1 per annum, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5-16; ditto Deferred Annuity Capital, Guarantee—Four per Cent., $140\frac{3}{4}$; Great Indian Peninsula, Guarantee Five per Cent., $136\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$; Sind, Punjab, and Delhi, Guarantee Five per Cent., $128\frac{1}{2}$; *Banks*.—Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 25; Chartered Mercantile of India, London, and China, $22\frac{1}{2}$; Oriental Bank Corporation, $22\frac{1}{4}$, $1\frac{3}{4}$, 2. *Commercial*.—Land Mortgage of India, 13-16. *Mines*.—Devala Moyal Gold, $1\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$; Hoover Hill Gold, 1 3-16; Indian Glenrock Gold, $1\frac{1}{8}$; Mysor Gold, $1\frac{3}{8}$, 13-16 to $\frac{3}{4}$; Rhodes Reef Gold, $\frac{3}{4}$; South East Wynaad Estates and Gold, 1 3-16; South India Gold, 1 15-16; Tambracherry Estates and Wynaad Gold, $1\frac{1}{4}$; Wynaad Perseverance Estate and Mining, 1 3-16. *Shipping*.—Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 59; *Tea*.—Assam, 51; Lebong, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$. *Telegraphs*.—Eastern, $10\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$; ditto Six per Cent. Pref., $13\frac{3}{8}$; Eastern Extension, Australasia, and China, $11\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ xd.; ditto Six per Cent. Deb., 111.

FRIDAY EVENING.

The changes to-day were again unimportant. In *Telegraphs*, there was a decline of $\frac{1}{4}$ in Eastern Extension, to $10\frac{1}{2}$ to $11\frac{1}{8}$; and $\frac{1}{8}$ in Eastern, to $10\frac{1}{4}$ to $10\frac{1}{2}$. In *Commercial*, Land Mortgage of India declined $\frac{1}{8}$, to $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$. In *Mines*, there was a fall of $\frac{1}{8}$ in Indian Glenrock, to $1\frac{3}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{8}$; and in *Shipping*, a decline of 1 in P. and O. Steam, to 58 to 60. The transactions were:—India Stock, Oct. 10, 1888, Four per Cent., $106\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{3}{8}$; ditto, Stock, Jan. 5, 1891, Three-and-a-Half per Cent., $103\frac{3}{8}$; India Enfaced Paper, Four per Cent., $96\frac{1}{4}$. *Indian Railways*.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, gua. Five per Cent., 139; Eastern Bengal, gua. Five per Cent., $149\frac{1}{2}$, 9; ditto, gua. Four per Cent. Debenture Stock, $106\frac{1}{4}$; Great Indian Peninsula, gua. Five per Cent., 136, $\frac{3}{4}$; Madras, gua. Five per Cent., $128\frac{1}{2}$; Oudh and Robilkund, Four per Cent. Debenture Stock, $107\frac{1}{2}$, $6\frac{3}{4}$; Sind, Punjab, and Delhi, gua. Five per Cent., 128. *Banks*.—Chartered Mercantile of India, London, and China, $23\frac{1}{8}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$; Oriental Bank Corporation, $21\frac{1}{2}$, $2\frac{1}{4}$. *Commercial*.—Land Mortgage of India, 13-16 to $\frac{3}{4}$. *Mines*.—Devala Moyal Gold, $1\frac{1}{2}$, 9-16; Hoover Hill Gold, 1, 1-16; Indian Glenrock Gold, 1, 11-16, $\frac{3}{8}$, 11-16; Indian Phoenix Gold, $1\frac{3}{8}$, 5-16, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{3}{8}$; Indian Trevelyan Gold, 1, 3-16, $\frac{1}{8}$, 3-16; Goregum Gold Mining of India, 11-16; Potosi Gold, $1\frac{1}{4}$, 3-16, $\frac{1}{2}$, 5-16; Rhodes Reef Gold, 13-16, $\frac{3}{4}$, 13-16, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{3}{4}$; South East Wynaad Estates and Gold, 1, 5-16; South India Gold, 2, 1-16; Tam-

bracherry Estates and Wynaad Gold, 1, 3-16. *Shipping*.—P. and O. Steam, 59. *Tea*.—Assam, $50\frac{1}{4}$, 1, $\frac{1}{4}$, 1. *Telegraphs*.—Eastern, $10\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{1}{2}$; ditto, Six per Cent. Preference, $13\frac{3}{8}$; Eastern Extension, Australasian, and China, $11\frac{1}{8}$ xd.; ditto, Six per Cent. Debenture, 111.

SATURDAY EVENING.

Telegraph Shares again fluctuated. There was a rise of $\frac{1}{8}$ each in Eastern, to $10\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; and in Eastern Extension, to 11 to $\frac{1}{4}$. South Indian Gold Mining declined $\frac{1}{8}$ to $1\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$; and Darjiling Tea improved 1 to 25 to 27. Among the transactions recorded were the following:—India Stock, Oct. 10, 1888, Four per Cent. $106\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{8}$; India Enfaced Paper, Four and a-Half per Cent., 1893, $92\frac{3}{4}$; ditto Bonds, under £1,000, Four per Cent., 11s. pm. *Indian Railways*.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, gua. Five per Cent., $139\frac{1}{4}$; Eastern Bengal, gua. Five per Cent., 149; East India Annuity "A," 1953 $24\frac{3}{8}$; ditto Deferred Annuity Capital, gua. Four per Cent., 141; Great Indian Peninsula, gua. Five per Cent. $135\frac{3}{4}$, $6\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$; Sind, Punjab, and Delhi, gua. Five per Cent., $128\frac{1}{2}$; South Indian gua. Five per Cent., 128; West of India, Portuguese, gua. Five per Cent., $4\frac{1}{2}$. *Banks*.—Agra (1), $10\frac{1}{8}$; Oriental Bank Corporation, 22. *Commercial*.—Land Mortgage of India, 13-16; ditto, Five per Cent. Debentures, 100. *Mines*.—Devala Moyal Gold, 1 7-16; Indian Glenrock Gold, 1 7-16, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 7-16, 9-16; Indian Phoenix Gold, $1\frac{1}{4}$, 3-16; Indian Trevelyan Gold, 1 3-16 1-16; Rhodes Reef Gold, 13-16; South East Wynaad Estates and Gold, 1 5-16; South India Gold, 1 13-16, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{3}{4}$; Tambracherry Estates and Wynaad Gold, 1 3-16; Wynaad Perseverance Estate and Mining, 1 5-16. *Shipping*.—Peninsular and Oriental Steam, $58\frac{1}{2}$. *Tea*.—Assam, 51, $50\frac{1}{4}$; Jorehaut, $41\frac{1}{2}$; Upper Assam, 2 1-16. *Telegraphs*.—Eastern, $10\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{1}{2}$.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—A firm market for refined sugars. Prices met a fair demand. Say's Paris loaves, 30s. 6d. to 30s. 9d.; Lebandy's 30s. to 30s. 3d. Dutch crushed, No. 1, bags, 29s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. Raw steady but quiet. The sales of West India amount to 420 casks refining qualities, at 20s. to 25s. per cwt.

RICE steady. A cargo of 1,500 tons Bassein sold at 8s. $0\frac{3}{4}$ d. for the Continent.

COFFEE.—The auction to-day went slowly at occasionally rather easier rates; 80 casks 39 barrels and bags Plantation Ceylon sold, low middling to middling grayish at 79s. 6d. to 85s.; rather bold at 90s.; 1,185 bags, East India, partly sold, common to medium at 74s. to 80s.; bold at 93s. 6d. to 94s.; 3,482 bags foreign, partly sold, common Costa Rica at 57s. to 58s. 6d.; fine ordinary grayish at 61s. to 64s. 6d.; ordinary to fine ordinary Guatemala at 56s. to 63s. 6d. per cwt.

COTTON.—The demand on the spot is limited, at previous rates: Sales about 500 bales, including Western at $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 5d., and Bengal at $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

THURSDAY EVENING.

TEA (from Messrs. J. C. Sillar and Co.'s circular).—Indian teas still meet with good demand from the trade, and most descriptions are again dearer. Low whole-leaf teas are scarce, and have advanced about $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.; broken teas are very firm; Java teas are not readily saleable; broken Pekoes from Ceylon were sold at the auctions at $9\frac{3}{4}$ d. to $11\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb.

COFFEE.—Guatemala and plantation Ceylon by auction brought steady rates. The catalogues comprised 62 casks and 24 barrels and bags Plantation Ceylon coloury at 100s. to 114s. for rather bold to fine bold; 425 bags East India, chiefly bought in; 92 packages Jamaica sold 47s. to 53s.; 2,822 bags foreign part sold; Guatemala, 57s. to 63s.; Costa Rica, 56s. to 71s.; Central Americans, 54s. 6d. to 57s. per cwt.

RICE.—A cargo of Rangoon about 800 tons spring shipment at 8s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cwt. Continent.

JUTE.—The demand has been steady with moderate transactions: Gambia sells at 17s. 6d. per cwt. for whole bales.

COTTON.—A fair demand for East India at full rates. American futures opened strong, but are weaker at the close. Sales about 4,000 bales, including Tinnevely, at $5\frac{1}{4}$ d., and Bengal at $4\frac{1}{4}$ d. to $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. For arrival, Tinnevely, August-September, Cape 5 3-16d. for fully good fair; g.f.c. Forward delivery, American, November-December, 5 15-16d. to 5 31-32d., July-September, 6 23-32d. per lb. for middling l.m.c.

FRIDAY EVENING.

INDIAN TEA.—The auctions have comprised 3,500 packages. Demand is improving, and prices for all descriptions are firmer. Fresh arrivals of new crop will be offered next week; with a few exceptions the quality proves to be most satisfactory.

COFFEE.—The sales have been too small to affect prices, which are without much change for the week; 43 casks 10 tierces plantation Ceylon brought steady rates.

RICE.—The London Rice Brokers' Association circular reports a dull market, for arrival, at about the quotations of last week, but on the spot more demand for lower descriptions.

SALT PETRE firm; fine Bengal 22s. 3d. per cwt.

JUTE meets a moderate demand at firm prices.

COTTON.—The market is firm, with prices in sellers' favour. Sales about 1,500 bales, including Tinnevely, at 5 3-16d.; Sind, at 4 3-16d.; and Bengal, at $4\frac{1}{4}$ d. to $6\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. For arrival, Tinnevely, July-August, Suez, $5\frac{1}{4}$ d. for fully good fair g.f.c. Forward delivery, American, August-September, 6 11-16d. per lb. for middling, l.m.c.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BAKER.—July 17, at Napier Villa, 13, the Avenue, Upper Norwood, the wife of W.A. Baker, Esq., manager of the National Bank of India, Bombay, a son.

BELL—July 10, at 4, Campbell-grove, Ackers-street, Manchester, the wife of James Leonard Bell, formerly of Egypt, Ceylon, and Cyprus, prematurely, a son, who only survived his birth a few hours.
BUSFIELD—July 20, at Charlton, Radstock, Bath, the wife of Walker Busfield, Esq., late 68th Light Infantry, a daughter.
CLARKE—July 16, at Clayhill, Enfield, the wife of Capt. D. R. Clarke; Bengal Staff Corps, a son.
DANIEL—July 16, the wife of Lieut. Col. E. Staines Daniell, late 102nd Royal Madras Fusiliers, a daughter.
MERRICK—July 16, at Pembroke, the wife of Colonel Merrick, of the Bengal Army, a son, stillborn.
SANDERS—July 18, at Sharow, near Ripon, the wife of Surgeon Major R. C. Sanders, Indian Medical Department, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BARING—ELMSLIE—July 21, at Hampstead Parish Church, the Rev. Francis H. Baring, M.A., younger son of the late Lord Bishop of Durham, to Margaret Ann Borthwick, daughter of the late Rev. William Wallace Duncan, M.A., of Peebles, the widow of Dr. William Elmslie, F.R.C.S., of Kashmir.
BARRETT—HOBART—July 14, at St. Andrew's Church, Bath, by the Rev. H. A. Barrett, father of the bridegroom, rector of Chedgrave, Norfolk, assisted by the Rev. W. H. Hobart, brother of the bride, Lennard Barrett, Esq., lieutenant Royal Artillery, to Mary Anne, elder daughter of Lieut. Col. C. R. Hobart, late Madras Army.
DUGGAN—GRANT—July 20, at St. Andrew's Church, Bath, George Duggan, Provincial Bank of Ireland, son of the late John Duggan, Mullinscorty, county Fermanagh, to Emilie Aseneith Grant, second daughter of Lieut. Col. Charles Cooze Grant, H.P., 16th Regiment, Hamilton, Ontario.
DUKE—DUMERGUE—July 14, at New Braddan Church, Isle of Man, David Duke, Esq., of Great Easton, Leicestershire, fifth son of T. O. Duke, Esq., of 87, High-street, Clapham, London, to Henrietta Gertrude, youngest twin daughter of Edward Dumergue, Esq., of Douglas, Isle of Man, retired captain of H.M. Madras Army.
FAGAN—LARKING—July 20, at St. Mark's, Camberwell, the Rev. E. R. Fagan, youngest son of the late Lieut. Col. C. G. Fagan, Bengal Cavalry, and grandson of the late Major General D. Williamson, H.E.I.C.S., to Mary Fleet Mitchell, elder daughter of Henry Larking, Esq.
FISHER—WARD—July 19, at Holy Trinity Church, Clapham, Charles Cavendish Russel Fisher, late of Bedford-park, Streatham, to Grace Laura Ward, youngest daughter of the late John Robert Ward, Bengal Civil Service.
GRANT—JONES—July 20, at St. Andrew's Church, Bath, George Rowswell Grant, second son of Lieut. Col. Charles Cooze Grant, H.P., 16th Regiment, to Genevieve Grahame Jones, only daughter of Fernando Jones, Chicago, U.S.A.
LEWIS—VIDAL—July 19, at St. John's Church, Redland, Bristol, the Rev. Arthur Lewis, M.A., of Dera Ghazi Khan, Punjab, son of the late Henry Lewis, of Clifton, to Mary Anne Jane Vidal, only surviving child of the late Rev. James H. Vidal, vicar of Chiddingfold, Sussex.
MACKENZIE—CONSTABLE—July 19, at St. Mary, Cheltenham, John William Sunderland, son of Major General J. R. Mackenzie, to Matilda Henrietta (Meta), daughter of Lieut. Col. Brown Constable, late H.E.I.C. Service.
STUART—LANG—July 21, at Christ Church, Roxeth, James Nicholas Stuart, of Calcutta, second son of James Stuart, Esq., Roxeth Lodge, Harrow, to Ellen Emma, youngest daughter of Arthur Lang, Esq., Westhill, Harrow, and late of the Bengal Civil Service.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON—July 20, at the residence of her son in law, Col. G. A. Prendergast, Lucy Cortlandt Anderson, widow of the late Major Philip Cortlandt Anderson, of the late 64th Regiment Bengal Native Army, aged 76 years and 10 months.
BROWNLOW—July 18, at Bagot-street, Dublin, William Brownlow, late of the H.E.I. Company's Service, eldest son of the late Rev. Francis and Lady Catherine Brownlow.
CRACKLOW—July 12, at 5, Oxford-parade, Cheltenham, Suzette, widow of Capt. Cracklow, 6th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry.
ROBERTSON—July 7, at Montague Villa, Clifton-road, Brighton, Anne Lydia, widow of William Tulloh Robertson, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, and daughter of the late Col. Charles Fraser, Bengal Cavalry, aged 83.
SMELT—July 19, at her residence, Burlington-road, Westbourne-park, Frances Georgina, widow of Arthur Smelt, late of the Bengal Civil Service, aged 89.
TALBOT—July 17, at her residence, 5, Pierrepont-street, Bath, Fanny, widow of the late Lieut. Col. G. R. Talbot, 2nd European Regiment, Bengal Army, aged 73.
THORNBURY—June, on the voyage to Australia, Colonel Nathaniel Henry Thornbury, formerly of the 6th Regiment of the Bombay Native Infantry, and secretary to the Bombay Military Board, and late of Gravesend, aged 74.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME—July 14. Poncho, Java.—15. Regent Murray, Rangoon; Wistow Hall (s), Bombay.—16. Duke of Argyll (s), Calcutta; Cardiganshire, Rangoon; Gleneagles (s), Foochow.—17. Glenlyon (s), Hankow; Sikh (s), Hankow; Flora, Bassein; Patroclus (s), Singapore.—18. Kangra (s), Calcutta; City of Venice (s), Calcutta; Duchess of Argyll, Calcutta; Nizam (s), Bombay; Queen of the West, Manila; India, Rangoon; Prince Leopold, Calcutta; Birma, Rangoon.—19. Hispania (s), Bombay; Britannia, Chittagong.—20. Gulf of Suez (s), Bombay; Menelaus (s), Shanghai; Oregon, Bassein; Cora

Maria (s), Rangoon.—21. Loch Ranza, Calcutta; Luctor et Emergo; Samarang; J. H. Thoresen, Rangoon; Belfast, Calcutta; Java (s), Manila.—22. Manora (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY—June 27. Inchmornish (s), Tyne; Mona, Liverpool.—28. Khandalla (s), Calcutta; Simoom (s), Shields; Coconada (s), Bussorah.—29. Speke Hall (s), Liverpool.—30. Helena (s), Cardiff; Cervin (s), Cardiff.—July 1. Burmah (s), Karachi.—2. Khalif (s), Shields.—3. Kashgar (s), Sydney; Chindwara (s), Calcutta; Avoca (s), Hong Kong.—4. Thomas Hilyard, Havre; Birdwood, Elephant Point; Nesutan, Moulmein.

CALCUTTA—June 24. Madras (s), Rangoon; Jorawur, Liverpool; Cross Hill, London.—25. Governor (s), Glasgow; Shahzada (s), Bombay; Baghdad, Singapore.—26. Tintern Abbey, Algora Bay; Royal Alfred, Liverpool.—28. Huzara (s), Bombay; Camorta (s), London; Inchkeith, London.—29. Africa (s), Bombay.—30. Satara (s), Camorta; Lennox (s), Hong Kong; Bargany, Glasgow; City of Cashmere, Liverpool; Mountaineer, Port Natal.

MADRAS—June 26. Tibre (s), Calcutta and N. Ports; Deccan (s), Southampton.—28. Hippolyta, Liverpool.—29. Madura (s), Bombay; Quathlamba, Port Natal; Mars, Port Natal.—30. Asia (s), Calcutta; Chancha, Rangoon.—July 2. Navarino (s), London; Kerbella (s), Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

HOME—July 14. Glencoe (s), Singapore; Paula, Java; Min, Mauritius.—15. Widdrington (s), Java; Stentor (s), Hong Kong; Palala, Algora Bay; Duke of Buckingham (s), Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; Ringleader, Hong Kong; Balthasar, East London; Wilhelm, Hong Kong; Amarapoor (s), Rangoon; Skjold (s), Penang; Mangerton, Colombo; Gad's Hill, Rangoon.—16. Diomed (s), Penang; Earl of Derby, Calcutta; Ganges, Calcutta; Baron Colonsay, Calcutta; Valencia (s), Singapore; Accrington, Calcutta; Dallam Tower, Calcutta.—17. Paula, Java; Hera, Hong Kong.—18. City of Khios (s), Hong Kong; Talisman, Chittagong; Strathleven (s), Penang.—19. Clan Fraser (s), Bombay; Malabar, Bombay; Maulesden, Calcutta; County of Bute, Shanghai; Gine, Natal; Berwicklaw, Calcutta; Matchless, Singapore.—20. Jason, Calcutta; Maurice and Reunion (s), Mauritius; Mongolia (s), Calcutta; Anglo-Indian, Nagasaki; Alku, Singapore; Helens, Anger.—21. Mira (s), Colombo and Calcutta; Ocean, Java; Herder, Java.

BOMBAY—June 28. Sumatra (s), Venice; Voxford (s), Madras; Strathmore (s), Antwerp; Clan Ranald (s), Karachi; Bua Pan, Singapore.—29. Glendarnel, Calcutta; Rajpootana (s), Calcutta; Bhundara (s), Calcutta.—30. Teddington (s), Antwerp; Clan Macleod (s), Marseilles; Eshcol (s), Havre.—July 1. Singapore (s), Genoa; Malwa (s), Australia; Euphrates, Karachi; Brinkbura (s), Dunkirk.—2. Pekin (s), China; Iris, Moulmein; Triton (s), Batavia; Agnes (s), Batavia; Bellini (s), Marseilles and Genoa; King Arthur (s), Jeddah; Hungaria (s), China.—3. Rydal Hall (s), Liverpool.

CALCUTTA—June 24. Shahjehan, Booldana, Scindia, Malda, and Commilla (s). Ships Culzean, Marathon, a ship showed J.L.Q.M.—25. Sirdhana (s). Ship Falls of Bruar.—26. Kerbela and Asia (s).—27. Ships Duncow and Carnarvon Castle.—28. Peshwa (s).

MADRAS—June 26. Culna (s), Bombay and S. Ports; Tibre (s), Pondicherry and Galle.—28. Deccan (s), Calcutta; Booldana (s), London.—30. Seafeld, London.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Mirzapore*, July 13.—For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Strachan, Mr. E. L. Ives, Mr. C. Connory. For Malta: Lady L. Feilding, Capt. Hawkins, Lieut. Callwell, Mr. Boyer, Capt. O'Connor, Mr. V. Hill, Col. Carrey, Rev. T. J. Matthews. For Gibraltar: Col. Carden, Capt. Smith, Mr. Clinker, Mr. and Mrs. Vims, Capt. Remington, Mr. Quiney, Mrs. Harvey, Capt. and Mrs. Waller and child.

FROM VENICE.—Per *Teheran*, July 22.—For Ceylon: Mr. B. Lake. For Bombay: Rev. T. G. Gray. From Brindisi: Surgeon General T. B. Beattie, Mr. Geary, Major A. P. Broome, Mr. Jackson, Col. Tyler.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Sumatra*, July 12.—For Southampton: Mr. J. Fanu, Mrs. Sullivan, Mr. Craig, and Mr. Targett. For Brindisi: Mr. W. R. J. Brereton, and a gentleman.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Singapore*, July 1.—For Genoa: Mr. D. M'L. Slater, Mr. J. Houlston, Capt. J. W. Andrews, Capt. W. J. Hailes, Signor Olcese, and Mr. H. K. Gordon. For Marseilles: One deck passenger. For Aden: Mr. Edward Joseph.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Siam*, July 5.—For Southampton: Col. and Mrs. Johnsone and infant, Miss Lloyd, two Maste's Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. Toomey and four children, Mr. P. Ryan, Mr. W. Herd, Mr. K. Ardos, Lieut. J. W. Dunlop and Mrs. Brewer, one daughter, two sons, and one infant, Mr. F. H. Smalpage, Mr. J. G. Barclay, Col. and Mrs. Orr and two children, Mrs. Proctor and infant, Mrs. Kennedy and child, Major A. Vallings, Mr. A. Macgrath, Mr. B. D. Lavelle, Mr. E. Udney, Col. Pierce, 10th N.I., Mr. Ward and two sons, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Henderson, Capt. Seaton, Mr. T. H. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. C. Sadler and child. For Brindisi: Mr. C. Macaulay, Major Coddington, Capt. A. Stiffe, Col. Gillespie, Lieut. Col. J. F. Tennent, Major H. S. Gurrett, Rev. and Mrs. Foulkes, Mr. W. C. Macpherson, Major E. Swetenham, Capt. J. H. Ewart, Major Grant, Mr. Henry Ill, Major W. J. Wellington, Mr. W. H. Dobbie, Mr. J. H. S. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Bayley, Mr. J. D. Brighton, Mr. C. Jonghurst, Lieut. Col. W. Garraw Waterfield, Major T. W. Jackson, Major R. A. Price, a gentleman, Mr. Thos. Beniston, Mr. J. F. Fowler, Lieut. J. C. Dewar, K.D.G., Mr. G. W. F. Buckland, Major W. J. Heavside, R.E., Lieut. J. R. K. Le Heyland, Lieut. F. G. Allsopp, Surgeon Major Callwell. For Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Rosenthal and child, Col. Denis de Vitre, R.H.A., and Mr. T. W. Knight. For Aden: Mr. K. Swamy, wife, and child.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—July 4.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs 106½
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	114
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan	100
Ten years	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans	118

BANKS.

	Paid-up	Cash
	Rs.	Rates
INDIAN BANKS.		
Bank of Bombay	500	782½
Bank of Bengal	500	790xd.
Bank of Madras	500	660xd.
Agra	210	132
Chartered of India and China	20	270
Chartered Mercantile	25	280
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28½	925
National of India	12½	111
Oriental	25	295

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba	2,975	1055
Frere	150	20
Mazagon	2,000	30xd
Port Canning	1,400	220

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	2,850	1,050
Albert Ginning	500	425
Albert, Karachi	1,100	1030
Apollo (small shares)	2,200	515
Bellary	1,000	600
Bernia Cotton Ginning	500	455
New Indian	350	175
Broach Cotton Ginning	250	53
Carwar	1,500	20
Colaba	1,880	9.5
Dhalla Ginning	300	250
East India	1,000	1,125
Fort	8,500	2,900
French	500	465
Sind	750	440
Mofussil	400	310
Prince of Wales	1,500	1,500
Sind and Punjab Cotton	753	1175
Sassoon	500	500
Volkart	1,000	490

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,300	2500
Anglo-Indian	100	129
Alfred Manufacturing	500	650 xd
Alliance Spinning	2,500	2,830
Shownugger Mills	2,000	1,125
Bombay United	1,000	1,130
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	680
Central India S. W. and M.	500	240
Coora Mills	1,000	1025
D. Spinning	2,000	1030
Hindustan	1,000	1,030
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	1,150
Khandeish	1,000	1,100
Madras	1,250	1,100
Madras United	1,000	1,915
Manchester Spinning	50	1 noml.
Mazagon Spinning	500	265
National Spinning	1,000	1315
New Great Eastern	1,000	1295
Oriental	625	855
Prince of Wales Spinning	1,250	515
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	1,000	1,000
Sholapore Mills	1,000	1,220
Victoria Mill's	1,000	1030

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock	218-3-0	310
Do. New 40 Shares	130-14-6	70
Do.	65-7-3	50
Do.	21-13-1	71
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	2,000	1,275
Do. New 45 Shares	106-5-15	275

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Ice Manufactory	100	170 xd.
Bombay Burma Trading	1,500	2,375
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	10	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping	300	295
Treacher and Co.	500	837½
Thacker and Co.	100	160

CALCUTTA.—July 1.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

% Promissory Notes	Rs 105	8 to 105.4
4% of 1870 (1885)	105	2 to 105.2
4% of 1871 (1881)	105	2 to 105.4
4% of 1878-79 (1893)	112	4 to 112.6
4% of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	112	4 to 112.6
4% Debentures of 1867	102	0 to 102

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884)	Rs. 110	8 to 111.8
6 of 1865 (1885)	111	8 to 112.0
6 of 1866 (1886)	111	8 to 112.0
6 of 1867 (1887)	112	0 to 112.8
6 of 1870 (1890)	112	8 to 113.0
6 of 1872 (1892)	113	0 to 113.8
6 of 1878 (1908)	112	4 to 113

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	210	122 to 123
Agra Savings	100	125 to 126
Allahabad	100	172 to 173
Alliance of Simla	100	118 to 120
Bank of Bengal	500	800 to 801
Do. of Upper India	100	127 to 128
Delhi and London	225	245 to 246
Himalaya	100	120 to 125
Mussoorie	100	100 to 101
National of India	100	108 to 109
Simla Bank Corporation	500	500 to 501
Uncovenanted Service (Agra)	100	88 to 90
Asiatic Jute	100	20 to 25
Bally Paper Mills	210	115 to 116
Barnagore Jute	210	79 to 80
Bengal Coal	1000	1730 to 1731
Bengal Ironworks	100	3 to 4

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Balliaghatta Jute	100	— to —
Bengal Mills	1360	— to —
Bonded Warehouse	445	400 to 401
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	63 to 64
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	95 to 96
Burrakur Coal	100	140 to 141
Calcutta Docking	700	290 to 291
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	125 to 130
Calcutta Jute Mills	200	2 to 3
Carew and Co. (Limited), gar	100	115 to 116
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	108 to 110
Darjiling Steam Tramway	100	118 to 119
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	98 to 99
Eastern Bengal Railway	220	— to —
East Indian Railway	220	— to —
Equitable Coal	250	210 to 215
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	45 to 46
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	295 to 296
Gouripore	100	91 to 92
Great Eastern Hotel	250	158 to 159
Howrah Docking	500	115 to 116
Howrah Mills	100	95 to 96
India General Steam Navigation	1000	1350 to 1351
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	8 to 9
Labour Transportation	100	58 to 59
Landing and Shipping	100	50 to 51
Merchants' Steam Tug	500	50 to 60
Murree Brewery	100	165 to 166
Naini Tal Brewery	95	100 to 101
Nasmith's Patent Press	500	350 to 351
Nanthore Indigo	30	— to —
New Beerhoom Coal	100	85 to 86
Oriental Jute Manufacturing	100	— to —
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway	210	— to —
Rajmahal Stone	100	99 to 100
Ramkistopore Press	100	75 to 76
Raneunge Coal Association	100	75 to 76
Riverside Press	90	97 to 98
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas	100	— to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co	500	255 to 260
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail	220	— to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing	100	75 to 76
Strand Bank Press	100	101 to 102
Watson's Patent Press	100	103 to 104
TEA COMPANIES.		
Adulphore Terai (Darjiling)	100	80 to 81
Amicable (Assam)	100	80 to 81
Amluckie	100	75 to 76
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	220	500 to 501
Assam	100	90 to 91
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	90 to 91
Baree (Kangra)	100	90 to 91
Bengal (Cachar)	100	55 to 56
Do. contributory	80	45 to 46
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	280 to 281
Do. contributory	100	238 to 239
Borelli (Assam)	210	160 to 165
Borsillah (Assam)	100	— to —
Burkholia (Cachar)	100	60 to 61
Central Cachar	200	70 to 71
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	64 to 65
Chandypore (Cachar)	500	375 to 376
Chota Nagpore	100	78 to 79
Cinnatollah	100	par.
Colonial (Assam)	100	60 to 61
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	65 to 66
Cutlecherra (Cachar)	100	170 to 171
Darjiling	100	335 to 336
Dedur Kosh (Cachar)	100	35 to 36
Dehing (Assam)	90	50 to 51
Dehra Doon	100	80 to 81
Dessai and Parbut (Assam)	100	55 to 56
Durrung (Assam)	100	58 to 59
Eastern Cachar	100	75 to 76
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	46 to 47
Gielie (Darjiling)	100	85 to 86
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	40 to 41
Grob (Assam)	500	250 to 251
Holta (Kangra)	100	95 to 96
Hoolmuree (Assam)	100	100 to 101
Hoolmuree (Assam)	100	45 to 46
Indian Terai	500	500 to 501
Jellapore (Cachar)	250	200 to 201
Jheer Ghat (Cachar)	100	35 to 36
Jokai (Assam)	100	70 to 71
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	40 to 41
Kangra Valley	100	par.
Kunchanpore (Cachar)	100	35 to 36
Kursong and Darjiling	250	105 to 106
Do. contributory	200	80 to 81
Kurseong and Terai	100	6 to 7
Kuttal (Cachar)	5000	12000 to 12001
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	58 to 59
Longview (Darjiling)	100	98 to 99
Loobah	100	125 to 126
Lowick (Assam)	100	8 to 9
Luckimpore (Assam)	210	120 to 121
Majagram Cachar	100	65 to 66
Min. (Darjiling)	100	60 to 61
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	56 to 57
Do. contributory	90	46 to 47
Moran (Assam)	80	20 pm.
Mothola (Assam)	100	73 to 74
Do. contributory	90	63 to 64
Mungledye (Assam)	200	100 to 101
Muttuck (Assam)	100	50 to 51
Do. contributory	125	50 to 51
New Falloohi (Darjiling)	100	90 to 91
New Gholia Ghat (Assam)	210	100 to 101
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	100 to 101
Nutanpore (Cachar)	200	180 to 181
Phoutis of Cachar	85	65 to 66
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	92 to 93
Puttarea (Sylhet)	100	40 to 41
Rajabare (Assam)	100	104 to 105
Sapakat	100	100 to 101
Second Mutual Cachar	50	20 pm.
Seemah	100	par.
Singhulia and Murmah	100	94 to 95
Singel (Darjiling)	100	83 to 84
Soora (Darjiling)	100	85 to 86
Springside (Darjiling)	100	90 to 91
Sungoo River (Chittagong)	100	85 to 86
Teendarra (Darjiling)	100	80 to 81
Teesta Valley (Darjiling)	100	115 to 116
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	80	85 to 86
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	175 to 180
Upper Assam	210	40 to 41

MADRAS.—July 1.

Four cent	5% to 5% pre.
Four and half per cents 1879	12½ to 12½ pre.
Four and half per cents 1873 (1893)	12½ to 12½ pre.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885)	2½ to 3 do.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881)	par to 2 do.
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882)	2 to 1 pre.
Bank of Madras Shares	37 to 38 prem.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
Banks, demand	Rs. 7 29-32d.	Rs. 7 11-16d.	Rs. 7½d.
Do. Tele.	—	—	—
Do. 6 mo. sight	Rs. 7 1-32d.	—	Rs. 8d.
Do. 4 do.	Rs. 9 29-32d.	Rs. 7½d.	Rs. 7½d.
Do. 3 do.	Rs. 7½d.	Rs. 7 23-32d.	Rs. 7 13-16d.
Cred 6 mo. sight	Rs. 8½d.	Rs. 7½d.	—
Do. 2 do.	Rs. 7 1-32d.	—	—
Doc. 6 c sight	Rs. 8½d.	Rs. 8d.	Rs. 8 3-16
Do. 3 d	Rs. 8d.	—	—

LONDON.—July 25.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
5 India Stock, July 5, 1880	106½ to 107
4 Do. October 10, 1880	86 to 87
4 India Enfranch Paper	— to —
4½ Do. do. 1885	92½ to 93
4½ Do. do. 1893	— to —
5 Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882	100 to 103
4 Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12)	10 to 15pm
4 Do. under £1,000 (months notice)	10 to 15pm
4 Do. Deb. Aug. 1884, £1,000 & £500	102½ to 103½
3 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883	100 to 103
4½ Do.	105 to 107
6 Mauritius, 1882	102 to 104
6 Do. 1895-96	122 to 124
4½ Do.	104 to 106
4½ Straits Settlements Government	102 to 104

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

	Price.
Perpetua Debenture Stocks.	
Eastern Bengal, guar. 4 p. c.	100 to 107
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c.	100 to 119
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c.	100 to 107
Oudh and Rohilkund, 4 per cent.	100 to 108
South Indian, 4½ per cent.	100 to 116

RAILWAYS.

B. B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	138 to 140
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	100	148 to 150
E. Indian, 4½ p. c. Ann. A. 1953	—	24 to 24½
Do. Ann. B. 1 per ann. (less 1/4)	—	25 to 25½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4½	—	140 to 142
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c.	100	135 to 137
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	127 to 129
Do. do. 5 do.	all	— to —
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	120 to 122
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	114 to 116
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c.	100	128 to 130
Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c.	100	127 to 129
Do. do. 5 p. c. shares	5	7 to 9
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	128 to 130
Do. do. 4½ do.	—	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua.	100	114 to 116

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern	10	10½ to 10½
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883	100	103 to 106
Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887	100	104 to 107
Do. 6 per cent. Preference	10	12½ to 13½
Eastern Exten., Austr. & China	10	11 to 11½
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891	100	109 to 112
Do. 5% (A. G. S.) Deb. Sc., 1900	—	103 to 106
Do. registered, repayable 1900	—	103 to 106
Indo-European	25	28 to 29

BANKS

Agri. and London	10	10 to 10½
Chartered of India, A., and C.	25	24½ to 25½
Chartered Mer. of I., L., and C.	25	24½ to 25½
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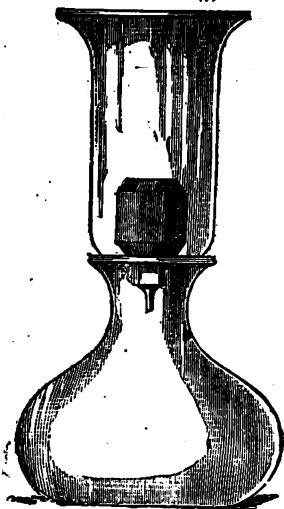
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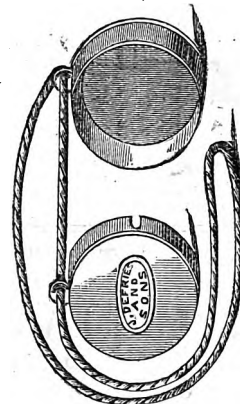
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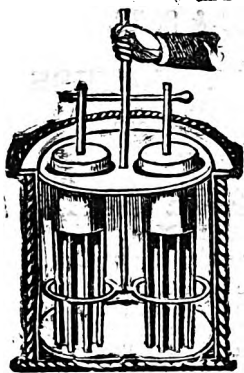
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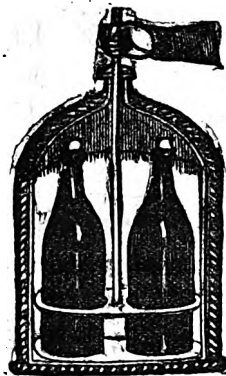
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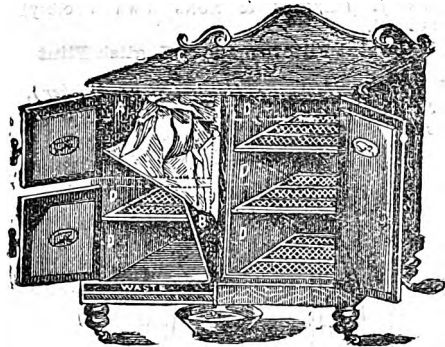
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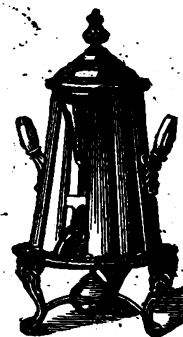
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TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1881.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

Our advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, July 12; Madras and Allahabad, July 10; Calcutta, July 9.

THE official report on the prospects of the season and the state of the crops for week ending June 28 states that rain had been more general than in the preceding week. In the greater part of the Central Provinces and Berar the break in the wet weather is apparently at an end. In several of the Central India States also there have been good showers. There has been more or less rain in most parts of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, but in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, and in the southern districts of Madras, the fall has not yet been sufficient. In Mysor prospects are uncertain, and the want of rain is much felt. More rain would also be beneficial in Hyderabad, in parts of Rajputana and the Punjab, and in the western districts of the North Western Provinces. On the other hand, there has been no break in the monsoon in the Eastern Provinces; and in a few places in Bengal the crops have been slightly damaged by too much wet. Agricultural prospects are so far good in the east and to the centre of the country. In the south and west and in part of Northern India they would be improved by more copious rain.

CHOLERA was increasing in the Bombay Presidency—especially in Surat, Baroda, Baroch, and Tanna; prevalent in the Jabalpur districts of the Central Provinces; but abating elsewhere.

THE crisis in Afghanistan is come. The Ameer's army of the South exists no longer as a fighting body; its leaders, with the Governor of Kandahar, are in full flight for Cabul; and it is more than doubtful whether Abdur Rahman will await his rival even at Cabul. The victor of Maiwand has promptly seized Kandahar, out of which we have scuttled in good time; and by this time Ayub Khan is probably *en route* for the northern capital—unless indeed he accepts the invitation of our flight to Quetta, and thinks it worth while first to occupy the Khojak Pass. But probably our humbleness will protect us for the time: one of our yesterday's telegrams says that "a friendly message from Ayub is hourly expected at Quetta." This is really kind of Ayub; and possibly means that he intends to settle Cabul before meddling with us.

MEANWHILE, Lord Ripon has done what might have been expected. He has ordered General Hume to "concentrate his force on Quetta"—i.e., to run away from the neighbourhood of Kandahar, as fast as British legs can execute a movement to which not even twelve months of Mr. Gladstone's rule has fully habituated them. If practice makes perfect, our troops ought soon to become wonderfully proficient in the art of executing what the humour of our American cousins used to call "strategical movements to the rear," for which Lord Ripon has discovered another euphemism. But we make bold to doubt whether any amount of teaching will ever induce the British soldier to take kindly to this kind of strategy.

THE news of Ayub's victory, and the collapse of the Prince whom we have been so lavishly supplying with money and arms, was brought in three telegrams, all dated July 28—one to the *Times* from Quetta, one from Reuter's agent at Bombay, and one to the India-office from the Viceroy at Bombay. They were:—

TIMES TELEGRAM.—On the night of the 20th inst. Ayub Khan broke up his camp twenty-five miles north of Girishk and marched to the south, turning the left flank of the Ameer's army on the next day. The Ameer's army followed, but did not come up with Ayub till he had reached Karez-i-Atta, thirty-two miles from Kandahar. Here a decisive action was fought on the morning of the 26th inst., resulting in the complete defeat of the Ameer's army, with a loss of eighteen guns and all his baggage.

One regiment of regulars and the Kandahari Horse joined Ayub after the fight. The rest were dispersed. Shams-ud-din Khan still held Kandahar for the Ameer when my informant left.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.—An engagement was fought yesterday between the forces of Ayub Khan and those of the Ameer. During the battle one of the Ameer's regiments deserted to the enemy, and thereupon the remainder of Abdur Rahman's troops fled, leaving their guns and baggage on the field.

OFFICIAL TELEGRAM.—Telegram just received from Chaman says that, in action fought yesterday morning at Karez-i-Atta, Ameer's forces were totally defeated, eighteen guns taken, and all baggage. The Khelat Regiment and Kandahar Horse went over to Ayub. Gholam Haider has fled towards Cabul. Sirdar Shams-ud-din still in Kandahar with 400 men of Cabulee regiments and some police.

FURTHER information, day by day, on the position of affairs in Afghanistan, and on our own strategical movements to the rear, has been extracted from Lord Hartington by questions in the House of Commons. His lordship's replies will be found in our Parliamentary intelligence; and we believe there are few readers who will not sympathise with him in the execution of his supremely disagreeable task. From a party point of view, his speech of last night in reply to Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett will probably be regarded by his colleagues as somewhat risky; but every patriotic Englishman will rejoice to find that, at such a crisis as the present, the Secretary of State for India has the courage of his convictions. Lord Hartington was not afraid to avow sentiments in regard to the Russian advance in Central Asia, and in regard to the nature of British interests in Afghanistan, which may possibly give offence to the extreme section of his lordship's party, who are content to draw their inspiration solely from the Midlothian spring; we are very confident that those sentiments, founded on facts which are patent to every eye not blinded by faction, will commend themselves to the nation at large.

WILL Lord Ripon declare that our flight from the Kandahar side into Quetta was not a consequence of the reappearance on the scene of the victor of Maiwand?—*Post hoc, not propter hoc?* We are familiar with the sophistry that has represented the defeats of Laing's Nek, the Ingogo, and Majuba Hill, as merely accidental breaks in the train of negotiations that commenced before them, and that has terminated in our surrender to the Boers. If Lord Ripon is equally smart—some perhaps would use a harsher term—he will point out that Government long ago decided to bolt from Pishin, and that they cannot allow the advance of Ayub to prevent them from carrying out their intentions, any more than Colley's death and Joubert's victories did in the Transvaal.

A TELEGRAM from the Viceroy, dated July 30, says:—

"Following from St. John, dated 29th July. No news from Kandahar to-day. Still uncertain whether Ayub has occupied it. Account of battle given by Sirdar Mahomed Hasan, who is here, shows it was lost solely by bad generalship; only six guns and one regiment out of four brought into action. Gholam Haider in column of regiments received Ayub's attack in line. Ayub had collected only 400 or 500 horse and as many ill-armed foot among Duranis. All the Zamindawar chiefs and their sowars remained faithful to Ameer to last. About 2½ lakhs rupees fell into Ayub's hands."

FURTHER details regarding the position of affairs are given in the *Times* telegrams from Chaman, Lahore, and Calcutta. We reproduce them *verbatim*:—

CHAMAN, JULY 31.—Later accounts show that the summary telegraphed on the 28th inst. was generally correct. After amusing Gholam Hyder with negotiations for several days, Ayub, having got his force together, although he failed almost entirely to get recruits, marched southward with the object of seizing Kandahar, or at least of interposing himself between the Ameer's army and the city. Gholam Hyder left the camp on the Helmand on the 22nd, with the view of attacking Ayub, but, finding him gone, he quickly retraced his steps, crossed the river at Girishk and, arriving at Kushk-i-Nakhud on the 25th, found that Ayub was near Karez-i-Atta, six miles nearer Kandahar. Here Ayub again attempted to treat, declaring that his object was to avoid Kandahar and attack the English at Peshin. Undeceived by this transparent device to gain time, Gholam Hyder advanced to the attack the next morning and found Ayub's army strongly posted on rising ground facing north. It consisted of 1,800 regular infantry, fifteen guns, 2,509 horse, and 500 irregular infantry, all under the command of Sipah Salar Husain

Ali Khan. The Ameer's force was composed of 2,750 regular infantry, 1,200 militia, and 2,500 horse, of which 800 were regulars, with eighteen guns. Gholam Hyder attacked without any regular formation or preparation. Two regiments and six guns only were engaged. At first they gained considerable advantage, but Ayub's general bringing up his reserves and Gholam Hyder failing to do so, they were broken and routed. One regiment of cavalry made a gallant attempt to retrieve the fortune of the day, but unsuccessfully. Gholam Hyder fled, leaving two regiments and twelve guns that had not fired a shot. One regiment with some Kandahar horse made their submission to Ayub, while the rest of the army dispersed. The whole affair lasted barely an hour. The news reached Kandahar the same day and the governor made preparations to defend the city, but next morning he fled towards Cabul, and in the afternoon Hashim Khan, with seventy horse, occupied it without resistance. Thus ends an experiment the failure of which was generally predicted, though it has failed in a way generally unexpected. The Indian Press has for the last three months been teeming with prophecies that directly Ayub appeared the tribes would rise *en masse* and expel the Cabulis from Kandahar; but Ayub failed to get more than a few hundred recruits, and the Ameer's cause was lost by the hopeless incapacity of his general. The Durani tribes, although almost universally well-wishers to Ayub, are either standing aloof or remaining in the ranks of the Ameer's army. All is perfectly quiet here. Colonel St. John has come to Chaman.

LAHORE, JULY 30.—Of four of the Ameer's regiments engaged in the battle at Karez-i-Aitta, two only fought. Ayub's troops, facing northwards, began the attack, his cavalry trying to get round Gholam Hyder's right to the baggage in the rear. Encountering the enemy's cavalry, Ayub's infantry followed in support. At first they were repulsed, but, being reinforced, they drove off Gholam Hyder's two regiments. General Mir Ahmed Khan, the Ameer's Envoy, reached Jamrud by way of Simla.

LAHORE, JULY 31.—Mahomed Hasan Khan, who was appointed Governor of Kandahar when the province was given to the Ameer, has reached Chaman. By his account the defeat was owing to incapacity or worse. The latter hypothesis is favoured by Afghan residents at Lahore and Amritsir. Mahomed says that Ayub had only 1,000 men, all told, whereas Gholam Hyder had four times as many. He says that only one Cabul regiment was engaged. The booty is variously estimated at from two to five lakhs. Messengers arrived at Quetta say that Hashim Khan, with a small detachment, quietly took possession of Kandahar in Ayub's name on the morning of the 27th inst. The same day Shams-ud-din left for Cabul. A friendly message from Ayub is hourly expected at Quetta.

CALCUTTA, JULY 31.—If the Government has received full details of the action at Karez-i-Atta it has not yet published them, and the public is left to choose between two accounts, one of which attributes the defeat of the Ameer's army to bad generalship on the part of Gholam Hyder Khan, while the other ascribes it to the defection of the Khanabad regiment at a critical moment of the battle. It will probably be found that both these causes operated together to produce the result. This much, at least, is certain, that the Ameer's troops were totally routed, that such of them as have not joined Ayub are dispersed and demoralised, that Abdur Rahman's cause is lost in Southern Afghanistan, and that Ayub has captured eighteen guns and five lakhs of treasure. Probably he has by this time occupied Kandahar. An official press *communiqué* issued yesterday states that the Zamindawar chiefs and their followers remained faithful to the last; but their fidelity is not to be trusted. They are only awaiting the course of events, and when they see Ayub master of Kandahar they are not likely to hesitate about throwing in their lot with him. The chances are that this week will witness Ayub in full march on Cabul. Whether the Ameer will await him there is doubtful. He may elect to try the issue of another battle under the walls of the capital, or he may at once make for Afghan Turkestan. Probabilities seem to point to the adoption of the latter course. Abdur Rahman's rapacity and cruelty have made him unpopular in Cabul. Mahomed Jan, the most powerful man in the north, a doubtful friend hitherto, may at any moment become an open enemy. That the Ameer cannot trust the Cabuli troops is very clear from the fact that the Khanabad regiment, whose treachery contributed to, if it did not actually cause, the rout at Karez-i-Atta, consisted of northern Afghans, and was one of the corps which accompanied Abdur Rahman from Turkestan last year. Then the Ameer's conduct for the last few months appears to show that he has been carefully securing a retreat beyond the Hindu Kush. He has sent thither the greater portion of the arms and treasure presented to him by the Indian Government. He has a strong force there under his cousin Ishak Khan, and it is now pretty certain that Ishak has given up the plan, if, indeed, he ever seriously entertained it, of making a counter-march on Herat by way of Maemena. It is not unlikely that the Ameer may succeed in holding his own in Afghan Turkestan, and that the end of the civil war may see Afghanistan split into two kingdoms—Ayub being master of Cabul, Kandahar, and Herat, and Abdur Rahman reigning in Balkh and Badakshan. Should this forecast be fulfilled the British Government

will have to face a serious problem. Abdur Rahman, separated from us by a victorious rival, can hardly fail to sink to the same position as the Khans of Bokhara and Khiva and become a feudatory of Russia, which will thus practically advance the Russian frontier to the Hindu Kush, while the remainder of Afghanistan will belong to our avowed enemy. That England cannot afford to allow events to arrange themselves in this manner is, I believe, the unanimous opinion of people in this country, and it is a matter of general remark that the folly of the withdrawal from Kandahar and the hastily patched-up settlement made at Cabul last year has already become manifest. The Indian public is waiting anxiously, but not hopefully, to see whether the Government will take any and what action. Reports are current that orders have been issued to reinforce the Quetta division and strengthen the garrison of Peshin and Khojak, but these reports are probably unfounded. Even the most sanguine can hardly hope for more than that the Government may not commit the further mistake of evacuating or in any way loosening their hold upon Quetta and Peshin.

In our summary of last week we pointed out the very obvious fact that if Ayub could so far play upon the cowardice or treachery of Gholam Haider Khan as to induce him to negotiate, and could in this way gain time, the Ameer's chance of success would be most seriously damaged, and perhaps destroyed. Lord Ripon, however, seemed to think that he had made a great discovery in waking up to this fact. He deemed it of sufficient importance to telegraph to the Secretary of State; and the deliciously mild and cautious way in which he communicates his views is refreshing. This is his Excellency's telegram, dated July 27:—

"Letters from Kandahar, 22nd, say Sirdar Ghulam Mohin-ud-din, son of Kohindil Khan, now with Ayub, is endeavouring to mediate peaceful settlement. Ameer's Governor insists on Ayub's forces retiring as condition of negotiation. Ayub's army is described as weak and ill provided, and Ameer's regular force is certainly stronger; but Ayub's partisans are actively stirring up the country in his interest, so the delay is thought unfavourable to Ameer."

"A good old man, sirs; he will be talking." The evasions, vacillations, and general feebleness that must always characterise a good man attempting to bolster up a bad cause have been painfully visible in the recent telegrams of the Viceroy. There was first the hoping against hope that Ayub's advance would be stopped in some way or other. Then came the excuses for Gholam Haider's failure; the minimising the results of Ayub's victory, and the wild clutching at a comforting thought that the Radical programme had not yet been fully carried out inasmuch as there was still "a considerable Anglo-Indian force" in Ayub's neighbourhood. Then there was a little revival of the Radical spirit, in the order to General Hume, *coute que coute*, to "concentrate on Quetta" and run from Pishin; this must have occurred in some interval when Bob Acres had Sir Lucius O'Trigger with him to keep him up to the mark; and this phase lasted long enough to mislead poor Lord Hartington in his replies to Colonel Stanley and Mr. Stanhope—and also to mislead the chief organs of the Ministry in London, who have been lustily declaring that we are perfectly indifferent to Ayub's success. Lastly comes the utter collapse of all Radical theories, in the *Times* telegrams of to-day, which are obviously inspired, although dated from Lahore. Bob Acres's valour has oozed out at the tips of his fingers. Under what terrible pressure of circumstances Lord Ripon has at last, after so many twists and turns, finally abandoned the Midlothian standard, we know not, but the fact remains that Mr. Gladstone's Viceroy is at the present moment hurrying British troops up from Quetta to Pishin. He has apparently thrown to the winds the "indifference theory," which has been the shibboleth of the present Ministry; possibly last night's speech of Lord Hartington, on which we have already commented with approval, indicated the first turn of the switch for the very sharp curve that is now being made by the Viceroy. We give these new and startling telegrams. It will be observed that we hear no more about "concentrating at Quetta;" on the contrary, the careful reader will note that the only doubt in Lord Ripon's mind appears to have been, whether two regiments would suffice as a reinforcement for Pishin—as who should say that a run from Pishin had never been as much as thought of! All this must be very

amusing to foreigners; it would be amusing to us if we were not Englishmen. The telegrams are:—

LAHORE, AUGUST 1.—The Government have prepared for the instant despatch of a brigade beyond Quetta in the event of complications at Khojak and Pishin, though admitting that these are extremely improbable. It is thought, meanwhile, that to strengthen these outposts to the extent of two regiments outside their usual strength would suffice.

2.7 P.M.—Ayub occupied Kandahar on the 30th. A statement has reached Quetta that Shams-ud-din was captured. No action is reported at Kandahar. One wing and headquarters of the 63rd and 9th Bombay Infantry respectively left Quetta for Pishin on Saturday. Part of the 9th Bengal Cavalry follows from Kishdih Khan.

We learn from the *Broad Arrow* that the difficulties which stood in the way of those civilians who took part in the Afghan war receiving the decorations which are to be issued have now been overcome. The war medal with Cabul clasp will be given to Sir Lepel Griffin and those members of his staff who were at Cabul during our occupation of Afghanistan. All politicals who were on service with the Cabul Field Force, Khyber line, and Kuram Valley columns, and Southern Afghan forces will receive the war medal.

HERE is a good illustration of the respect for the British power and name that has been inspired in the tribes on our Afghan frontier by the measures of the present Government. We quote the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing on July 31:—

"It is believed that the recent attack on a picquet of the 19th Bengal Lancers at Peshawur was made by the Malik-din-Khel section of the Afridi tribes under the leadership of one of the most notorious freebooters of the frontier. The raid is said to be due to a desire to avenge the loss the Bassi Khel, their near friends, sustained when they attacked a convoy on the Kohat road near Matunni last year. The affair was well planned, the picquet being taken by surprise, although they were within the cantonment limits, and all except one man being put *hors de combat* by a single volley. The raiders carried off four Snider carbines. It is to be hoped that prompt measures will be taken to punish the offenders."

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing on July 31, says of the loan:—

"The new loan of three crores of rupees has proved even a greater success than was anticipated. The tenders opened on Monday amounted to over ten crores, and the loan was issued at an average rate of 105 rupees 3 annas, the lowest accepted tenders being 104 rupees 12 annas. The Government has made a clear profit of over 15 lakhs. The readiness with which capitalists now come forward to lend money to the Indian Government at 4 per cent. gives a full refutation to the theories of those alarmists who have lately been predicting the national bankruptcy of India."

A REUTER'S telegram from Calcutta, dated August 1, says:—

"A rumour has been current here that a large portion of the new loan, amounting to a crore of rupees, has not been taken up in consequence of worthless cheques being tendered with applications. This report is declared to be absolutely unfounded, and it is added that everything in connection with the loan is progressing smoothly."

WITH reference to the general policy of the loan, the following letter to the *Times* will be read with interest:—

"Sir,—Your correspondent 'S. B. B.' who appears to be so well informed about Indian exchanges, should make sure of his figures and not make statements that can be so readily refuted. He gives the excess value of exports of merchandise from India over imports to India as annually £24,000,000 sterling; and, to show that he means sterling, he goes on to say that the £24,000,000 sterling must be remitted to India to make up the balance of trade. I have the last number of the accounts relating to the trade of British India—published by the Governor General in Council at Calcutta—before me, and it gives the figures as follows:—Excess exports, 1878-79, Rs.24,32,75,000; 1879-80, Rs.27,43,09,000; 1880-81, Rs.24,23,90,000; of an average of 25½ crores of rupees, and this at the average rate at which Council bills have been allotted for 1878-81—say 1s. 8d.—gives the excess value of the exports over the imports as a little over £21,000,000 sterling, which is the amount that has to be returned to India, and, not as 'S. B. B.' puts it, £24,000,000 sterling. The last Budget of the Indian Government stated that they required to draw on India for the equivalent of £17,200,000; to this add drawn by the Secretary of State for interest on Rupee paper, held at London, and railway bills sold by the Indian companies—say £1,000,000—£18,200,000. There is only a balance of about

three millions sterling to be filled up by specie, gold, and silver, and to cover family remittances and profits, which are alone estimated to exceed £3,000,000 per annum. So that it virtually comes to this, that if the Government sell the equivalent of £17,200,000 of Council bills, as budgeted for 1880-81, there is not room for the import into India of a single ounce of silver or of gold. The demand in India for silver and gold is, however, steady, and thus it is clear that the Government cannot dispose of the amount of Council bills they state in their Budget they intend to offer. The above facts are, of course, known to the officials of the India-office, and it requires an official mind to comprehend why the Government should try to sell so largely on India—thus depressing exchanges to their own cost—the more so when they state that a portion of the money is to go towards paying off sterling debt, which really costs them less annually than the rupee loans they are raising in India. If 'S. B. B.' means to say that if the Government are contented to sell whatever amounts the public will buy—not caring whether they sell the full amount in the financial year or not—exchange must advance, he would be correct; but, if the Government have already made up their minds that they will be satisfied if they can draw for the equivalent of, say, 15¼ millions sterling during this financial year (that being the average of their sales during the years 1878-81) why do they not at once say so and thus secure a better rate for their bills?—B. K. R."

OUR readers will remember that, in our leading columns three weeks ago, we indignantly combated the imputations that had been made, by some foolish horror-mongers in Parliament, on the gaol administration of Bengal. We have not had to wait long for our justification from India. The *Times* correspondent telegraphs from Calcutta, under date of July 31:—

"The agitation lately started at home regarding the gaol mortality in Bengal has caused some feeling of indignation here. As a matter of fact, Bengal contrasts in this respect very favourably with the other Provinces, and the sensational questions asked in the House of Commons were all founded upon imperfect information. The average percentage of the gaol mortality for the two years 1878 and 1879 in various Provinces was as follows, omitting fractions:—Bombay, 11; the Punjab, 10; the Central Provinces, 9; Madras, 9; Bengal, 8. Last year the Bengal rate had fallen to 6 per cent., and for the first six months of the current year it has been little over 4 per cent. per annum. That the gaol mortality is very high throughout India is, unfortunately, too true; but it is clearly unfair to select Bengal for special attack when, in spite of its great natural disadvantages, it steadily shows a lower death-rate than the four other Provinces, and when, as appears from the Lieutenant Governor's recently-published minute on the subject, strenuous steps are being taken to further reduce the already decreasing unhealthiness of the provincial gaols."

WE are sorry to observe from the *Times* telegram from Calcutta of July 31 that some anxiety continues to be felt about harvest prospects in Mysor. The western or hilly districts have had a good rainfall; those in the east little or none. A good fall within the next fortnight may yet save the crops. Meanwhile, the local Government are wisely preparing for the worst.

THE Rangoon correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs under date July 30:—

"Trade with Upper Burma is disorganised. Shipped cotton is being removed from the steamer by the monopolists. Firms are closing their Mandalay branches. The Chamber of Commerce has complained to the Indian Government. Denegri, one of the Frenchmen mentioned last week as having been imprisoned at Mandalay, was cruelly used."

WE learn from the *Times* telegram that two orders have been published by the Government giving a list of the stores which may be purchased in India instead of being ordered through the India-office. The first relates to some articles of trifling value for office use, such as rulers and red tape; the second deals with a supply of Himalayan beer for the troops. Lord Ripon's concession in regard to red tape is a timely and appropriate one.

THE *Pioneer*, in announcing that the Press Commissioner-ship is to be transferred from the Foreign to the Home Office, states that the work of the department will henceforth "be done less obtrusively." The present régime in India seems to be one of euphemisms.

LAST week we called attention to the wide field opening up in India for the employment of the electric light; we now learn that a company has already been formed for the occupation of this field. It was found in the office of the *Bombay Gazette* that, in addition to the

other numerous advantages of this mode of lighting its coolness alone, in such a climate, was sufficient to make its employment an incalculable boon to all those who have to work at night. We confidently predict a great success for the new company.

THE *Gazette of India* of last week contains a Government resolution (summarised in the Calcutta correspondence of the *Times*) carrying into effect a recommendation of the Committee on Military Finance which sat in England in consequence of last year's blunder in the Budget. The principal reform consists in the Military Accountant General being made a deputy secretary in the Military Department and completely subordinated in all financial matters to the Controller General of Accounts.

WITH reference to the letter of the Indian Medical Service Defence Committee, on which we commented last week, the *United Service Gazette* has the following:—

"The Indian Medical Service Defence Committee have published a long letter to the Marquis of Hartington pointing out where they consider they have been misunderstood and their 'accuracy most unjustly impugned.' The committee acknowledge that in almost every instance their grievances have been practically acknowledged by measures being taking for their removal, but they are still sore at the repudiation of their inferences that the Indian Medical Service will in future be practically subordinated to the Army Medical Department. They quote facts in support of this, the most telling being that, out of seven principal medical officers in the second Afghan campaign, only one was an Indian officer—a proportion certainly not in accordance with the respective strength of the two services. It appears, too, that the names of the Indian medical officers mentioned in despatches were originally suppressed, it is said, by an oversight, and that out of seven C.B.'s the Army Medical Department monopolised six. The actual facts as to inequality of pay between the two services, and the effect on promotion by the suppression of certain administrative appointments, are also insisted on. But it is satisfactory to learn that, while some further modifications on these points are prayed for, the mild species of Boycotting with which the Indian Medical Service was threatened by the universities and examining bodies is now withdrawn. It is admitted that the civil branch has been undoubtedly improved, although the military branch has been seriously depreciated. The latter we cannot but think inevitable in amalgamating the two services, and so doing away with the absurd waste of a dual administration in each of the three Presidencies. It was a question of the public good which could be put off no longer, nor do we think that the high character of the service will be allowed to be lowered in future by those who have most interest in its maintenance, even if the Government cannot at present concede all that the committee urge."

WE are glad to observe from the *Indian Mirror* that at last a suitable abode is to be provided for the Viceroy of India at Simla. It would have been a matter for regret if advantage had not been taken of the reign of a Liberal Viceroy for this purpose; for if any Conservative Viceroy had taken the business in hand Mr. Gladstone and the Radical Press would have overwhelmed him with obloquy. The *Indian Mirror* says:—

"There are some indications that the new palace for the Viceroy at Simla is at last about to be commenced. Preliminary preparations, in the shape of grants of petty contracts for the supply of material, &c., required in the construction of the building, are being given out by the executive engineer in charge."

REGARDING Babu Nishkanta Chatterji's letter from Zurich on Russia's designs on India, the *Delhi Gazette* says:—

"Altogether Mr. Chatterji's contribution seems a truthful one and ought to be a valuable aid to his countrymen in the way of enabling them to appreciate the relative advantages of English and Russian rule. That a Bengali, and a Brahmin of all men in the world, should travel so far as St. Petersburg, and have the opportunity of writing such a letter, is a proof of what free institutions can do in the way of awakening energy even in India."

A TELEGRAM from the Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post*, dated July 25, states, on the authority of the *Novoe Vremya*, that Lord Granville has instructed the British Embassy at St. Petersburg to inquire into the reports which have been circulated as to the Russians having constructed blockhouses along the Merv frontier.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* gives an interesting account of an investigation recently set on foot in Russia as to the possibility of constructing a fleet that should be

able to meet the English fleet on equal terms. The *Gazette* says:—

"In December last an article in the *Army and Navy Magazine*, by Mr. Charles Marvin, entitled 'Russia's Decadence as a Naval Power,' provoked a great sensation in Russia, and led to a discussion which resulted, late in the month, in an official overhauling of Russia's naval policy. At the close of this the Admiralty was taken to task for allowing Russia to lose her place as a first-rate naval Power, and an inquiry was made as to the cost required for her to recover her position. The Admiralty thereupon caused a project to be drawn up, in which it was recommended that ninety-five vessels should be built—namely, nineteen first-class ironclads, four second-class ones, sixteen frigates and cruisers, fifteen gun-boats, six transports, five despatch-boats, ten steam-cutters, three schooners, and seventeen torpedo-boats. In framing a calculation as to the time that it would take to construct these vessels with Russia's limited resources the projector found that the whole of the Russian dockyards and private engineering establishments could not complete the entire ninety-five in less than twenty years. Such a statement naturally did not satisfy the wishes of the Imperial Council, which returned the project, with the remark that it wanted something practical and definite for the present year, and not for such a distant period as 1902. The Admiralty has taken this snub very quietly, and is now trying to work out a more practical scheme. In the meanwhile, the project possesses value of its own, as showing what the Russian Admiralty thinks would be required in order to make the Russian fleet as powerful as that of England."

THE contents of the July number of the *Calcutta Review* are as follow:—"India in 1880," by H. G. Keene. "The Life of Jesus, according to the Mahomedans," by E. Rehatsek. "Henry Louis Vivian Derozio," by Thomas Edwards. "Rural Police and Decentralisation: Developments," by W. R. Hamilton. "Khelat. Military Deductions to be Drawn from the late Campaigns in Afghanistan," by a retired lieutenant colonel Bengal Army. "The Sikh Religion under Banda, and its Present Condition," by M. Macauliffe. "Persecution on the Western Ghats," by W. Lee-Warner. "Hindustani Poets and Poetry," by the Rev. T. J. Scott. "The Quarter." "Critical Notices"—General Literature. Vernacular Literature."

THE current number of the *Academy* contains an interesting and appreciative review of Mr. Edwin Arnold's "Indian Poetry" from the pen of Mr. W. W. Hunter, C.I.E. In a detailed examination of Mr. Arnold's spirited and sympathetic rendering of the "Gitagovinda," and a more general notice of the other poems now given to the public, Mr. Hunter has worthily illustrated a work of true genius that marks an era in the history of the interpretation of Eastern thought and imagination to Western readers. In Mr. Arnold's poems, as his reviewer well puts it, "the heart of India speaks to the heart of Europe in song."

WE fear that poor Sir George Campbell finds his seat at Kirkaldy not so comfortable as his old throne at Beldere. We learn that a letter was received yesterday by the Kirkaldy Liberal Association from Sir George Campbell in reply to an inquiry regarding his vote in favour of Lord E. Fitzmaurice's amendment on the Irish Land Bill. Sir George says that through the discussion on the bill he had expressed the opinion that the case of the large tenants who came in recently on purely contract tenure should be kept apart from that of the mass of small tenants, who in some sort represent the people of Ireland. He thought the amendment inopportune, but it would have seemed cowardly in him, whose opinion was in favour of such distinction, not to support it.

IN the course of the Transvaal debate the other day, Mr. Rathbone defended the Government policy on the ground that it showed we—meaning, presumably, the Radicals of England—are "determined to control our Proconsuls." But a better plan seems to be to send unruly Proconsuls to Kirkaldy. Sir George will perhaps now learn that a Radical caucus can be more despotic than even a Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.

WE heartily join the *United Service Gazette* in the following protest on behalf of the distinguished English military explorers who have endeavoured to penetrate to Merv, and have only been prevented from doing so by their feelings of loyalty and discipline:—

"In the name of the officers enumerated below we protest

against the misleading remarks conveyed in an article on 'English Exploration of Merv' in the *Scotsman* of July 19. The statement we call attention to is as follows:—'Merv for many years past has been as unapproachable as the south pole. Few have sought to go there, and the enterprising military men who have been willing to risk their lives in the attempt have met with insuperable difficulties, and have turned back again disconsolate, but whole skinned. Where military ardour has failed the cool-headed address and determination of the 'special correspondent' has succeeded, as the columns of the *Daily News* are witnesses.' On referring to Marvin's 'Merv, the Queen of the World,' where an exhaustive account of all the Turcoman travellers is given, we find the following reasons assigned for the failure of the military explorers preceding O'Donovan to attain the Tekke capital:—1873. General Valentine Baker. Peremptorily refused permission to visit Merv by Kooshoot Khan. 1874. Major Napier (Government agent). Instructions from the Government not to approach Merv. 1875. General C. M. McGregor and Major Burnaby. Both stopped and ordered home when riding towards Merv. 1878. Major Butler, stopped and ordered home. 1879. Major Napier (Government agent), instructions not to visit Merv. We may add to this the names of Col. Stewart and Capt. Gill, ordered home a few weeks ago, when the Government heard they were on the Persian border. In this manner, in every instance save one, there was no 'failure of military ardour;' the explorers were simply checked at the moment of success, and ordered home against their will. It is bad enough that they should have experienced this treatment from the State without having slurs cast against them by the *Scotsman*."

JUST as we were going to press we received the following:—

"FROM VICEROY, AUG. 2.—Ayub Khan entered Kandahar on the 30th. His infantry and guns are in the citadel, his cavalry in cantonment. From Chaman a report says that all is quiet within and about our frontier. General Mir Ahmad has returned to India on a fresh mission from the Ameer. He must have left Cabul before news arrived of Ayub's success."

THE *Times of India* gives the following obituary of the week ending July 12:—Hon. K. V. Ranganada Shastriyar; Mr. Comyn, C.S.; Mr. J. E. Edwards, barrister at law.

LETHBRIDGE'S "HISTORY OF INDIA."

THE *Indian Spectator* of Bombay quotes, with approval, the opinion of its London namesake on a handbook of "The History of India" by the late Press Commissioner. The Bombay paper says:—"The following appreciative notice by the London *Spectator* of Mr. Lethbridge's well-known 'Handbook of Indian History' will be read with interest:—'Mr. Lethbridge's compilation will make an admirable class-book, and it is to be hoped that English schoolmasters will not fail to utilise one of the books best fitted to dispel a disgraceful ignorance of India, that is only now beginning to be remedied. Mr. Lethbridge commences with a clear account of the social and political condition of India under British rule. In this section its physical conformation, racial and linguistic character, literature and religion, are concisely and adequately treated. The history proper succeeds, and is carried from the period of the non-Aryan population down to the present day. Of course the compiler does not pretend to exhaust his subject within the modest limits to which he is restricted; but what he aims at doing he has done well. His careful explanation of Brahminism and Buddhism appears to us extremely praiseworthy, and the account of the Mahomedan invasion and Mogul empire will come to the English schoolboy fresh as a new story of adventure. A good index makes the book useful for reference.'

THE WEARING OF DECORATIONS.

THE suggestions recently made in one of the Service journals, that the miniatures, or at least the ribbons, of all decorations conferred by the Queen for war services should be worn on evening dress has met with general approval. The *Globe* heads its article on the subject, "Why Not?" and it has been pointed out that our insular fashion on this point—like our shame at appearing in uniform except when we are compelled to—is a relic of the old time when soldiering was unpopular and the army hated in this freedom-loving country. The following are some of the letters that have appeared in the *Army and Navy Gazette* on the subject:—

"SIR,—I am glad to see a paragraph in the *Army and Navy Gazette* of July 16 recommending that all retired officers who possess decorations for war services should wear the ribbon on their evening-dress coat. A command from her Gracious Majesty the Queen on this subject would, I feel sure, be loyally received. If I mistake not, the Prince of Wales expressed a wish that officers attending the dinner given some months ago to Sir Frederick Roberts at the United Service Club should wear their miniature medals on their evening dress, which was done. I recollect also, some years ago, attending the Prefect's ball at Pau, where English officers, though in plain clothes, all wore their miniature decorations, amongst others the present general officer commanding in

Ireland. Why, therefore, should not we do so in our own country?—I am, &c.,

"A RETIRED OFFICER."

"SIR,—Permit me most fully to endorse the remarks in the last issue of your valuable journal on the subject of distinctions being borne on visiting cards. The mere announcement of military rank conveys little real information to most civilians, by whom the difference between a captain and a colonel, for instance, is generally neither known nor understood. Many years ago, in a neighbourhood where I am well known, I was, as a captain, called, as often as not, 'major' or 'colonel.' Now, as a colonel, many very old friends often call me 'captain.' I doubt if they have the least idea which rank is the superior. Moreover, as you justly observe, in these days a colonel may belong to the regular army (combatant or non-combatant branches, including, of course, the Indian forces) or he may be a successful, and of course, most estimable, alderman, and not improbably mayor, of his native country town; while, as regards the distinctions of the various Orders of the Bath, St. Michael, St. George, &c., hardly one civilian in ten knows what they mean, still less any of the honour and advantages they are supposed to carry with them. A companion of the Bath, by a statute of the Order, takes precedence of all esquires; but of this, as far as I can judge, civilians are entirely ignorant, and I am very sure that neither my wife nor I have ever gone in to dinner one place the sooner for my possessing a pretty bauble, which I cannot wear (expect in uniform, which I am not likely ever to put on again), and the possession of which, proud as I may be of it, I am unable, according to existing usage, to signify or indicate in any way whatever that I know of. I may add that, in my own case, I find the authorities at the War-office, with their accustomed courtesy, particularly careful, in addressing letters to me, to omit the coveted initials, 'C.B.'"

"SIR,—I was glad to see your suggestion on the 16th inst., that officers should wear the ribbons of their decorations in mufti. It is certainly no compliment to her Majesty not to do so. An alternative suggestion was proposed in a letter to the *Morning Post* a short time ago (June 15), advocating the wearing of mess-uniform by all officers, whether on the Active or Retired List, in evening dress, after the manner of the members of a hunt appearing in 'pink.' The wish of the Queen on the subject would settle the matter at once."—I am, &c.,

"A."

"SIR,—Will you kindly give me your views on the following subject? I hold the Crimean, Turkish, and Indian (North West Frontier) medal for 1850-51, under Lord Clyde (then Sir C. Campbell). I am rather proud of my medals, having won them at the cost of my blood. I was driven from the army by the doing away of purchase. I find myself swamped by majors and colonels who never saw a shot fired, and the only means of trying to assert my status, and to show I have seen service, is by wearing those medals (in miniature) in evening dress. This, I am told, is held to be snobbish by the club men,—i.e., non active service swells. Is it so?—I am, &c.,

"MEDAL."

[We consider the present system by which officers suppress their decorations when in mufti a most objectionable one. It is only custom which causes an officer to put his medals, &c., away with his uniform, and it is a custom which we hope will shortly die out. An officer, it seems to us, ought to be proud of the honours conferred upon him by his Sovereign, and if only the senior officers would set the example of wearing miniatures, or at any rate ribbons, juniors would soon follow suit.—ED. A. and N. G.]

PROFESSOR NISHIKANTA CHATTERJEE OF ST PETERSBURG ON RUSSIA'S DESIGNS AGAINST INDIA.

THE following is an extract from the very remarkable communication, to which we have already alluded in these columns, addressed to the *Tribune*, a native Lahore paper, by the Bengali gentleman who was recently professor of Sanskrit in the Imperial University of St. Petersburg:—

"From what I have hitherto read it is easy to see that you perfectly share in the views of Mr. Gladstone and his party about Russia's designs on India. That is to say, you are of opinion that Russia's designs are really not so bad as they were construed to be by the late Earl of Beaconsfield and the ex-Viceroy, Lord Lytton. You are far more optimistic than they, and seem to put a more charitable construction on Russia's professions of friendship and fidelity. Unfortunately, I have had occasions never offered to foreigners to get some insight into Russian politics and Russian diplomacy, and am unable to go in with you and the Liberal Ministry on this subject. My knowledge and experience compel me to do justice to Lord Beaconsfield and his party, and to say that even their worst suspicions were only too reasonable. I think that the noble lords were only too right in all that they thought or suspected about Russia's designs and intrigues to endanger the safety of the British Indian Empire. I repeat that I have had occasions which are never offered to any foreigner, not to say any Englishman, to know what the high and even the highest circles in Russia think on the subject, and I cannot think otherwise than I do. And I have known also to some extent what Russian diplomacy means. I should hardly hesitate to assert most positively that the greatest Russian diplomatist must undoubtedly be also the greatest rascal on the face of the globe,

the most consummate rogue brought up on the principles of the Machiavellian 'prince,' whose words are meant never to express, but always to conceal, his thoughts (attributed also to Talleyrand). Had the entire Cabul correspondence been found—had Yakub Khan revealed all the secrets he is said to be in possession of, even the most optimistic Russophile of Mr. Gladstone's party would have seen that the darkest suspicions of their antagonists about Russian intrigues and diplomatic wiles were but too legitimate and justified, that Russia's avowed professions of peace and amity were very much like those of the saintly tiger in the *Hitopadesa*, who had not only repented of his former wicked ways, of his previous dinners on numberless cows and brahmans, but was now actually living only on milk and vegetables, bathing daily in the holy Ganga, reciting the Vedas, and even giving alms of golden bracelets!

THE INDIAN FACTORY ACT.

AN occasional correspondent of the *Manchester Courier* writes as follows on the above subject:—"The baleful effect of the want of continuity in the policy of the Home Government towards India has again found fatal exemplification in the domestic legislation which has just been sanctioned by the Viceroy. The Factory Act, which had received the sanction of the Home Government, backed by the unanimous vote of the House of Lords and the endorsement of the late Governor General, Lord Lytton, has been so far mutilated in its passage to the statute book as to bear little resemblance to its former self. A measure, which had its origin in native necessities, and framed by a native gentleman, the Hon. Sorabjee Shaporjee Benglee, has been stifled in its birth. The Factory Act which has been substituted is one in name only, purporting, indeed, to effect the same object, but in its effects barring the way to the amelioration of the condition of the women working in those houses of bondage, the cotton mills of India. The Factory Act of the late Viceroy was to all intents and purposes a Ten Hours' Act, similar to the English Factory Act. Its object was to protect the women and children employed in Indian mills from the effects of overwork. It provided that the mills in India, so far as they were worked by women and children, were to be worked from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. for six days out of seven, and whilst the Act forbore to stipulate for the observance of the Christian Sabbath, so long as the proportionate number of holidays were secured to the enervated factory workers, it did not interfere further in its definiteness. The other main provisions of the bill were that no females were to work more than ten hours per day, and no young person more than nine hours, allowing in each case one hour for meals, and no child under eight years was to work at all. Certifying surgeons were to be appointed, a register kept, certificates were to be given to all persons employed under its provisions, and all dangerous machinery was to be guarded. Penalties were attached to any violations of its provisions, and power was reserved to the Governor General in Council to exempt from the operation of the Act certain mills where adult male labour alone was employed. Such was the Factory Act which obtained the sanction of Earl Lytton and would have regulated the working of the mills in India but for the exigencies of home politics. In the enactment, however, which has finally become law, no provision is made for the protection of women and young persons. Children alone, under seven years of age, are prohibited from working in factories; but children from over seven years and under twelve years are allowed to work nine hours per day. The provisions for inspection are retained as in the bill of Earl Lytton, but the vital parts are struck out. Women and young persons above the age of twelve years may, therefore, be employed in the mills of India from sunrise to sunset throughout the entire year, native holidays alone excepted. These fearfully long hours, as is well known, will know no cessation but for about twenty minutes during the middle of the day for the midday meal. And when it is further known that these dreadful houses of bondage are worked the longest time when the people employed are the least capable of bearing it some idea may be had of the terrible condition of the women and young persons employed. During the hot season the period of enforced labour is thirteen and a-half hours per day, and during the cooler season about eleven hours. But it is apparent that, whereas the mills in Bombay are in some instances a considerable distance from the bungalows of the workers—some two or even more miles—the practical outcome of the present system of working the mills in India is that the degraded workers in these modern pandemoniums leave their homes in the dark of the morning and return in the night, the working hours being illuminated by a burning sun upon the emaciated, and drooping, and jaded operatives. That such a condition of things should be perpetuated under the new Act of the Indian Government is indeed a marvel, but its cause is not far to seek. Indian officials, English as well as Parsee, are largely interested in Indian mills. It cannot be, however, due to the exigencies of their condition as shareholders, but to their desire for large dividends. Those earned by these mills would delight the English millowner, who loyally submits to judicious factory legislation. That the Viceroy has yielded to the clamour of the powerful factory interest in Bombay is only too certain. It has long been in existence, but it is not the less discreditable. That the Act, as just passed, will long remain unrepealed is inconceivable, if any sense of shame re-

mains to the Indian Government. It is a scandal to the country and a reproach to the English name. The success which has attended factory legislation in England, the home of the modern factory system, demands its faithful reproduction in India, where climatic conditions of working are far more unfavourable than at home; and imperial policy and humane considerations alike suggest the expediency of the same laws for the regulation of factories in England and India."

INDIAN TEA.

THE following letter has been addressed to the editor of the *Times*:—"Sir,—*Apropos* of the remarks on the subject of Indian tea in your leader of to-day, it may interest your readers to learn that since 1860, when the imports of Indian tea first reached 1,000,000lb. the growth of the trade has been rapid and continuous. At the end of the first decade in 1870 the quantity imported was 13,000,000lb., while last year, at the close of the second decade, the imports were 45,000,000lb., of the estimated value of £3,000,000. The area of land now under plant is over 200,000 acres, representing an investment of British capital to the extent of £15,000,000, and giving employment to a population of over a quarter of a million souls. The crop of tea this year is not likely to be less than 50,000,000lb. India, as you remarked, can grow 'far better tea' than China can, and as the public learn this fact they will not be content with inferior sorts, even when blended with Indian, but will insist on having pure Indian tea. The tea plant, as you are aware, is acknowledged to be of Indian origin, and is indigenous to Upper Assam, from whence in bygone ages it must have been introduced into China.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, ERNEST TYE, Secretary. Indian Tea Districts Association, St. Mary's-chambers, St. Mary-axe, July 27."

"SIR,—In your leader on the 27th inst. you refer to the production of Indian tea, and allude to the damage done to the crops by the red spider. As brokers, we are often asked for information on the subject, and after careful inquiry have come to the conclusion that the injury to the crop from this cause has probably been very much overrated. It may, perhaps, be satisfactory to your readers to learn that the new season's importations from India are so far generally of excellent quality, and that the crop promises to be a good one, both in this respect and as regards the yield. The secretary of the Indian Tea Districts Association alluded in the *Times* of to-day to the development of the industry. The deliveries will soon amount to 50,000,000lb. per annum, and there can be little doubt, considering the growing and high estimation in which Indian teas are held by the buyers throughout the country, that a very much larger quantity, if the standard of quality be high, would rapidly find its way into consumption. Apart from our export trade, the delivery of China tea is about 116,000,000lb. annually. It is fully expected that India will supply us this year with one-third of our total requirements. For many years past Indian teas were only used for the purpose of blending with China, but it is now known that some of the largest retailers are selling them pure, with advantage to their trade, their customers disliking the admixture.—We are, Sir, yours faithfully,—WM. JAS. AND HY. THOMESON—38, Mincing-lane, July 29."

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

TURKISH LIFE IN WAR TIME.*

THIS book is useful as a collection of "materials for history." It gives, in the form of letters or occasional notes—apparently intended for publication in an American paper—the impressions of an intelligent and observant American resident during the troubled times of the Bulgarian insurrection, the Servian campaign, and the Russo-Turkish war. Several points of great interest are incidentally brought out—e.g., the folly and injustice of the agitation in England that was stirred up by Mr. Gladstone's Bulgarian fanaticism; the skill of the Russian diplomacy throughout, rivalled by its absolute insincerity; and accentuated by the utter feebleness of all English action, which was paralysed by the "Bulgarian atrocity" craze, and by the hatred of the English Radicals for the leaders of the Conservative party then in power. We have heard and read similar testimony, *usque ad nauseam*, but the authors are generally accused of being demented Tories; here we get it repeated by an author who is presumably a Republican, and whose sympathies are very certainly neither with Turks nor with Tories. But he is an honest and intelligent observer, whose eyes are not blinded by partisanship, and who writes the truth as it appears to him.

* "Turkish Life in War Time." By HENRY O'DWIGHT. London: Wm. H. Allen and Co. 1881.

HORSE BREEDING.*

MR. LUPTON has brought out an instructive and suggestive little book, which, under the somewhat vague title of "The Horse: As He Was, As He Is, and As He Ought to Be," gives

* "The Horse: As He Was, As He Is, and As He Ought to Be." By J. I. LUPTON, F.R.C.V.S. London: Wm. H. Allen and Co. 1881.

a very good history of horse breeding in England from the earliest times, and shows wherein the system followed here of late is a radically defective one. The author wishes to see some of the care and pains that are now expended on the excessive production of thoroughbreds diverted to the general utility horse; and he thinks that, with this view, it would be well if we went in more strongly for trotting-matches, as the Americans do.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MOHAMMEDAN FANATICISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—In the present excited state of Mohammedan feeling throughout the world, at Tunis, Salonica, Constantinople, and in Central Asia, it is necessary to adopt a definite policy, not only towards the Afghans, but for the purpose of keeping in good order the 40 millions of Mohammedans in India. Since the death of Sir Herbert Edwardes we have had no statesman who has understood how to manage Mohammedans; that great man succeeded in raising an army of them to fight our battles at a time when we were in sore distress. He did not try to bribe them with rupees; he appealed to their love of independence, and knew how they abhorred the idea of being slaves of the Sikhs. We must imitate Herbert Edwardes' statesmanship, his mode of ruling men. The Afghans are passionately fond of independence, and they greatly fear that the Russians, whom they regard as Gog Magog, will enslave them. Let us appeal to this fear; let us declare our fixed purpose to defend them against Russia with the whole power of the British Empire; let the Prime Minister state in Parliament that if the Russians cross the Oxus east of Khojasahl such a movement will be an act of enmity towards us. The Afghans then, in spite of all the provocations we have given them, will become our friends whether Abdul Rahman or Ayub Khan or Yakub Khan be the Ameer. Mohammedans are openly declaring their suspicions of the designs of the French at Tunis, of the Austrians in Macedonia, and of the Russians at Constantinople. None of these nations hold to the faith of Abraham, whom all Mohammedans revere. Let them understand that the English religion is a pure one, which worships God Almighty and God only.—Your obedient servant,

July 29.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

THE NATIVE PRESS ON RUSSIAN INFLUENCE IN AFGHANISTAN.

ACCORDING to Sir Charles Dilke, Lord Dufferin, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, was informed on February 7 last that "General Kaufmann had given the ladies of Abdul Rahman's family an escort to the frontier" on their way to Cabul. It would seem as if Sir Charles Dilke was not aware of the previous communications between Cabul and Tashkend, although General Kaufmann's good offices were extended first to the Ameer's son and next to the ladies of the Ameer's family. It is deserving of note that in the few communications which were exchanged between the Ameer and the Viceroy, Abdul Rahman did not think fit to mention for the information of the Government of India that he was arranging or had arranged for bringing down the ladies of his family from Russian territory to Cabul. It is also a suspicious circumstance that, while settling for the return of his family, the Ameer did not suggest that his son and his own ladies might have been placed under the same escort. The motive of these two separate journeys was merely to gain time to concert some plans, which cannot be supposed to bode well to British interests in the East. It has long been our suspicion that the present Ameer, having been protected by Russia during his exile, is likely to be under the influence of a strong bias towards that Power. That he will hereafter be found to have been playing a double game, but in Russian interests, is our firm opinion, amounting to a conviction.—*Indian Mirror*.

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

SIMLA HOUSES.—The Simla Building Committee have recommended the construction, for the accommodation of clerks whose salaries do not exceed Rs.200 per mensem, of thirty cottages, each cottage to contain four rooms and two bath rooms.—*Englishman*.

A WORKING RAJA.—The Raja of Bijnee has set a good example. He has had his sitting room connected with his office by a telephone. The result is said to be eminently successful, and will, no doubt, attract the attention of many other native notables.—*Indian Daily News*.

SALVAGE.—Two pilots at Rangoon, named M'Gregor and Simmonds, chartered the steam tug *Salween*, and visited the wreck of the *Nieuw Diepe*, and managed to secure a large quantity of property.—*Ibid*.

SUNSTROKE.—The death is reported at Jubbulpore of Lieut. Williams, of the 39th Foot. He succumbed to the effects of sun-

stroke, and, though only twenty-three years of age, was both a very promising officer and very popular in his regiment.—*Indian Daily News*.

CAPT. ANDERSON.—Capt. A. D. Anderson, brigade major to the inspector general of artillery, rejoins his appointment at Simla, from leave, about the 25th July.—*Civil and Military Gazette*.

THE MERGUI ARCHIPELAGO.—The tin and lead mines of the Mergui Archipelago are again attracting attention. Mr. Hollman, of the late firm of Melosch, Hollman, and Co., at Moulmein, is about to visit the archipelago on a prospecting tour.—*Indian Daily News*.

THE ROBBERY AT THE LAHORE TREASURY.—Of the Rs.35,000 stolen from the Fort Treasury at Lahore only Rs.9,000 have been recovered. No less than twenty-five sepoy concerned in the matter will be placed upon their trial.—*Ibid*.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT IN INDIA.—The electric light is gradually forcing its way into more general use in India. Another cotton mill, one owned by Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie, and Co., at Garden Reach, Calcutta, has been lighted by this means. The *Indian Daily News* thus describes the appearance of the mill on the first night the electric light was at work:—"The lights were lit at dusk, and continued burning for some time with marked steadiness and great success. The light in the rooms is ample for all the different minute manipulations of the blowing, cording, spinning, winding, reeling, packing, baling, and mixing rooms. The light in these latter rooms was specially admirable, as the reflection from the white cotton and yarn aided the light, and the least specks in the cotton could be detected. The arrangement of the light is specially interesting in this mill, and shows the practical experience of the proprietors and the ingenuity of the electricians. A twenty-light machine is driven from the workshop engine, and a similar twenty-light machine is driven from the main engine shaftings; some of the lights of each machine are placed in each room throughout the three stories of the mill. By this means, if there is an accident to one of the machines or engines, there will still be sufficient light in the rooms for ordinary purposes, and the lights of one machine would serve for repairing the accident to the other, or either engine, during the night. The machines revolve at a speed of 1,200 revolutions to the minute, and the power required for the thirty-six lights is only about twenty-eight indicated h.p. Each light represents the power of about forty gas jets, or 500 standard candles; the thirty-six lights in the mill represent, therefore, the power of about 18,000 candles, and the reflection from the white walls and cotton manufacture prevents any of the light being lost. Considerable reductions have taken place in the prices of the candles, and they are half the price they were formerly; each light of about 500 candle power costs now, inclusive of fuel and attendance, less than two annas per hour. Now, at any rate, the electric light is no expensive luxury. The light is extremely mild and pleasant in the opaline globes; the globes are hermetically closed, and consequently danger from fire is reduced to a minimum, and the health and comfort of the workmen considerably profited."—*Bombay Gazette*.

THE PUNJAB LOTTERIES.—We commend the following to the notice of Sir Robert Egerton and Sir George Campbell:—"Massachusetts newspapers are to be prohibited from publishing marriage notices in future, because marriage is a lottery." We shall probably soon hear that, by order of the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, marriage has been abolished in that virtuous province.—*Indian Mirror*.

A DELHI MISSIONARY COLLEGE.—We are glad to hear that a Sikh sirdar has offered Rs.25,000 for an endowment whose interest is to be devoted to scholarships should a missionary college be revived at Lahore. The abolition of the Delhi Government College is about to be followed by the happiest results in that city, where the Cambridge Mission Staff, composed of six graduates of that university, are feeling their way to the establishment of a complete college. At Lahore also there are numerous missionaries distinguished for their literary attainments, and if, unmindful of the various societies to which they belong, they would co-operate in a revived Lahore Missionary College, another step towards the fulfilment of the Educational Despatch of 1854 would be taken and the present Lahore Government College would, of course, be abolished, the Government, no doubt, giving a liberal grant in aid to the new Institution. We trust that other sirdars will follow the good example to which we have alluded, and that the subscribers of Rs.50,000, chiefly on paper, for a revived Delhi College, will similarly devote their subscriptions to the endowment of a fund for scholarships to deserving Delhi students at the Cambridge Mission College, instead of wasting their time and energies on the collection of the remaining Rs.1,50,000, which are still wanted in order to found a second-rate college of their own, when a first-rate establishment is in existence such as could not be surpassed in the quality of its staff by any Government college in Upper India.—*Journal of the Anjuman-i-Punjab*.

THE NEW REVENUES AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.—Mr. Buck, Director of Agriculture, N.W.P., is appointed secretary of the new department. Pending his return from furlough, Mr. C. L. Tupper will officiate as secretary.—*Pioneer*.

THE BENCH AND BAR.—At Calcutta, on the 5th, Mr. Justice Cunningham and Mr. Justice Prinsep gave judgment in the Patna Libel Case, refusing to transfer the case. Their lordships animadverted upon the recent dispute between the local bar and

themselves, justifying their own conduct in the matter and censuring Mr. Jackson for a "grave breach of decorum."—*Times of India*.

A NEW COMMISSIONER.—A fourth division has been created in British Burma, to which Col. Street has been appointed as commissioner.—*Ibid*.

THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.—The question of the Press Commissionership came before the Viceregal Council on the 29th June; it was decided to transfer the office on the same footing as now from the Foreign to the Home Department. The change will be effected in about a fortnight, when Mr. Collin, now in charge of the office, reverts to ordinary employment in Bengal.—*Ibid*.

THE INDIAN TEA MARKET.—It is satisfactory to learn from Messrs. Moran and Co.'s report on the tea market that "during the past month several orders have been received here for the American and Australian markets, and if these continue the industry will not be as subject as it has hitherto been to the fluctuation of the London market, by which, up to the present, our rates have almost entirely been regulated. Garden advices continue very satisfactory, except from Cachar, where blight is spreading and much retarding plucking."—*Englishman*.

THE INDIGO CROP.—Concerning the Indigo crop Messrs. Thomas and Co.'s report says:—"Judging from our Lower Bengal advices there has been no improvement in prospects since our last report. Manufacture is in progress at many factories, and a considerable quantity of unripe plant has been cut to save it from inundation by the local rivers. Jessore has suffered much from incessant rain. Tirhoot and Chuprah prospects continue good, sufficient rain has fallen and the plant is yielding fairly well. In Ghumparun the rainfall has been exceedingly heavy, as much as ten inches were registered at some factories on the 29th and 30th, a few of the low lying lands have suffered accordingly, and produce for the present have been somewhat reduced. From Benares our reports are favourable, but in the Doab, we hear, rain is wanted."—*Englishman*.

THE CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.—The *Englishman* understands that Mr. Behari Lal Gupta, joint magistrate of Alipore, who is to succeed Mr. Amir Ali as presidency magistrate, will only be appointed to officiate temporarily as coroner. The combination of the offices of presidency magistrate and coroner frequently leads to delay in the disposal of cases in the police court, as the magistrate has often to adjourn cases which could be disposed of at a single sitting, in order to attend to his duties as coroner, which do not admit of postponement. The question of separating the two appointments of coroner and presidency magistrate is, it is believed, now under the consideration of Government, and Mr. Amir Ali's retirement from the bench, which will take place in a few days, affords a favourable opportunity for making the separation.—*Bombay Gazette*.

PUNJAB P.W.D.—THE Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, with the necessary sanction, has formed a special Public Works Division at Simla, under the style of "the Imperial Office Division." Mr. B. Parkes has been gazetted to this division as executive engineer.—*Ibid*.

MADRAS.

THE BANK OF MADRAS.—Shareholders of the Bank of Madras will be agreeably surprised at the dividend, at the rate of 11 per cent. per annum, which has just been declared for the half-year ended 30th ult.; for although it was pretty well known that the bank had done well with its Government paper, the result of the half-year's working has probably surpassed the most sanguine anticipations. The dividend declared on Dec. 31 last was at the rate of 7 per cent., making the average rate for the past year 9 per cent. That declared for the half-year ended June 30, 1880, was at the rate of 8 per cent., as against 11 per cent. declared now.—*Madras Mail*.

WRECK.—The Ceylon papers report the capsizing and sinking of the ship *Liburnian* in Galle harbour. She is an iron vessel of 1,400 tons, commanded by Capt. Kerr, and was under a charter to load a full cargo for London by Messrs. Clark, Spence, and Co. A pipe of oil was being hoisted on board by tackle from the main yard arm, and, being crank, with the assistance of a slightly rough sea, the vessel heeled over and sank at her moorings in deep water, carrying down with her two cargo boats and drowning an apprentice named Moorcroft.—*Bombay Gazette*.

THE COLOMBO BREAKWATER.—The advantages of the Colombo breakwater are beginning to be fully appreciated. The local *Times* of June 29 states:—"During the last two days the weather, which had been previously unusually dry and warm, changed to wet, the thermometer falling seven degrees, accompanied by fresh breezes, but without any indication of bad weather. The sea has, however, been sufficiently rough to enable commanders of steamers to appreciate the advantages of breakwater protection. Four steamers of large size, one of them the P. and O. steamer *Kashgar*, from Australia, have been riding in perfectly still water, secured to the new mooring, and having a rapid despatch unknown in any former south west monsoon."—*Ibid*.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS.—Our new commander in chief,

Major General Sir Frederick S. Roberts, Bart., has engaged a suite of apartments in the Marine Hotel, North Berwick, for the whole of next month.—*Madras Times*.

THE LATE MR. COMYN, C.S.—We regret to learn that Mr. William Horatio Comyn, the Collector of South Canara, died in Australia on the 9th May. He was taken ill with liver disease early this year, and as he obtained no benefit from medical treatment, he applied for six months' sick leave, and left Mangalore in March for Melbourne, hoping to be set up by the sea voyage. He was more fond of shooting than of society; yet, being a gentleman, and a good fellow when his reserve broke down, he became popular in South Canara, where memories of that "Ideal Collector," the late McCallum Webster, had given the people, both European and native, a very high standard. Mr. Comyn was educated at Cheltenham College.—*Madras Mail*.

THE MADRAS DEATH RATE.—From June 25 to July 1, 1 European, 5 East Indians, 10 native Christians, 213 Hindus, and 26 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 255 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 248. The deaths are thus classified:—40 from small pox, 5 from measles, 55 from fever, 7 from dysentery, 9 from diarrhoea, and 139 from other diseases. The population, according to the last census, being 397,552, the death rate in the week under notice was at the rate of 33·3 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 32·5 per 1,000 per annum.—*Madras Times*.

BOMBAY.

THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.—The *Madras Mail*, writing about the reduction of the telegraph tariff, says:—"The *Times of India* remarks with truth that in utilising his Australian experiences to insist on the advantages of cheap telegraphy, Sir James Fergusson has been able to confer a valuable boon on the whole Indian public, with whom time is money."—*Indian Mirror*.

LIBEL CASE.—The hearing of the charge of defamation preferred by Mr. C. M. Thomas, promoter of the Temple Block Wynaad Company, against the editor and manager of the *Times of India*, began on Friday before Mr. Cooper, chief presidency magistrate. The complainant in cross-examination by Mr. Inverarity said that the mining rights which were to be sold to the company for two lakhs had been purchased by himself and other members of a syndicate for "five, six, or seven thousand rupees," and that of the purchase money he (Mr. Thomas) was to have half a lakh in cash and shares, as well as one-twelfth of the rest. The case was adjourned until to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon.—*Times of India*.

THE SIND FRONTIER FORCE.—A notification appears in the *Bombay Government Gazette* to the effect that, under authority from the Government of India, the separate command of the Sind Frontier Force is abolished from the date of receipt of this order at Jacobabad, when the staff allowances for the appointments of commandant and brigade major of the force will cease. The station of Jacobabad will continue to form a portion of the Sind district command, and the class in which it is graded will be announced in a subsequent general order.—*Bombay Gazette*.

BARODA.—The *Pioneer* hears from Baroda that the young Gackwar, after his formal installation at the end of the year, will probably be assisted by a Dewan and Council in Baroda. During the next six months the arrangements for the transfer and the creation of the council will be carefully devised, with a due regard both to the Gackwar's own future and the welfare of the State.—*Ibid*.

CHOLERA IN BOMBAY.—In consequence of ten cases of cholera having occurred amongst the detachment of H.M.'s 17th Regiment Native Infantry stationed at the native lines, Boree Bunder, the sepoys were on Monday last removed into tents pitched at Cooly Bunder abreast of the Frere-road.—*Ibid*.

JAMNAGAR.—The Bombay Government have decided against the Maharaja of Jamnugger in regard to his objections to the jurisdiction of the court which has tried him in connection with a postal robbery. An appeal against this decision has been made to the Viceroy.

MILITARY ENTERTAINMENT.—The 28th Bombay Native Infantry, who recently returned to Dharwar from Afghanistan, have been entertained by the European and native inhabitants.

Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson state that there are no symptoms of improvement in the markets, which, with few exceptions, remain unsettled, some of the sales effected being at prices in favour of the buyers. Business in coffee is again of limited extent. Common kinds generally have not quite supported their previous value, coloury plantation Ceylon being steady. The same want of confidence is reported from other European markets. Further supplies of new season's tea have arrived. The market shows no alteration, the demand from the trade being inactive. Fine grades of congou are firm, and the finest sell at some advance. The shippers have been buyers. Imports of Indian are fine and meet with strong competition. Rice is quiet. Business has been reported in cinnamon on the spot and to arrive at a recovery on late depressed quotations. Other spice show speculative demand having abated. S. Itpetre maintains the advance already quoted, owing to the small stock here.

WAR OFFICE.

FALL MALL.—JULY 29.

The undermentioned officers to be colonels:—Lieut. Col. Arthur Robert MacDonnell, Royal Engineers; Lieut. Col. William Chrystie, Royal (late Madras) Engineers; Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. Henry Le Guay Geary, Royal Artillery; Lieut. Col. Charles Augustus Goodfellow, V.C., Royal (late Bombay) Engineers; Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. Brabazon Henry Pottinger, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery; Lieut. Col. Eardley Maitland, Royal Artillery.

Royal Artillery.—Col. William French, C.B., retires upon special retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major Gen.; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. James Meredith Collingwood Vibart retires upon special retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major Gen.; Capt. Fletcher Hayes Grant Cruickshank, upon the Seconded List, retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity; Lieut. Walter Ferrier Graham to be Capt., vice F. J. W. Eustace, placed upon the Seconded List; Lieut. Macan William Saunders to be Capt., vice J. R. J. Jocelyn, placed upon the Seconded List; Lieut. John William Babington Meade to be Lieut. upon the Seconded List, on appointment as a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. The promotions of the undermentioned officers are antedated as stated against their names:—Capt. George Richards Challenor to July 1, 1881; Capt. Frederick Augustus Bowles to July 1, 1881; Capt. Arthur Henry Hodges Sharland to July 2, 1881; Capt. Frederick William Campbell to July 2, 1881; Capt. William Whitmore Smith to be Adj., vice Capt. T. Wood, promoted. The second Christian name of Major S. E. Pemberton is Edmonstone, and not as stated in the *London Gazette* of June 18, 1880.

Royal Engineers.—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. Edward Charles Acheson Gordon to be Col., vice G. S. Tilley, who retires upon retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major Gen.; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. Whitworth Porter to be Col., vice the Hon. G. Wrotteley, who retires upon retired pay with the honorary rank of Major Gen.; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. Joshua Henry Smith to be Col., vice E. Belfield, who retires upon retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major Gen.; Lieut. Col. John Popham Maquay, from half pay, to be Lieut. Col., vice Brevet Col. E. C. A. Gordon; Major Charles Henry Luard (late Bengal), upon the Supernumerary List, to be Lieut. Col.; Major John Birney (late Bengal) to be Lieut. Col., vice Brevet Col. L. Russell, who retires upon a pension and extra annuity, with the honorary rank of Major Gen.; Major and Brevet Col. Gordon Douglas Pritchard to be Lieut. Col., vice Brevet Col. W. Porter; Major and Brevet Col. Edward Thomas Brooke to be Lieut. Col., vice Brevet Col. J. H. Smith; Major Arthur Balfour Haig, C.M.G., retires upon retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut. Col.; Lieut. Aylesworth Bowen Perry resigns his commission; Lieut. Arthur Hope Van Straubenzee (late a Cadet of the Royal Canadian College), from the 1st Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, to be Lieut.

THE ARMY REORGANISATION SCHEME.

JULY 26.

The following promotions and appointments to take place under the regulations in force prior to July 1, 1881:—

5th Lancers—Lieut. H. C. Morland to be Capt., vice E. G. Paley, seconded for service as an Adj. of Auxiliary Forces; Sec. Lieut. J. F. M. Fawcett to be Lieut., vice H. C. Morland.

4th Foot—Supernumerary Capt. D. L. Brain to be Capt., vice F. C. Turner, seconded for service as an Adj. of Auxiliary Forces.

5th Foot—Lieut. W. E. Sturges to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. M. W. Biddulph, promoted.

6th Foot—Lieut. H. L. Harward to be Capt., vice J. E. Baines, seconded for service on the Staff. The promotions to the rank of Lieut. of Sec. Lieut. P. R. Mockler, dated April 23, 1881, and G. R. Brown, dated June 1, 1881, are cancelled; Sec. Lieuts. P. R. Mockler to be Lieut., vice H. B. B. Watkis, who has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; G. R. Brown to be Lieut., vice E. J. Winnington-Ingram, promoted; L. S. Newmarch to be Lieut., vice W. E. G. Forbes, promoted; R. H. Twigg to be Lieut., vice H. B. Harward, promoted; J. F. Greenwood to be Lieut., vice R. H. Twigg, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

8th Foot—Lieut. G. R. Stone to be Capt., vice T. B. Humfrey, seconded for service on the Staff.

9th Foot—Lieut. D. K. Robertson to be Capt., vice Brevet Major C. M. Stockley, seconded for service on the Staff; Second Lieut. S. D. Shortt to be Lieut., vice D. K. Robertson.

14th Foot—Lieut. C. H. Cox to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. T. W. L. Penno, promoted.

15th Foot—Sec. Lieut. H. F. E. Hodges has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

21st Foot—Capt. W. M. Duckett having resigned his appointment as a Deputy Assist. Commissary General on probation from May 16, 1881, the seconding of that officer and the promotions to the ranks of Capt. and Lieut. respectively, in his succession, of Lieut. H. R. Alexander and Sec. Lieut. H. S. M'C. Stannell, as notified in the *Gazette* of June 28, 1881, are cancelled. The promotion to the rank of Lieut. of Sec. Lieut. M. T. O. Travers, dated April 18, 1881, is cancelled. Sec. Lieut. M. T. O. Travers to be Lieut., vice G. A. Keef, appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; H. S. M'C. Stannell to be Lieut., vice W. M. Duckett, promoted.

22nd Foot—The promotion to the rank of Lieut. of Sec. Lieut. T. H. Bairnsfather, dated March 3, 1881, is cancelled; Sec. Lieuts. T. H. Bairnsfather to be Lieut., vice F. H. Hancock, who has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; H. S. Marshall to be Lieut., vice H. Rose, appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

23rd Foot—The retirement on half pay of Capt. A. R. Hutchinson, dated Jan. 1, 1881, to be cancelled; Capt. A. R. Hutchinson to retire on a pension, with the honorary rank of Major; Sec. Lieut. H. T. Lyle to be Lieut., vice the Hon. D. J. de Moleyns, retired; Lieut. J. H. K. Griffith to be Adj., vice Lieut. R. B. Mainwaring, promoted.

28th Foot—Lieut. R. W. P. Lodwick to be Capt., vice R. S. F. Walker, seconded for service with the Perak Police Force.

39th Foot—Sec. Lieut. C. A. S. Montgomery to be Lieut., vice C. H. Williams, deceased.

43rd Foot—Sec. Lieut. A. H. Dobbs to be Lieut., vice W. H. M. Stewart, who has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Sec. Lieut. G. F. Mockler to be Lieut., vice A. H. Dobbs, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

63rd Foot—Lieut. W. Tenison to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. W. F. Nuthall, promoted.

70th Foot—The promotions to the rank of Lieut. of Sec. Lieuts. J. Nagle and R. F. H. Anderson, dated Feb. 28, 1881, are cancelled; Sec. Lieut. and Adj. J. Nagle to be Lieut.; Sec. Lieut. K. F. H. Anderson to be Lieut., vice R. D. C. Davies, appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Sec. Lieut. A. B. Dunsterville to be Lieut., vice F. R. P. Kane, promoted.

72nd Foot—Second Lieut. W. H. Hunter to be Lieut., vice G. W. B. Swiney, who has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

78th Foot—Sec. Lieut. R. A. Fraser to be Lieut., vice G. S. C. Swinton, transferred to the 71st Foot.

88th Foot—Cap. E. A. Brind to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut. Col. W. L. Dalrymple, seconded for service on the Staff.

89th Foot—The promotions to the rank of Lieut. of Sec. Lieuts. R. E. D. Campbell and F. F. Hill, dated April 11, 1881, are cancelled; Sec. Lieut. R. E. D. Campbell to be Lieut., vice L. R. M. Maxwell, promoted; Sec. Lieut. F. F. Hill to be Lieut., vice G. T. I. Swann, transferred to the 94th Foot.

98th Foot—Sec. Lieut. A. J. Lindner to be Lieut., vice J. Reeves, promoted into the 64th Foot.

100th Foot—Sec. Lieut. M. Cowper to be Lieut., vice E. T. Gastrell, appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

102nd Foot—Lieut. H. J. Guyon to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. H. T. Hicks, promoted.

107th Foot—The appointment as Adjutant of Lieut. E. Wheeler is antedated to Sept. 1, 1880.

Rifle Brigade—Lieut. A. H. W. Hervey to be Capt., vice A. M. Harrington, retired; Lieut. F. S. W. Raikes to be Capt., vice the Hon. O. F. S. Cuffe, seconded for service on the Staff; Sec. Lieuts. L. L. Nicoll to be Lieut., vice A. H. W. Hervey; R. Ford to be Lieut., vice F. S. W. Raikes.

BREVET—Capt. and Brevet Lieut. Col. and Barrackmaster C. W. Carrington, retired Royal Marine Light Infantry, to have the honorary rank of Col.; Capt. C. M. Barham, retired Royal Marine Light Infantry, to have the honorary rank of Major.

The undermentioned General Officers are placed upon the Retired List from July 1, under the provisions of Articles 106 and 107 of the Royal Warrant of June 25, 1881:—

Generals—Sir C. T. Van Straubenzee, G.C.B., Col. 1st Battalion the Dorsetshire Regt.; Sir E. W. F. Walker, K.C.B., Col. 1st Battalion the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt.); Francis Hugh G., Marquis of Hertford, G.C.B.; Sir F. W. Hamilton, K.C.B., Col. the Royal Scots Fusiliers; Sir A. A. T. Cunynghame, G.C.B., Col. Commandant the King's Royal Rifle Corps; G. W. Key, Col. 15th Hussars; A. Nelson, Viscount Bridport, Equerry to her Majesty; W. S. Newton, Col. 2nd Battalion the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt.); H. E. Doherty, C.B.; A. H. Ferryman, C.B., Col. 1st Battalion the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment); the Hon. Sir A. Hamilton-Gordon, K.C.B., Hon. Equerry to her Majesty, and Col. 1st Battalion the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadian Rifles); Sir H. Bates, K.C.B., Col. the Norfolk Regt.; Sir F. E. Chapman, G.C.B., Col. Commandant Royal Engineers; Sir T. Chute, K.C.B., Col. the Cheshire Regt.; J. M. Percival, C.B., Col. 2nd Battalion the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt.); Sir J. St. George, K.C.B., Col. Commandant R.A.; Sir F. Seymour, Bart., K.C.B., Col. the Devonshire Regt.; J. A. Lambert, Col. 2nd Batt. Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers); J. Yorke, C.B., Col. 19th Hussars; J. H. E. Dalrymple, C.B., Col. 1st Batt. the High Light. In.; H. Renny, C.S.I., Col. 2nd Batt. the Royal North Lan. Regt.; Sir J. J. Bisset, K.C.M.G., C.B., Col. 2nd Batt. Durham Light In.; Sir E. A. Holdich, K.C.B., Col. 1st Batt. Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.); K. N. Phillips, Col. 1st Batt. York and Lancaster Regt.; W. D. P. Patton, Col. 2nd Batt. High Light In.; Sir D. E. Wood, G.C.B., Col. Commandant R.A.; Sir J. W. Fitzmaurice, K.C.B., Col. Commandant R.A.; Frank Turner, C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery; C. E. Forde, Col. Commandant R.E.; D. E. Mackirdy, Col. 2nd Batt. the Welsh Regt.; J. S. Brownrigg, C.B., Col. 2nd Batt. Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt.); Sir W. M. S. M. Murdo, K.C.B., Col. the East Yorkshire Regt.; C. A. Edwards, C.B., Col. Royal Irish Regt.; W. M. Wood, Col. 2nd Batt. Hampshire Regt.; J. Wilkie, Col. 14th Hussars; Sir R. Waddy, K.C.B., Col. 1st Batt. Manchester Regt. (since deceased); Sir E. Haythorne, K.C.B., Col. 1st Batt. Hampshire Regt.; Sir H. D. White, K.C.B., Col. 6th Dragoons; W. H. Askwith, Col. Commandant R.A.; H. A. Carleton, C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery; W. Lygon, Earl of Longford, G.C.B., Col. Northumberland Fusiliers; G. Prince Sealy, Col. Commandant Royal (late Bombay) Artillery; Sir J. Douglas, G.C.B., Col. 1st Batt. Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders; R. W. Peun, Earl Howe, C.B., Col. Leicestershire Regt.; Sir T. W. M'Mahon, Bart., C.B., Col. 18th Hussars; A. Maxwell, C.B., Col. 1st Batt. Border Regt.; A. Low, C.B., Col. 2nd Dragoon Guards; Sir E. H. Greathed, K.C.B., Col. 2nd Batt. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers; W. N. Custance, C.B., Col. 11th Hussars; the Hon. R. Rollo, C.B., Col. 2nd Batt. Princess Louise's (Sutherland and Argyll) Highlanders; J. E. Goodwyn, C.B., Col. 1st Batt. Gloucestershire Regt.; C. J. Wright, Col. Commandant R.A.; A. T. Heyland, C.B., Col. Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt.); Sir G. V. Maxwell, K.C.B., Col. 1st Batt. East Lancashire Regt.

The undermentioned general officers are placed upon the Retired List from July 1, 1881, with a step of honorary rank, under the pro-

visions of Articles 106, 107, and 124 of the Royal Warrant of June 25, 1881:—Lieutenant Generals: J. A. R. Raines, C.B.; J. W. S. Smith, C.B.; E. S. Claremont, C.B.; C. C. Shute, C.B., Col. 16th Lancers; Lord A. Paget, Equerry to her Majesty; W. J. Smythe, Col. Commandant Royal Artillery; R. G. Hamilton, Col. Commandant Royal Engineers; W. C. Hadden, Col. Commandant Royal Engineers; H. E. Longden, C.B., C.S.I.; H. R. Benson, C.B., Col. 7th Hussars; Sir J. T. Airey, K.C.B.; W. H. Bradford; W. T. Layard; J. H. Laye, C.B.; W. C. Forrest, C.B., Col. 8th Hussars; R. J. Baumgartner, C.B.; G. C. Clarke, C.B., Col. 6th Dragoon Guards; C. F. Fordyce, C.B.; R. W. D. Leith, C.B.; E. Stanton, C.B., Royal Engineers on the Permanent Reserve List; the Right Hon. Sir H. F. Ponsonby, K.C.B., Private Sec. and Extra Equerry to her Majesty; E. Ogle, Royal Engineers; E. G. Wynyard; T. Pattle, C.B.; W. L. Ingall, C.B.; James, Lord Seaton; Sir J. S. Hawkins, K.C.M.G.; Royal Engineers; H. W. Montagu, C.B., Royal Engineers; C. Douglas, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery; R. Pratt, C.B.; C. J. C. Mills, C. Fanshawe, Royal Engineers; Sir J. J. Hort, Bart., C.B.; H. G. Rainey, C.B.; E. H. Maxwell, C.B.; J. McN. Walter, C.B.; J. E. Thackwell, C.B.; J. E. Addison; W. Inglis, C.B.; L. Shadwell, C.B.; Sir H. E. L. Thuillier, Knt., C.S.I., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery; G. F. S. Call, C.B.; R. Bruce; J. E. Collings, C.B.; G. Selby, Royal (late Madras) Artillery; T. Addison, C.B.; F. R. Elrington, C.B.; C. L. Nugent; P. A. Butler, C.B.; W. Sankey, C.B.; E. Wodehouse; F. Burton, C.B.; W. Gordon, C.B.; J. H. Wingfield; Lord A. C. L. FitzRoy, C.B., Equerry to her Majesty; J. Daubeny, C.B.; E. Price, C.B., Royal Artillery; R. Warden, C.B.; C. H. Morris, C.B.; C. W. Thompson; M. Bruce; R. W. M. Fraser; G. W. P. Bingham, C.B.; W. Hope, C.B.; T. E. Knox, C.B.; W. J. Loftus, C.B.

Major Generals—R. M. Best, R. Knox, Sir W. Russell, Bart., C.B., A. Browne, C.B., B. O'Brien, C.B., W. T. Dickson, H. Bird, W. A. Fyers, C.B., W. Drysdale, C.B., C. Sawyer, E. Scager, C.B., D. Charles, Lord de Ros, A. C. Robertson, C.B., F. Carey, C. F. P. Gordon, C.B., H. R. Norman, C.B., C. Hood, R. J. Eagar, C.B., the Hon. S. J. G. Calthorpe, J. W. D'Oyley, A. F. Steele, H. Grierson, S. F. C. Annesley, G. N. K. A. Yonge, A. W. H. Meyrick, R. B. Prettejohn, C.B., C. Baring, J. Gubbins, C.B., J. C. Rattray, C.B., C. W. Randolph, F. L. Whitmore, F. W. Burroughs, C.B., F. G. T. Deshon, C. Tyrwhitt, C.B.

The undermentioned general officers are placed upon the retired list from July 1, 1881, under the provisions of Articles 106 and 107 of the Royal Warrant of June 25; Lieut. Gen. E. Roche, Major Gen. J. C. Guise, V.C., C.B., Major Gen. C. W. Green, Major Gen. R. S. Baynes, Major Gen. C. S. Hutchinson, Major Gen. W. Hill, Major Gen. Sir R. W. H. Palmer, Bart., Major Gen. Sir S. J. Blane, Bart., C.B.

The undermentioned general officers, placed on the retired list under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of May 1, 1878, are granted a step of honorary rank, dated July 1, 1881, under the provisions of Article 224 I of the Royal Warrant of June 25:—

To be Generals.—Lieut. Gen. E. R. Jeffreys, C. B., Lieut. Gen. T. S. Conway, C.B., the Hon. J. W. B. Macdonald, C.B., Col. 21st Hussars, W. R. Preston, T. C. Kelly, C.B., R. W. Lacy, R. Budd, J. A. Cole.

To be Lieut. Gen.—Major Gen. J. H. C. Robertson.

The following Major Generals to be Lieut. Generals from July 1881, to complete the establishment allowed for the Royal Engineers:—S. Westmacott, R.E.; W. C. Menzies, R.E.; Sir R. M. Laffan, K.C.M.G., R.E.

The undermentioned general officers to be Supernumerary to the Establishment under the provisions of Article 24 I of the Royal Warrant of June 25, 1881:—

Gen. R. Cornelis, Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Col. Commandant Royal (late Bengal) Engineers; Gen. Sir A. Borton, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Col. 1st West India Regt., Governor and Commander in Chief, Malta; Lieut. Gen. H. Hamilton, C.B., Commanding Cork District; Major Gen. A. W. Murray, C.B., Col. on the Staff (temporary), Mauritius; Major Gen. A. A. Nelson, C.B., Lieut. Governor Guernsey and Alderney District.

The undermentioned general officers are placed upon the Unemployed Supernumerary List from July 1, 1881, under the provisions of Articles 106 III. and 107 of the Royal Warrant of June 25, 1881:—

Gen. J. R. Becher, C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Engineers; Lieut. Gen. W. Olpherts, V.C., C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery; Lieut. Gen. H. H. Maxwell, C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery; Lieut. Gen. F. H. Rundall, C.S.I., Col. Commandant, Royal (late Madras) Engineers; Major Gen. A. W. Macintire, C.B., Royal (late Madras) Artillery.

The undermentioned officers to be Colonels, dated July 1, 1881, under the provisions of Article 12 of the Royal Warrant of June 25, 1881:—

Capt. and Lieut. Cols.—G. W. Knox, Scots Guards; J. J. Johnstone, Grenadier Guards; Hon. E. G. P. Littleton, C.M.G., Grenadier Guards; Major and Brevet Lieut. Cols. J. de Vic Tupper, Royal Welsh Fusiliers; F. E. Sotheby, the Prince Consort's Own (Rifle Brigade); Lieut. Col. G. S. Hallows, the King's Own Borderers; Capt. and Lieut. Col. the Hon. P. S. Methuen, Scots Guards, Asst. Adjutant and Quartermaster Gen., Home District; Lieut. Cols.—O. H. A. Nicholls, Royal Artillery; A. E. Warren, Serforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs); R. Bennett, the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry; J. Briggs, the Manchester Regiment; E. P. B. Turner, Royal Artillery; E. A. Stuart, the Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment); R. Gore, Royal Artillery; S. G. C. Hogge, Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment); H. Le Cecq, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery; P. A. A. Twynam, the East Yorkshire Regiment; J. S. Hand, the Essex Regiment; H. M'Leod, Royal (late Madras) Artillery; C. E. Torriano, Royal Artillery; J. E. D. Hill, half pay, late 63rd Foot, Assistant Military Secretary, West Indies; H. L. Prendergast, Royal (late Madras) Engineers; W. R. Tucker, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers; F. L. Edridge, the Lancashire Fusiliers; G. H. Parker, C.B., the Gordon

Highlanders; E. Meurant, the Royal Irish Rifles; J. T. B. Brown, C.B., Royal Artillery; C. F. Gregorie, the Royal Irish Regt.; F. Morley, the Buffs (East Kent Regt.); C. T. Haig, Royal (late Bombay) Engineers; W. E. Marsland, 5th Dragoon Guards; C. J. Tyler, Royal Artillery; J. Gunter, 4th Dragoon Guards; A. Templeman, the Royal Scots Fusiliers; J. Fryer, C.B., 6th Dragoon Guards; K. R. Niven, 1st West India Regt.; G. J. Smart, Royal Artillery; H. E. Glass, the Cheshire Regt.; G. H. Adams, the Royal Irish Rifles; W. Carey, Royal Artillery; A. H. Wavell, the Welsh Regt.; C. J. Mounsey, the Highland Light Infantry; C. E. Harvey, Royal Engineers; R. W. Duff, Royal Engineers; H. J. Degacher, C.B., the South Wales Borderers; T. B. Strange, Royal Artillery; F. Lyon, Royal Artillery; G. Philips, Royal Engineers; C. N. Martin, Royal Engineers; M. Le Fer Taylor, Royal Artillery; E. Keate, Royal Artillery; J. J. Smith, Royal Artillery.

The following promotions and appointments from half pay, dated July 1, 1881, to take place under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of June 25, 1881:—

1st Dragoon Guards—To be Lieut. Col.: Major and Brevet Col. R. J. C. Marter, Aide de Camp to her Majesty. To be Majors: Captains J. M. Benthall, A. Gibbins, W. H. Thompson.

6th Dragoon Guards—To be Lieut. Cols.: Major J. Goldie; Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. M. P. Blake, from half pay, late 5th Dragoon Guards, vice J. Goldie, seconded for service on the Staff. To be Majors: Capt. H. B. Hamilton, Capt. H. Burnley.

8th Hussars—To be Lieut. Col.: Major H. P. Burke. To be Majors: Captains W. H. Field, R. N. Sutton, C. W. B. Bell, A. M. Crofton, vice C. W. B. Bell, seconded for service as a Professor at the Staff College.

9th Lancers—To be Lieut. Col.: Major H. R. Abadie. To be Majors: Captains the Hon. H. Legge, H. W. Apperley, J. A. F. H. Stewart-Mackenzie.

10th Hussars—To be Lieut. Col.: Major T. J. W. Bulkeley. To be Majors: Captains R. S. Liddell, and Brevet Major T. A. St. Quintin, and Brevet Lieut. Col. B. A. Combe; R. C. D'E. Spottiswoode, vice Brevet Lieut. Col. B. A. Combe, seconded for service on the Staff.

12th Lancers—To be Lieut. Col.: Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. J. C. Russell. To be Majors: Capt. the Hon. W. J. Stewart, J. F. Hornby, G. R. R. Poole.

13th Hussars—To be Lieut. Col.: Major H. H. F. Gifford, from half pay, late 13th Hussars. To be Majors: Capt. J. K. Spilling, R. Knox.

17th Lancers—To be Lieut. Col.: Major S. Y. Clark. To be Majors: Capt. J. C. Duke, T. A. Cooke, S. M. Benson.

Royal Engineers—The following Captains to be Majors from July 1, 1881, under the provisions of Article 10 (b) of the Royal Warrant of June 25, 1881: B. J. Goldie (late Bengal), R. V. Riddell (late Bengal), Brevet Major W. J. Heavyside (late Bengal), W. Shepherd (late Bengal), R. P. Tickell (late Bengal), H. Cautley (from the Supernumerary List), A. Featherstonhaugh (from the Seconded List), J. H. Satterthwaite, E. M. Lloyd (from the Supernumerary List), J. C. Macpherson, T. Howard, F. Bailey, H. J. W. Gehle (from the Seconded List), C. W. Whinfield, A. J. C. Cunningham (late Bengal), H. W. Clarke (late Bengal), W. P. Tomkins (late Bengal), Brevet Major H. Trotter, C.B. (late Bengal), M. A. Alves (late Bengal), Brevet Major C. Strahan (late Bengal), W. H. Patten, A. J. Hepper (from the supernumerary list), R. F. Morris, G. Harris, S. W. Jenner, H. Robinson, A. C. C. Mackenzie, Brevet Major E. Harvey, C. Cunningham, T. Glancy, T. H. Western (late Bengal), J. C. Ross (late Bengal), F. F. Cotton (late Bengal), A. C. Ward (from the Supernumerary List), A. C. Smith, A. Hill, Brevet Major F. W. Nixon, R. R. E. Brockman, W. A. J. Wallace, Brevet Major B. Blood, J. G. Booth (from the Seconded List), H. G. Pilleau, A. G. Begbie, M. T. Sale, C.M.G., T. J. Willans, R. A. Livesay, Sir A. W. Mackworth, Bart. (from the Supernumerary List), G. F. L. Marshall (late Bengal), J. A. Armstrong (late Bengal).

The following Lieutenants to be Captains, from July 1, 1881, under the provisions of Article 7 (b) of the Royal Warrant of June 25, 1881: H. A. Yorke, G. Barker, C. H. Gordon, H. Dove, S. Smith, H. Pilkington, R. C. Hart, V.C., F. W. Watkins, H. Clarke, J. C. Barker (from the Seconded List), H. O. Selby, M. Laugharne, F. T. N. Spratt, J. Cameron, M. D. Whitmore.

Grenadier Guards—To be Lieut. Cols.: Major and Brevet Col. H. F. Davies, Major and Brevet Col. P. Smith, Major and Brevet Col. L. G. Phillips. To be Majors: Capt. and Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. J. J. Johnstone, Capt. and Lieut. Col. R. J. Manningham-Buller, Capt. and Lieut. Col. E. S. Bridges, Capt. and Lieut. Col. E. G. H. Viscount Hinchbrook, Capt. and Lieut. Col. the Hon. W. S. D. Home, Capt. and Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. H. B. H. Blundell, Capt. and Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. the Hon. E. G. P. Littleton, C.M.G., Capt. and Lieut. Col. H. Trotter, Capt. and Lieut. Col. J. A. T. Garratt, Capt. and Lieut. Col. the Hon. W. H. P. Carington, Capt. and Lieut. Col. R. T. Thynne, Capt. and Lieut. Col. C. S. Corkran, Capt. and Lieut. Col. D. M. M. Crichton, vice R. T. Thynne, seconded for service on the Staff; Capt. and Lieut. Col. H. Wellsley, vice D. M. M. Crichton, seconded for service on the Staff.

Coldstream Guards—To be Lieut. Cols.: Major and Brevet Col. J. H. Hall, Major and Brevet Col. G. J. Wigram. To be Majors: Capt. and Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. A. Lambton, Capt. and Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. Lord W. F. E. Seymour, Capt. and Lieut. Col. E. S. P. Burnell, Capt. and Lieut. Col. F. W. Fremantle, Capt. and Lieut. Col. F. C. Manningham-Buller, Capt. and Lieut. Col. G. J. F. Smith, Capt. and Lieut. Col. H. R. Eyre, Capt. and Lieut. Col. J. B. Sterling, Capt. and Lieut. Col. C. D. Thomas, vice F. W. Fremantle, seconded for service on the Staff.

Scots Guards—To be Lieut. Cols.: Major and Brevet Col. G. H. Moncrieff, Major and Brevet Col. G. W. Knox. To be Majors: Capt. and Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. G. W. Knox, Capt. and Lieut. Col. the Hon. W. R. Trefusis, Capt. and Lieut. Col. F. Palmer, Capt. and

Lieut. Col. H. H. D. Stracey, the Hon. H. T. Fraser; F. H. Harford, from half-pay, late Scots Guards; T. P. Graham, F. W. E. Forestier Walker, C.B.; W. J. Gascoigne, vice H. H. D. Stracey, seconded for service on the Staff.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment)—To be Lieutenant Colonels: Major R. A. Manners, J. W. Hassell. To be Majors: Capt. C. K. C. Rooke, C. A. Logan, G. Paterson, F. de L. Morison, John de S. Isaacson, E. Coningham.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—To be Lieut. Cols.: Majors E. L. Hersey, T. Kelly-Kenny. To be Majors: Capt. W. C. Hood, W. Clarke, G. H. Woodard, R. Bleazby, C. F. Lawson, C. E. Ilderton, vice C. F. Lawson, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment)—To be Lieut. Cols.: Majors J. Blakeley, S. Graves, F. T. Hobson, vice S. Graves, seconded for service as Protector of Indian Immigrants, Natal. To be Majors: Capt. J. E. Forster, W. F. Kerr, E. G. Graham, H. D. Harrison, F. W. Kane, C. E. Reeve, G. A. Alexander, vice F. W. Kane, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment)—To be Lieut. Cols.: Majors A. C. Twentyman, W. F. Blake; O. R. Middleton, vice A. C. Twentyman, seconded for service as Commandant Deolali Depot. To be Majors: Captains C. G. Leggett, E. R. de B. Barnett, H. B. Laurence, J. R. Sharp, E. Z. Thornon, E. W. Stokes, P. C. Yorke, vice E. R. de B. Barnett, seconded for service as an Adj. of Auxiliary Forces; E. J. Lugard, vice E. Z. Thornton, seconded for service on the Staff; G. F. Stehelin, vice P. C. Yorke, seconded for service as an Adj. of Auxiliary Forces; H. Moore, vice E. J. Lugard, seconded for service on the Staff.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—To be Lieut. Cols.: Lieut. Col. N. Macdonald, from half pay, late 5th Foot; Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. J. H. Harkness. To be Majors: Capt. J. R. Newbolt, A. R. W. Thislethwayte, D. G. Beamish, C. de J. Græme.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment—To be Lieut. Cols.: Majors L. B. Hole, D. K. Evans. To be Majors: Capt. C. W. H. Wilson, J. Fitzgerald, H. P. L'E. St. George, W. T. Blois, D. M. F. Brady, C. Jones.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—To be Lieut. Cols.: Majors F. Beauchamp, R. F. Butler. To be Majors: Capt. W. W. Chard, Major G. B. Meares, from half pay, late 7th Foot, Capt. R. H. Maude, W. Daly, H. B. Winter, Adj., 5th Battalion, G. Barton, J. Smith, vice W. Daly, seconded for service as an Adj. of Auxiliary Forces.

The King's (Liverpool) Regt.—To be Lieut. Cols.: Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. G. H. Cochrane, F. Longfield. To be Majors: Capt. E. Williams, T. G. Crawley, W. W. Egerton, B. F. Handy, F. J. Stuart, N. Short, J. J. Hamilton, Adj., 3rd Batt., vice T. G. Crawley, seconded for service as an Adj. of Auxiliary Forces.

The Norfolk Regt.—To be Lieut. Cols.: Lieut. Col. F. Knatchbull, from half pay, late 9th Foot; Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. H. C. Vibart. To be Majors: Capt. C. S. Perry, A. H. Josselyn, J. Gillespie, W. R. Vandeleur.

The Lincolnshire Regt.—To be Lieut. Cols.: Major R. Johnson, C. de N. O. Stockwell. To be Majors: Capt. and Brevet Major H. G. Carleton, Capt. J. C. Little, G. P. Townshend, E. J. Y. Armstrong, G. C. Helme (Adj. 3rd Batt.), A. Glen, J. S. O'B. Blake, vice A. Glen, seconded for service on the Staff.

The Devonshire Regt.—To be Lieut. Cols.: Majors W. A. Smyth, J. W. Green. To be Majors: Capt. E. L. Sreet, A. H. Vaughan, F. F. Gibbons, J. G. Ballantyne, C. S. Bailey, G. V. Meredith.

The Suffolk Regt.—To be Lieut. Cols.: Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. C. J. C. Sillery, W. C. O'Shaughnessy. To be Majors: Capt. and Brevet Majors H. M. Lowry, W. Keough, W. C. Siddons Mair, Capt. H. L. W. Phillips, C. T. Morris, J. K. Dooner.

Prince Albert's Light Infantry (Somersetshire Regiment)—To be Lieut. Cols.: Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. W. K. Leet, V.C., Major T. A. Carry. To be Majors: Capt. and Brevet Majors E. P. Ethelston and D. T. Perse, Capt. G. H. A. Kinloch, W. C. F. Madden, R. S. Clarke (Adj. 4th Battalion), J. F. Bellis.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment)—To be Lieut. Cols.: Lieut. Col. T. P. Crosby, from half pay, late 14th Foot; Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. E. W. Saunders. To be Majors: Capt. R. S. Lemon, Major F. W. Harington, from half pay, late 14th Foot; Major H. M. L. Hutcheon, from half pay, late 14th Foot; Capt. W. W. Haywood, Capt. B. W. C. Firman.

The East Yorkshire Regiment—To be Lieut. Cols.: Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. W. Starkey, Major R. L. Dashwood. To be Majors: Capt. F. W. Cary, Capt. and Brevet Lieut. Col. C. J. Burnett, Capt. H. E. P. Thomas, C. K. Brooke, C. Grove, H. L. Dundas, H. B. Le Motte, vice Brevet Lieut. Col. C. J. Burnett, seconded for service on the Staff; E. J. Singleton, vice H. E. P. Thomas, seconded for service on the Staff.

The Bedfordshire Regiment—To be Lieut. Cols.: Majors R. W. M. Wetherell, B. C. Westby. To be Majors: Capt. J. L. Price, G. Vernon, Adjutant, 5th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps; Major G. L. Le M. Taylor, from half pay, late 16th Foot; Capt. H. H. A. Cameron, W. S. Whittuck, Adjutant 3rd Battalion; A. M. Paterson, A. G. Duberly, vice A. M. Paterson, seconded for service on the Staff.

The Leicestershire Regiment—To be Lieut. Cols.: Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. A. H. Uttersson, Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. C. M'Pherson. To be Majors: Capt. and Brevet Major S. Bradburne, Capt. T. Braddell, Capt. and Brevet Major F. S. S. Brind, Capt. W. Lonsdale, Capt. R. K. Watson, Adj. 3rd Battalion; Major G. A. Cox, from half pay late 17th Foot, Capt. W. M. Rolph, vice T. Braddell, seconded for service as an adjutant of Auxiliary Forces; Capt. S. L. Richards, vice W. M. Rolph, seconded for service as an adjutant of Auxiliary Forces.

The Royal Irish Regiment—To be Lieut. Cols.: Major and Brevet Col. Sir T. D. Baker, K.C.B., Major R. W. E. Dawson. To be Majors:

Capt. and Brevet Major H. W. Keays-Young, Capt. and Brevet Major T. C. Wray, Major W. H. Herbert, from half pay, late 18th Foot; Major A. J. A. Jackson, from half pay, late 18th Foot.

The Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—To be Lieut. Cols.: Majors H. E. Davidson, W. H. Burland. To be Majors: Capt. G. H. Reynolds, G. Oakes, T. B. Emerson, J. Jameson, H. L. Gipps, Adj. 4th Battalion, A. J. Paterson.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—To be Lieut. Cols.: Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. T. H. Clarkson, Major H. R. Bowlby. To be Majors: Capt. George Duncan Wahab, Wm. Glencross, C. E. Hussey, D. O'Neil Power, Edward P. T. Goldsmith, T. P. Fleetwood, vice W. Glencross, seconded for service as an adjutant of Auxiliary Forces.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—To be Lieut. Cols.: Majors R. W. C. Winsloe, E. T. Bainbridge. To be Majors: Capt. W. A. Bridge, J. Stevenson, Adj. 3rd Battalion, H. P. Law, J. Whitton, Major F. M. Salmond, from half pay, late 21st Foot, Capt. F. W. Burr, E. C. Browne, vice Brevet Major W. A. Bridge, seconded for service on the Staff.

The Cheshire Regiment—To be Lieut. Cols.: Majors H. C. Patton, E. A. Carey. To be Majors: Capt. W. B. Butlin, J. H. Hamersley, W. S. Cooke, T. F. Pardoe, J. St. G. Wolseley, J. Collis, J. D. Edge, vice T. F. Pardoe, seconded for service on the Staff.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—To be Lieut. Cols.: Major J. de Vic Tupper, J. Tilly. To be Majors: Capt. J. H. Tulloch, H. F. Hutton, L. J. W. Haddon, R. F. Williamson, E. S. Creech, G. B. Luxford.

The South Wales Borderers—To be Lieut. Cols.: Major J. M. G. Tongue, J. F. Caldwell. To be Majors: Major C. J. Bromhead, from half pay, late 24th Foot; Capt. F. Glennie, W. T. Much, Adjutant 3rd Battalion; T. Rainforth, A. G. Godwin-Austen, W. F. Symonds.

The King's Own Borderers—To be Lieut. Cols.: Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. A. S. Cameron, V.C.; Majors N. C. Ramsay, C. E. Hope, vice Brevet Lieut. Col. A. S. Cameron, V.C., seconded for service on the Staff. To be Majors: Capt. W. T. Morgan, R. T. Higgins, F. E. Carleton, J. F. Curtis-Hayward, G. M. Shirley, Major J. H. Harvey, from half pay, late 25th Foot. Capt. S. R. B. Partridge, vice R. T. Higgins, seconded for service as an Adj. of Auxiliary Forces; W. G. Thomas, vice J. L. Curtis-Hayward, seconded for service on the Staff; J. L. Ross, vice S. R. B. Partridge, seconded for service as Deputy Governor of Prisons, Portsmouth.

The Cameronians (Scotch Rifles)—To be Lieut. Cols.: Majors A. Cherry and G. E. P. Trent. To be Majors: Capt. G. J. Hamilton, Adj. 3rd Batt. of the Highland Light Infantry; J. Campbell, W. F. Wilson, J. B. Ridout, A. D. Eden, W. B. Burton, H. M. E. Brunner, vice W. B. Burton, seconded for service on the Staff; F. L. Knollys, C. M. G., vice H. M. E. Brunner, seconded for service on the Staff; J. H. Laye, vice J. Campbell, seconded for service as an Adj. of Auxiliary Forces; A. M. Maude, vice J. B. Ridout, seconded for service as Capt. of Cadets Royal Military College, Canada.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—To be Lieut. Cols.: Majors G. B. Stokes, A. Hales. To be Majors: Capt. J. E. Wetherall, Adj. 5th Batt.; C. J. Dyke, Major F. Coffey, from half pay, late 27th Foot; Capt. R. W. E. White, Adj. 6th Batt. of Prince Consort's Own (Rifle Brigade); W. T. Dooner, F. E. Apthorp, Adj. 3rd Batt., vice W. T. Dooner, seconded for service on the Staff; N. E. Carr.

The Gloucestershire Regt.—To be Lieut. Cols.: Majors A. L. Emerson, F. J. Fane. To be Majors: Capt. G. C. S. Ducat, H. Collingwood, W. M. Money, G. Conner, J. L. Dickinson, Major the Hon. E. J. Chetwynd, from half pay, late 61st Foot.

The Worcestershire Regt.—To be Lieut. Cols.: Majors R. B. Lloyd, F. C. Ruxton. To be Majors: Capt. and Brevet Majors R. J. Watson, C. E. P. Simpson, Capt. and Brevet Lieut. Col. G. P. Beamish, Capt. E. Carrington, R. Parsons, H. J. de B. Smart.

The East Lancashire Regt.—To be Lieut. Cols.: Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. W. J. Frampton, Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. J. P. Campbell. To be Majors: Capt. P. H. Ffolliott, J. Cooke, E. Gunter, J. E. Goodwyn, Capt. and Brevet Major E. H. Sartorius, V.C., Capt. F. Clowes.

The East Surrey Regt.—To be Lieut. Cols.: Majors G. Bayley, J. R. Collins. To be Majors: Capt. R. L. Leir, R. P. Crozer, L. Hornby, D. D. Chadwick, J. J. C. Miller; Capt. and Brevet Majors A. FitzRoy Hunt, vice R. L. Leir, seconded for service as an Instructor at the Royal Military College; L. A. Gregson, Capt. E. R. S. Brander, vice Brevet Major L. A. Gregson, seconded for service on the Staff.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—To be Lieut. Cols.: Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. W. S. Richardson, Major G. C. Swiney. To be Majors: Capt. D. Bond, F. Grieve, E. Lakin, J. J. F. Grant, F. H. A. Denny-Roebeck, Adj. 4th Battalion the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex) Regt., W. J. Alexander.

The Duke of Westminster's (West Riding) Regiment—To be Lieut. Cols.: Major J. H. Campbell, T. T. Hodges. To be Majors: Capt. J. Talbot, E. G. Fenn, F. W. Durrant, F. J. Tidmarsh, D. C. de Weni, W. Everett, vice F. J. Tidmarsh, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces; E. Nesbitt, vice W. Everett, seconded for service as a Vice Consul in Asia Minor; T. F. Carlyn.

The Border Regiment—To be Lieut. Cols.: Majors J. D. Dyson-Laurie, P. L. B. Illony, A. Hill, vice J. D. Dyson-Laurie, seconded for service on the Staff. To be Majors: Capt. and Brevet Major M. M. Gillics, Capt. and Brevet Major A. J. Funnell, Capt. H. W. D. Ryley, J. Gage, Major P. Walker, from half pay, late 34th Foot, Capt. Sidney Cargill, R. H. Atkinson, vice S. Cargill, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces.

The Royal Sussex Regiment—To be Lieut. Cols.: Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. J. O. Vandeleur, Major M. McN. Rind. To be Majors: Capt. and Brevet Major R. J. G. Grant, Adjutant 3rd and 4th Battalions; Capt. S. J. R. B. Buscarlet, W. F. Cavaye, W. Tulon, A. J. H. Daubeney, E. Wardroper, F. W. Robertson, vice E. Wardroper, seconded for service on the Staff.

The Hampshire Regiment—To be Lieut. Cols. : Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. W. H. B. Kingsley, Major C. E. King. To be Majors : Capt. and Brevet Majors F. Cochran, R. H. Rosser, H. S. Howard, Capt. M. C. Seton, Capt. and Brevet Major A. J. Poole, Capt. J. E. Blundell, W. C. Goslin, vice Brevet Major F. Cochran, seconded for service on the Staff; H. E. Gaultier, vice Brevet Major R. H. Rosser, seconded for service as an Instructor at the Royal Military College; W. E. Gilbert, Adj. 3rd Batt., vice H. E. Gaultier, seconded for service as an Instructor at the Royal Military College.

The South Staffordshire Regiment—To be Lieut. Cols. : Majors P. H. Eyre, C. A. F. Creagh. To be Majors : Capt. W. Sinclair, H. Beal, J. W. Smith, Capt. and Brevet Major R. W. Stone, Capt. C. E. W. Roworth, A. Saunders, W. T. Anderson, vice C. E. W. Roworth, seconded for service as an Adj. of Auxiliary Forces.

The Dorsetshire Regiment—To be Lieut. Cols. : Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. J. W. Hughes, Major J. G. Smyth. To be Majors : Capt. and Brevet Lieut. Col. M. W. E. Gossett, Capt. and Brevet Major A. G. Wynen, Capt. W. P. Hodnett, W. E. Wilkinson, H. R. Young, R. Hill, C. D'O. Harmar, vice Brevet Major A. G. Wynen, seconded for service on the Staff; E. H. Berkeley, vice H. R. Young, seconded for service on the Staff; A. G. W. Malet, vice C. D'O. Harmar, seconded for service as an Adj. of Auxiliary Forces.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment)—To be Lieut. Cols. : Majors J. Briggs, R. C. Brook. To be Majors : Capt. F. Cardew, J. B. M'Dougal, W. Marsden, H. A. Nicholson, vice W. Marsden, seconded for service on the Staff, G. A. White, P. C. Story, E. Whitehead, A. Wilkinson, vice G. A. White, seconded for service on the Staff.

The Welsh Regiment—To be Lieut. Cols. : Majors A. H. Wavell, R. Fitzgerald, H. J. Haydock, vice Brevet Lieut. Col. A. H. Wavell, seconded for service on the Staff.

To be Majors : Captains A. B. Tulloch, R. F. Stirke, A. D. Currie, W. A. Aitchison, A. J. Borton, vice Brevet Major A. B. Tulloch, seconded for service on the Staff, B. N. Anley, Adj. 3rd Battalion, A. K. M'Causland, F. L. Wade-Dalton, vice A. D. Currie, seconded for service on the Staff.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—To be Lieut. Cols. : Majors W. Green, H. D'O. Farrington.

To be Majors : Brevet Major W. Gordon, from Supernumerary Capt.; Captains A. H. Sharp, W. F. Hill; Majors J. T. Turner, from half pay, late 73rd Foot, vice A. H. Sharp, seconded for service as an Adj. of Auxiliary Forces; A. F. Kidston, from half pay, late 42nd Foot; Captains A. M. Creagh, W. Aitkin, J. S. Walker, vice A. M. Creagh, seconded for service on the Staff.

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry—To be Lieut. Cols. : Majors T. M. Baillie, H. A. Brett, S. Crozier, vice Brevet Lieut. Col. H. A. Brett, seconded for service as a Deputy Judge Advocate. To be Majors : G. F. Vesey, H. Kingscote, H. C. Adams, R. W. Blackwood, St. V. A. Hammick, A. C. Money, S. P. T. Nicholl, vice St. V. A. Hammick, seconded for service on the Staff.

The Essex Regiment—To be Lieut. Cols. : Majors C. E. Rennie, R. T. Thompson, J. W. Huskisson, vice R. T. Thompson, seconded for service as Commandant of the School of Music. To be Majors : Capt. E. C. P. Piggott, W. R. White, R. B. Bald (Adj. 4th Battalion), B. H. Foster, A. G. Spencer, W. H. T. Smee.

The Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment)—To be Lieut. Cols. : Majors N. Knatchbull, T. E. Adams. To be Majors : Capt. H. H. Hooke, E. W. Golding, A. Wright, W. H. de Salis, J. M'Cleverty, Adj. 4th Battalion; J. H. S. Seagram, P. Shaw, vice J. H. S. Seagram, seconded for service as an Adj. of Auxiliary Forces.

The Royal North Lancashire Regiment—To be Lieut. Cols. : Majors W. B. G. Cleather, C. B. Bevan, F. G. Berkeley, vice W. B. G. Cleather, seconded for service on the Staff. To be Majors : Capt. A. C. B. Hall, G. A. Wilson, W. C. Matthews, F. E. Lindoe, V. R. Biscoe, W. L. Wreford, H. Cooper, vice V. R. Biscoe, seconded for service as an Adj. of Auxiliary Forces.

The Northamptonshire Regiment—To be Lieut. Cols. : Majors F. C. Trent, C. L. Foster. To be Majors : Capt. St. John Bally, R. Anson-Cartwright, A. H. C. Lynch, H. M. Saunders, A. W. Morris, R. L. Arathoon.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment)—To be Lieut. Cols. : Majors A. G. Huyshe, J. T. Ready. To be Majors : Capt. F. C. Gavegan, F. Murphy; Major G. W. M. Hall, from half pay, late 66th Foot; Capt. C. P. Temple, Adj. 3rd Battalion; Capt. T. S. St. Clair, Capt. and Brevet Major J. Quarry.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—To be Lieut. Cols. : Major D. J. D. Safford, Major R. P. Doran. To be Majors : Capt. J. A. Murray, Capt. W. F. Brown, Capt. J. H. Jameson, Capt. C. M. Churchill, Adj. 3rd and 4th Battalions; Capt. W. H. Bayly, Capt. E. J. Robinson.

The King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment)—To be Lieut. Cols. : Majors M. C. Farrington, W. S. Daniell, E. B. Burnaby, vice Brevet Lieut. Col. M. C. Farrington, seconded for service on the Staff. To be Majors : Captains J. V. Nugent, R. C. Græme, A. S. Wynne, J. D. Gregson, J. J. Davy, H. C. Symons.

The King's Light Infantry (Shropshire Regiment)—To be Lieut. Cols. : Majors R. H. Truell, W. Galbraith. To be Majors : Capt. R. Prince, H. D. Rooke, G. W. Smith, W. Rogerson, the Hon. C. Dutton, D. A. Grant.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—To be Lieut. Cols. : Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. H. M. Bengough, Major C. Picot. To be Majors : Capt. H. J. Jervis-White, A. L. Tickel, F. H. King, Adj. 3rd Battalion; C. J. Matthews, A. Collins, H. F. Morewood, H. D. Wade-Dalton, vice A. Collins, seconded for service as Equerry to her Royal Highness Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—To be Lieut. Cols. : Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. G. Hatchell, Major J. K. Watson, Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. W. G. Byron, Major W. L. K. Ogilvy, Major J. Charley, vice Brevet Lieut. Col. G. Hatchell, seconded for service on the Staff; Major A. F. Torry, vice J. K. Watson, seconded for service as Chier

Instructor at the School of Musketry, Hythe. To be Majors : Capt. C. P. Cramer, Capt. and Brevet Lieut. Col. F. W. Grenfell, Capt. and Brevet Lieut. Col. A. A. Kinloch, Major G. T. Whitaker, from half-pay, late 60th Foot, Capt. G. L. M. L. Farmer, Capt. D. Bingham, Capt. J. T. D. Talbot Crosbie, Capt. H. D. Browne, Capt. and Brevet Major E. L. Fraser, Capt. and Brevet Major R. Chalmer, Capt. W. Tilden, Capt. H. B. M'Call, Capt. B. Frend, vice Brevet Lieut. Col. A. A. Kinloch, seconded for service on the Staff.

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment)—To be Lieut. Cols. : Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. A. L. Walker, Major R. N. Gream. To be Majors : Capt. J. Boughiey, K. R. B. Wodehouse, Major F. L. Story, from half pay, late 99th Foot; Capt. M. D. Hill, C. J. Greenham, T. H. Forsyth, T. F. Todd, Adj. 3rd Batt., vice J. Boughiey, seconded for service on the Staff; V. Knox, vice K. R. B. Wodehouse, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces.

The Manchester Regiment—To be Lieut. Cols. : Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. E. J. Scovell, Major N. X. Gwynne. To be Majors : Capt. A. G. H. Church, W. Newbigging, C. J. Ryan, A. L. Wynter, Adj. 3rd and 4th Batts.; F. W. R. Jones, R. W. Studdy.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—To be Lieut. Cols. : Major C. Hamilton Sams, Major C. G. Heathcote. To be Majors : Major J. W. Keogh, from half-pay (late 64th Foot); Capt. E. W. Carleton, G. J. Paterson, C. F. Sharp, A. H. Hyslop, D. D. M'Causland.

The York and Lancaster Regiment—To be Lieut. Cols. : Majors W. Byam, J. M. T. Simpson. To be Majors : Capt. R. H. O'G. Haly, A. H. Luck, Adj. 3rd Battalion; E. R. Bromhead, M. L. Elliot, E. Lee; Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. A. H. A. Gordon, from half pay (late 65th Foot); Capt. R. W. Dalgety, vice E. Lee, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces; F. Luttman-Johnson, vice Brevet Lieut. Col. A. H. A. Gordon, seconded for service in Cyprus; G. Campbell, vice E. Luttman-Johnson, seconded for service on the Staff.

The Durham Light Infantry—To be Lieut. Cols. : Majors G. K. Shaw, H. W. C. Bulkeley. To be Majors : Capt. R. A. Crawford, G. A. Lee, W. F. Woodward, F. Dawson, H. C. Reynolds, S. W. Tyndall, vice R. A. Crawford, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces; C. T. Peyton, W. W. James, vice H. C. Reynolds, seconded for service on the Staff.

The Highland Light Infantry—To be Lieut. Cols. : Majors C. J. Mounsey, A. Straghan. To be Majors : Capt. C. T. Wallace, C. L. Harvey, H. B. Wilson, T. Colville, R. Leigh, W. A. Symes, J. D. Lancey, vice Brevet Major C. L. Harvey, seconded for service on the Staff.

1. Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs)—To be Lieut. Cols. : Majors G. Forbes and C. W. N. Guinness. To be Majors : Capt. W. C. Smith, A. Murray, O. Graham, J. F. Hilton, Adj. Elgin Rifle Volunteer Corps; R. Garnett, T. S. Gildea, T. A. A. Barstow, Adj. 3rd Battalion of Princess Louise's (Sutherland and Argyll Highlanders), vice T. S. Gildea, seconded for service on the Staff.

The Gordon Highlanders—To be Lieut. Cols. : Majors G. S. White, V. C., C. B.; F. F. Daniell; J. C. Hay, vice Brevet Lieut. Col. G. S. White, V. C., C. B., seconded for service on the Staff. To be Majors : Capt. J. O. M. Vandeleur, R. R. Bevan, M. Hope, J. G. Lecky, H. F. Cotton, D. Papillon, G. Chalmer (vice D. Papillon, seconded for service as an Adj. of Auxiliary Forces; Major R. B. M'Ewen, from half pay, late 92nd Foot, vice G. Chalmer, seconded for service as an Adj. of Auxiliary Forces.

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—To be Lieut. Cols. : Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. J. M. Leith. To be Majors : Capt. E. Everett, W. H. M'Causland, C. H. Miers, H. H. Oldham, vice C. H. Miers, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces; A. Y. Leslie, vice H. H. Oldham, seconded for service as an Instructor at the School of Musketry.

The Royal Irish Rifles—To be Lieut. Cols. : Majors J. K. D. MacKenzie, C. C. Gore. To be Majors : Capt. F. R. C. Crofton, E. J. Harris, R. O. De Montmorency, F. A. Wright, S. Flowers, H. R. S. Chatfield, vice S. Flower, seconded for service on the Staff; E. A. Butler, C. J. Wyndham, vice R. O. De Montmorency, seconded for service as an Instructor at the Royal Military College.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish) Fusiliers—To be Lieut. Cols. : Major T. R. Stephenson, R. S. Robinson. To be Majors : Capt. H. L. Harvest, G. Cox, W. W. Taylor, R. N. Hubbersty, K. D. Murray, F. A. Dashwood, M. Fawkes, vice K. D. Murray, seconded for service on the Staff.

The Connaught Rangers—To be Lieut. Cols. : Majors W. E. Montague, W. L. Dalrymple, C. T. W. Penton, vice Brevet Lieut. Col. W. L. Dalrymple, seconded for service on the Staff. To be Majors : Capt. C. H. Bunbury, R. A. V. Pope, H. Farrer, S. Acklom, G. Froom, vice C. H. Bunbury, seconded for service as an Instructor at the Royal Military College; Sir G. A. de Hochepeid-Larpent, Bart., P. D. Jeffreys, E. S. Brook, vice R. A. V. Pope, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces, and L. G. Brooke, vice H. Farrer, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces.

Princess Louise's (Sutherland and Argyll Highlanders)—To be Lieut. Cols. : Majors A. C. Nightingale and H. G. Robley. To be Majors : Captain and Brevet Major G. Forbes-Robertson, Captains G. N. Stevenson, L. de T. Prevost, W. S. Mills, Major R. W. T. Gordon, from half pay late 93rd Foot, and Captains W. G. Gard and V. Chater, vice W. G. Gard, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces.

The Prince Consort's Own (Rifle Brigade)—To be Lieut. Cols. : Major and Brevet Col. F. E. Sotheby, Major C. T. Bunbury, Major C. G. Slade, Major W. R. Lascelles, Major L. Percival, vice W. R. Lascelles, seconded for service on the Staff. To be Majors : Capt. and Brevet Major E. H. Buller, Capt. and Brevet Major A. H. T. H. Somerset, Capt. and Brevet Lieut. Col. C. W. Robinson, Capt. A. Borthwick; Major L. F. B. Cary, from half pay, late Rifle Brigade; Major G. E. Boyle, from half pay, late Rifle Brigade; Major R. H. L. Anstruther, from half pay, late Rifle Brigade; Capt. G. A. Hillyard;

Major L. V. Swaine, from half pay, late Rifle Brigade (Military Attaché); Capt. H. A. Lascelles, Capt. A. Cope, Capt. H. J. T. Walpole; Capt. A. H. S. Montgomery, vice Brevet Lieut. Col. C. W. Robinson, seconded for service on the Staff; Capt. and Brevet Major H. S. Brownrigg, vice A. Borthwick, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces; Capt. C. F. Hulfe, Adjutant 5th Battalion, vice G. A. Hillyard, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces; Capt. W. H. M. Fitzherbert, vice H. S. Brownrigg, seconded for service on the Staff.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians)—To be Lieut. Cols.: Majors M. Williams, C. H. P. Ducat. To be Majors: Capt. and Brevet Lieut. Col. G. U. Prior, Capt. and Brevet Major J. B. Kersteman, Adjt. 5th Battalion; Capt. L. J. Collum, B. M. Dawes, vice Brevet Lieut. Col. G. U. Prior, seconded for service on the Staff; Capt. and Brevet Major W. A. T. Helden, C.M.G., vice B. M. Dawes, seconded for service on the Staff; Capt. D. W. Mackinnon, J. H. Campbell, J. R. Atkin.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—To be Lieut. Cols.: Major W. S. Jervis, C. M. Boswell. To be Majors: Capt. H. J. Woodward, Adj. Clare Militia; F. Moore, C. M. Davidson, A. C. Maurice, W. G. Norcott, H. S. G. Miles, P. Alcock, vice M. Moore, seconded for services as an Adj. of Auxiliary Forces.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—To be Lieut. Cols.: Majors W. Cleland, C. E. Glasse. To be Majors: Capt. E. L. Pelly-Clarke, F. W. Graham, R. L. Shaw, W. P. Holmes, Adj. 4th Battalion, vice F. W. Graham, seconded for service on the Staff; C. R. Kerr, F. F. W. Taylor, J. Spence.

1st West India Regiment—To be Majors: Capt. C. J. L. Hill, J. E. Bale, C. G. Loveridge.

2nd West India Regiment—To be Majors: Capt. J. S. des Barres, T. Talbot, R. F. Devereux.

Half Pay—The following officers, who were compulsorily removed from their regiments in accordance with the terms of the Royal Warrant of May 1, 1878, to be Lieut. Cols., dated July 1, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of June 25, relinquishing the honorary rank of colonel granted to them on retirement on pension:—N. Macdonald, late Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. 5th Foot; T. P. Cosby, late Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. 14th Foot.

The following officers, who were compulsorily removed from their regiments in accordance with the terms of the Royal Warrant of May 1, 1878, to be Majors, dated July 1, 1881, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of June 25, 1881:—

Brevet Lieut. Col. A. H. A. Gordon, late Capt. 65th Foot; Brevet Majors C. J. Bromhead, late Capt. 24th Foot, R. W. T. Gordon, late Capt. 93rd Foot, H. H. F. Gifford, late Capt. 13th Hussars, and R. B. M'Ewen, late Capt. 92nd Foot (relinquishing the honorary rank of Lieut. Col. conferred upon him on retirement on a pension), Capt. L. F. B. Cary, late Rifle Brigade, F. L. Story, late 90th Foot, J. W. Keogh, late 64th Foot, and G. A. Cox, late 17th Foot; Hon. Majors F. W. Harrington, late Capt. 14th Foot, and C. G. Kane, late Capt. 9th Foot; Captains P. Walker, late 34th Foot, J. T. Turner, late 73rd Foot, G. E. Boyle, late Rifle Brigade, G. L. Le M. Taylor, late 16th Foot, G. B. Meares, late 7th Foot, R. H. L. Anstruther, late Rifle Brigade, L. V. Swaine, late Rifle Brigade, and the Hon. E. J. Chetwynd, late 61st Foot; Hon. Majors A. F. Kidstone, late Capt. 42nd Foot, and G. W. M. Hall, late 66th Foot; Capt. G. T. Whitaker, late 60th Foot; Hon. Major H. J. Harvey, late Capt. 25th Foot; Capt. F. M. K. Salmond, late 21st Foot; Hon. Major F. Coffey, late Capt. 27th Foot; Captains W. H. Herbert, late 18th Foot, and H. M. L. Hutchison, late 14th Foot; Hon. Major A. J. A. Jackson, late Capt. 28th Foot; Capt. J. Dennis, late 14th Hussars.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of all officers serving in her Majesty's Army in the rank of Second Lieut. on June 30, 1881, being styled Lieutenants from July 1, 1881, in conformity with the provisions of the Royal Warrant of June 25, 1881, by which the rank of Second Lieut. has been abolished.

1st Life Guards—Lieut. the Hon. C. R. G. W. Bampfylde resigns his commission.

Royal Horse Guards—Lieut. S. J. H. Harter, from the 5th Dragoon Guards, to be Lieut., in succession to Second Lieut. H. H. Howard-Vyse, promoted.

6th Dragoons—Lieut. W. H. Mott resigns his commission.

11th Hussars—Capt. St. J. S. Taylor is placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major.

Royal Engineers—Major W. Newsome retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut. Col. The undermentioned Lieuts. to be Capt.: H. J. Harman, W. W. Robinson, W. Peacocke, R. T. Orpen, G. R. R. Savage, P. Haslett, G. W. Addison (from the Seconded List), A. Porcelli, J. W. Thurburn, F. Gosset, C. Hoskyns, F. Beauclerk, E. R. Hussey, W. St. G. Ord, Quartermaster J. M'Donald retires upon retired pay, with the honorary rank of Capt.

Scots Guards—Major and Brevet Col. R. H. White retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major Gen.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Lieut. C. C. Munro to be Adj., vice Lieut. J. S. Collins, promoted.

The King's (Liverpool Regiment)—Capt. F. J. Whalley, to be Adj.

The Norfolk Regiment—Capt. F. W. H. D. Butler is placed on retired pay. Sergt. C. Seton to be Lieut., in succession to Second Lieut. B. de M. Leathes, promoted.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—Capt. and Brevet Major W. N. Carey retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut. Col.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—Capt. R. L. W. M. Maydwell retires on retired pay.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Capt. and Brevet Major W. A. Wynter retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. H. S.

Cochrane, V.C., retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Capt. M. Wynyard to be Adj., vice Lieut. F. F. Johnson, appointed a Deputy Assis. Com. Gen. on probation.

The King's Light Infantry (Shropshire Regiment)—Capt. W. Welman retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment)—Lieut. S. Lang is placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Capt.; Capt. F. C. Beatson to be Adj.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Serg. Major J. Couch to be Qmstr., in succession to Qmstr. E. R. Adams, 3rd (King's Own) Stafford Militia, retired.

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Lieut. Col. E. W. Cuming is placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Col.

The Royal Irish Rifles—The Christian names of Capt. Anson are John William Henry, and not as stated (under the 83rd Foot) in the *Gazette* of March 29.

Medical Department—Surg. Gen. W. Munro, M.D., C.B., is granted retired pay; Surg. Gen. D. R. M'Kinnon is granted retired pay; Deputy Surg. Gen. T. C. O'Leary, M.B., is granted retired pay, with the honorary rank of Surg. Gen.; Brigade Surg. J. L. Erskine, M.D., is granted retired pay, with the honorary rank of Deputy Surg. Gen.; Brigade Surg. J. W. Hulseberg is granted retired pay; Surg. Major J. H. Robotham to be Brigade Surg., vice E. L. Lundy, deceased, instead of vice E. L. Hiffennan, deceased, as previously stated; Surg. Major W. L. Farmer to be Brigade Surg., vice E. L. Hiffennan, deceased, instead of vice E. Lundy, deceased, as previously stated; Surg. Major R. J. W. Orton is granted retired pay, with the honorary rank of Brigade Surg.

Veterinary Department—Veterinary Surgeon, 1st Class, J. J. Meyrick to be Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, vice A. J. Owles, retired. The undermentioned gentlemen to be Veterinary Surgeons on probation: J. R. Beech, R. W. Burke, J. H. Riches.

Chaplain's Department—Chaplain to the Forces of the 2nd Class the Rev. A. M'Carthy is placed on retired pay, under the Royal Warrant of June 25, 1881, on attaining the prescribed age; the Rev. D. D. Bennett, M.A., to be Chaplain to the Forces of the 4th Class, with antedate of July 17, 1880, such antedate not to carry back allowances.

Half Pay—Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. W. H. Knight, half pay, late 48th Foot, Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General, South Eastern District, to be Lieut. Col.; Major G. A. Furse, half pay, late 42nd Foot, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, Headquarters, to be Lieut. Col.; Capt. W. H. James, from 1st Battalion the South Staffordshire Regiment, to be Major; Capt. R. G. Newbolt, from 2nd Battalion the Bedfordshire Regiment, to be Major.

BREVET.

Capt. H. M. Gilby, half pay, late 32nd Foot, Adjutant Recruiting District, to be Major; Capt. W. Carey, the Royal Scots Fusiliers, to be Major; Dep. Assist. Com. N. Spencer, Madras Establishment, to be Hon. Lieut.; Dep. Assist. Com. W. A. Armstrong, Bengal Establishment, to be Hon. Lieut.; Dep. Assist. Com. W. Durham, Bengal Establishment, to be Hon. Lieut.

MEMORANDA.—Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. F. C. Scott, C.B., half pay, late 42nd Foot, retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission and the hon. rank of Colonel. Capt. and Brevet Major H. M. Gilby, half pay, late 32nd Foot, Adjutant Recruiting District, retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut. Col. Major R. G. Newbolt, half pay, late the Bedfordshire Regiment, retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut. Col.

THE NATIVE PRESS ON THE LOAN.

Two mistakes have been committed by the Financial Department of the Government of India in connection with the new loan. Fortunately, the more glaring one was rectified as soon as made. The condition in the notification, that Government would reserve to itself the power of allotting such portion of the loan as it chose to native chiefs was really unfair to other intending tenderers. When a loan is publicly invited it is wrong in principle to attach a condition preferential in its nature. It partly detracts from the success of the tender. If Government, for political reasons well understood, considered it wise that native chiefs should be encouraged to invest the savings of their treasuries in Government of India promissory notes, then there was no reason to invite the public to send tenders. The loan might have been, in that case, privately raised from among the chiefs willing to take it up. When the notification, or rather its substance, was first telegraphed by the correspondent of the enterprising *Times of India*, general disapproval of the condition was expressed in the mercantile community. The Government has, however, acted wisely in promptly withdrawing it. The second mistake is only of a formal character and has a bearing on Bombay only, though here too it must be said that there is something like preference. It was originally notified that the advertisement regarding the loan would be published simultaneously at the Presidency capitals. How is, it then, as the *Times of India* has pertinently asked, that Calcutta has had prior information by full two days? Somehow, in grave matters of public finance there has been generally observed a great inclination to favour Calcutta foremost. Bombay people have had enough instances of such favouritism, though really to be condemned on public grounds, being shown to Calcutta in times past; and the existence of the branch Bank of Bengal here is the most scandalous instance of it.—*Indian Spectator*.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1881.

THE IMPERIAL GAZETTEER OF INDIA.

OF the nine volumes that are to form the "Imperial Gazetteer of India" six are already in the hands of the public, and the remaining three will appear in the course of a few days. These volumes give, in a summarised and easily accessible form and in alphabetical order, the leading results of the first great Statistical Survey of the Indian Empire that has ever been completed. Partial surveys have been made, as everyone knows, both by the British Government and also by its predecessors in India; and there have been attempts at more complete and thorough work. During the greater portion of the period of British rule the supreme need that must always exist for such complete and precise information, under a civilised Government that would legislate for its people and rule the country in accordance with actual facts, has been fully acknowledged; but it has been reserved for the present year of grace to see this great need satisfied. The work, entrusted to Mr. W. W. Hunter, C.I.E., by Lord Mayo's Government more than ten years ago, is now given to the world under the auspices of Lord Ripon; and history will say that its completion is an event of greater import and brighter omen than any that has hitherto occurred, or that is likely to occur, under an administration not otherwise remarkable either for brilliant achievements or for wise conceptions.

Criticism on the literary execution of this grand and truly imperial national record we reserve for another occasion. The public knows well what it may expect in this direction from the accomplished author of the "Annals of Rural Bengal;" and the six volumes now before us—and particularly the admirable and exhaustive article on *India*, which forms the greater portion of the fourth volume, and which gathers into one sheaf the richest and ripest fruits of the ample harvest—will in no wise disappoint the most sanguine expectations of those who have hoped to see the dry bones of statistics clothed upon with the living flesh and animated with the living spirit. But

we desire on the occasion of this first appearance of a full, accurate, authoritative, and detailed account of our great dependency, to direct special attention to the vast administrative importance of the event.

Hitherto, the cardinal defect in our administration of India, keenly felt and bitterly deplored by all earnest men in the country, has been lack of adequate, continuous, trustworthy information. The climate has conspired with our own neglect—or rather, with the hopeless over pressure of work that ever burdens the Indian official world—to efface, or render valueless and inaccessible, the records of one generation long before the next generation has had time to profit by them. It has always been a commonplace in India that, when one takes up a subject of administration for study, one has to take it up absolutely *ab initio*; the same problems are worked out over and over again in an unceasing round—the same difficulties grappled with—the same improvements attempted—by a long series of official generations, each in entire ignorance of the experiences and the conclusions of its predecessors. And this has been, and is, strictly true of the whole of the Indian administrative machine, from the district magistrate and collector, the administrative unit, up to the Supreme Government of India. Only a few weeks ago Sir Alexander Arbuthnot unearthed and published a large number of minutes and memoranda on various administrative questions, written by an authority of no less ancient date than Sir Thomas Munro; and, on very many points, the effect produced on a reader of the present day is a curiously close reverse of the feelings of Rip Van Winkle on awaking from his long sleep. We know that generations have come and gone, and yet we find ourselves debating the same questions, and hazarding the same guesses, in the same dim twilight of actual knowledge as that in which Munro thought and wrote. Take another instance. A province is threatened with the total failure of the ordinary food supply of its people, and its chief has to make provision in haste for the saving alive of its uncounted millions, under penalty of his own official ruin; until the present time, the difficulty of obtaining the necessary information, and the impossibility of obtaining it rapidly, in accurate detail and in easily-accessible form, have rendered the task one under which the stoutest heart and wisest head might easily fail. And so in everything. A collector and magistrate has barely had time to acquire, by laborious inquiry and research, a competent knowledge of the statistics of his district even after long residence therein. An assistant, who has been moved from one part of the country to another, has found himself at each change in a foreign country of which he has known absolutely nothing, and about which he has had practically no sources of information available.

It is clearly not too much to say of Mr. Hunter's *magnum opus* that it has changed all that; the system and method of Indian administration takes a new departure from the date of its publication. It is, of course, obvious that a work of this nature, to retain its value even for a short time, must be subjected to the most vigilant and incessant revision—for even while it is being issued a new census is being taken and its results tabulated, which will in time demand incorporation in the "Gazetteer." But in the work now published we have the basis of that standing information in which we have hitherto been so deplorably deficient. For the future the question is the comparatively simple and easy one of keeping that information well up to date. And it is not only

the Indian administrator who will be enabled by this "Gazetteer" to approach his momentous task on altogether a new footing, though herein lies the infinite importance and economical value of the work. The advantages that flow from it will be felt equally by the statesman who would legislate for India conscientiously and on the foundation of actual knowledge; by the student interested in the remarkable history of that ancient country, in the unbounded variety of its present aspects, or in the vast social and political problems there being worked out; and by the writer, expounding to others the results of his investigations, and desirous of showing good reasons for the faith that is in him. No one undertaking that we have yet accomplished, in India or for India, has promised such far reaching benefits. Mr. Hunter, handing over to a successor the easy task of keeping his work serviceable and in good repair, will doubtless receive, from the Government which he has served so well, promotion commensurate with the importance of his labours; but he will have the far higher satisfaction of feeling that, in the "Imperial Gazetteer," he has left a monument of his ability and industry more lasting than brass.



OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, July 2.)

CLERK, Mr. F. B., assistant superintendent, Mysor Revenue Survey, is promoted from the 2nd to the 1st grade of assistant superintendents, from Nov. 26, 1880.

LASERON, Mr. E. W., assistant superintendent, Mysor Revenue Survey, is promoted from the 4th to the 3rd grade of assistant superintendents, from April 24.

WARDEN, Lieut. F., late I.N., assistant port officer, to officiate as port officer of Calcutta.

MARTIN, Capt. G. W., to officiate as deputy assay master, Bombay Mint.

ROGERS, Major M. W., R.E., assistant superintendent, 1st grade, Survey of India to officiate as deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, from June 15.

SMITH, Major H. Lees, officiating deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, to revert to his appointment of assistant superintendent, 1st grade.

LEACH, Lieut. Col. E. P., R.E., V.C., officiating assistant superintendent, 1st grade, to revert to his appointment of assistant superintendent, 2nd grade.

GREENFIELD, Major J. H. L., 2nd in command, Deoli Irregular Force, to officiate as cantonment magistrate of Deoli.

JENNER, Capt. W., R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is posted to the Sirhind and Lahore command, Military Works.

MOIN, Lieut. A. L., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is granted three months' leave to study the native languages, from July 1.

COOLEY, Mr. M. S., executive engineer, 3rd Division, is granted privilege leave for three months, from July 1.

MONK, Mr. H. L., executive engineer, Nari Division, is granted special leave for three months.

BELL-PARRY-KNOLLES-HODGES—The following officers are posted to Patna and Baraich Railway Survey:—Mr. J. R. Bell, executive engineer, and grade, to Gorakhpore Survey Division; Mr. H. B. Parry, executive engineer, 4th grade, to Gorakhpore Survey Division; Mr. A. S. Knolles, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to Baraich Survey Division; Mr. R. A. Hodges, executive engineer, 4th grade, is posted to Baraich Railway Survey Division.

CROUDACE—Mr. C. H., executive engineer, 2nd grade, to Gorakhpore Railway Survey Division.

FURLOUGHS.—Col. J. D. Hall, commandant, Bhopal Battalion, is granted ninety days' privilege leave; privilege leave for three months is granted to the Venable J. Baly, M.A., Archdeacon of Calcutta, from May 6, 1881.

MILITARY.

Officers admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the dates specified:—FAIRBROTHER, Lieut. W. T., 2nd Battalion, 11th Foot, wing officer, 13th (The Shekhawattee) N.I., July 25, 1878.

GORDON, Lieut. W. D., 2nd Battalion, 17th Foot, officiating wing officer, 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, May 10, 1879.

FAGAN, Lieut. C. G. F., S.C., squadron officer, 10th Bengal (the Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers, to be a sub assistant commissary general, 3rd class, on probation, from June 15.

FORDYCE, Capt. J. F. D., a probationer for the Military Accounts Department, is confirmed in his appointment as assistant military accountant, from May 24, 1880.

FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Lieut. Col. W. G. Waterfield, C.S.I., S.C., commander, Peshawar Division, officiating agent to the Governor General, Baroda, private affairs, for 273 days; Capt. and Brevet Major J. M. Trotter, S.C., wing commander, 24th (Punjab) Regiment of N.I., urgent private affairs, for 182 days; Surgeon J. Blood, medical certificate, for 243 days.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.
(Headquarters, Simla, July 1.)

TENISON—63rd Regiment—Lieut. W. Tenison, to be instructor of musketry.

ROBINSON—1st Gorkhas—Lieut. G. H. Robinson, wing officer and quartermaster, to be adjutant, vice Churchill.

COOK, Major J., deputy assistant adjutant general, is posted to the Presidency District.

Orders confirmed:—

DALRYMPLE—Sirhind Division O., dated March 19, appointing Brevet Lieut. Col. W. L. Dalrymple, officiating assistant adjutant general, to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster general of the division, in addition to his other duties, from March 19.

MAYND—Pezwan Station O., dated April 16, appointing Lieut. G. N. Mayne, 25th Foot, general transport officer at that place.

FAITHFUL—Tallagong Station O., June 5, 1881, appointing Lieut. W. C. Faithfull, 21st Punjab Native Infantry, to officiate as station staff officer.

ANDERSON—Jubbulpore Station O., June 8, 1881, appointing Major W. Anderson, 13th Madras N. I., to officiate as station staff officer in addition to his other duties.

BURNABY—Dinapore Station O., June 15, 1881, appointing Capt. R. B. Burnaby, 70th Foot, to officiate as station staff officer, in addition to his other duties.

STURGES—25th Foot—R. O., May 31, 1881, appointing Lieut. W. Sturges to officiate as instructor of musketry, with effect from April 15, 1881.

GRONOW—63rd Foot R.O., dated May 31, appointing the following Committee of Paymastership consequent on the departure on leave of Capt. R. B. Ternan:—President: Capt. W. L. Gronow; Members: Capt. H. R. Cook and Capt. and Brevet Major H. F. Jackson.

COOK—10th Bengal Lancers—R.O., dated June 14, appointing Capt. L. A. C. Cook to officiate as squadron commander, in addition to his other duties.

BROWNE—12th Bengal Cavalry—R.O., dated June 4, making the following appointments from May 27, vice McNair, resigned:—Lieut. G. U. Browne, squadron officer and adjutant, to officiate as second in command; and Lieut. H. Goad, officiating squadron officer, to officiate as adjutant in addition to his other duties.

MUSGRAVE—15th Bengal Cavalry—R.O., dated June 7, 1881, making the following appointments:—Lieut. Col. W. Musgrave to the command of the 5th Bengal Cavalry.

VIBART, DITMAS, STOCKLEY—Lieut. Col. E. D. H. Vibart, 2nd command, to officiate as commandant; Capt. F. R. Ditmas, squadron officer, to officiate as 2nd in command, in addition to his other duties, vice Vibart; and Lieut. V. M. Stockley, officiating squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander, in addition to his other duties, vice Atkins, on furlough.

MORE-MOLYNEUX—1st N.I.—R.O., dated Feb. 25, 1881, appointing Lieut. G. H. More-Molyneux, wing officer and adjutant and officiating wing commander, to officiate as 2nd in command, in addition to his duties as officiating wing commander.

SMITH—19th N.I.—R.O., dated June 16, appointing Lieut. J. G. Smith, officiating wing officer on probation, to officiate as quartermaster, in addition to his other duties, vice Marshall, officiating as adjutant.

HALKETT—10th N.I.—R.O., dated January 3, appointing Capt. W. G. C. Halkett, adjutant, to officiate as wing commander, in addition to his other duties.

WATSON—41st N.I.—R.O., dated June 10, appointing Lieut. G. H. Watson, wing officer, to continue to officiate as quartermaster, in addition to his other duties, from April 14.

(Headquarters, Simla, July 5.)

CHAPMAN, Lieut. Col. E. F., C.B., R.A., to be military secretary dated June 27.

MORGAN—1st Battalion Royal Irish Regt. (late 1st Battalion 18th Regt.)—Lieut. W. J. F. Morgan to be instructor of musketry.

EGERTON—2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders (late 72nd Highlanders)—Second Lieut. G. G. A. Egerton to be adjutant.

HILL, Major W., Staff Corps, deputy assistant adjutant general for musketry, 2nd Circle, is transferred to the 4th Circle.

NUTHALL, Capt. W. F., 1st Battalion Manchester Regt. (late 63rd Foot), having been appointed a deputy assistant adjutant general for musketry, is posted to the 2nd Circle.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, July 6.)

METCALFE, Mr. C. T., C.S.I., magistrate and collector of Patna, to act as commissioner of Chota Nagpore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. F. K. Hewitt.

FARRAR, Mr. H., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Serajpore, Puba, to act as joint magistrate and deputy collector of the 1st grade, from the 10th ult.

FAULDER, Mr. C. J. S., a sistant magistrate and collector Mudhu

bunnee, Durbhunga, to act as a joint magistrate and deputy collector of the 2nd grade, from the 10th ult.

SANDILANDS, Mr. P. A., officiating assistant superintendent of police, to have charge of the district police of Rungpore.

NEEDHAM, Mr. J. F., assistant superintendent of police, in charge of the police of City Patna, to act as district superintendent of police, Moorsheadabad.

HAVELOCK, Mr. G. B., assistant superintendent of police, Patna, to have charge of the police of City Patna, in addition to his own duties.

CUMINE—The services of the Rev. R. A. Cumine, chaplain of Kidderpore, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 12th inst.

SMITH, the Rev. A. W. L., river chaplain, Calcutta, to officiate as chaplain of Kidderpore, from the 12th inst., in addition to his other duties.

PERCIVAL, Mr. H. M., M.A., an assistant professor in the Presidency College, to the fourth class of the Bengal Educational Service, from Feb. 24.

HILL, Mr. S. C., B.A., B.S.C., to be a professor in the Dacca College.

MUIR, Surg. Major H. S., R.A., to have medical charge of the Lock Hospital at Barracope, in addition to his other duties.

ABBOTT, Mr. L. C., officiating magistrate and deputy collector, Howrah, to act as a commissioner for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

JOSEPH, Capt. F. W., executive engineer, 2nd grade, to the office of the superintending engineer, Eastern Circle, 28th ult.

CLEGHORN, Mr. J. P., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Arrat to the Buxar Division.

CLAUDET, Mr. F. B., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, joined the Julpigori Division on the 24th ult.

BEATTY, Mr. T., executive engineer, 2nd grade, returned to duty from privilege leave, and took over charge of the Nuddea Rivers Division from Mr. G. J. R. Leeson.

FURLONGS.—Mr. H. M. Reily, district superintendent of police, Moorsheadabad, two months and twenty days, with effect from the 3rd proximo; Mr. J. F. K. Hewitt, commissioner of Chota Nagpore, three months from 1st proximo, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it; Mr. A. J. Fraser, deputy magistrate and deputy collector, in charge of the Bhuddruck Division of the Balasore district, three months, from the date on which he may be relieved; Mr. L. B. King, district and sessions judge of Dinagore, two months, from the 18th proximo.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, July 5.)

ST. CLAIR, the Hon. J. C., to be collector and district magistrate South Canara.

BIRD, (Mr. C. A.), to be principal assistant to the collector, district magistrate and agent to the Governor of Fort St. George, Vizagapatam.

WELD, Mr. M. R., to be senior assistant to the collector, district magistrate, and agent to the Governor of Fort St. George, Vizagapatam.

BURROWS, Mr. L. R., Madras Civil Service, reported return from furlough and arrived at Bombay on June 27.

SNATH, Mr. J. F., to the district and session judge, Kurnoll.

WALLACE, Mr. J., to be district and session judge, Cud daph.

POWEL, Mr. E. B., barrister at law, to act as Government pleader during the absence of Mr. H. H. Shephard.

KOUGH, Mr. C., acting sub collector, to be vice president of the Local Fund, Board, Dindigul Circle.

BROADFOOT, Mr. R. D., assistant collector, to be vice president for the Town of Tinnevely.

BRADSHAW, Dr. John, M.A., inspector of schools, 4th division, to be town commissioner for the Town of Salem.

TURNER, Mr. H. G., acting collector and magistrate and agent to the governor at Vizagapatam, assumed charge on July 11.

BARLOW, Mr. P., acting collector of Madras and sea customs, assumed charge of his office from Mr. C. A. Galton, the acting collector, on July 16.

FRASER, Major A. T., executive engineer, 2nd grade, to officiate as consulting architect to Government.

WEST, Lieut. and deputy assistant commissary, sub engineer, 3rd grade, to be assistant engineer, 3rd grade, from March 5, 1880.

FURLOUGH.—Major C. D. Baynes, in charge of Government agency, Chenuk, and Persian and Hindustani translator to Government, privilege leave for three months.

MILITARY.

THOMSON—The services of Lieut. Col. H. G. Thomson, Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the provincial commander in chief.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) D. Standen, Staff Corps, commandant, 21th Regt. N.I., is granted furlough (p a) out of India, for two years, with the necessary subsidiary leave, embarking from Madras; Lieut. Col. G. B. Farrington, Staff Corps Squadron, commander, 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, two years with necessary subsidiary leave, embarking from Madras or Bombay; Surgeon J. C. Lawrenson, Indian Medical Department, in medical charge 21st Regt. N.I., is one year, with the necessary subsidiary leave, embarking from Madras or Bombay; Major General A. W. Macintire, C.B., of the R.A., is permitted to reside and draw pay in Europe; sick leave of absence for one year has been granted to Mr. F. G. Clerk, inspector of police, Kurnool district.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, July 7.)

KING, Capt. J. S., to act as political superintendent, Savntvadi, during the absence of Lieut. Col. Westropp on privilege leave.

WELLIS, Mr. W., is appointed superintendent and gaoler of the Ahme dabad Gaol.

PEGGE, Mr. W., superintendent and gaoler of the Dhuliaakot Gaol, is appointed to act as superintendent and Gaoler of the Ahmedabad Gaol, in addition to his other duties.

BAKER, Mr. M. B., to act as judge and sessions judge of Ahmedabad, during the absence of Mr. S. H. Phillpotts.

CROWE—NEWNHAM—Messrs. W. H. Crowe and W. H. Newnham respectively delivered over and received charge of the offices of judge and sessions judge, Puna, and agent for Sardars in the Deccan, on June 22.

SPRING, Mr. G. B., 3rd class assistant collector of salt revenue, to be 3rd class assistant collector of customs, vice Mr. Shapurji Jamasi Bhavnagri, deceased, but to continue to act as 1st class assistant collector of salt revenue, until relieved by Mr. H. A. Acworth.

THOM, Mr. R., to be 3rd class assistant collector of salt revenue.

POGSON, Mr. C., to be 4th class assistant collector of salt revenue.

AITKEN, Mr. E. H., to be supernumerary assistant collector of salt revenue.

WINTER, Mr. H. E., C.S., to be assistant collector, Ahmednagar.

LAIRD—WROUGHTON—Messrs. J. L. Laird and R. C. Wroughton respectively to act as 2nd and 3rd grade deputy conservators, the former from May 19, and the latter from the date of taking charge of deputy conservator's duties, during Mr. W. H. A. Wallinger's absence on special leave.

WOODWARD, Mr. W., C.S., to be substantive *pro tem.* junior collector, vice Mr. W. A. East.

JOFF, Mr. C. H., C.S., to act as assistant collector at Puna.

MUIR-MACKENZIE, Mr. J. W. P., to act as assistant collector at Satara.

MACLURCAN, Mr. T., third assistant port officer, is appointed a provisional member of the board of examiners for the port of Bombay for granting certificates of competency to masters and mates.

LECHEE, The Rev. A. C., M.A., officiating garrison chaplain at the Presidency, to officiate as domestic chaplain to the Bishop of Bombay when resident in Bombay.

COLSON—MAITLAND.—Surgeon-Major E. Colson and Surgeon C. B. Maitland respectively delivered over and received charge of the Civil Hospital at Aden on June 1.

SILCOCK—GREY.—Messrs. H. F. Silcock and E. Gray respectively delivered over and received charge of the Talukas of Nasik and Sinnar on June 20.

The following are appointed non-official commissioners for the town municipality of Karwar in the Kanara District:—

PETERS, Surg. Major C. T., civil surgeon, vice Surg. Major J. Davis, on furlough.

WESTBROOK, Mr. R. G. C., port officer, Karwar, vice Mr. J. Fernandez, resigned.

WILTSHIRE, Mr. C. P. B., second assistant collector, vice Mr. E. M'Callum, transferred.

HEXTON, Mr. W. S., deputy conservator of forests, is appointed a non-official municipal commissioner for the town municipality of Haliyal in the Kanara District.

HEWETT, Mr. F. I., probationary assistant superintendent, Ratnagiri Survey, resumed charge of his duties on the 24th inst.

HEXTON—TALBOT—Mr. W. S. Hexton, deputy conservator of forests, Northern Division of Kanara, and Mr. W. A. Talbot, assistant conservator of forests, Central Division of Kanara, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the assistant conservator of forests, Central Division of Kanara, on June 25.

LEAHY—MANSEY—Hon. Surgeon J. Leahy and Surgeon R. Manser respectively delivered over and received charge of the Kaira District gaol on June 26.

FURLONGS.—Language leave for three months and privilege leave for six weeks in continuation thereof is granted to Mr. W. Michell, assistant engineer, Neemuch-Nasirabad Railway, from June 18; leave to England on med. cert. for one year is granted to Mr. A. S. Wyman, probationer for the superior grades of the Traffic Department attached to the Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch Railways; Lieut. Col. G. R. C. Westropp, political superintendent, Sawan radi, three months' leave from such date as he may avail himself of it after July 1.

MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, July 7.)

CAIMSAC—3rd Regt. N.L.I.—Lieut. W. F. Calmsac, Royal Irish Fusiliers, to officiate as wing officer.

LYDE—30th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. M. T. Lyde, the Middlesex Regt. (Duke of Cambridge's Own) officiating wing officer 15th N.I.) to officiate as wing officer.

FLOOD, Surg. S. J., A.M.D., is transferred from general duty, Presidency Circle, to general duty Mhow Circle.

FRASER, Brig. Surg. D. A. C., M.D., A.M.D., is posted to the Mhow and Northern Division.

GEORGES, Capt. W. B., B Battery 4th Brigade has been appointed adjutant R.A., M.D., vice Farrar.

FERRIER, Capt. A. W., R.A., has been posted to B Battery 4th Brigade, R.A.

BALFE, Lieut. E., Staff Corps, to be captain from June 30.
CAHASAC, 89th Foot, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps.

STACE, Capt. E. V., Staff Corps, to be major from July 1.

Orders confirmed:—

BROWN—Royal Irish Fusiliers (2nd Battalion) R.O., dated March 4, 1881, appointing Lieut. E. L. Brown to perform the duties of assistant instructor in musketry to the regiment.

BULKLEY—30th Regiment N.I.—R.O., dated June 22, 1881.

HARRISON—SALMON—Capt. W. C. Harrison, wing officer and officiating adjutant, to officiate as wing commander, and Lieut. M. B. Salmon, officiating wing officer to continue to officiate as quartermaster, both in addition to their respective duties.

MILITARY FURLONGHS.—Capt. J. Grant, 1st Regiment (Grenadiers) N.I., to Puna, for three months, from date of departure, on private affairs; Surgeon Major T. W. Jackson, A.M.D.; Surgeon Major W. Gray, M.B., three months, medical certificate; Major G. F. Bryant, Bombay Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for five months, on medical certificate, from March 22, with the necessary subsidiary leave. The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified:—Lieut. Col. J. H. Drummond, Staff Corps, for six months, private affairs; Surgeon Major H. V. Carter, M.D., for three months, private affairs; Col. T. W. W. Pierce, Staff Corps, commandant 16th N.I., to Europe for two years, 111 days with the necessary subsidiary leave; Lieut. E. C. Kellie, Staff Corps, adjutant 23d N. L. I., to Europe for one year and 183 days on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

INDIA OFFICE.

JULY 27.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. C. G. Mansel, S.C., Col. J. J. H. Gordon, C.B., S.C., Major John Biddulph, S.C., Major W. P. Tomkins, R.E., Surgeon Major G. Grant.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Col. C. S. Stewart, Cav.; Surgeon H. G. Hall, Lieut. D. Mackenzie, S.C., Capt. H. M. Dale, Inf., Lieut. Col. H. E. Coningham, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Surgeon A. F. Sargent, Col. W. H. Beynon, S.C., Lieut. E. C. Kellie, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. Hoey (Cov.), G. Hughes (Cov.), G. Peck (Uncov.), W. R. J. Brereton (Uncov.), J. H. Handley (Uncov.), R. Davis (Uncov.), A. Pedler (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—F. H. Woodruffe (Cov.), J. R. Grimes (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—A. A. Borradaile (Cov.), R. T. Wingate (Uncov.), W. C. L. Floyd (Uncov.), A. G. Maury (Uncov.), R. M. Lambert (Uncov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Col. G. Stewart, S.C., two months; Capt. E. S. Neave, S.C., six months; Surgeon Major B. Franklin, two months; Major H. W. Clarke, R.E., six months; Lieut. C. J. Roberts, S.C., one month; Lieut. F. Beauchamp, R.E., one year; Lieut. Col. E. J. M'Nair, Inf., six months; Major A. B. Douglas, S.C., six months.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. K. M. Foss, S.C., three months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—R. G. Hardy (Cov.), one month; S. J. Josephs (Uncov.), three days; N. Hearle (Uncov.), two months, medical certificate; H. Joll (Uncov.), six weeks; J. H. Gilbert (Uncov.), three months, medical certificate; H. J. G. Reid (Uncov.), two months, medical certificate; R. H. Wilson (Cov.), fourteen days; H. B. Finlay (Cov.), two months; H. Gillon (Cov.), eighteen days.

Madras Estab.—J. Lee-Warner (Cov.), two months, medical certificate.

Bombay Estab.—J. E. Dallas (Uncov.), three months, medical certificate.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major R. F. Lewis, R.A., Hon. Capt. R. G. Davies, P.W.D., Surgeon Major C. Planck.

Madras Estab.—Surgeon Major D. C. M'Allum, M.D.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. F. J. Tobin, probationer for S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—A. Cook (Uncov.), M. Birkbeck (Uncov.), S. J. Josephs (Uncov.), G. E. Moore (Uncov.), R. Goddard (Uncov.), A. G. Armstrong (Uncov.), M. J. Monckton (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—H. T. Ommaney (Cov.), R. L. Campbell (Uncov.).

JULY 29.

Her Majesty has approved the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be lieutenants—Lieut. Laurence Julius Elliott Bradshaw, from the 25th Foot, dated July 2, 1879, but to rank from Sept. 10, 1875; Lieut. Joseph Hume Balfour, from the 8th Foot, dated March 11, 1880, but to rank from Oct. 6, 1876; Second Lieut. George Burridge Crawley, from the 72nd Foot, dated Feb. 29, 1880.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be lieutenant—Lieut. George Ralph Collier Westropp, from the 83rd Foot, dated April 26, 1880, but to rank from Nov. 26, 1879.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ARMSTRONG—June 18, at Devala, S.E. Wynaad, the wife of Frank Armstrong, a daughter.

COLLINGRIDGE—July 24, at Doudpore, Tirhoot, the wife of Herbert Collingridge, a son.

GEORGE—June 10, at Duncarn, Singapore, the wife of G. F. George, a son.

INGLIS—June 28, at 15, Elysium-row, Calcutta, the wife of A. B. Inglis, Esq., a son.

MANSON—July 22, at Manora, Chittagong, the wife of Alexander Manson, B.C.S., a son.

MARRIAGES.

BOUSTEAD—MONEY—June 11, at St. Andrew's, Darjiling, Himalaya Hill Station, John Melvill Boustead, to Leila Elinore, third daughter of Lieut Col. Edward Money, Royal Ottoman Army.

BURNETT—MILLER—July 2, at Secunderabad, Madras, Joseph John Burnett, 2-24th Regiment, son of Major General F. C. Burnett, of Gadgirth, Ayrshire, to Raby Mary Constance, daughter of the late Major General W. H. Miller, C.B., Madras Artillery.

DEATHS.

EDWARDS—July 1, at Bareilly, North West Provinces, John Edwards, Esq., barrister at law.

ELWES—June 27, at Coimbatore, Ernest Helsall, fifth child of the Rev. W. Weston and Arabella B. Elwes, aged one year.

LAWRENCE—July 1, at Bombay, Frederick Stonhouse, only child of Lieut. Frederick Luard Lawrence, R.N., H.M.S. *Philomel*, aged 7 months.

LUBY—June 29, at Hillside, Kasauli, Edythe, the only child of Captain and Mrs. Maurice Luby.

PARKER—At sea, on board the *Malabar*, Capt. J. Parker, late of the Ordnance Department, aged 63.

SEXTON—June 26, at Gujranwalla, of heat apoplexy, Charles Edward Sexton, late supervisor, Kandahar State Railway.

SINCLAIR—June 29, at Lahore, Constance Haurah, the daughter of J. A. and Minnie Sinclair, aged 3.

WOOD—July 4, at Mauritius, Edward Morehead Wood, procureur general for the island, only son of the late Henry Wood, Madras Civil Service, aged 31.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.

COFFEE.—Plantation Ceylon has sold at easier rates for pale and grey kinds, from 77s. to 80s. for low middling; and 83s. 6d. to 89s. for bolder sorts; colour steady at 86s. to 89s. 6d. for middling; and 100s. to 103s. for bold; 434 casks, 119 barrels and bags were realised; 2,843 bags foreign partly sold—Guatemala at full prices; ordinary to fine ordinary, 56s. to 61s.; greyish, 72s. to 73s.; Costa Rica easier at 69s. 6d. to 71s. 6d.; 50 half-barrels Mocha chiefly bought in—good garbled, 115s.; 183 bags East India mostly withdrawn.

RICE quiet. A cargo of Rangoon sold at 8s. 4½d. per cwt. for Continent.

JUTE remains steady. About 1,000 bales sold to-day for arrival. For new crop the sales are not extensive, but rather more demand has prevailed for early shipment, *via* Canal to London, and a fair business has resulted at slightly advanced rates. Calcutta telegrams speaks less favourably of the prospects of the new crop, and complain of drought in certain districts, but at this season of the year we are accustomed to receive reports more or less prejudicial to the crop, and little reliance can be placed on them. The sales for the fortnight are estimated at 20,000 bales afloat, and 10,000 bales in dock, ex quay, &c.

COTTON.—The market continues to improve, and a good business has been done at very full prices to an occasional advance. Sale about 3,500 bales, including Coconada at 4½d., Sind at 4 9-16d., and Bengal at 4 7-16d. to 5d. per lb. For arrival—Tinnevely, August-September, Suez, 5½d. for fully good fair g.f.c. Forward delivery—American, October-November, 6½d.; July 6½d. per lb. for middling l.m.c.

FRIDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—The tone is very dull, prices of West India being 3d. to 6d. lower on the week for the limited quantity sold by auction to-day. The sales to-day amounted to 286 casks, making 622 since Friday last; 243 bags Porto Rico about half sold at full value; 25s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. for good and fine pale grocery; 732 bags dry Bengal, date, part sold at 22s. to 23s.; privately, 900 bags Bengal jagghery sold at 16s.; and floating, a cargo of Cuba muscovado, 395 casks, at 24s. per cwt. for the United Kingdom. A steady business done in the Clyde market this morning, but prices of refined 3d. to 6d. easier on the week.

INDIAN TEA.—About 8,700 packages have been offered at auction and nearly all sold, the larger portion being new crop tea chiefly of excellent quality, for which there has been active competition at full rates. Low grades of old import are in more demand at hardening prices.

COFFEE.—There have not been any public sales, and the next are advertised for August 3.

HEMP.—Steady.

JUTE.—The sales to-day include 1,000 bale cuttings, at £9 15s. to £9 17s. 6d. per ton for Liverpool.

COTTON.—The market continues strong for East India, with a good business doing. American futures opened at 1-16d. advance, but were weak at the close. Sales about 3,500 bales, including Western, at 4 13-16d. to 5d.; Coconada, 4½d. to 4¾d.; and Bengal, at 4 7-16d. per lb. For arrival—Western Madras, July-August, Suez, 4½d. for fully good fair g.f.c.; Coconada, July-August, Cape, 4 9-16d. for fair red. Forward delivery—Bengal, October-November, 4 15-16d. to 5d. for fine g.c.; American, September, 6 15-16d.; August-September, 6½d.; October-December, 6 1-32d. to 6¾d. per lb. for middling l.m.c.

HOME NEWS.

CEYLON LOAN.—Tenders for £575,000 Ceylon Government Four per Cent. Debentures were opened on Friday by the Crown Agents for the Colonies. The applications amounted to £2,641,000. Tenders at £103 12s. 6d. will receive about 20 per cent., and those at and above £103 13s. 6d. in full. The average price was £103 13s. 8d.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—A novel feature was noticeable in the sale of Indian Council drafts on Wednesday. According to the new custom, a minimum was fixed at 1s. 7½d.; but the banks and other firms refused to respond to this figure, and no tenders whatever were made. The sum to be disposed of, amounting to Rs. 35,00,000, consequently remains unallotted, and is offered for tender to-morrow (Wednesday). The *Times* says:—"According to their new method, the India Council fixed the lowest price at which it would receive tenders for £350,000 nominal of India bills at 1s. 7½d., but when the time came for opening the tenders it was found that none had been received. In these circumstances the Council is left with the whole amount of the drafts on their hands. This is a strong contrast to the result shown last week. The Council then met the market as nearly as possible, and practically sold the bills it offered at the minimum of 1s. 7½d. The minimum which was fixed was quite ½d. above the current Indian telegraphic exchanges, and the bills have been left unsold because the Indian banks were not in a position to buy them at such a high rate."

THE SILVER MARKET AND THE EASTERN EXCHANGES.—On Wednesday the silver market was little affected by the absence of any tenders for the Council drafts. Bars were quoted 51¾d. and Mexican dollars 50¾d. The exchanges from the East were telegraphed weaker, at 1s. 7¾d. for Bombay and Calcutta, 3s. 8¾d. for Hong Kong, and 5s. 1¾d. for Shanghai. Rupee Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Paper declined ¼d., to 52¾d. to 52½d. Advices from Shanghai announced that the new Chinese Government Loan had been allotted at the average price of 103¾ per cent.—On Thursday bars were quoted 51¾d. and Mexican dollars 50¾d. per oz. The exchanges were unaltered. Rupee Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Paper declined ¼, to 92½ to 92. On Friday the arrivals to hand by the West India packet were disposed of, the bars realising 51¾d. and the Mexican dollars 50¾d., the latter quotation being ¾d. higher. No reliable exchange rates were received from either India or China, owing to the continued interruption in the telegraph communication. Rupee paper was little dealt in, and closed without change.—On Saturday bar silver was quotably unaltered, but rather weak at 51¾d. per ounce. Mexican dollars remained at 5 ¾d. The exchanges from the East showed no movement, at 1s. 7¾d. for Bombay and Calcutta; 5s. 1¾d. for Shanghai; and 3s. 8¾d. for Hong Kong. Rupee Four and a Half per Cent. Paper improved ½, to 92½ to 92. On Monday the Stock Exchange was closed.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.—The following are the traffic receipts of the undermentioned companies to the dates named, together with the aggregate receipts to date, officially supplied:—

	Date.	Miles open.	Receipts.		Aggregate.		Inc. or decrease.
			1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	
Bombay and Baroda	June 18	444	20,515	16,273	..	..	..
East Indian	July 23	1507½	62,202	53,139	212,249	179,029	+ 33,220
Great Indian Penin.	June 4	1448	63,210	51,964	1,398,240	1,169,800	+ 228,440
Indus Steam Flotilla	June 18	..	183	60	..	..	..
Madras	June 4	858	8,882	10,021	213,367	239,300	- 5,947
Oudhand Rohilkund	May 28	547	9,897	9,310	206,194	199,866	+ 7,628
Sind. Pun., and De.	June 18	676	12,458	79,487	..	..	..
South Indian	June 11	655	7,000	7,465	158,719	155,643	+ 3,076

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.—Mr. Grant-Duff has arranged to leave England by the mail steamer on October 5, accompanied by his wife. He has selected Captain Ambrose Awdry, Royal Engineers, to serve as his private secretary, and Surgeon Major John Mackenzie as his medical attendant. Captain Awdry was formerly private secretary to Lord Hobart, Governor of Madras. General Roberts will leave England for Madras a few weeks later.

INTESTATE ESTATES IN INDIA.—On Monday a deputation had an interview with the Marquis of Hartington, at the India-office, for the purpose of presenting a memorial asking the Government to alter the law of 1874, which prohibits the agents and persons acting under powers of attorney from the executors or next-of-kin of deceased persons who leave assets in India from receiving any remuneration for services rendered in the administration of their estates, the administration of such estates being entirely in the control of the Administrator General's office in India. The deputation complained that the law as it stood prevented persons appointing executors of their estates. The Marquis of Hartington, in reply, said the view of the Government of India was that in a country like India, where Europeans often died in isolated positions, at a distance from their relatives and friends, a public officer, such as the administrator general, was required, and that his salary and the expenses of his

office should be paid by commission on the estates which he administered, and not out of the revenues of India. The present system protected the interests of the public, and especially of minors, and ensured safety to the property of deceased persons. It had worked well for the past twenty years. Sir Henry Maine had given an equally emphatic opinion, and said that it was to the advantage of the whole European community to maintain the present system. His lordship promised, however, to consider carefully all that the memorial contained.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.—The following, in order of merit and with the total number of marks obtained, are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the examination held in June and July, 1881, for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich:—Harry Broke, 8,726 marks; Walter Percival Brett, 8,640; Arthur Lake Swainson, 8,287; Walter Gray Lawrie, 8,276; Reginald Salmond Curtis, 7,345; Arnaud Clarke Painter, 7,195; William Henry Onslow, 6,776; Ernest Frederick Taylor, 6,702; Lionel Maling Wynch, 6,663; Richard Edward Warden, 6,429; Bruce Campbell Johnston, 6,278; Neville Sneyd Bertie-Clay, 6,275; Saunders James Chamier, 6,246; Henry Cunliffe Williams Wynn, 6,100; Edmund Percival Smith, 5,980; John Emerson Wharton Headlam, 5,719; Hon. Francis Richard Bingham, 5,714; William John Napier, 5,622; John Spottiswoode Purvis, 5,612; Laurence George Frank Gordon, 5,578; Frederick Guy Maunsell, 5,532; Algernon Winn Chaldecott, 5,518; Charles Edward Rolt, 5,497; Reginald Childers Culling Carr, 5,476; John Gordon Geddes, 5,469; John Robert Ritchie, 5,438; Alexander Lamond Walker, 5,415; Lochinvar Alexander Charles Gordon, 5,353; William Earle Bradiash, 5,236; John Herbert Mansell, 5,162; Benjamin Henry Lee, 5,130; Henry Mallock, 5,127; Frederick Campbell Johnston, 5,118; Hector Corbyn, 5,079; James Douglas Anderson, 5,042; John Aughtry Law, 5,009; Claude John Perceval, 4,961; Reginald Click Henry Buckland, 4,939; John Chaplyn Burnett, 4,927; Francis-Henry-Fremond Reader M'Keenan, 4,911.

SIR LOUIS CAVAGNARI.—The *City Press* states that arrangements have been definitely made to perpetuate the memory of the late Sir Louis Cavnagari, K.C.S.I., by placing a marble bust of him upon a pedestal in the great hall of Christ's Hospital, where he was educated. The sculptor is Mr. E. E. Gellowski, of Bruton-street. A committee of subscribers to the Cavnagari Memorial Fund has been held at Christ's Hospital (Mr. A. Webster, the treasurer of the fund, in the chair), when the amount already subscribed was announced, and also that the Governors of Christ's Hospital had given permission for the bust to be placed in the position the committee desired. The work is to be executed before the close of the current year. Subscriptions may be forwarded to the Rev. J. Harris, hon. secretary, City of London School, Cheapside.

THE PAMIR.—At a recent meeting of the Russian Geographical Society M. Severtzov gave some of the results of his recent visit to the Pamir Mountains, in which he corrects in many important respects the generally received conceptions as to the nature and structure of that range. The Pamir, he finds, is no tableland, and has to the height of some 12,000ft. no steppe region. There are valleys along the rivers up to a height of 14,000ft., but the widest is only twenty verst, and a wider surface is not to be found. This peculiar feature the Pamir has in common with the Tien-Shan and Tibet, where similar valleys of narrow width at considerable heights are found. Real lofty plateaus are not to be found on the Pamir. The mountains rise in lofty ridges to 6,000ft. and 7,000ft. above the valleys. The absolute height of the mountains of the Pamir reaches often to 19,000ft., and three groups of great altitude reach as high as 25,000ft. But these elevations do not alter the generally symmetrical character of the Inner Pamir. Another characteristic feature of the Pamir Mountain region is that the mountain lines stretch in the direction of the meridian, and seldom strike out at right angles. In this respect the Southern Pamir resemble the mountains of Tibet, whereas in the Tien-Shan the tendency is to parallel ranges. In geological character, also, the Pamir seems to differ considerably from the Tien-Shan. M. Severtzov recognises in the lower strata evidence of the ocean gulf which once separated the Pamir from the Tien-Shan. Both are independent mountain systems, even if the elevation of the ground between them is not less than 10,000ft. The oldest formations are found in the Inner Pamir, which, in this respect, is regarded as the groundwork of the system. Evidence was obtained to show that the elevation of this range is still going on. In the course of 12,000 years it has risen 600ft.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY, JULY 26.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

In reply to Mr. Stanhope, the Marquis of Hartington said: It was stated yesterday by the Prime Minister that it would be impossible to name a day for taking the Indian Budget until further progress had been made with supply. I am afraid there is no probability that the Budget will be taken either this week or next. I hope by the end of next week to be able to name a day.

ARTILLERY OFFICERS.

Mr. COBBOLD asked the Secretary of State for War whether

artillery officers who were appointed to substantive majorities prior to Oct. 1, 1877, and who completed seven years' full-pay service as majors, were entitled under the Royal Warrant of June 25, 1881, to exercise the option accorded to them in the 50th section of the Revised Memorandum on Army Organisation—viz., the option to accept promotion to be half-pay lieutenant colonels, with the privilege of being eligible for regimental or staff service in that rank.

Mr. CHILDERS: In reply to the hon. member I must admit that the words of the warrant do not express with sufficient clearness the intention on this point of the Revised Memorandum, and I will cause the option which it was intended to give to majors of artillery with seven years' regimental duty to be more plainly given.

RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.

Mr. STANHOPE asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs since what date telegraphic communication with Meshed had been interrupted; whether the Government had taken any steps whatever to ascertain the truth of the report as to the annexation by Russia of the district of Kuchan, in Persia; and whether it was proposed that any representative of this country should be present at any proceedings which might be taken for the delimitation of the new frontier between Russia and Persia.

Sir C. DILKE: When I was asked by the hon. member for Eye to telegraph to Meshed I replied that we had no direct means of telegraphic communication with the British agent at Meshed, who is a Persian gentleman, and that he communicates with the British Minister at Teheran, who forwards his reports to us. We receive full and frequent reports from Mr. Thomson, and there appears to be no truth in the report of the annexation by Russia of the district of Kuchan. The matter mentioned in the third branch of the question is under consideration, but we learn that such proceedings will not take place for many months.

Mr. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT asked when the promised map showing the annexations of Russia in Central Asia would be laid on the table of the library.

Sir C. DILKE said the Foreign-office had not received a map, but it had received a list of names by the aid of which a map was being marked; but further information was required and had been telegraphed for. The map thus prepared would probably be ready before the end of the session.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY, JULY 28.

AFGHANISTAN.

Sir S. NORTHCOLE: I rise for the purpose of asking the Prime Minister whether any information has been received of what we have heard stated to have occurred in Afghanistan, that the forces of Abdur Rahman have been defeated.

Mr. GLADSTONE: Yes, sir, that is the fact. We have received a telegram this afternoon, dated Simla, July 28, and it is as follows:—"Telegram just received from Chaman says that, in action fought yesterday morning at Karez-i-Atta, Ameer's forces were totally defeated, eighteen guns taken, and all baggage. The Kelat Regiment and Kandahar Horse went over to Ayub. Gholam Haider has fled towards Cabul. Sirdar Shamsuddin still in Kandahar with 400 men of Kabuli regiments and some police." It is an important engagement so far as Kandahar is concerned. I will only add that the Anglo-Indian force in the neighbourhood of that country is very considerable.

Mr. COWEN: Is Ayub again in possession of Kandahar?

Mr. GLADSTONE: No, sir. Sirdar Shamsuddin is still in Kandahar with 400 men of Cabulese regiments and some police. That is evidently the force of Abdur Rahman.

Mr. ONSLOW: In what neighbourhood are the Anglo-Indian forces?

Mr. GLADSTONE: In the neighbourhood of the Kandahar country.

Mr. ONSLOW: What Anglo-Indian force is there in Kandahar? We had understood that our forces had been withdrawn from Kandahar. (Cheers.) This action was, I believe, fought on the west side of the Helmand. What Anglo-Indian force is there in that neighbourhood?

Mr. GLADSTONE: None whatever, sir. I never said there was any.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, JULY 29.

THE DEFEAT OF THE AMEER.

Sir H. TYLER gave notice that on Monday he would ask what was the total amount of assistance in money, guns, and military stores afforded out of British and Indian resources up to the present time to Abdur Rahman, and whether it was intended, now that his army was completely defeated, to afford the Ameer any further assistance. Later in the evening the same hon. gentleman (in the absence of Mr. ONSLOW) asked the First Lord of the Treasury at what distance from the scene where the recent engagement between the Ameer of Afghanistan and Ayub Khan had been fought was there any considerable force of Anglo-Indians, and under whose command.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON: The only official telegram which has been received, and which has not been communicated to the Press, is the following, received late last night:—"FROM VICEROY, SIMLA, JULY 28.—Two sirdars have reached Chaman from scene of action, which lasted from 8 to 11 a.m. They say the Cabuli regiments fought at first, but, after action, Khanabad regiment went over in a body to Ayub. The other three dis-

persed and fled. They heard firing in Kandahar direction last night and again this morning. General Gholam Haider went first to the city before starting for Cabul. They estimate the loss at 300 to 400 on both sides." With reference to the distance from the seat of action of the force of Anglo-Indians, I may say that the headquarters force, under the command of General Hume, is at Quetta and in the neighbouring district. That division amounts to a force of between 5,000 and 6,000 men, but up to the present I cannot say what is the exact distribution of the forces. The most advanced fort which has been occupied—I am not certain whether it is occupied at present or not, but I think it probably is—is Chaman, about 85 miles from Candahar, and where the recent action took place is situated about 25 miles beyond Kandahar. I have received a private telegram from the Viceroy stating that he had directed General Hume to concentrate all the troops at his command at Quetta, so as to be able to cope with any fresh disturbance that may arise there.

Lord R. CHURCHILL: I wish to ask the Prime Minister what impression he meant to produce upon the House by the expression which he used last night, that there was a large Anglo-Indian force in the neighbourhood where the action took place.

Mr. GLADSTONE: I never used the words. (Hear, hear.) I certainly did not say that there was a large Anglo-Indian force in the neighbourhood where the action took place. What I said was "in the neighbourhood of that portion of Afghanistan—namely, Kandahar." (Hear, hear.) That is not where the action took place. (Hear, hear.)

Lord R. CHURCHILL: I beg to ask the Prime Minister to state distinctly what impression is to be drawn from the expression used by him last night with regard to the presence of a large Anglo-Indian force in the neighbourhood. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. GLADSTONE: In my view the question of the noble lord has been answered by the telegram just read by the noble lord. (Hear, hear.)

Colonel STANLEY: Are we to understand that in consequence of the directions given to General Hume to concentrate the forces under his command at Quetta the troops are to be withdrawn from Pishin and Sibi? (Hear, hear.)

Lord HARTINGTON: I cannot give any further information than I have already given; but, if General Hume considers it necessary to assemble the whole of the troops at Quetta, that will involve their withdrawal from Pishin and Sibi.

Mr. STANHOPE: Are we to understand that these places are to be left at the mercy of the enemy, and in a state of anarchy?

The Marquis of HARTINGTON: The Viceroy appears to have considered that any excitement in the district which was likely to follow the report of the victory of Ayub Khan would be best met by the concentration of the forces under General Hume's command. It is impossible for me to state at this moment what is the position in regard to Pishin. No doubt General Hume will take the measures which he considers adapted for preserving the tranquillity of the district now occupied by British troops.

Sir W. BARTELOT: I wish to ask the noble lord whether any application had been made by the Ameer for the assistance of British troops.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON: Not that I am aware of.

Sir H. TYLER: I wish to ask the question of which I gave notice at the commencement of the sitting as to the assistance hitherto afforded to Abdur Rahman and the future policy of the Government in that respect.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON: I have no further communication to make to the House. If the Viceroy considers further steps necessary he will communicate to her Majesty's Government; but until I have received further information from the Government of India it is not proposed to take any further steps.

Lord ELCHO: What course will the Government take supposing Ayub Khan gets possession of Kandahar and the Khojak Pass, which, as everybody knows, is a most important pass? Will the Government allow the pass to be occupied by Ayub?

The Marquis of HARTINGTON: I really think it would be unnecessary, and probably inconvenient, that I should answer the question. (Cheers.)

INDIAN PENSIONS.

Sir H. WOLFF asked the Secretary of State for India whether, in the year 1869, an Act was passed to enable Lord Napier of Magdala to receive the full benefit of the salary of member of Council for the Presidency of Bombay, or as holding any other office in India, notwithstanding his being in receipt of an annuity, and notwithstanding other Acts of Parliament; if he could state why a similar indulgence was not extended to Sir Frederick Roberts in respect of the annuity granted to him for his services in Afghanistan. Whether a sum of £25,000 was voted to Sir Garnet Wolseley for his services in Ashantee; whether the annuities conferred on Lords Keane, Gough, and Hardinge, and Sir H. Havelock were charged on imperial revenues, though granted for Indian services; whether, in commemoration of the famous exploit of General Roberts, a bronze star is to be or has been given to those who took part in it, whether it has been held that we cannot clearly define as an Indian object the purpose of the Afghan war, and that in consequence a grant has been made from imperial funds towards the expenses of that war; and whether, taking into consideration the foregoing precedents, and

also the admittedly composite character of the campaigns in which Sir F. Roberts took part, her Majesty's Government will reconsider their decision as to the £12,500 awarded to Sir F. Roberts, and grant him, either from Indian or imperial funds, a pecuniary reward more in consonance with such precedents.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON: It is true, as stated in the question, that an Act was passed to enable Lord Napier of Magdala to receive the full benefit of his salary as a member of Council, notwithstanding his being in receipt of an annuity. It is also true that £25,000 was voted to Sir Garnet Wolseley for his services in Ashantee. It is further the fact that her Majesty's Government have held that the Afghan war cannot be considered to have been undertaken solely for Indian purposes, and that it was just, therefore, to make an imperial contribution towards the expenses of the war. That imperial contribution has been made in the shape of a grant of five millions. It has never been proposed or suggested that any further contribution should be made, or any division of the detailed expenditure of the war should be made, between the Indian and Imperial Governments. There is, so far as I am aware, no more reason why the Imperial Government should undertake a share of the payment of the officers than why they should undertake to pay the commissariat or any of the expenses involved. The hon. member asks why a similar bill was not introduced in the case of General Roberts as in the case of Lord Napier of Magdala. I may say in reply that it is perfectly certain that such a bill could not have passed through this House without considerable opposition and delay. (Hear, hear.) The circumstances would have been in that respect very different from those in which Lord Napier's bill was passed; and I am not prepared to say, even if I could have been certain that the bill would pass without any opposition, that I should have been prepared to introduce, or that the Council of India would have been prepared to support me, in introducing a bill in conformity with that precedent. All I can say in answer to the general question is, that, looking to the precedents which have been published in the return recently moved for by the hon. gentleman, it appeared to the Government that the services of Sir Donald Stewart and Sir Frederick Roberts would be adequately met, in conformity with former precedents, by a grant of £1,000 a year for life, and looking to the exceptional circumstances in which those two officers were placed by their being at the time in high office under the Indian Government, and thereby disqualified for an immediate pension, a grant of £12,500 was an adequate and even a liberal one. (Cheers.)

Sir H. WOLFF said the noble lord had not answered the part of his question relating to Lord Keane and others.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON: I believe it is a fact that the annuities referred to were charged on imperial revenues. I have not made any inquiry into the circumstances in which these annuities were granted, but I do not see anything to induce me to modify the general reply I have just given.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY, AUG. 1.

MISSIONARIES IN CALCUTTA.

Mr. DALRYMPLE asked the Secretary of State for India whether it was true that six Protestant missionaries had been or were about to be put upon their trial for open-air preaching in Calcutta; and whether he and Lord Ripon approved the action of the Government of Bengal in endeavouring to suppress this form of work by Protestant missionaries, which had hitherto been unmolested.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON said that no official information on the subject referred to had been received at the India-office, but on reference to the Indian newspapers he found that three Protestant missionaries had been prosecuted in the magistrate's court at Calcutta for disobeying an order of the Commissioner of Police prohibiting the holding of open-air preaching in the enclosed square, Calcutta, except by permission in writing. The magistrate, on July 3, decided that the Commissioner of Police was not legally empowered to make such an order, and that in doing so he had acted *ultra vires*. Other missionaries were summoned on a similar charge, but the cases had not been brought forward. Since that time the Calcutta Missionary Conference had communicated with the Governor of Bengal, and proposed an amicable arrangement on the subject, including provision for the maintenance of law and order during the preaching in the enclosed square. (Hear, hear.) Although he had received no official information, he had heard very fully in an unofficial manner from the Viceroy in reference to those proceedings. The action taken by the police and municipal authorities was in no way instigated by the Viceroy or the Indian Government. The Viceroy, in fact, knew nothing of the proceedings until he read an account of them in the newspapers, and he had done all in his power to promote a friendly settlement of the matter, which he hoped would now be arrived at. (Hear, hear.)

INDIAN ANNUITIES.

Mr. O'DONNELL asked the Secretary of State for India whether it was the fact, as stated in the *Statesman* of July 1 last, that during the year 1878-9 more than three millions sterling were paid from the revenues of India to persons not resident in India as annuities and furlough pay; and whether the Government would take any steps to diminish that annual drain on the Indian taxpayers.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON said the sum mentioned in the question of the hon. member was accurate, but he must point out

that, in the case of covenanted servants, a large portion of the pensions had been paid by the persons who received them in the shape of a percentage of 4 per cent. upon their incomes during the whole period of their service. The only way in which this charge could be hereafter reduced would be the further employment in important positions of natives of India. Instructions had been forwarded to the Government of India by the Home Government impressing the importance of this upon them, and he had every reason to believe that those instructions were being carried out. (Hear, hear.)

OUTBREAK IN INDIA.

Mr. O'DONNELL asked the Secretary of State for India whether it was a fact that an outbreak had occurred in the gaol of Gulburga, in which a large number of native prisoners and sepoy had been killed and wounded; and whether he could state the exact number of casualties, and what steps were being taken to ascertain the causes of the outbreak.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON said he had received information of the outbreak, but he could not give information as to the exact number of the casualties, inasmuch as the account had not been directly furnished by the Government of India.

BRITISH AID TO THE AMEER OF CABUL.

Sir H. TYLER asked the Secretary of State for India to be good enough to state to the House in general terms the total amount of assistance—in money, guns, military stores, or otherwise—that had been afforded out of British and Indian resources up to the present time to Abdur Rahman, Ameer of Cabul; and whether it was intended, now that his army had been so completely defeated in the neighbourhood of Kandahar, to afford to the Ameer any further assistance of the same description or to employ Anglo-Indian forces in Afghanistan.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON said he had no objection to repeat the information which he gave to the House on the 28th of June. The money given to the Ameer was 29½ lakhs of rupees, which included 9½ lakhs found in the treasury at Cabul in October, 1879. A further sum of 50,000 rupees a month was paid to the Ameer as Governor of Kandahar for six months after the evacuation. In addition to this war materials had on various occasions been given to the Ameer—first, four 18-pounder smooth-bore guns, two 8-inch howitzers, four 9-pounder breech-loading field guns, and 22 mountain guns, all of Afghan manufacture; and, in addition to these, a number of rifles and cartridges, together with three smooth-bore batteries of 18 guns, were given to the representatives of the Ameer on the evacuation of Kandahar by the British troops in April last. As far as the last part of the question was concerned he had no reason to believe that the Government of India had any intention to afford to the Ameer any further assistance of the same description, nor had he any reason to suppose that there was any intention to employ an Anglo-Indian force in Afghanistan. (Hear, hear.)

HYAT KHAN.

Mr. O'DONNELL asked the Secretary of State for India whether it was true that Hyat Khan, a member of the Indian Civil Service, was about to be tried on charges of selling his protection to natives of Afghanistan during the occupation of Cabul by General Roberts; whether there had been already a private investigation into the charges against Hyat Khan; whether the trial would be public, and what steps, if any, the Indian Government had taken to obtain evidence in connection with the case.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON: The Government have already instituted a confidential inquiry into certain charges of extortion and corruption which have been brought against Hyat Khan, who was in our political employment at Cabul, and they have now decided that the whole matter shall be subjected to a formal and public investigation, which will be conducted by Mr. Smith, judge of the chief court of the Punjab. We have no information as to the steps likely to be taken to secure the presence of witnesses from Cabul. It is not a matter with which the Home Government of India could properly interfere.

Mr. O'DONNELL further asked whether it was true that the charges of corruption and extortion against Hyat Khan were founded on the fact that he had sold his protection as political agent to the natives while Cabul was in a state of siege.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON: The charges of corruption and extortion brought against Hyat Khan were various in their character, and I cannot say without reference to papers whether they include the exact point mentioned by the hon. member. They were, however, no doubt of a very serious character. No doubt it is of great importance that witnesses should be brought from Cabul; but, as the Indian Government have determined to have a public inquiry into the matter, I have no doubt that they will take the necessary steps to secure that the inquiry shall be full and satisfactory. It would be obviously improper for me to say anything further on the matter at the present moment. (Hear, hear.)

THE AFGHAN WAR.

Mr. O'DONNELL asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether his attention had been drawn to a proclamation of General Roberts dated October 13, 1879, promising a reward of Rs.50 for every Afghan soldier who had fought against the British troops since the 3rd of the previous month, a reward of Rs.75 for every Afghan captain or subaltern officer, and a reward of Rs.120 for every Afghan field officer; whether he could state what was the total amount distributed in rewards for these purposes; and whether

such amount was charged to the British or to the Indian contribution to the expenses of the Afghan war.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON: The attention of the Government has been called to the proclamation referred to in the hon. member's question. It was contained in a blue book (No. 1) on Afghanistan, published in 1880. In consequence, however, of the change in the aspect of affairs at Cabul within some days of the issue of that proclamation it was practically never acted upon in the sense of the question of the hon. member. I have the personal authority of Sir F. Roberts to say that no payments were ever made under that proclamation. (Hear, hear.)

In answer to Sir W. Bartlett, the Marquis of HARTINGTON said he had not been informed what movement of the troops under the command of General Hume had taken place, nor whether Chaman was now occupied.

RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.

Mr. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT, who was precluded by the forms of the House from moving the amendment of which he had given notice, to the effect that the annexation of the whole country of the Akhal Turcomans by Russia in violation of her promises to this country had been encouraged by the unfortunate evacuation of Kandahar and was a menace to the security of British India, said that his resolution was not intended to call in question the evacuation of Kandahar. Kandahar has always been a great commercial emporium. Under British protection its trade had more than doubled, and if the railway which was in course of progress at the time of the evacuation had been continued the position of Kandahar would have been immensely enhanced, and manufactures from England could have been taken to Kandahar and the surrounding districts within three, four, or five weeks. Kandahar had always been on the line by which great conquerors of the East had advanced to Hindustan. We were told that the feeling of the people of Kandahar was against our occupation of it. The noble marquis who made that statement, and others who followed him, were apparently ignorant that the majority of the people of Kandahar were not Afghans. Three fourths of them were Persians. They had been oppressed and plundered, and subjected to every sort of tyranny ever since the rule of Cabul was imposed upon them, and they welcomed our force as a delivering force, and were extremely sorry to see us withdraw. The Prince who defeated General Burrows was now once more master of Kandahar. He had achieved a striking victory over our *prole*ge on the anniversary day, of our defeat at Maiwand. He (Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett) left her Majesty's Government to imagine what might be the effect on Asia and on Hindustan of a victory by a person known to be a bitter enemy of England. Russia had advanced 400 miles nearer to India than before in spite of her promises. It had been admitted by the greatest authorities, political and military, who had to do with Hindustan that Afghanistan could not stand by itself. If Afghanistan was not under English influence it was bound to be under Russian influence. All great authorities, including Lord Lawrence, whom the present Government were always fond of quoting, said that Afghanistan must not be allowed to fall under Russia. What would be the consequences of the present victory? Abdur Rahaman would resume the position he had already held of a pensioner of Russia. Russia might not this year or next advance to Kandahar, but there would exist in Afghanistan civil war, in which Russian intrigue had always found a fertile field for operation, and which would eventually lead to Russian aggression. For what reason did hon. members imagine that Russia made great sacrifices of men and money in the East? Why had she imposed her rule on savage tribes and advanced always in the same direction? It was pretended that Russia had no desire to acquire Hindustan. He maintained that her whole course was distinctly with the view of conquering and acquiring Hindustan. (Hear.) He did not blame her desire in the least. Hindustan had been the Eldorado of all conquerors, and was likely to be so. The rule of Russia, wherever it had been established, was a curse instead of a blessing, and it had been exercised in the interest of the Russians themselves, that was to say, of the dominant class of Russians. Russian officers frankly avowed that they meant to invade and conquer India if they could—(a laugh);—General Skobelev had openly stated that he hoped to lead a Russian army against India, and personages of very high rank had expressed similar sentiments. How did we propose to meet such an invasion? Would the native forces of India be any match for Russian soldiers? It was an axiom of military operations that they should keep their enemy as far as possible away from their central resources; and the necessity of doing that was illustrated by what occurred in the Franco-German war. (Interruption.) He must protest against the discourtesy shown to him by the interruption he experienced from the hon. member for Scarborough while discharging what he conceived to be his public duty. (Hear, hear.) If they waited for Russia on the line of the Indus they might find that they had given her too great an opportunity of entering within their inner lines; while they might also find a discontented population in their rear, on whom and on their native princes Russia knew well how to work. It might be said that Russia had not sufficient resources for so difficult an undertaking as the invasion of India, but no Power which had the spirit and the men required for such an enterprise had ever been held back by the want of money. Englishmen, then, should not think that they could entrench themselves behind their money bags. Iron always conquered gold unless the gold

were defended by strong arms and courageous hearts. The hon. member having quoted the opinion of the correspondent of a leading French journal who had lately been with the Russians in Central Asia as to the warlike spirit and the enormous strength of the Russian forces, went on to remark that every race which Russia subdued she turned into fresh fighting material. As to the allegation that she weakened herself by her successive advances and conquests there was, he maintained, no proof of that assertion. The internal state of Russia was, no doubt, bad enough, but there was no evidence that her military strength had been weakened by those conquests, but quite the contrary. He had further to remind the House that when Russia conquered a district she forced many of the inhabitants to migrate and replaced the people by those on whom she could depend, and these men were ready at any moment to repress any assertion on the part of the conquered of their independence. In connection with the recent conquest of the Akhal-Turcomans, he could not help referring to the atrocious cruelty with which the campaign was conducted by General Skobelev. The right hon. gentleman the Prime Minister had often been the apologist of Russia in that House ("No, no," from Mr. Gladstone.) The right hon. gentleman had spoken of the civilising mission of Russia in Asia and elsewhere. Well, he could adduce many instances of the cruelties which were perpetrated under the command of General Skobelev, but he would confine himself to the latest instance. In the entrenchments of the Turcomans the families of the people attacked found shelter, and by his cavalry and artillery the General prevented their escape. He rained shells and rifle bullets upon the entrenchments, and what happened when the opposing force was beaten? They had it in the official report that when the survivors of the defenders sought to retreat across the desert, encumbered as they were by their families, General Skobelev let loose his cavalry upon them and, to use his own words "men, women, and children were hacked by our troops; they were pursued for 17 versts, and at least 8,000 perished." This was the same general who in Roumania had allowed such atrocities to be perpetrated by his troops on 18,000 men, women, and children. These were no exceptional occurrences, for the predecessor of General Skobelev in Asia, in his official report, said of what took place under his command that their cannon "kept up fire upon about 20,000 men, women, and children, and the Turcoman prisoners say that several thousands were killed." That was not the way in which civilised nations conducted warfare. (Hear, hear.) The result of the recent campaign was that the richest districts of Khorasan, the granary of Central Asia, had been annexed by Russia, that she had two roads, which were described by a Russian general as being as smooth as a billiard-board, for the advance of her army, and that the Russian railway, which was intended chiefly for the purposes of war, while our railway was abandoned, was being rapidly pushed forward. (Hear, hear.) In these circumstances, he warned the Government against the danger of retraining from taking the stitch which it was said would, if taken in time, save nine, because by so doing they might prevent a Russian attack on India, by keeping her further away than the line of the Indus or Merv. He had no doubt that in a few years the Turcomans would become either useful allies or dangerous enemies, as the mercenaries of Russia, and he strongly advised that steps should be taken to procure them as allies, instead of allowing them to become the enemies of British power in the East and soldiers of Russia once she got her footing southwards of her present frontier. He was sorry to see the present Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the position which he now held, remembering as he did that not many years ago, when in an unofficial position, the hon. gentleman said that a policy such as was now being pursued was neither a peaceful nor a safe policy. The present policy was, in his view, one of shilly-shally, in that the Government at the time when it was evacuating Afghanistan was allowing Russia to annex the Turcoman country. England governed India with enormous advantage to that country, and it was the duty of the former on the highest grounds to preserve her empire over the latter. The trade of this country with India amounted to some £150,000,000 a year in value, but if they abandoned the latter to Russia they would find British manufacturers excluded from her extensive territories. Much had been said about the necessity of maintaining our prestige in India, and he regretted to have heard the prestige of England sneered at. It was not by our material force, by our soldiers, our rifles, and our cannon that we succeeded in ruling India; it was by the belief that the courage of England was invincible, that the word of England was inviolable, and that our foes had never seen the backs of our soldiers in permanent retreat. (Hear, hear.) The action of the present Government was doing much to destroy that valuable belief in the minds of other nations, and was leading them to believe instead that England was ready to make a dishonourable peace, and that she was ready to abandon her bulwarks rather than to undergo a little temporary exertion and to spend a moderate sum of money. He could only regret that the course which was being taken was one that was calculated in the long run to lose us the greatest, the wealthiest, and the most prosperous empire in the world. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion, he intended to deduce from his argument that we should hold an impregnable military position in Kandahar, and tell Russia plainly that her annexation of the Turcoman country would not be acquiesced in by Great Britain.

Sir G. CAMPBELL remarked that the importance of Merv had

been greatly overrated, inasmuch as it was not in the way of Russia to India. The late Lord Beaconsfield, while a member of that House, described in the darkest colours the atrocious character of these Turcomans, and it was not for us to complain when Russia, in her own interests, had been forced to make an advance against those enemies of the human race.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON: Sir, I find it difficult to deal with the somewhat extensive speech of the hon. member for Eye. The hon. member has evidently given his attention to this question and has collected a great deal of information on it. I should be sorry if he or the House supposed that I mean to treat him with disrespect in saying that I will not attempt to follow him through the whole of that speech. But I should find considerable difficulty in doing so because I am utterly unable to ascertain what was the exact point to which he wished to direct the attention of the House. (Hear.) As the hon. member for Kirkcaldy said, there was not a word in the speech of the hon. member to prove the proposition that Russia's annexation of the Akhal Tekke territory was a violation of her promise to this country. Neither has he said a word as to the second proposition in the motion he had intended to make, that the annexation of the Akhal Tekke territory has been encouraged by the unfortunate evacuation of Kandahar. (Hear.) I think the hon. member was well advised in avoiding that subject, for he would have found it difficult to prove that operations which had been going on for a year before our evacuation of Kandahar were encouraged by that evacuation. There is no connection whatever between our occupation of or advance from Afghanistan and the Russian occupation of the Akhal Tekke territory. Does the hon. member mean to say that if we had resolved to remain in Kandahar Russia would have been prepared to abandon the results of her campaigns and to have retired from the Akhal Tekke territory? (Mr. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT was understood to observe that the Under Secretary of State said so.) The Under Secretary of State said nothing of the kind. I do not think it ever entered the head of any reasonable person that such a result would follow. As far as I could gather from the hon. member's speech, his sole object was to discuss again a subject which was fully discussed months ago—namely, our evacuation of Kandahar, which evacuation was approved by a large majority of this House. I do not think it necessary that I should follow the hon. member into another discussion of that subject. (Hear.) The only matter which I think it may be necessary for me to advert to for one moment is his endeavour to prove that our retirement from Kandahar has led to the victory of Ayub Khan and that that victory is a condemnation of the policy of her Majesty's Government. The Government and the House also, I think, were perfectly aware that the success of Ayub Khan against Abdur Rahman Khan was perfectly possible, and even probable. We have never pledged ourselves or our policy to the success or to the ability of Abdur Rahman Khan to overcome his rival. On the contrary, I remember perfectly well that in the observations that I made to the House in the debate I stated distinctly that the question of his supremacy in Afghanistan could never be decided until there had been an appeal to arms, and that it was impossible to foretell what the result of that appeal would be. No doubt we have given some support to Abdur Rahman Khan; but, if so, we have done nothing more than to discharge what we considered to be a debt to the people of Afghanistan rather than an act in our own interests. We have undoubtedly inflicted a very great injury and mischief on Afghanistan. We have destroyed whatever existed there in the form of government, and we have replaced it in the state of anarchy in which it was before Sher Ali succeeded to the throne. That may have been necessary or it may not; but no doubt great injury was thereby done to the people of Afghanistan. We decided that it was not necessary in the interest of England that we should permanently occupy and undertake the administration of Afghanistan. Having decided to retire from that country, we considered that it was our duty to its people to give them, at all events, a chance of re-establishing for themselves settled government. Whether we selected the best candidate or not, what was done was done not so much in our own interests as in discharge of a debt to the people of Afghanistan, and to give them the opportunity of restoring, if they thought fit, a settled government, such as existed before we destroyed it. The hon. member has informed us that Russia can have no object in conquering these vast and sterile regions, unless it is with the view of invading India. At other times he informed us that she had acquired by those conquests fertile districts and the control of useful, warlike, and also industrial populations. He told us that he had had the privilege of conversing with General Skobeleff, and hundreds of Russian officers, who, with wonderful unanimity, had avowed their intention of invading and conquering India, and that Indian sepoys are quite unable to cope with the Russian soldiers. I wish, when he made that assertion, that somebody on the bench opposite had explained how under those circumstances it entered into the mind of the late Government to bring Indian sepoys from India for the purpose of defeating Russian soldiers in Europe. (Cheers and laughter.) The hon. member told us that the danger which now threatened India from the advance of Russia is only to be compared to a small cloud; but that soon we shall see Russia commanding the services of eight millions of men. He did not inform us by what process the Russian army of half a million men is to be increased to the ex-

tent of eight millions. (Hear, hear.) He indulged in an eloquent denunciation of the cruelties practised by Russia in the conquest of the Turcomans. It is no business of mine to defend Russia, and no doubt those campaigns may have been accompanied by some cruelties. But when the hon. gentleman denounced Russia in such warm terms he ought to have adduced stronger proofs than he did of the fact that those cruelties were committed. All that he brought forward was the report that a Russian general had bombarded a fortified place which not only contained soldiers but the families of soldiers. I do not conceive that it is possible, if women and children and property are placed within a fortified enclosure, to avoid the bombardment of such a fortified position consistently with the necessities of war. The hon. member only quoted the correspondent of a newspaper and gave no official authority for the allegation he made in that respect. He had spoken of the annexation of the Akhal Tekke country as a menace and a danger to India. Differing altogether as I do from the views of the hon. member and those who agree with him as to the security of our position in India, I cannot admit his contention in this respect. But if it is any satisfaction to him I have not the smallest hesitation in saying with perfect plainness that I do not think the annexation by Russia of the Akhal Tekke country is a matter of indifference to us. I will not enter into the discussion of the question whether that annexation was consistent or inconsistent with the pledges given by Russia to this country. I think that a good deal may be said on both sides of that question, but it has not been entered upon by the hon. member and I do not wish to enter upon it now. We are not concerned in the independence of the Akhal tribes. But the recent advances and conquests of Russia have, no doubt, had consequences which do affect us in two points very nearly. The extension of Russian territory along the northern border of Persia raises a question of the integrity of Persia which cannot be indifferent to us, and the near approach of Russia to the borders of Afghanistan is not a matter of indifference to us. The present Government have admitted as plainly as any other that the integrity and independence of Afghanistan is a matter to them of vital importance, and that they do not intend to permit interference by any foreign Power with the internal or external affairs of Afghanistan. (Hear, hear.) If Afghanistan were under a settled form of government it might be indifferent to us whether Russia or any other country extended to the very borders of Afghanistan. But that is not the case of Afghanistan. It has not, and perhaps it never may have, what we recognise as a settled form of government. There could be no doubt that, if Russia advanced towards the borders of Afghanistan, a state of things might ensue which would not be of advantage to the good relations between this country and Russia. Such an advance, therefore, could not be a subject of indifference to her Majesty's Government—(hear, hear)—and I have no objection to state that what has taken place in Central Asia is receiving the consideration of the Government. But what does the hon. member ask us to do? I have listened to his speech and I confess I failed to ascertain the conclusion at which he arrived. The hon. member, indeed, said that there was some connection between our leaving Kandahar and the advance of Russia, but so far from that being so, it is my opinion, and it is the opinion of many persons—military men and others of high authority in India—that our continued retention of Kandahar would have been in itself a sufficient reason for the advance of Russia. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT wished to explain that what he had said was that it was the general policy of retreat which had been adopted which encouraged the advance of Russia. He had not said that none of the sepoys were a match for the Russian troops. What he did say was that most of them were not.

Mr. ONSLOW expressed his thanks to the noble lord for the reassuring speech he had made. (Hear, hear.) For his part, he did not look at the question from a political point of view. The noble lord said that the Government had always shown Russia that the independence of Afghanistan could not be a matter of indifference to them. The present position of that country was most serious, for if it fell under the rule of Ayub Khan it would be governed by an enemy of ours and a friend to Russia. Her Majesty's Government could not, therefore, too plainly give Russia to understand that there should be no interferences on her part with Afghanistan. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. O'DONNELL said that the noble marquis had stated the broad outlines of the policy of the Government, and it was satisfactory to have to deal with a member of the Government who did not take shelter under evasions. For his part, he would not regret seeing Ayub Khan ruler of Afghanistan. It was true he hated England, and not without cause; but if he kept England out of Afghanistan on one side he might be relied on to keep Russia out on the other. He thought the real danger of the matter was that Russia was advancing near enough to India to be within striking, or at any rate agitating, distance, and in the latter case her action would be sufficient to compel this country to send to India a force which would have a tendency to cripple her power in Europe.

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The Anglo Indian, from Cardiff to Nagasaki, returned to Penarth Roads on July 23, having sprung a leak off Lundy Island the previous day. She has docked to discharge cargo.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BAINBRIDGE—July 23, at 8, Silkirk-parade, Cheltenham, the wife of Surgeon Major G. Bainbridge, Bombay Army, a son.
 MACKENZIE—July 29, at Glan-y-dwr, Crickhowell, South Wales, the wife of Major H. L. Mackenzie, late Royal (Bengal) Artillery, a son.
 SPENCER—July 25, at Southsea, the wife of Capt. Charles F. H. Spencer, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (late 108th Regiment), a son.

MARRIAGES.

CAREY—CLARK—July 23, at Christ Church, Surbiton-hill, by the Rev. J. W. Bardsley, vicar, Herbert Septimus, seventh son of the late James Carey, of Tunbridge-wells, to Frances Helen, eldest daughter of the late William Clark, M.I.C.E., of Koomabarree, Surbiton-hill, and Calcutta.

EVANS—LACON—July 19, at St. Nicholas' Church, Great Yarmouth, the Rev. David Williams Evans, rector of St. George, Abergelle, to Alice Graham, elder daughter of the late Graham Lacon, Esq., H.E.I.C.S.

KIRBY—PENNYCOOK—July 27, at Waterloo, near Liverpool, Francis A. M., son of the late Major Charles F. Kirby, 14th M.N.I., to Mary, daughter of John Pennycook.

MIDDLETON—LAMB—July 20, at the National Bank House, Nairn, by the Rev. Alexander Lee, M.A., J. S. Middleton, Esq., of Cadamaney, Mysor, to Elizabeth Kennedy, eldest daughter of J. D. Lamb, Esq., solicitor and bank agent, Nairn.

RIDGEWAY—BEWICKE—July 23, by special license, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Lieut. Col. J. West Ridgeway, assistant foreign secretary to the Government of India, to Caroline Ellen (Lina), younger daughter of R. C. Bewicke, Esq., J.P., D.L., of Coulby Manor, Cleveland, Yorkshire.

RUSBRIDGE—GLOVER—July 23, at St. Michael's, Chester-square, by the Rev. J. Hulbert Glover, M.A., vicar of Kingsthorpe, Northampton, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Canon Fleming, B.D., vicar, Stewart Holcombe Rusbridge, the Queen's Royal W.S. Regiment, only son of the late J. Rusbridge, Esq., to Gertrude Mara, younger daughter of the late F. A. B. Glover, Esq., judge of H.M. High Court of Calcutta.

SWAINSON—KELSO—July 28, at St. John's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, the Rev. Alfred Swainson, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Alice Martha Cecilia, daughter of Colonel Kelso, late 3rd Madras Light Cavalry.

DEATHS.

BLAIR—July 25, at 1, Arlington-road, Twickenham-park, William Thomas Blair, Esq., late of the Madras Civil Service, aged 86.

JOSEPHS—July 25, at Folkestone, S. J. Josephs, of 21, Ryder-street, St. James's, superintendent of Government telegraphs of India, only son of the late Simon J. Josephs, 2, Montague-place, Russell-square, aged 38.

LLOYD—July 25, at Sheerness, of heart disease, Major John H. Lloyd, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, eldest son of the late Colonel John Lloyd, C.B., Bombay Artillery, aged 40.

SIMMONDS—July 24, at his residence, Upton House, Upton, Hants, Robert Edmund Simmonds, Esq., late of Ghazepore, aged 63.

YOUNGE—July 10, at All Saints' Home, Baltimore, United States, Charlotte Clementina (sister "Mary Clement"), youngest daughter of the late Major A. A. Younge, H.E.I.C.S.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—July 21. Ster der Hoop, Java.—22. Madras, Java; Ardgowan, Calcutta; Ariadne, Samarang; Belfast, Calcutta; Dunskeig, Calcutta; Wilhelmine, Rangoon.—23. Griqua, Cocanada; Simla, Calcutta; Tabor, Penang; Carnarvonshire, Manilla.—24. Polynesia, Akyah; Esington (s), Akyah; F. H. Drews, Manilla; Crown, Bassein.—16. Ole Smith Ploug, Akyah; Anatolia (s), Rangoon; Russia, Rangoon; Oneida, Rangoon; Tweedsdale, Gopaulpore.—25. Sarah Smith, Port Natal; Glenorchy (s), Hankow; Nordenskjold, Manilla.—26. St. Andrew's Castle, Cochran; Liguria, Rangoon; Brodick Bay, Bassein; Kate, Rangoon; Frigga, Rangoon; Bristow, Penang.—27. Sierra Colonna, Rangoon; Afghan (s), Hankow; Somerville, Zanzibar; Prinz van Oranj (s), Batavia; Caernarvon Castle, Java; Queen, Rangoon; Howrah, Calcutta.—28. Peter Denney, Singapore; Albuera, Cochran; Roumania (s), Bombay; Ogwen, Rangoon.

BOMBAY.—July 4. Punjaub (s), Bussorah.—5. H.M.S. Wild Swan, Zanzibar.—6. Henry Bolckow (s), Bussorah.—7. Annot Lyle, Liverpool.—8. Amanda (s), Middleborough; Euphrates (s), Karachi; Colaba (s), Moulmein; Algitha (s), Tyne; Cosmo (s), Cardiff; Columbian (s), Jeddah.—10. Sirdhana (s), Calcutta; Clan Gordon, Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.—July 1. Deccan (s), Southampton; Mecca (s), Singapore; Lord Lyndhurst, Liverpool; O-rissa, London.—2. Busheer (s), Penang; Japan (s), Hong Kong; Orion (s), Liverpool.—3. Norfolk (s), Bombay.—4. City of Canterbury (s), Glasgow.—5. St. Marnock, Liverpool; Sophia Joakim, Mauritius.—6. Maharani (s), Port Louis; Maharaja, Rangoon; Chanda (s), Rangoon.—7. Madura (s), Bombay; Navarino (s), London; Celia (s), Port Natal.—8. Euphrates, London; Comilla (s), Chittagong; Tibre (s), Point de Galle.

MADRAS.—July 2. Navarino (s), London; Kerbela (s), Calcutta and N. Ports.—3. Torrington (s), Cocanada.—4. Duke of Devonshire (s), Calcutta; Zulu Chief, Natal.—5. Tibre (s), Galle; Indus (s), Calcutta; Yoxford (s), Bombay.—6. Ethiopia (s), Bombay; John Allan, Mauritius.—8. Chinsura (s), Calcutta; Duke of Sutherland (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—July 22. Kaiteur (s), Bombay; Comp'a, Mauritius;

Victoria (s), Singapore; Ophelia (s), Calcutta; Zulu, Natal; Adam M. Simpson, Yokohama.—23. Loudoun Castle (s), Singapore; Selene, Mauritius; Lochee, Calcutta; Robert Porter, Singapore; Tecumseh, Hong Kong; Agostino Merello, Padang; Britannia (s), Bombay; Agra (s), Karachi; Wandering Chief, East London; Good Intent, Mauritius.—24. Flamingo (s), Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta.—25. Tannadice (s), Singapore; Selene, Mauritius; Bancoora (s) Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta.—26. Amyone, Bombay; Khyber, Calcutta; Annandale (s), Rangoon.—27. Nereo, Galle; Emilie Roudanina, Galle; City of London (s), Calcutta; Leverrier (s), Madras; J. W. Geldermeister, Singapore.—28. Alice, Arjer; Malleny, Singapore; Kipler, Penang; Elizabeth, Galle; Battle Abbey, Calcutta; Trentham Hall (s), Bombay; Escorial (s), Singapore.

BOMBAY.—July 5. Coconada (s), P.G. via Karachi; Siam (s), Southampton; Sapphire (s), Marseilles.—6. Khandalla (s), Coast and Calcutta; Socotra (s), Jeddah.—7. Burmah (s), Karachi.—8. Berengaria (s), Dunkirk; J. A. Cheney, Mauritius; Kathleen (s), Marseilles; Mercedes (s), Antwerp.—9. Bretten Hall (s), London; Oakdale (s), Antwerp; Brantford City (s), Marseilles.—10. Armenia (s), Marseilles; Calder (s), Persian Gulf; Sestos (s), Marseilles; Rebecca (s), Port Said; Hospodar, Bremerhaven.

CALCUTTA.—July 1. Simla (s).—2. Medina (s), Indus (s), and Chinsura (s).—3. Lockyer (s), and a steamer (number undistinguishable).—4. Shahzada (s).—6. Hazara (s), Curlew (s), and Chupra (s).—7. Victoria (s), Kilwa (s), and Sir John Lawrence (s).

MADRAS.—July 2. Hippolyta, Coast; Chanda (s), Calcutta.—3. Quah'amba, London via Coast; Kerbela (s), Bombay.—4. Navarino (s), Calcutta; John P. Best, Marseilles.—5. Tibre (s), Calcutta; Duke of Devonshire (s), Calcutta.—6. Asia (s), Rangoon; Indus (s), Southampton; Bhotan, Chittagong.—7. Ethiopia (s), Calcutta; Torrington (s), London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Khiva*, July 27.—From Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Sevestre, Mr. Quanbrough, Mr. and Miss Suherland, Mr. A. Stokes. From Madras: Gen. Macintire, Mr. and Mrs. Puckle, Mr. H. Gordon. From Bombay: Mr. B. Graham, Mr. Sperling, Mr. Metcalf, Mr. O'Sullivan. From Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Royle. From Malta: Miss Whittuck, Mr. Cashurst, From Gibraltar: Major and Mrs. Micklejohn and child, Mr. Clinker, Mr. Turner, Col. Hicks, Mr. Ashby, Mr. Lloyd, Lieut. Grant, Mrs. Ridgeway and child, Miss Ridgeway.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Sumatra*, July 23.—From Bombay: Col. Tennant, Mr. H. Lee, Mr. Bemston, Lieut. Dewar, Mr. J. Fowler, Major Swetenham, Lieut. Heyland, Mr. Beighton, Mr. Barratt, Major Jarratt, Capt. Stiffe, Capt. Ewart, Rev. and Mrs. Foulkes, Major Landon, Col. Denside, Major Williamson, Mr. G. W. Buckland, Col. W. G. Waterfield, Major R. A. Price, Lieut. Alsopp, Surgeon Major Caldwell, Col. Johnstone, Mrs. Johnstone, Miss Lloyd and children, Capt. Carnac, Mr. Macpherson, Major Heaviside; Mr. C. Macauley, Major Coddington, Messrs. Harrington, Lely, M'Cabe, Col. Lindsay. From Alexandria: Mr. de Sedieres, Mr. Anthony, Madame de Angell and sons, Mr. and Mrs. Achillipulo and party, Baron and Baroness de Menace and party, Messrs. Demetrio, Flack, Lochir, Dalvan, Levne, H. Gross, Bedany. For Aden: Col. Stevens.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Mongolia*, July 20.—For Shanghai: Mr. H. Brooche. For Singapore: Mr. Radcliffe. For Calcutta: Dr. J. J. Laing, Mr. M. Gaspar. For Ceylon: Surgeon Dodd. For Bombay: Capt. Hotham, Capt. Gibbings. For Malta: Lieut. Burke, Mr. J. Bickford, Dr. Jervois, Major Miller, Mr. Turnbull. For Gibraltar: Capt. and Mrs. Puzey and child, Capt. Rudge, Mr. J. H. Perry, Mr. Berry, Mr. Bull, Mr. Verano, Mr. Laros, Mrs. Rudge and child, Mr. Calamara, Mr. Tasker.

FROM VENICE.—Per *Tanjore*, July 29.—For Bombay: Lieut. A. C. Yate. From Brindisi: Mr. D. Caduff, Capt. G. R. Moore, Capt. von Beverhoudt, Major Bissett, Mr. A. Morton.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Siam*, July 5.—For Southampton: Mr. T. E. Ivatt, Mr. and Mrs. Chambers and two infants, Mr. W. Gostling. For Brindisi: Capt. J. F. Rivett-Carnac, Mr. F. S. P. Lely, Mr. Henry Lee, Mr. H. B. Harrington, and Mr. R. B. M'Cabe. For Venice: Lieut. Bittleston and Col. Lindsay, R.E.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Kashgar*, July 12.—For Southampton: Mr. John Friggs, Mr. John Wright, Mr. E. W. Oates, Mr. H. Edmeads, Mr. D. H. Duncan, Mr. Jas. Neslutt, Mr. and Mrs. Holder, Mr. Irvine, Mr. J. Munday, Mr. C. Williamson, Mrs. Irvine, Surgeon Major Jackson, Lieut. E. W. E. Brisco, Mr. Jas. Darragh. For Brindisi: Major W. B. Sanderson, Mr. H. D. Wilcock, Col. W. C. Anderson, Mr. T. H. Vickers, Major C. D. Baynes, Mirza Firoz Hussein Sahib, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Underwood, Lieut. H. M. Prior, Mr. F. Lang, Mr. and Mrs. Vouillon and child, Mr. A. E. Adie, Mr. J. Flemington, Mr. H. B. Spooner, Mr. W. Harkness, Deputy Surgeon General W. H. Rean, and a gentleman. For Venice: Lieut. Col. F. J. Caldecott and Lieut. Col. E. S. Fox. For Aden: Mr. K. Swamy, wife, and child. For Suez: Mr. F. J. Palmes.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Wm. Miller, for Capetown, June 11, 6 N., 24 W.; Royal Sovereign, for Singapore, July 16, 49 N., 10 W., all well; Sourabaya, for Java, July 17, off the Isle of Wight; Kandahar, for Calcutta, June 3, 23 S., 30 W.; Armin, from Rangoon to Bremen, July 17, 49 N., 8 W.; Arletta, Boston Bay to Natal, June 14, 5 S., 30 W., all well; Hope, Bombay to Bremerhaven, July 9, 11 N., 24 W.; Princess of Wales, New York to Batavia, June 23, 28 N., 39 W.; Denbigh-hire, Rangoon to Hamburg, July 1, 10 N., 30 W.; Citadel, Pombay to Dunkirk, July 7, 30 N., 39 W., and July 22, off Scilly; Levuka, Rangoon to Hamburg, June 13, 36 S., 18 E.; Tythonus, from Calcutta, June 10, 34 S., 24 E.; Ardenconnel, from Bombay, June 17, 35 S., 15 E.; British Yeoman, from Calcutta, May 15, 22 S., 69 E.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—July 7.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	
Four per Cent. ..	Rs 105½
Four-and-a-half per Cent. ..	112½
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan ..	100
Ten years ..	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ..	118

BANKS.		Paid-up	Cash
		Rs.	Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.			
Bank of Bombay ..	500	770	
Bank of Bengal ..	500	800xd.	
Bank of Madras ..	500	650xd.	
Agra ..	20	128	
Chartered of India and China ..	25	290	
Chartered Mercantile ..	25	400	
Hong Kong and Shanghai ..	12½	112	
National of India ..	25	295	
Oriental ..			

LAND COMPANIES.		Paid-up	Cash
		Rs.	Rs.
Colaba ..	2,975	1055	
Frere ..	150	20	
Mazagon ..	2,000	30xd	
Port Canning ..	1,400	225	

PRESS COMPANIES.		Paid-up	Cash
		Rs.	Rs.
Akbar Cotton ..	2,850	1,030	
Albert Ginning ..	500	425	
Albert, Karachi ..	1,700	1015	
Apollo (small shares) ..	2,200	520	
Bellary ..	1,000	500	
Berar Cotton Ginning ..	500	455	
New Indian ..	350	175	
Broach Cotton Ginning ..	250	53	
Carwar ..	1,500	20	
Colaba ..	1,880	915	
Dhalla Ginning ..	300	250	
East India ..	1,000	1,125	
Fort ..	8,500	2,920	
French ..	500	465	
Sind ..	750	450	
Mofussil ..	400	370	
Prince of Wales ..	1,500	1,535	
Sind and Punjab Cotton ..	753	1200	
Sassoon ..	500	500	
Volkart ..	1,000	490	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.		Paid-up	Cash
		Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ..	1,000	1800	
Anglo-Indian ..	100	129	
Alfred Manufacturing ..	500	650 xd	
Alliance Spinning ..	2,500	2,825	
Bhownagur Mills ..	2,000	1,150	
Bombay United ..	1,000	1,145	
Bombay Saw Mills ..	1,000	680	
Central India S. W. and M. ..	500	825	
Coorla Mills ..	1,000	1025	
D. Spinning ..	2,000	1055	
Hindustan ..	1,000	1,080	
Hyderabad Spinning ..	1,000	1,150	
Khandeish ..	1,000	1,080	
Madras ..	1,250	—	
Madras United ..	1,000	1,900	
Manchester Spinning ..	50	1 noml	
Mazagon Spinning ..	500	275	
National Spinning ..	1,000	1325	
New Great Eastern ..	1,000	1275	
Oriental ..	625	855	
Prince of Wales Spinning ..	1,250	355	
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance ..	1,000	—	
Sholapore Mills ..	1,000	1,230	
Victoria Mills ..	1,000	1050	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.		Paid-up	Cash
		Rs.	Rs.
Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock ..	218-3-0	370	
Do. New £20 Shares ..	130-14-6	26	
Do. do. ..	65-7-3	72	
Do. do. ..	21-13-1	32	
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ..	1,000	1,040	
Do. New £15 Shares ..	106-5-15	225	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Bombay Ice Manufactory ..	100	170 xd.	
Bombay Burma Trading ..	1,500	2,375	
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ..	10	10	
Karachi Landing and Shipping ..	300	400	
Treacher and Co. ..	500	835	
Thacker and Co. ..	100	165	

CALCUTTA.—July 8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	
% Promissory Notes ..	Rs 105 11 to 105 14
4½ of 1870 (1884) ..	105 14 to 105 14
4½ of 1871 (1881) ..	105 11 to 105 84
4½ of 1878-79 (1893) ..	113 0 to 113 2
% of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ..	113 0 to 113 2
4 Debentures of 1867 ..	102 0 to

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.	
6 of 1864 (1884) ..	Rs. 111 0 to 111 8
6 of 1865 (1885) ..	111 8 to 112 0
6 of 1866 (1886) ..	111 8 to 112 0
6 of 1867 (1887) ..	112 0 to 112 8
6 of 1870 (1890) ..	112 8 to 113 0
6 of 1872 (1892) ..	113 0 to 114 8
6 of 1878 (1908) ..	112 4 to —

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.		Paid.	Price.
Agra ..	£10	122 to	123
Agra Savings ..	100	125 to	—
Allahabad ..	100	172 to	—
Alliance of Simla ..	101	118 to	120
Bank of Bengal ..	500	805 to	—
Do. of Upper India ..	100	127 to	—
Delhi and London ..	£25	245 to	—
Himalaya ..	100	120 to	125
Mussoorie ..	100	100 to	—
National of India ..	£12½	109 to	—
Simla Bank Corporation ..	500	500 to	—
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ..	100	88 to	90

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.		Paid.	Price.
Asiatic Jute ..	100	20 to	25
Wally Paper Mills ..	£10	115 to	—
Barnagore Jute ..	£10	36 to	37
Bengal Coal ..	1000	1720 to	—
Bengal Ironworks ..	100	3 to	—

Ballaghatta Jute ..	100	— to	—
Bengal Mills ..	£100	1360 to	—
Bonded Warehouse ..	445	400 to	—
Bowreah Cotton Mills ..	100	71 to	72
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ..	80	98 to	—
Burrakur Coal ..	100	140 to	—
Calcutta Docking ..	700	290 to	—
Calcutta Hydraulic ..	100	121 to	132
Calcutta Jute Mills ..	200	2 to	3
Carew and Co. (Limited), gar ..	100	116 to	—
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ..	100	116 to	—
Darjiling Steam Tramway ..	100	121 to	—
Dunbar Cotton Mills ..	100	102 to	103
Eastern Bengal Railway ..	£20	— to	—
East Indian Railway ..	£20	— to	—
Equitable Coal ..	250	210 to	215
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ..	100	49 to	—
Goswary Cotton Mills ..	200	295 to	—
Gouripore ..	100	100 to	—
Great Eastern Hotel ..	250	155 to	—
Howrah Docking ..	500	115 to	—
Howrah Mills ..	100	102 to	103
India General Steam Navigation ..	1000	1420 to	—
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ..	50	8 to	10 pm
Labour Transportation ..	100	— to	—
Landing and Shipping ..	100	58 to	—
Merchants' Steam Tug ..	500	50 to	60
Murree Brewery ..	100	170 to	—
Naini Tal Brewery ..	95	100 to	—
Nasmyth's Patent Press ..	500	330 to	—
Nanthore Indigo ..	30	— to	—
New Beerbroom Coal ..	100	83 to	—
Oriental Jute Manufactory ..	100	— to	—
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway ..	£10	— to	—
Rajmahal Stone ..	100	99 to	100
Ramkistopore Press ..	100	78 to	—
Raneegunge Coal Association ..	100	76 to	—
Riverside Press ..	90	101 to	—
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas ..	100	— to	—
R. Scott Thomson and Co ..	500	255 to	260
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail ..	£20	— to	—
Seebpore Jute Manufactory ..	100	80 to	—
Strand Bank Press ..	100	108 to	—
Watson's Patent Press ..	100	109 to	110

TEA COMPANIES.		Paid.	Price.
Adulphore Terai (Darjiling) ..	100	80 to	—
Amicable (Assam) ..	100	80 to	—
Amuluck ..	100	75 to	—
Arcuttipore (Cachar) ..	100	90 to	—
Assam ..	£20	500 to	—
Balasun (Darjiling) ..	100	92 to	—
Baree (Kangra) ..	100	90 to	—
Bengal (Cachar) ..	100	59 to	—
Do. contributory ..	80	50 to	—
Bishnauth (Assam) ..	200	275 to	—
Do. contributory ..	100	137 to	138
Borelli (Assam) ..	£10	160 to	165
Borsillah (Assam) ..	100	— to	—
Burkholah (Cachar) ..	100	60 to	—
Central Cachar (Darjiling) ..	200	70 to	71
Central Terai (Darjiling) ..	100	70 to	—
Chandypore (Cachar) ..	500	375 to	—
Chota Nagpore ..	100	78 to	—
Cinnatollah ..	100	60 to	—
Colonial (Assam) ..	100	65 to	—
Coocheela (Cachar) ..	100	110 to	112
Cutlecherra (Cachar) ..	100	325 to	—
Darjiling ..	100	35 to	—
Dedur Kosh (Cachar) ..	100	62 to	63
Dehing (Assam) ..	100	80 to	—
Dehra Doon ..	100	55 to	60
Dessai and Farbut (Assam) ..	100	61 to	62
Durrung (Assam) ..	100	75 to	—
Eastern Cachar ..	100	54 to	55
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ..	100	85 to	—
Giel'e (Darjiling) ..	100	40 to	42
Gowhaty (Assam) ..	500	250 to	—
Grob (Assam) ..	100	99 to	100
Holta (Kangra) ..	100	100 to	—
Hoolmaree (Assam) ..	100	67 to	—
Hoolungoree (Assam) ..	500	500 to	—
Indian Terai ..	250	200 to	—
Jellapore (Cachar) ..	100	35 to	40
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ..	100	75 to	80
Jokai (Assam) ..	100	60 to	—
Kalacherra (Cachar) ..	100	60 to	—
Kangra Valley ..	100	40 to	—
Kunchanpore (Cachar) ..	100	115 to	—
Kurseong and Darjiling ..	250	87 to	—
Do. contributory ..	200	6 to	7
Kurseong and Terai ..	100	6 to	7
Kuttal (Cachar) ..	5000	12000 to	—
Lakatoora (Syhet) ..	100	58 to	60
Longview (Darjiling) ..	100	104 to	105
Loobah ..	100	125 to	—
Lower Assam ..	£6½	8 to	10
Luckimpore (Assam) ..	£10	120 to	—
Majagram Cachar ..	100	75 to	—
Mim. (Darjiling) ..	100	60 to	—
Monacherra (Cachar) ..	100	58 to	—
Do. contributory ..	90	48 to	—
Moran (Assam) ..	80	20 pm.	—
Mothola (Assam) ..	100	80 to	—
Do. contributory ..	90	70 to	—
Mungledye (Assam) ..	£10	100 to	—
Muttuck (Assam) ..	200	100 to	—
Do. contributory ..	125	50 to	—
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ..	100	90 to	—
New Gholah Ghat (Assam) ..	£10	100 to	—
New Mutual (Cachar) ..	30	100 to	—
Nutanpore (Cachar) ..	200	180 to	200
Phoenix of Cachar ..	85	65 to	—
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ..	100	92 to	—
Puttarea (Syhet) ..	100	40 to	—
Rajabare (Assam) ..	100	104 to	105
Sapakat ..	100	100 to	—
Second Mutual Cachar ..	50	20 pm.	—
Seemah ..	100	96 to	—
Singbullia and Murmah ..	100	83 to	84
Singel (Darjiling) ..	100	90 to	—
Soom (Darjiling) ..	100	90 to	—
Springside (Darjiling) ..	100	90 to	95
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ..	100	85 to	—
Teendarra (Darjiling) ..	100	80 to	—
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ..	100	115 to	—
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ..	80	96 to	—
Tukvar (Darjiling) ..	200	175 to	180
Upper Assam ..	£10	40 to	—

MADRAS.—July 8.

Four cent ..	5½ to 5½	% pre.
Four and half per cents 1879 ..	12½ to 12½	pre.
Four and half per cents 1873 (1893) ..	12½ to 12½	pre.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) ..	2½ to 3	do.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) ..	par to 2	do.
Five 1 cent. Debentures 1867 (1882) ..	2 to 1	pre.
Bank of Madras Shares ..	37 to 38	prem.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

BOMBAY.		CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
Banks, demand		1s. 7 20-32d.	1s. 7 11-16d.
Do. Tele. ..	1s. 7 1-32d.	—	1s. 8d.
Do. 6 mo. sight ..	1s. 9 29-32d.	1s. 7½d.	1s. 7½d.
Do. 3 do. ..	1s. 7½d.	1s. 7 23-32d.	1s. 7 13-16d.
Cred 6 mo. sight ..	1s. 8½d.	1s. 7½d.	—
Do. 3 do. ..	1s. 7 1-32d.	—	—
Doc. 6 a. sight ..	1s. 8½d.	1s. 8d.	1s. 8 1-15
Do. 3 ..	1s. 8d.	—	—

LONDON.—July 30.

OVERNMENT SECURITIES.

India Stock, July 5, 1880 ..		Price.
Do. October 10, 1888 ..	106½ to 107	
India Enforced Paper ..	85 to 86	
Do. do. 1885 ..	— to —	
Do. do. 1893 ..	92 to 92½	
Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882 ..	— to —	
Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12) ..	10 to 15pm	
Do. under £1,000 (months notice) ..	10 to 15pm	
Do. Deb., Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500 ..	102½ to 103½	
Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 ..	100 to 103	
Do. Mauritius, 1882 ..	105 to 107	
Do. do. 1895-96 ..	102 to 104	
Do. Straits Settlements Government ..	102 to 104	

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

<i>Perpetua Debenture Stocks.</i>	<i>Paid.</i>	<i>Price.</i>
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c.	100	105 to 107
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c.	100	117 to 119
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c.	100	105 to 107
Oudh and Rohilkund, 4 per cent.	100	106 0 to 108
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ..	100	114 to 116

LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the period from which the Leave was granted.

MILITARY.

Abbott, Capt. H. A., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Dec. 1, '80, B.
Adamson, Major D., S.C., 15 months, from Oct. 1, '80, B.
Alexander, Lieut. A. de V., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Dec. 1, '80, B.
Alexander, Col. F., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 22, '79, B.
Alres, Maj. M.A., R.E., B.
Anderson, Col. G. G., Inf., 1 yr. 84d., from March 15, '79, B.
Anderson, Col. H. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Nov. 21, '80, B.
Anderson, Maj. H. S., Inf., 2 yrs., from Jan. 3, '80, B.
Anderson, Capt. J. W., S.C., 1 yr. 105d., fm. May 15, '80, B.
Apperley, Maj. C. O. W., Cav., 29 mos., fm. May 30, '79, B.
Armstrong, Maj. J. A., R.E., 1 yr. 165d., fm. May 15, '80, B.
Aspinall, Lieut. H. H. H., S.C., 19 mos., fm. May 20, '80, M.
Aslett, Lieut. W. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 3, '81, B.
Atkins, Major G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 10, '80, B.
Atkins, Major R., S.C., 2 years, from Jan. 10, '80, B.
Atkins, Major W., Inf., 2 yrs., fm. Nov. 27, '80, B.
Atkins, Lieut. Col. J. R. B., Inf., 1 yr. 25d., fm. Jan. 22, '81, B.
Awdry, Capt. A., R.E., M.
Aynsley, Col. G. H. M., S.C., 2 1/2 yrs., from Mar. 24, '79, M.
Backhouse, Surg. Maj. J., 2 y., fm. April 19, '81, M.
Bainbridge, Surg. Maj. G., 20 m., from April 9, '80, B.
Baker, Col. W. A., R.E., 18 m., from April 17, '80, B.
Bannerman, Major A. J., S.C., 25 mos., fm. Sept. 4, '80, B.
Barker, Surg. F. O., 2 years, from May 25, '80, B.
Barnett, Major C. St. J., B., S.C., B., 16 m., fm. Mar. 5, '81, B.
Barnett, Major J. H. M., S.C., 1 year from Oct. 1, '80, M.
Barton, Lieut. Col. H. J., S.C., 1 yr., fm. Dec. 8, '80, B.
Barter, Col. R., C.B., S.C., B.
Barrett, Lieut. A. L., S.C., 1 y., from April 23, '81, B.
Barnet, Lieut. H. H., R.E., 1 y., from March 9, '80, B.
Bartholomew, Lieut. Col. F. P., S.C., 1 y., f. Feb. 10, '81, B.
Bates, Major C. E., S.C., 2 1/2 y., from April 18, '79, B.
Bates, Col. C. E., S.C., 18 m., from March 10, '80, M.
Baugh, Lieut. G. S., S.C., 2 y., fm. Jan. 22, '81, M.
Bateman, Surg. Major D. F., 2 y., from Oct. 28, '79, M.
Bartlema, Lieut. Col. J., S.C., 2 y., fm. Nov. 27, '80, B.
Bateson, Surg. Major R. S., 1 yr. 340d., f. March 17, '81, B.
Battye, Col. A. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Dec. 25, '80, B.
Bax, Major W. J., Inf., 1 yr., from Feb. 17, '81, B.
Beach, Surg. Major H. J., 2 y. 31m., from May 31, '79, M.
Beaman, Surg. Major A. H., 2 yrs., fm. Nov. 27, '80, M.
Beaton, Surg. C. H., 1 1/2 yrs., from May 8, '80, B.
Beardon, Lieut. Col. R., Cav., 1 y., fm. Feb. 10, '81, B.
Beauchamp, Capt. C. S., R.E., B.
Beauchamp, Lieut. F., R.E., B.
Beecher, Lieut. Col. F., Inf., 9 mo., fm. Mar. 17, '81, M.
Beecher, Lieut. Col. S. E., Inf., 13 mo., fm. Jan. 19, '81, B.
Bell, Surg. Maj. G. C., M.D., 1 yr., from April 13, '81, B.
Bell, Lieut. A. W. C., S.C., 2 yrs., 11 m., fm. Oct. 29, '78, B.
Bellis, Surg. Maj. P. F., M.D., 2 yrs., from April 24, '80, B.
Bellis, Capt. G. M., S.C., 9 m., from April 30, '81, B.
Berkeley, Lieut. Col. J. C., Inf., M.
Beresford, Lieut. J. B. de la P., S.C., M.
Biddleph, Major J., S.C., B.
Biddlebeck, Surg. Major J., 2 years from May 17, '88, M.
Birch, Major V., S.C., 18 mos., fm. Dec. 16, '80, B.
Birney, Major J., R.E., 2 years, from Feb. 4, '80, B.
Bishop, Maj. L. T., S.C., 3 yrs., from March 26, '88, B.
Blair, Major C. S., S.C., 31 mos., from April 14, '79, M.
Blair, Lt. Col. H. F., R.E., 2 yrs., from Oct. 9, '80, B.
Blaxland, Major J. S., Inf., 2 y., from Oct. 20, '79, M.
Blanc, Surg. Maj. H. J., M.D., 9 m., fm. April 8, '81, B.
Blenkinsop, Surg. Maj. F. H., 18 mo., fm. Mar. 30, '81, M.
Blenkinsop, Major E. G., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Oct. 14, '80, B.
Blood, Surg. J., B.
Boddam, Col. H. M., S.C., 2 years, from Sept. 5, '87, B.
Boileau, Capt. H., S.C., 18 m., from May 3, '81, B.
Boileau, Capt. L. F., R.E., 2 years, from March, '79, B.
Boisragon, Col. T. W. R., C.B., S.C., 1 1/2 yrs., fm. April 10, '80, B.
Boisragon, Col. H. F. M., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 20, '80, B.
Bonavia, Surg. Major E., M.D., 2 yrs., from Dec. 24, '79, B.
Bonus, Col. J., R.E., 2 y., from April 8, '80, B.
Boswell, Lieut. Col. J. J., C.B., S.C., 2 yr., fm. Oct. 23, '80, B.
Boulderson, Maj. W. P. O., S.C., 2 y., fm. Feb. 20, '81, M.
Boyes, Major W. J., D.A.A.G., 6 mos., fm. April 10, '81, B.
Boyd, Lieut. Col. J. M., S.C., 2 y., fm. March 11, '81, B.
Boyd, Col. M., S.C., 1 yr., fm. Nov. 13, '80, B.
Boyd, Surg. H., 2 years, from May 29, '80, B.
Boyle, Major R. E., S.C., 18 mos., from June 9, '80, B.
Bowen Maj. C., R.E., B.
Bradford, Lt. Col. E. R. C. S. I., S.C., 1 yr., fm. Mar. 24, '81, M.
Branson, Major C. E. D., Inf., 18 mos., from June 5, '80, B.
Brander, Col. M. J., S.C., B.
Browne, Lieut. Col. J., C.S.I., R.E., 2 1/2 y., fm. July 4, '79, B.
Browne, Lieut. A. G. F., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 8, '87, B.
Brown, Col. G. A., S.C., 2 1/2 yrs., from July 11, '87, B.
Brown, Col. C. L., S.C., 2 y., from Feb. 21, '80, B.
Brown, Major F. D. M., V.C. S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Jan. 1, '80, B.
Brown, Lieut. R. H., R.E., B.
Brown, Capt. L. F., R.E., B.
Brown, Surg. Major J. M. D., 2 y., fm. Jan. 15, '81, B.
Broughton, Lieut. Col. B. W., S.C., M.
Bruce, Lieut. Col. A., S.C., 18 mo., from May 29, '80, B.
Bruce, Major E. A., S.C., 18 months, from July 10, '80, M.
Bruce, Major E., S.C., 18 mos., from Nov. 27, '80, B.
Bryant, Maj. G. F., S.C., 7 m., from Mar. 22, '81, B.
Budd, Lieut. Col. R. C., S.C., 1 year from May 17, '81, M.
Buller, Major F. W., Cav., M.
Bunbury, Major W. R., 1 1/2 yrs., from April 24, '80, B.
Burne, Col. H. K., S.C., 2 y., from Dec. 20, '79, B.
Burton-Bennet, Capt. J. R., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Nov. 9, '80, B.
Burton, Lieut. Col. W. H., R.E., 2 y., from Jan. 1, '80, M.
Bushe, Lieut. Col. H. K., Inf., 2 y., fm. April 1, '80, B.
Busteed, Surg. Major W. J., M.D., 2 1/2 y., fm. July 11, '79, M.
Call, Capt. C. F., R.E., B.
Cameron, Lieut. E. H., R.E., B.
Cameron, Surg. Maj. A., M.D., 20 m., fm. Mar. 17, '81, B.
Cameron, Surg. Major G., 1 yr., fm. March 3, '81, B.
Campbell, Surg. Maj. A. D., 3 yrs., from Oct. 21, '78, B.
Campbell, Col. H. L., S.C., 2 years, from Mar. 27, '80, B.
Campbell, Major C. W., Cav., 1 yr., fm. Nov. 13, '80, B.
Campbell, Capt. J. R., S.C., 18 mo., from May 23, '80, B.
Campbell, Lieut. J. C., R.E., B.
Campbell, Lieut. J. C. L., R.E., 18 m., fm. July 17, '80, B.
Campbell, Maj. C., S.C., 1 yr., from Oct. 16, '80, M.
Campbell, Lt. Col. W., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. March 24, '81, B.

Campbell, Major A. D., S.C., 2 y., from April 14, '81, B.
Capel, Major A. W., Cav. B.
Carnegie, Maj. D. C. S. L., Cav., 37 1/2 mo., f. Aug. 23, '78, B.
Carruthers, Capt. J. T., S.C., 18 mos., fm. Sept. 29, '80, B.
Carruthers, Major J. G. T., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 17, '81, B.
Carter, Major T. T., R.E., 2 y., from Dec. 1, '79, B.
Carter, Lieut. Col. C. A. E. S., Inf., 2 y., from Mar. 1, '81, B.
Carter, Surg. Major H. V., M.D., 21 mo., fm. April 1, '80, B.
Carson, Surg. W. P., 184 days, from May 19, '81, B.
Case, Major C., S.C., 2 years, from Dec. 1, '87, B.
Cates, Surg. Major W. E., 2 y., from Nov. 3, '79, B.
Caudley, Major C. G., Cav., 18 mo., fm. May 1, '88, B.
Caulfield, Lieut. Col. St. G., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Mar. 8, '81, M.
Chamberlain, Lieut. N. F. F., S.C., 1 y., fm. Mar. 30, '81, B.
Chamberlain, Gen. C. T., C.S.I., S.C., 2 y., fm. Jan. 11, '80, B.
Chamier, Col. F. E. A., S.C., 17 1/2 mo., fm. May 1, '80, B.
Chapman, Major R. T., Inf., 18 mos., fr. June 12, '80, M.
Chalmers, Major J., Unattached, 2 y., from Jan. 15, '81, B.
Chapman, Col. I. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. March 3, '81, B.
Charles, Surg. Major T. E., M.D., 2 y., fm. Sept. 18, '80, B.
Chesney, Lieut. D., S.C., 18 mos., from Oct. 13, '80, B.
Childers, Col. E. W., R.A., M.
Chippindall, Lieut. W. H., R.E., 1 y., fm. Sept. 20, '80, B.
Christie, Lieut. Col. W. R. E., 2 yrs., from Jan. 9, '80, M.
Christy, Major G., S.C., 2 years, from March 19, '81, M.
Churchill, Capt. G. F., S.C., 23 mos., from Dec. 26, '79, B.
Clare, Capt. A. B., Inf., 1 yr., from Oct. 24, '80, B.
Clark, Col. E. G., 22 mos., from April 5, '80, B.
Clarke, Maj. H. W., R.E., 2 yrs., fm. April 26, '80, B.
Clarke, Lieut. H., R.E., 18 mos., from Feb. 4, '88, B.
Clarke, Major S. C., R.E., M.
Clay, Lt. Col. C. H., S.C., 1 y. 19d., fm. Jan. 15, '81, B.
Clements, Col. J., S.C., 18 mos., fm. Nov. 19, '80, B.
Clephane, Col. A. R., S.C., 2 y., from April 6, '81, M.
Clerk, Lieut. Col. M. G., Inf., 1 y. 204 d., fm. May 1, '81, B.
Cloet, Lieut. Col. J. G., Inf., 2 y., from Mar. 8, '80, M.
Coles, Lieut. W., S.C., 14 mos., from Aug. 28, '80, B.
Colledge, Major J., S.C., 1 year, from Oct. 9, '80, B.
Colville, Surg. Maj. W. H., 2 yrs., fm. June 26, '80, B.
Cockell, Surg. Major P. W., B.
Coningham, Col. H., Inf., 1 yr., from Dec. 25, '80, M.
Coningham, Lt. Col. H. E., S.C., 6 mos., fm. April 17, '81, M.
Constant, Surg. Major F., G., 26 mos., fm. Nov. 3, '79, B.
Compigne, Surg. Maj. H. D. S., M.D., 1 y., fm. Jan. 15, '81, B.
Cooper, Surg. Major C. M. D., 16 mo., fm. June 12, '80, M.
Cooper, Surg. Maj. G. K., B.
Corbyn, Major E. C., 2 years, from Jan. 1, '80, B.
Corse-Scott, Capt. A. J., S.C., 2 1/2 yrs., from April 21, '79, B.
Corse-Scott, Capt. J., S.C., 18 mo., from July 3, '80, B.
Cooke-Collis, Capt. W. D. A. G., 6 m., fm. May 11, '81, B.
Cotton, Lieut. A., S.C., 6 m., from April 24, '81, B.
Costello, Surg. Major C. P., 2 yrs., from Sept. 12, '80, B.
Couper, Col. J. K., S.C., B.
Cox, Col. J. B., S.C., 2 years, from Jan. 29, '81, B.
Craster, Col. G. A., R.E., 2 yrs., fm. Nov. 20, '80, B.
Creagh, Major O. M., V.C. S.C., 18 m., fm. Dec. 11, '80, B.
Creak, Major H. C., Cav., 2 yrs., from Nov. 11, '79, B.
Crookshank, Lt. Col. A. C. W., S.C., 18 m., f. Sept. 1, '81, B.
Cubitt, Lt. Col. W. G., V.C. S.C., 18 m., fm. July 31, '80, B.
Cummins, Maj. J. T., S.C., 15 mos., from Oct. 25, '80, M.
Cunningham, Surg. Major R. W., M.D., 2 yrs., fm. Dec. 18, '80, B.
Cunningham, Capt. A., R.E., 18 mos., from May 13, '81, B.
D'Acostade St. Laurent, Lt. Col. F. S. A., S.C., 18 m., f. Nov. 5, '80, B.
Daniell, Major H. S., Cav., 2 years, fm. May 15, '80, B.
Davidson, Surg. D. C., 22 mos., from Jan. 30, '80, B.
Davidson, Lieut. Col. A. A., S.C., 20 m., f. Mar. 26, '80, M.
Davies, Surg. Major J., 2 yrs., from Oct. 7, '80, B.
Davis, Maj. R. P., S.C., 2 yrs., from May 7, '88, B.
Davis, Lieut. Col. A. H., Inf., B.
Davis, Major A. T., Inf., 2 years, from April 9, '80, B.
Dale, Surg. Major A. J., 1 y., from April 23, '81, B.
Dale, Capt. H. M., Inf., M.
Dawson, Col. F., S.C., 2 years, from June 19, '80, M.
Dawson, Surg. L. R., 2 y., from Nov. 7, '79, B.
Deane, Capt. G. W., S.C., 22 mos., from Jan. 27, '80, B.
Deane, Surg. A., B.
De Fabeck, Surg. Major F. W. A., B.
Dobbs, Major A. F., S.C., M.
Dobbs, Capt., G. C., S.C., 15 mos., from June 7, '88, B.
Doig, Major A. J., S.C., 1 y., fm. Jan. 22, '81, B.
Dickinson, Lieut. Col. W. M., S.C., 1 y., fm. April 28, '81, M.
Donnelly, Surg. Major J. M. N., 2 yrs., fm. June 19, '80, M.
Domville, Lieut. J. K. C., S.C., 1 1/2 yrs., fm. Nov. 20, '80, B.
Dorward, Lieut. A. R. F., R.E., M.
Dove, Lieut. H., R.E., B.
Douglas, Major A. B., S.C., 6 mo., from April 1, '81, B.
Dreuer, Col. W. S., C.S.I., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Aug. 25, '80, M.
Drummond, Lieut. Col. J. H., S.C., 1 y., fm. Feb. 1, '81, B.
Duncan, Surg. A., 13 months, from Dec. 4, '80, B.
Dunsterville, Col. L. D. A., S.C., 18 m., fm. April 29, '80, B.
Durand, Lt. Col. A., S.C., 18 mo., from June 19, '80, B.
Durant, Surg. Maj. J., 6 m., from April 23, '88, B.
Earle Surg. J. H., 12 months, from Nov. 8, '80, B.
Eastall, Maj. C. E. L., Inf., 18 mos., fm. Sept. 14, '80, M.
Ebdon, Capt. F. L., S.C., 1 yr., from Oct. 23, '80, B.
Edis, Surg. Maj. F. P., 2 years, from March 28, '88, B.
Edmonds, Maj. G., Unatt. L., 18 mo., fm. May 22, '80, B.
Edwards, Col. S. de B., C.B., Inf., B.
Eliot, Capt. G. L., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 16, '79, B.
Elliott, Col. C. S. C., 2 y., from April 12, '79, M.
Euan-Smith, Lt. Col. C. B., C.S.I., Inf., 1 yr., fm. Nov. 6, '80, M.
Evans-Gordon, Lieut. W. E., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Nov. 7, '80, M.
Evans, Brig. Gen., C.R.O., R.A., 6 m., from May 12, '81, B.
Eyre, Lieut. G. S., S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 23, '81, B.
Faber, Maj. H. R., R.E., 35 ms., from Oct. 27, '78, M.
Faithfull, Lieut. H. T., S.C., 9 mo., fm. Mar. 11, '81, B.
Fasken, Lieut. E. J. N., S.C., 18 m., fm. April 17, '81, B.
Fasken, Surg. W. A. D., M.D., 18 m., fm. April 14, '81, B.
Fitzgerald, Maj. C. J. O., S.C., 17 1/2 m., fm. Mar. 26, '81, M.
Fitz-Hugh, Lieut. Col. A. G. S. C., 1 yr., fm. Oct. 30, '80, B.
Fitzpatrick, Surg. Major J. F., M.D., 18 m., fm. Aug. 25, '80, M.
FitzPatrick, Maj. F. S. C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 18, '81, M.
Finden, Surg. Maj. W., 1 y. 104d., from May 1, '81, B.
Fisher, Lieut. Col. G. B., Inf., 2 y., from March 5, '81, B.
Fleming, Surg. Maj. J. D., M.D., 2 y., fm. April 1, '80, B.
Fletcher, Major H. A., Inf., 1 yr., fm. Nov. 27, '80, B.
Fletcher, Capt. A. F., R.A., B.
Foss, Lieut. K. M., S.C., 19 mo., from April 23, '80, M.
Fox, Capt. H. C., R.E., B.
Forrest, Capt. R. H., S.C., 1 year, from Mar. 24, '81, B.
Forster, Capt. C. H., Inf., 2 y., from May 10, '81, B.
Franklin, Surgeon Major B., 8 mos., fm. April 7, '81, B.
Fraser, Lt. C. I. T., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 3, '79, B.
Freeth, Maj. W., S.C., M.
French, Major H., S.C., 2 years, from Jan. 22, '81, B.
French, Surg. Maj. J., C., M.D., 20 m., fm. April 11, '81, B.
Fry, Surg. Maj. W., 2 y., from July 20, '80, M.
Fuller, Lieut. C. F., R.E., B.

Fuller, Lieut. H. S. A., S.C., 20 mos., from June 21, '81, B.
Fulton, Lt. Col. G. G. H., S.C., 20 m., from May 1, '80, B.
Gaisford, Capt. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. March 26, '81, B.
Gambier, Lieut. C. F., S.C., 1 1/2 yrs., fm. Nov. 4, '80, B.
Gardiner, Lieut. R., R.E., 1 yr. 182 d., from May 30, '80, B.
Garstun, Lieut. G. L., S.C., 18 mos., fm. May 10, '88, B.
Gartside Tipping, Lieut. R. F., S.C., 18 m., from July 17, '80, B.
Garwood, Capt. J. F., R.E., B.
Gaselee, Major A., S.C., 13 mos., fm. Nov. 13, '80, B.
Gastrell, Lieut. G. D. C., S.C., 1 y., fm. Feb. 4, '81, B.
Georges, Lt. H. W. E., S.C., 1 year, from Oct. 30, '80, M.
Georges, Lieut. T. W. J. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 1, '81, M.
Gerrard, Lieut. H. D., S.C., 12 mo., fm. Oct. 10, '80, B.
Gibbs, Lieut. M. I., S.C., 1 yr., fm. Dec. 17, '80, B.
Gilchrist, Capt. R. A., S.C., 2 years, from Jan. 10, '80, B.
Gilligan, Surg. W. A., 2 yrs., fm. Dec. 22, '80, B.
Glasford, Col. C. L. R., S.C., 21 mo., f. March 27, '80, B.
Godfray, Lieut. H., S.C., 18 months, fr. Dec. 4, '80, B.
Goodfellow, Col. W. W. O. B., R.E., 27 mos., from Dec. 17, '79, B.
Gordon, Major J. V. S. C., 2 yrs., fm. Nov. 13, '80, B.
Gordon, Lieut. J. W., S.C., 1 yr., from March 30, '81, B.
Gordon, Col. J. J. H., C.B., S.C., 8 1/2 mo., fr. June 28, '81, B.
Gore, Lieut. St. G. C., R.E., B.
Gowan, Major B. E., S.C., 1 year, from Jan. 22, '81, B.
Gowan, Maj. W. E., Inf., 18 mos., from Aug. 21, '80, B.
Gracey, Capt. T., R.E., B.
Grant, Major M. D. V. T., S.C., 18 mo., fm. Dec. 16, '80, B.
Grant, Lieut. Col. G. O., S.C., 1 y., from April 21, '81, B.
Graves, Capt. S. H. P., S.C., 1 y., from April 11, '88, B.
Gray, Surg. Maj. W., 2 1/2 yrs., from April 21, '79, B.
Green, Lieut. Col. J. H., S.C., 2 y., from March 23, '81, B.
Grylls, Major G. R., 18 mos., from March 23, '80, B.
Gubbins, Capt. C. E., 2 years, from Dec. 21, '79, B.
Hall, Surg. H. G., 2 years, from June 21, '88, M.
Hallett, Maj. W. H., S.C., 15 mos., from Oct. 30, '80, M.
Haliday, Surg. Major S. B., B.
Hammond, Maj. A. G. S. C., 1 yr. 41 d., fm. Nov. 13, '80, B.
Handcock, Lieut. Col. A. G. S. C., 1 y. 88 d., fm. Nov. 6, '80, B.
Hann, Major H. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Jan. 17, '81, B.
Hankin, Col. G. C., S.C., 5 1/2 mos., from April 15, '81, B.
Harrison, Col. T. B., S.C., 2 yrs., from Sept. 27, '80, B.
Hastings, Lieut. Col. E. G., C.B., Cav., 2 y., f. Dec. 18, '80, B.
Hastings, Lieut. E. S. S. C., 1 year, from Mar. 11, '88, M.
Harvey, Surg. Major C. A., 20 mos., fm. April 23, '80, M.
Hatchell, Surg. Major C., 20 months, from Feb. 6, '81, B.
Hawks, Col. T. S., S.C., 2 years, from Dec. 8, '79, M.
Hawes, Major A. J. D., S.C., 1 y., from Feb. 17, '81, B.
Hay, Col. A. C., S.C., 6 months, from May 11, '88, M.
Hay, Lieut. Col. J. C., S.C., M.
Heath, Lieut. H. J. R., S.C., 18 mo., fm. May 1, '80, B.
Heathcote, Lt. Col. M. H., C.B., S.C., 18 mos., fm. Oct. 2, '80, B.
Hennessy, Lieut. Col. G. R. S. C., 13 mo., fm. Dec. 4, '80, B.
Herbert, Lieut. C. S. C., 1 yr., fm. Dec. 11, '80, B.
Henderson, Surg. W. G. H., 1 year, from April 4, '88, B.
Hepburn, Major A. B., S.C., 1 year, from April 1, '81, B.
Hewett, Lieut. Col. J. N. B., S.C., B.
Hewett, Lieut. W. S., S.C., 15 mos., from Aug. 28, '80, B.
Hewettson, Lieut. Col. G. S. B., S.C., 2 y., f. April 3, '80, M.
Hill, Col. J. T., S.C., 1 y., from Nov. 12, '80, B.
Hill, Capt. Arthur, R.E., B.
Hills, Major G. S., S.C., 2 years, from Feb. 18, '80, B.
Hills, Lieut. Col. G. S., R.E., B.
Hilson, Surg. Major A. H., M.D., 7 mos., fm. April 28, '81, B.
Hindle, Major J. W., S.C., 3 yrs., from July 13, '78, M.
Hobson, Col. J. C., S.C., 2 years, from May 9, '81, B.
Hodgson, Col. S., Cav., 32 mo., from Feb. 5, '79, M.
Hogg, Capt. H. C., S.C., 2 1/2 years, from July 31, '79, B.
Hogg, Col. A. G. F., S.C., 18 mo., from July 10, '80, B.
Hogg, Maj. G. C., Cav., 18 mos., from Oct. 16, '80, B.
Holdsworth, Lieut. Col. G. W., Inf., 2 y., from April 14, '81, B.
Holmes, Surg. H. A. K., M.D., 18 m., fm. Mar. 17, '81, B.
Home, Lt. Col. R., R.E., 20 m., fm. March 20, '80, B.
Home, Major F. J., R.E., 21 m., from Mar. 1, '80, B.
Hope, Major H. R., Cav., 1 year, fm. Oct. 23, '80, M.
Hopkins, Surg. Maj. N., 2 years, from Jan. 24, '80, B.
Horsley, Lieut. Col. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Sept. 4, '80, M.
Hoskins, Lieut. C. R. E., B.
Houghton, Col. W. R., S.C., 18 mo., fm. May 19, '79, B.
Houghton, Major R., 23 m., from April 14, '80, M.
Howes, Lieut. Col. F. A., R.E., 16 m., from Aug. 1, '80, M.
Howes, Lieut. Col. A. J., Inf., M.
Hughes, Lieut. Col. C. J., S.C., 7 m., from May 5, '81, B.
Hunt, Lieut. Col. J. V., C.B., S.C., 18 m., fm. April 9, '81, B.
Hunt, Major H. V., S.C., 2 y., from March 30, '88, B.
Hunter, Lieut. Col. J. N., R.E., 2 y., from Nov. 12, '79, M.
Iredell, Major J. S., S.C., 18 mos., fm. Dec. 25, '80, B.
Ives, Major E. R., Inf., 18 mos., from May 1, '80, B.
Jackson, Major F. H., Inf., 1 year, fm. Jan. 15, '81, B.
Jackson, Major G. D. A., Cav., 2 yrs., from Nov. 10, '79, B.
Jackson, Col. E. S., Inf., B.
Jacob, Major G. A., S.C., 1 year, from March 30, '81, B.
Jameson, Surg. Maj. G. W., 17 1/2 m., from April 17, '80, B.
James, Maj. J. P., S.C., 2 y., from April 23, '81, M.
Jeffreys, Lt. Col. W. R. E., 2 y., from March 1, '80, B.
Jenkins, Lieut. Col. E. G., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Nov. 20, '80, B.
Jervis, Lieut. S. W., S.C., 12 m., from March 14, '80, M.
Johnson, Col. C. C., C.B., S.C., 1 yr. 11 1/2 mo., fm. Nov. 13, '80, B.
Johnston, Surg. Major J. W., 2 y., from Oct. 16, '80, B.
Johnston, Surg. W. E. M. D., 2 yrs., f. March 17, '81, M.
Johnstone, Capt. W. H., R.E., 2 y., from Dec. 19, '80, B.
Johnstone, Capt. W. G. C., S.C., 18 m., fr. Mar. 8, '81, M.
Keen, Lieut. Col. F. J., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fm. Dec. 4, '80, B.
Keith, Major G. S., S.C., 16 months, from Jan. 8, '81, M.
Kellie, Lieut. E. C., B.
Kennedy, Lieut. Col. R. G. S. C., 15 m., fm. Oct. 30, '80, B.
King, Capt. R. A. C., R.A., B.
Knapp, Surg. Major W. F., 2 yrs., fm. Mar. 18, '81, B.
Knox, Lieut. F. R. B., S.C., 18 mo., from May 1, '80, B.
Laing, Surg. J. A., 2 years, from Sept. 18, '80, M.
Lamb, Major G., R.A., 2 years, from Nov. 13, '80, B.
Lamb, Capt. H. C. S. C., 1 1/2 yrs., fm. Nov. 12, '80, B.
Lambert, Major P., R.E., 1 yr., fm. Nov. 27, '80, B.
Langley, Surg. Maj. E. H. R., 9 mos., from May 1, '81, B.
Laugharne, Lieut. M., R.E., 2 yrs., fm. April 16, '79, B.
La Touche, Capt. E. N. D., Inf., 18 mos., fm. May 19, '81, B.
Law, Surg. Major J., 2 yrs., fm. Dec. 11, '80, M.
Leckie, Capt. F. W. V., S.C., 1 y., from April 11, '88, B.
Le Geyt, Lt. Col. P. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. March 10, '81, B.
Lester, Col. W. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Aug. 30, '80, B.
Lewis, Major T. L., S.C., 14 months, from Sept. 22, '80, B.
Limond, Col. D. C. B., R.E., 2 years, fm. Jan. 15, '81, B.
Lindsay, Major A. F., S.C., 2 y., from Nov. 4, '79, B.
Little, Col. A. B., S.C., 1 year, from June 5, '80, B.
Lloyd, Surg. J., M.D., 18 mo., from April 24, '80, B.
Lock, Surg. Maj. J. H. M. D., 20 m., fm. Mar. 20, '81, B.
Logan, Major G., S.C., 1 year, from May 26, '88, B.

Lowndes, Lieut. Col. T. S.C., 2 yrs., from April 7, '81, M.
 Luard, Major C. H., R.E., 2 y., from Jan. 1, '80, B.
 Lucas, Lieut. C. C. St. E., S.C., 18 mos., from Oct. 25, '80, B.
 Lumsden, Col. Sir P. S., K.C.B., C.S.I., S.C., 2 y., from Dec. 7, '79, B.
 Lyons, Surg. Major R. T., 2 y., from July 1, '79, B.
 Lyster, Capt. W. H., S.C., 2 y., from Dec. 20, '80, B.
 Lyster, Col. H. H., V.C., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 7, '81, B.
 Lys, Major A. M., S.C., 2 y., from Jan. 12, '81, M.
 Macartney, Maj. M. J., R.E., 2 y., from March 3, '81, B.
 Macdonnell, Lieut. R. D., S.C., 1 yr., from Nov. 17, '80, M.
 Macdougall, Maj. J. W., S.C., 15 mos., from July 24, '80, M.
 Mackertich, Surg. Maj. S., 2 y., from March 6, '79, B.
 Mackenzie, Major F. J. N., S.C., 21 m., from March 3, '80, B.
 Mackenzie, Surg. G. P., 2 yrs., from Jan. 31, 1880, B.
 Mackenzie, Lieut. D. S.C., M.
 Macleod, Lt. Col. C. D., Inf., 2 y., from April 14, '79, B.
 Macgregor, Major C. R., S.C., 1 yr., from March 13, '81, B.
 Macgregor, Surg. Major J., B.
 Macpherson, Lieut. T. R. M., S.C., 1 y., from Mar. 19, '81, B.
 Mallins, Surg. C., 15 mos., from July 21, '80, M.
 Mansel, Capt. C. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from June 14, 1881, B.
 M'Arthur, Capt. A. D., R.E., 2 yrs., from April 12, '81, B.
 M'Carthy, Surg. F. F., 1 y., from Dec. 4, '80, B.
 M'Inroy, Lieut. Col. C. S.C., 2 yrs., from July 11, '80, M.
 M'Kinnon, Major C. K., S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 22, '81, B.
 M'Leod, Lieut. R. W., S.C., 22 mos., from Jan. 31, '80, B.
 McNair, Lieut. Col. E. J., Inf., 18 m., from Mar. 20, '80, B.
 McNair, Capt. A. L., S.C., 18 mos., from May 19, '80, B.
 Mainwaring, Lieut. F. G. L., S.C., 1 y., from Mar. 30, '81, B.
 Mander, Major F. D., Inf., 18 mos., from Dec. 18, '80, B.
 Mander, Major A. T., R.E., 2 years, from Jan. 1, 1880, B.
 Manera, Lieut. J. G. S.C., 1 yr., from April 4, '81, M.
 Mant, Major C. R.E., 1 yr., from Jan. 8, '81, B.
 Martin, Lieut. M. K., S.C., 1 year, from April 15, 1881, B.
 Massy, Capt. C. F., S.C., 20 mos., from March 5, 1881, B.
 Mathias, Col. H. V., S.C., 32 mos., from Mar. 10, '79, B.
 Mayhew, Maj. A. H., S.C., 2 y., from March 3, '79, B.
 Mayne, Surg. T., 2 yrs., from Nov. 20, '80, M.
 Meacham, Capt. W. M., S.C., 10 mos., from June 10, '81, B.
 Meadows, Surg. C. J. W., 20 mos., from April 24, 1881, B.
 Menzies, Lt. Col. H. C., S.C., 2 y., from April 3, '81, B.
 Mercer, Capt. C. A., S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 8, '81, B.
 Michael, Col. J., C.S.I., S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 2, '81, M.
 Mitchell, Major J. W. A., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 11, '80, B.
 Mignon, Lieut. Col. G. S., S.C., 6 m., from April 7, '81, B.
 Miller, Col. H. N., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 1, '79, B.
 Miller, Major W., Inf., M.
 Millett, Lieut. Col. M., Inf., 1 yr., from Nov. 10, '80, B.
 Mitford, Major R. C. W., S.C., 1 yr., 243 d., from June 4, '80, B.
 Mockler, Major E., Inf., 2 y., from May 10, 1879, B.
 Moir, Surg. Major W. B.
 Moloney, Surg. T. M.D., 1 year, from Sept. 22, '80, B.
 Money, Major R. E. K., S.C., 18 mos., from Sept. 24, '80, B.
 Money, Lieut. Col. G. N., C.E.S.C., 1 yr., from Dec. 4, '80, B.
 Monteith, Lieut. A. M., S.C., 2 y., from Nov. 20, '80, B.
 Monteith, Lieut. John, S.C., B.
 Montgomerie, Major P. R.E., 2 yrs., from Mar. 31, '81, M.
 Mookerjee, Surg. Maj. P. N., 2 yrs., from May 22, '80, M.
 Morant, Major J. L., R.E., 2 yrs., from Sept. 21, '80, B.
 Moriarty, Major M. P., S.C., 18 m., from Oct. 1, '80, B.
 Morris, Lieut. J. G., S.C., B.
 Morris, Capt. R. F., R.E., 2 years, from April 8, 1879, M.
 Morton, Major H., S.C., 1 yr., 73 days, from Dec. 7, '80, B.
 Moore, Col. H. C. B., C.I.E., S.C., 1 y., from April 21, '81, B.
 Mulvaney, Surg. E., 9 m., from May 1, '81, B.
 Munro, Col. A. A., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 27, '80, B.
 Murray, Surg. Major J., M.D., 17 mo., from June 30, '80, M.
 Murray, Lt. Col. G. S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 18, '81, M.
 Napier, Maj. Hon. G. C.I.E., Inf., 4 mos., from June, '81, B.
 Neave, Capt. E. S., S.C., 2 y., from Aug. 22, 879, B.
 Newall, Capt. W. P., S.C., 2 years, from Feb. 21, '81, B.
 Newnham, Lt. Col. G. R.E., 4 y., from Oct. 28, '78, B.
 Nicholls, Capt. R. C. S.C., 2 yrs., from Aug. 1, '80, B.
 North, Lieut. Col. W. R.E., 2 yrs., from Oct. 30, '80, B.
 Nicholson, Lieut. Col. M. H., 18 mos., from Oct. 30, '80, B.
 Nicholson, Major W. G. R.E., B.
 Nicholls, Maj. T., Inf., 2 y., from Jan. 1, '81, B.
 Nimmo, Col. T. R., S.C., 1 yr., from Nov. 13, '80, B.
 Noble, Major G. S. C. B.
 Norton, Col. E. N., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 30, '80, M.
 Ogilvie, Major H. R., Inf., 2 years, from Feb. 10, '81, M.
 Ogilvie, Surg. Major C. F., 33 mos., from March 6, '79, B.
 O'Connor, Surgeon P. F., 1 year, from March 26, '81, B.
 Oldham, Major F. G., R.E., B.
 Oliphant, First Class Vet. Surg. G. A., 10 mo., from April 28, '81, B.
 Onslow, Major F. M., Cav., 2 y., from Feb. 3, '81, M.
 Odevaire, Surg. Major F., 16 mo., from March 26, '81, B.
 O'Reilly, Lieut. Col. H. T., S.C., 2 y., from Mar. 8, '81, M.
 Oswald, D. S. Gen. H. R., M.D., 6 m., from April 1, '81, M.
 Oxley, Major C. R., Inf., 2 yrs., from March 3, '81, M.
 Ozzard, Lieut. H. H., S.C., 1 yr., from Oct. 24, '80, B.
 Paddy, Major A. C. R.E., 2 y., from April 10, 1881, B.
 Palmer, Surg. E., 2 years, from Nov. 7, 1880, B.
 Parken, Surg. Maj. C. R. G., 1 year, from Mar. 31, '81, M.
 Pearson, Lieut. A. A., S.C., 1 yr., from March 9, '81, B.
 Peart, Maj. G. R. S.C., 1 yr., 143 days, from March 24, '81, B.
 Peile, Col. F. W., R.E., 2 years, from Oct. 1, '79, B.
 Penny, Lieut. A. P., R.A., M.
 Penny, Lt. Col. C. B. F., R.E., 2 y., from April 1, '80, B.
 Pennington, Lieut. Col. R. S.C., 1 yr., from Nov. 19, '80, B.
 Pitchall, Surg. Major J. C., 18 mo., from April 17, '80, B.
 Pitcher, Major D. G., S.C., 18 mo., from April 17, '80, B.
 Playfair, Col. W. S.C., 1 year, from March 27, '81, B.
 Pollock, Lieut. C. E., S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 27, '80, B.
 Porteous, Capt. J. E., S.C., 13 mos., from Aug. 21, '80, M.
 Protheroe, Maj. M., C.S.I., S.C., 11 mo., from Dec. 4, '80, M.
 Powlett, Major P. W., S.C., 18 mo., from Sept. 4, '80, B.
 Poole, Major A., S.C., 1 y., from May 19, '81, B.
 Prendergast, Col. G. A., S.C., 2 y., from Jan. 3, '80, B.
 Prendergast, Major C. L., Inf., 1 yr., from March 11, '81, B.
 Pulley, Lieut. C., S.C., 18 mo., from Oct. 25, 1880, B.
 Purchas, Capt. W. R., R.E., 2 y., from April 26, '81, B.
 Radford, Lieut. O. C., S.C., 1 yr., from Dec. 4, '80, B.
 Ramsden, Maj. W. G., Inf., 1 yr., 7 d., from Dec. 13, '80, B.
 Ramsay, Maj. H. M., Inf., 1 y., from Dec. 13, '81, B.
 Ramsay, Lieut. Col. M., S.C., 18 m., from April 23, '81, B.
 Randall, Major G., S.C., 20 mos., from Dec. 1, '80, M.
 Radcliffe, Lieut. A. W. T., S.C., 1 y., from Feb. 10, '81, B.
 Ratton, Sgt. Maj. J., M.D., 1 y., from Jan. 24, '80, M.
 Reilly, Lieut. B. L., S.C., 18 mos., from Sept. 30, '80, B.
 Reid, Surg. A. S., 2 yrs., from Nov. 20, '80, B.
 Reid, Surg. J. M.D., 18 mo., from June 14, 1880, B.
 Remington, Capt. F. A., S.C., 2 y., from May 17, '79, B.
 Richardson, Lt. W. St. J., S.C., 1 yr., from Oct. 25, '80, M.
 Richmond, Major J. A., S.C., 22 m., from Jan. 31, '80, M.
 Ricketts, Lt. Col. M. P., S.C., 20 mos., from Mar. 31, '81, B.
 Rideout, Col. J. W., S.C., 2 years, from Mar. 3, '81, M.

Ridgeway, Capt. R. K., V.C., S.C., 2 y., from Mar. 17, '80, B.
 Ridgeway, Lt. Col. J. W., Inf., 6 mos., from May 26, '81, B.
 Ridwell, Surg. Maj. G. D., 1 yr., from May 21, '81, M.
 Ringer, Surg. Major T., 2 yrs., from Dec. 18, '79, B.
 Rivers, Lt. Col. F. J., S.C., 19 mos., from Jan. 9, '81, M.
 Rivett-Carnac, Major E. S., 15th Hussars, B.
 Roberts, Lieut. C. J., S.C., 13 mos., from Oct. 2, '80, B.
 Roberts, Lieut. Col. J., S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 17, '81, B.
 Robertson, Lieut. Col. W., S.C., 1 y., from April 26, '81, M.
 Robertson, Maj. D. H., Inf., 15 m., from April 21, '81, R.
 Robinson, Maj. W. MacD., S.C., 2 yrs., from Oct. 21, '80, M.
 Rogers, Col. R. G., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 18, '80, B.
 Rogers, Major G. W., S.C., 2 years, from Mar. 1, '81, B.
 Rolland, Major A. T., S.C., 9 mos., 288 d., from Jan. 30, '81, M.
 Rose, Col. W., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 3, '81, M.
 Ross, Lieut. Col. W. H., 21 m., from April 3, '80, B.
 Ross, Maj. J. C. R.E., 18 m., 25 d., from April 24, '80, B.
 Ross, Col. T. G., C.B., S.C., 18 mos., from Mar. 17, 1881, B.
 Rowcroft, Col. G. S.C., 18 mo., from July 3, '80, B.
 Rowlandson, Lt. Col. G., S.C., 2 y., from April 1, '80, M.
 Rowlandson, Major J. A., Inf., 6 mos., from June 1, '81, B.
 Russell, Surg. E. B., 18 mos., from April 25, 1880, B.
 Rutledge, Surg. E. B., 18 mos., from June 12, '80, B.
 Ryall, Col. B. W., S.C., 18 mos., from Sept. 24, '80, B.
 Ryves, Major C. M., Inf., 2 y., from March 1, 1880, B.
 Salaman, Surgeon S. M., M.D., 9 mo., from Mar. 1, '81, B.
 Sanderson, Surg. Maj. A., M.D., 20 mo., from April 1, '80, M.
 Sandeman, Lt. Col. Sir G., K.C.S.I., S.C., 1 y., from Mar. 10, '81, B.
 Sartorius, Lt. Col. R. W., C.M.G., V.C., 18 m., from Sept. 25, '80, B.
 Saunders, Maj. H. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Oct. 30, '80, B.
 Sandwith, Lieut. J. R., S.C., 10 mo., from Jan. 25, '81, B.
 Scully, Surg. John, 2 yrs., from July 17, '80, B.
 Sedgwick, Capt. W., R.E., 2 yrs., from Nov. 19, '80, B.
 Selous, Surg. Major E., 1 y., 10 mo., from April 17, '80, B.
 Selfe, Capt. S. G. F., R.A., M.
 Searle, Col. A. T., S.C., 2 years, from Feb. 21, '81, M.
 Seton, Major A. R., R.E., 1 year, from Oct. 2, '80, B.
 Seton, Capt. W. B., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 6, '80, B.
 Schneider, Maj. Gen. J. W., C.B., Inf., 6 m., from April 4, '81, B.
 Shaw, Maj. E. W., S.C., 18 m., from April 26, '81, M.
 Sharp, Major W. G., S.C., 15 mos., from Oct. 2, '80, M.
 Sheppard, Major W. R., S.C., 2 y., from Mar. 10, '81, M.
 Shepherd, Capt. A. I., S.C., 1 year, from June 17, 1881, B.
 Sheppard, Capt. C. H., S.C., 18 mos., from Jan. 5, '81, M.
 Sibthorpe, Surg. C., 20 mo., from Nov. 27, '80, M.
 Simpson, Major R. J. B., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 28, '81, M.
 Shawe, Col. W. B., Inf., 2 years, from April 24, 1880, B.
 Skardon, Surg. Major T. G., 18 mo., from April 18, '80, B.
 Slater, Major J. B., S.C., B.
 Smalley, Major F., Inf., 20 mo., from May 6, 1880, M.
 Smalley, Major H., R.E., 2 y., from Dec. 2, '79, M.
 Smith, Lt. Col. M. G., S.C., 27 mos., from Aug. 15, '79, B.
 Smith, Lieut. Col. R., S.C., 18 mos., from Aug. 14, '80, B.
 Smith, Col. H. C., S.C., 20 m., from April 24, '80, B.
 Smith, Major C. J., R.E., 18 m., from April 24, '80, M.
 Smith, Lieut. E. A., R.A., 1 year, from Nov. 20, 1880, B.
 Smyth, Maj. E. W., Inf., 2 years, from Jan. 3, 1880, B.
 Soady, Col. B., S.C., 1 year, from April 4, '81, B.
 Spencer, Surg. T. C. H., 9 y., 94 mos., from March 8, '81, M.
 Spens, Lieut. Col. A. T., S.C., 2 y., from Sept. 19, '79, B.
 Spratt, Lieut. F. T. N., R.E., B.
 Strahan, Surg. A. B., 2 years, from May 6, 1881, B.
 Stace, Capt. E. V., S.C., 15 months, from Aug. 13, '80, B.
 Steel, Lt. Col. J. N., Inf., 18 mos., from Aug. 14, '80, B.
 Stevens, Capt. M. W., Inf., 1 yr., from Oct. 23, '80, B.
 Stevenson, Lieut. F., S.C., 18 mos., from March 9, '81, B.
 Stewart, Lieut. Col. J. R. A., B.
 Stewart, Maj. A. F., S.C., 2 y., from Sept. 10, 1879, B.
 Stewart, Lieut. Col. G., S.C., 14 mos., from Aug. 21, '80, B.
 Stedman, Lieut. Col. S. C., Cav., 1 y., from June 21, '81, M.
 Stedman, Major E., S.C., 1 y., 190 d., from Mar. 17, '81, B.
 Stoddart, Lt. Col. W., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 15, 1879, M.
 Strong, Lieut. Col. T. E., S.C., 6 mos., from June 7, '81, B.
 Sutherland, Surg. Major P. W., 2 y., from Dec. 8, '79, B.
 Sutherland, Surg. Maj. G. S., M.D., 20 mo., from Mar. 24, '81, B.
 Swinley, Lieut. Col. G. R.A., 2 yrs., from Nov. 27, '80, B.
 Symonds, Capt. F. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from May 19, 1881, B.
 Taaffe, Surg. R. J., B.
 Tandy, Surg. Major E. O., 14 mos., from Sept. 1, '80, B.
 Tanner, Col. O. V., C.B., S.C., B.
 Taylor, Col. H. A., S.C., 2 years, from March 1, 1881, B.
 Teed, Capt. T. A., S.C., 18 m., from Mar. 23, '80, B.
 Thackeray, Lt. Col. E. T., V.C., R.E., 16 m., from Mar. 23, '80, B.
 Thomas, Maj. C. F., Inf., 2 years, from Nov. 20, 1879, B.
 Thomas, Major G., S.C., 21 months, from Dec. 16, '79, M.
 Thomson, Col. W. B., S.C., 2 y., from March 10, 1881, B.
 Thompson, Lieut. Col. W., Cav., 14 mo., from Oct. 30, '80, M.
 Thompson, Lieut. Col. H., S.C., 2 y., from Feb. 7, '81, B.
 Thornhill, Lieut. H. B., S.C., 1 year, from April 15, '81, B.
 Thorold, Surg. Maj. H. O., 18 m., from April 3, '80, B.
 Tickell, Maj. R. P., R.E., 1 yr., from Nov. 20, '80, B.
 Tilling, Major J. L., Inf., 2 yrs., from Sept. 4, '80, B.
 Tomkins, Major W. P., R.E., B.
 Tottenham, Lt. Col. H. L. A., S.C., 1 yr., from March 3, '81, B.
 Trail, Maj. D. H., R.E., 18 m., from April 7, '81, M.
 Trevelyan, Maj. W. R., S.C., 21 m., from Feb. 28, 1880, B.
 Triscott, Lieut. C. P., R.A., 1 yr., from Nov. 27, '80, B.
 Trotter, Lieut. R. F., S.C., 2 years, from Dec. 1, '79, B.
 Tweddell, Lieut. Col. F., Inf., 18 mos., from Dec. 17, '80, B.
 Tufnell, Lieut. R. H. C., S.C., 2 y., from Mar. 3, '81, M.
 Twemlow, Major E. D'O., R.E., 2 y., from Nov. 20, '80, B.
 Tyrrell, Lieut. Col. F. H., Inf., 2 y., from April, '81, M.
 Unwin, Maj. W. H., S.C., 2 y., from March 17, 1879, B.
 Upperton, Lieut. Col. J., S.C., 16 y., 162 mo., from Aug. 10, '80, B.
 Van der Gucht, Lieut. Col. T. E., S.C., 2 y., from Feb. 17, '81, B.
 Vibart, Major H. M., R.E., 2 yrs., from April 14, '81, M.
 Vivian, Lieut. Col. A. S.C., 1 y., 3 d., from Dec. 13, '80, B.
 Vizard, Col. W. J., S.C., 2 y., from Jan. 11, '80, M.
 Wace, Lieut. E. C., R.A., B.
 Walker, Major J. G. D., Cav., 2 yrs., from Nov. 20, '80, M.
 Walcott, Lt. Col. G. E. S., Inf., 15 mos., from May 26, '81, B.
 Walker, Lieut. Col. R. J., S.C., 2 y., from May 29, '80, B.
 Wall, Surg. A. J., 2 y., from Feb. 26, 1879, B.
 Wallace, Col. R. H., S.C., 18 m., from May 17, '81, B.
 Waller, Capt. R. J., S.C., 1 y., 10 mos., from Nov. 6, '80, B.
 Waller, Lieut. Col. J., S.C., 1 y., from March 14, '81, B.
 Walton, Col. B. G. H., S.C., 2 years, 230 days, from Mar. 28, '81, B.
 Walter, Lieut. G. L., S.C., 2 y., from Nov. 7, '80, B.
 Warburton, Lieut. A., S.C., 13 m., from May 6, '80, B.
 Warburton, Lieut. Col. R., 1 yr., 182 d., from May 8, '80, B.
 Ward, Lieut. Col. B., 18 m., from Dec. 1, '80, B.
 Warner, Capt. W. B., S.C., 19 mos., from Dec. 4, '80, M.
 Waterhouse, Lieut. Col. J., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 13, '79, B.
 Watts, Lieut. Col. J. G., S.C., 2 years, from Feb. 5, '81, B.
 Watson, Col. J. V., C.B., S.C., 35 d., from Dec. 11, '80, B.
 Watson, Capt. J. R., S.C., 18 mo., from Sept. 25, '80, B.
 Watson, Major C. J., S.C., 13 mo., from Jan. 8, '81, M.

Watson, Major E. J., S., 21 y., 2 mos., from Feb. 21, '81, M.
 Wavell, Major L., S.C., 1 year, from March 26, '81, B.
 Webb, Capt. E. H., Inf., 2 yrs., from Nov. 25, '80, B.
 Webb, Lieut. H. N., S.C., 1 year, from Dec. 7, 1880, B.
 Wedderburn, Capt. J. A. C., S.C., 1 y., from Mar. 2, '81, B.
 Weller, Lieut. A. T., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 18, '80, B.
 Wheeler, Maj. H. I., S.C., 2 y., from April 20, '81, B.
 White, Surg. Major J. B., 2 y., from Sept. 12, '79, B.
 Whish, Lieut. Col. J. T., S.C., B.
 Williams, Lieut. Col. S. H., S.C., 2 yrs., from Aug. 28, '80, B.
 Williams, Surg. A. H., 1 year, from Nov. 27, '80, B.
 Williams, Surg. B. H., 18 mos., from Sept. 18, '80, M.
 Willoughby-Osborne, Lt. Col. J. H., Inf., 2 y., from Feb. 21, '80, M.
 Williams, Lieut. Col. D. W., Inf., 20 mo., from Feb. 23, '80, B.
 Wilkins, Lt. Gen. H. St. Clair, R.E., 2 y., from Jan. 1, '81, B.
 Wilkinson, Major A. F., Inf., 3 years, from Oct. 3, '78, M.
 Willoughby, Major J. F., Inf., 18 m., from April 28, '81, B.
 Wilson, Maj. R., Inf., 3 yrs., from Feb. 10, '79, M.
 Wilson, Maj. W. H., S.C., 14 months, from Oct. 2, '80, B.
 Wilson, Surg. J., M.D., 1 year, from Feb. 20, '81, B.
 Wilson, Lieut. Col. J. N., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 3, '81, M.
 Wilson, Lieut. J. F., S.C., M.
 Winsor, Col. W., S.C., 2 y., from Mar. 13, 1880, B.
 Woodhouse, Capt. H. O., S.C., 1 yr., from Sept. 30, '80, B.
 Woodthorpe, Lieut. Col. R. G., R.E., 1 yr., from Oct. 30, '80, B.
 Worgan, Surg. T. E., 12 mos., from Nov. 8, '80, B.
 Wylie, Capt. H., C.S.I., Inf., 14 mos., from Nov. 27, '80, B.
 Wyllie, Capt. R. J. H., S.C., 18 mos., from Feb. 10, '81, B.
 Wynch, Major E. J., S.C., 20 mos., from June 22, '80, M.
 Wynch, Lieut. Col. H. St. M., S.C., 1 y., from Jan. 22, '81, M.
 Yate, Capt. C. E., S.C., 18 mos., from May 21, 1881, B.
 Young, Maj. H. L., Inf., 2 y., from April 28, '81, B.
 Young, Lieut. C. L., R.E., B.
 Young, Lieut. E. A., S.C., 18 mo., from Sept. 14, '80, B.
 Young, Capt. H. P., S.C., 1 y., from Nov. 7, '80, B.
 Young, Lieut. C. W., S.C., 356 days, from Jan. 8, '81, B.

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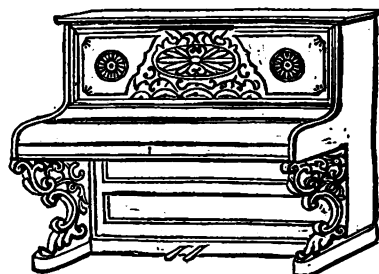
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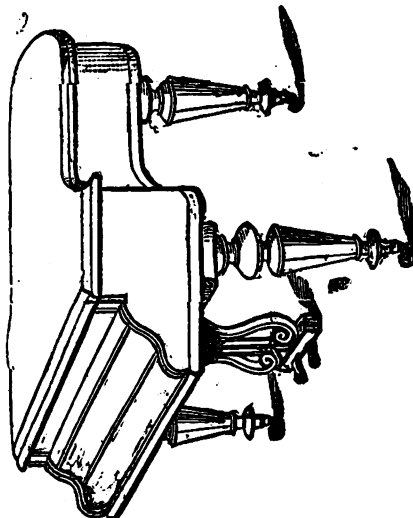
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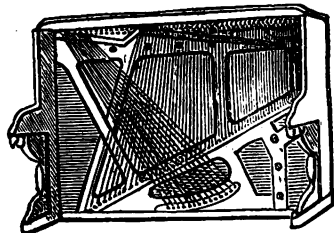


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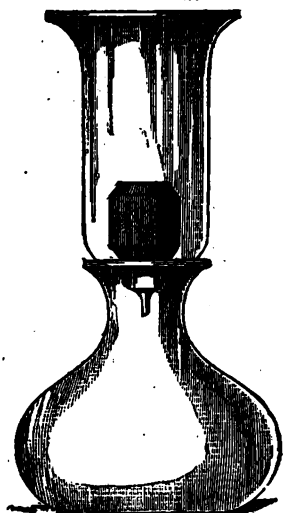


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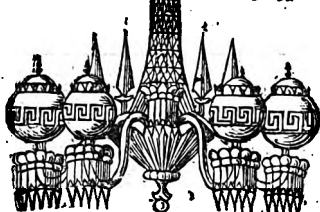
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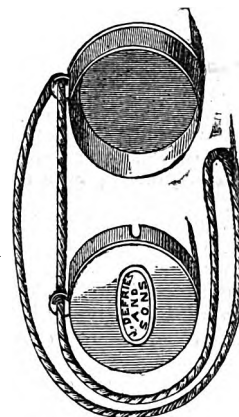
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James Pender, Esq., Director of the Oriental Telephone Company (Limited).
*Latimer Clark, Esq., M.I.C.E.
*Major Charles H. Strutt.

*It is intended that these gentlemen shall join the Board—Major Strutt as Managing Director—after the Allotment of Shares.

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AUDITORS—Messrs. Deloitte, Dever, Griffiths, and Co., Chartered Accountants.

SECRETARY—Mr. T. Marshall Collet.

OFFICES—Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of introducing the Electric Light into India and other Eastern Countries, where an extended field presents itself for its profitable application. The Company will undertake the supply of Dynamo and other electric machinery, lamps, generators, and apparatus for the production of light, the transmission of power, the extraction of metals from ores, and similar operations.

The Company will not limit its operations to the production of light only, but will undertake the supply of Electric Power, which can be produced and transmitted by the same machinery as is employed for the production of the Electric Light.

As the Electric Light gives off but little heat compared with other sources of light, it is pre-eminently adapted for the climate of India, where the existing modes of lighting are open to many objections. A large number of lights can now be produced from a single machine and the connecting wires can be extended for many miles; a circumstance which is essential for the effective lighting of the large cities and straggling cantonments of India.

In order to attain the objects for which this Company is established, the Directors have, under the agreements after referred to, contracted for the purchase of the Indian Patents of the Brush system of Electric lighting, with the right also of manufacturing in England for use in India the Brush machines, lamps, carbons, &c., and are thus enabled immediately to introduce into India the most perfect and efficient system of Electric lighting at present known.

The Brush system has been adopted both in America and England on an extensive scale and with great success; and the aggregate of Electric illumination under this system is believed to be in excess of the total amount of Electric lighting under other systems.

In addition to the Brush Patents it has been deemed advisable to enter into an agreement to acquire the exclusive rights for India of the incandescent system of lighting, known as the Lane Fox System, which is especially suitable for domestic purposes, and comprises lamps, regulators, exhaust pumps, &c. The Company will thus at once enter upon its operations with two of the most complete and efficient systems of Electric lighting hitherto employed.

The soft and beautiful light produced by the Lane Fox lamp is peculiarly adapted for the lighting of bungalows and the interiors of the palaces of the Indian Rajas, while the Brush lamps are equally well suited for the illumination of their pleasure grounds; and both lamps are worked by the same machine.

Major Strutt has entered into the undermentioned agreements with the Anglo-American Brush Electric Light Corporation (Limited), and with Mr. Lane Fox, and with Messrs. Latimer Clark, Muirhead, and Co., and has contracted to pay the purchase moneys for the above patents and licenses, and transfer them to this Company; and to pay all costs of registration, advertising, and other preliminary expenses, including legal expenses and brokerage, up to the date of allotment, for the sum of £32,000 in cash and £38,000 in fully paid up shares, thus leaving out of the £112,000 now offered for public subscription an available working capital of £80,000, the balance of which will be called up only as it may be required.

The agreement with Messrs. Latimer Clark, Muirhead, and Co., Electric Telegraph Engineers, of Westminster, provides for the manufacture by that firm, at cost price, of the machinery and patented material required by the Company for working the above patents, the firm depending for their profit on a division of the net profit realised by the Company on the sale of such machines and apparatus. This arrangement saves time and capital and obviates the necessity of the Company engaging a manufacturing staff and undertaking the erection or purchase of extensive buildings, plant, and machinery.

The profits of the Company will be derived from the sale of Dynamo machines, lamps, carbons, &c., the letting or leasing of lights and Electric power worked from central stations, contracts with municipalities, public bodies, firms, and private individuals, and from licenses which the Company may grant and royalties to be paid thereunder.

The following agreements have been entered into:—

- (1) An agreement, dated 30th June, 1881, between Charles Henry Strutt of the one part, and the Anglo-American Brush Electric Light Corporation (Limited), of the other part, being an agreement for the purchase of the Indian patents of the Corporation, together with some Dynamo machines, &c., available for the immediate commencement of this Company's operations, as also for the grant of a license to manufacture in England the machines, &c., required for India.
- (2) An agreement, dated 1st July, 1881, between Charles Henry Strutt and St. George Lane Fox, for the purchase of the patent rights of the latter in India relating to Electric lighting, together with a license to manufacture in England the machines, &c., required for India.
- (3) An agreement, dated 11th July, 1881, between Charles Henry Strutt and Messrs. Latimer Clark, Muirhead, and Co.
- (4) An agreement, dated 15th July, 1881, between Charles Henry Strutt and the Eastern Electric Light and Power Company (Limited), for transfer of the above agreements to the Company, and making provision for payment of preliminary expenses, as above stated.

Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned, and if a smaller number of Shares be allotted than applied for the surplus of the deposit will be applicable to the payment of the amount due on allotment. If any instalment is not duly paid the allotment will be liable to cancellation, and payments previously made to forfeiture.

20th July, 1881.

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Shares, or any less number that may be allotted to me, upon the
terms of the Prospectus, dated 20th July, 1881, and the regulations
of the Company, and I authorise you to register me as the holder
of the Shares allotted to me.

Signature in full
Address
Description
Date.....

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AND

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1881.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, July 19; Madras and Allahabad, July 17; Calcutta, July 16.

THE official report on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending July 5, says that agricultural prospects have improved during the week, as there has been more or less rain in almost all parts of India. In British Burma, Assam, and Bengal the wet weather continues. In Northern India, from the Bengal frontier onwards as far as Sialkot, showers are reported, though both in the North Western Provinces and Oudh and in the Punjab some districts need more rain. In one or two of the States of Rajputana, also, the rainfall has, as yet, been insufficient; but in others, in several of the Central Indian States and in Berar, there have been seasonable falls. The rain on the Bombay coast, in Coorg and in the Central Provinces, has been heavy, and in parts of the territories last mentioned the autumn sowings have been somewhat retarded by too much wet. On the other hand, the slight rain reported from Mysor has not yet sufficed to prevent prospects from being doubtful; and in Baroda, Ahmednagar, the Southern Mahratta country, and the southern districts of the Madras Presidency, further rainfall would be beneficial. On the whole, the improvement in the season is principally apparent in the centre of the country and in the eastern and central districts of the Punjab. The accounts, however, from Mysor are distinctly better than they were last week.

WE regret to observe, from a Calcutta telegram to the *Times*, dated August 7, that the latest reports from Mysor are far from favourable. The want of rain is much felt; the crops are withering and prices are rising. The crops have not been sold in some parts of the country and the pasture is failing, while in certain villages water for the cattle is becoming scarce. On the whole, prospects are decidedly gloomy, and unless rain falls within a week a large portion of the crops will be irrecoverably lost and severe scarcity be inevitable. The harvest reports from Coorg are also unsatisfactory. The accounts from all parts of India are fairly good. The season's outturn of indigo is likely to be unusually short, so far as Bengal and Behar are concerned; but more favourable reports come from the indigo-producing districts of the North West Provinces. The quantity of tea available for export will probably be below expectation, owing to the bad weather in the early part of the year; but the quality is said to be excellent, and good prices have been obtained at all the public sales which have been held this season.

THE telegrams of the week have kept us fairly *au courant* with events in Afghanistan. In the official and semi-official telegrams there is still evident the feeble hoping against hope that Ayub may yet be beaten; we have, as is now usual, to look to press correspondents for rational explanations of the changing positions.

THE following are the Viceroy's telegrams:—

"Report of Shams-ud-din's capture is confirmed. He was made prisoner by Cabuli soldiers when they saw themselves deserted by their commander. The report of nineteen persons having been mutilated in Kandahar streets is denied. The city and country are now said to be quite tranquil. All quiet about Pishin."

St. John telegraphs:—"No direct communication from Kandahar. Ayub has formed two regiments out of the Ameer's troops who went over to him. A party of horse is stationed at Takht-i-pul, twenty-five miles south of Kandahar, to guard road and examine travellers. Road unguarded between Takht-i-pul and Chaman." Chaman, 5th:—"Achakzai messenger sent to Ayub's army a fortnight ago, has arrived; he was present at action, and states that defeat of right of Ayub's army at commencement was so complete that fugitives did not rejoin for four days; part of Herati horse plundered Ayub's baggage; Khanabad regiment went

over to Ayub's before close of action, thereby deciding it; Ayub's loss much heavier than that of Ameer's army. Sirdar Muhammed Hassim Khan, son of Sharif Khan, has been made Governor of Kandahar; all is tranquil and orderly; the Duranis are flocking in large numbers to pay homage to Ayub! Sartip Nur Muhammed Khan has quarrelled with Ayub on account of Hashim's appointment; preparations are being made for advance on Cabul, but it was not known in Kandahar that Kelat is held in force by Ameer's troops; all quiet here."

NEXT we have a series of telegrams from the *Times* correspondent at Lahore. On August 4 he says:—

"Traffic is resumed on the Kandahar road. The city district is reported to be perfectly quiet. It is announced at Quetta that Shams-ud-din was delivered up to the Cabuli soldiers. They are themselves annoyed at being deserted by Governor Muhammed Hassim Khan and the leading officials."

SHAMS-UD-DIN's fate is made more clear presently. He doubtless paid the penalty for his friendship to us, though the Chaman correspondent of the *Times* says that he suffered for an indignity offered to the corpse of Abdullah Khan.

ON August 5 the Lahore correspondent telegraphs:—

"The Cabul Envoy left Lahore on the 3rd inst., and was to arrive in Simla to-day. His suite is comprised of nine persons, including his nephew, Hafiz Gholam Hamed, son of the present commander in chief in Cabul, and Afzul Khan, in the British service, who followed the Prince of Wales to England and negotiated between Sir F. Roberts and Abdur Rahman. The Envoy arranged a special post of three days' run between Cabul and Peshawur. The Envoy left Cabul on the 19th of July. I am assured that he comes at the suggestion of the Viceroy, and bears a message in which the Ameer reminds the Viceroy that he had earnestly and repeatedly begged the Government to hold Kandahar for one year in order to enable the Ameer to make his position secure. It is clear from the Envoy's account that the Ameer began to lose heart at hearing the news of the evacuation of Kandahar. Ayub was at Farah. He denies that the Ameer sent treasure to Tashkend, explaining that the money was only intended for the use of the family, but this account will hardly be satisfactory in India. As regards the aid now asked for, the Government will simply follow the Lawrence policy of 1863 and 1868. I am assured of this emphatically. With regard to my telegram concerning the warning of a brigade it is quite correct, but the idea has been abandoned. General Hume is satisfied that the position is sufficiently strong—a decision which events will justify. Mahomed Jan is dwelling in a village near Cabul. He is now in constant intercourse with Mushki Alam, apparently with a view of declaring for the Shere Ali family. There can be little doubt that Mahomed Jan's influence with the Cabul people will be decisive. About fifteen hundred of the men who went over to Ayub at his late battle with the Ameer's troops have been formed by him into regular regiments. Ayub's troops now occupy Takht-i-pul, for the purpose of guarding the Kandahar-Chaman road. No disturbances are reported on that road, and the ordinary traffic has been resumed. Chaman is abundantly supplied with grain and forage by the tribes."

REFERENCE to our parliamentary intelligence will show that Lord Hartington last night contradicted that part of the above statement which refers to a positive request on the part of the Ameer for our retention of Kandahar for a year. But, however, that may be, the surpassing folly of the evacuation is most fully demonstrated by current events, whether the Ameer can taunt us with "I told you so," or whether he cannot.

THE same correspondent, under the same date, gives an account of the Afghan mission; also, of what is supposed in India to be the policy, or no policy, which Lord Ripon intends to follow:—

"General Mir Ahmed Khan, the envoy who visited Calcutta last winter, has again arrived in India on a mission to the Viceroy, but he left Cabul before the battle. His object has not been disclosed; probably it is the same as that of his last visit—namely, to ask for arms and money. It is to be hoped that the Government will not listen to any such request, and, as it is not prepared to reoccupy Afghanistan, that it will not throw any more good money after bad in a fruitless attempt to bolster up its luckless *protégé*. No official declaration has been made regarding the British policy. It is generally supposed that the Government at present intends to do nothing, save to hold the Pishin frontier steadily and to watch events. Rumours, however, are current of uneasiness among the tribes on the Peshawur frontier, which may possibly develop into something serious and force the Government to take active measures; and it is reported that, in view of such a possibility, a strong brigade, consisting of one regiment of native cavalry, three regiments of native infantry, and three batteries of

artillery, has been formed on paper, and the regiments have been warned to hold themselves in readiness for active service on the frontier. An order has been published in the official *Gazette* announcing that the Viceroy has been pleased to allow the native corps which took part in recent Afghan campaigns to bear on their colours the same distinctions as have been awarded to the British regiments engaged. The trial of Mahomed Hyat Khan, who is charged with taking bribes while assistant political agent in Cabul last year, is expected to commence at Lahore this week."

We have also an interesting telegram from the *Times* correspondent at Chaman, under date of August 7:—

"The latest accounts of the battle of Karez-i-Atta, fought on the 26th and not on the 27th ult., as stated in the Indian papers, show that it would have gone hard with Ayub had it not been for the defection or misconduct of a regiment of Ghilzais recently raised in Kandahar, which refused to advance when ordered and then went over to the enemy. Of the four purely Cabuli regiments, three broke and the fourth made its submission. Most of the men of the others came in afterwards and surrendered. They all accompanied Ayub to Kandahar, but it is said that two days later one regiment marched off during the night to Kelat-i-Ghilzai, since which Ayub has disarmed and dismissed 400 men and distributed the rest among his Herati regiments. His loss was much heavier than that of the Ameer's army, and his baggage was entirely plundered by his own men during the action. Next morning Shams-ud-din Khan, the Deputy-Governor, was preparing to defend the city, when Sirdar Muhammad Hassim Khan, the Governor, and the other officials opened one of the gates and fled towards Cabul. The soldiers then mutinied and prevented Shams-ud-din leaving. On the arrival of Muhammad Hashim, Ayub's lieutenant, he took refuge in the shrine of the prophet's cloak. Three days later, when Ayub himself reached Kandahar, Shams-ud-din was induced by an oath sworn on the Koran to leave the sanctuary; but on being taken into Ayub's presence he was severely beaten and thrown down from the durbar-hall on to the pavement below, by which his arm and leg were broken. This was done on account of the indignity with which the corpse of Abdullah Khan had been treated. It is said that a few Farsiwans and Hazaras were killed in the streets by the mob before Ayub's arrival, but this is doubtful. No other disturbance or act of violence took place. Hassim Khan has been appointed Governor. The places of the Cabul officials who have fled have been filled up mostly by men who were in our service. No other change has been made in the Administration. With the exception of three sirdars, no one has taken refuge in Pishin. The Duranis are flocking into Kandahar in crowds to make obeisance to Ayub, after whose arrival a salute of 101 guns was fired and the city illuminated for three nights. The road to Pishin was closed by robbers for a time, but traffic has now recommenced. On reaching Kelat-i-Ghilzai General Gholam Hyder found there reinforcements from Cabul, consisting of one regiment of cavalry, one regiment of infantry, and six guns. He accordingly halted there, and is laying in provisions. Ayub had announced his intention of going on to Cabul at once, and had sent his tents out a mile on the Cabul road; but he was then under the impression that Kelat was empty, and the fact of its being now held in force will necessitate a delay. If the Ameer is able to hold his own at Cabul and bring any considerable number of troops from Turkestan his cause is by no means hopeless, though it must be confessed that the odds are against him. The lucky retention of Kelat gives him the means of confining the struggle to the Kandahar territory, and if he comes down himself with 5,000 or 6,000 good troops Ayub will have hard work to retain his recent conquest. If Abdur Rahman wins he should have no difficulty in driving Ayub across the frontier into Persia, but if he loses a battle at Kelat he will never be able to maintain himself at Cabul, and will have no resource but to fly to Turkestan, whence Ayub would probably make no attempt to oust him. I see that the *Pioneer* is discussing the advisability of an intervention between the combatants and the partition of Afghanistan into north and south. Unless the Ameer falsifies the prediction, he very possibly may beat Ayub after all and establish a reunited Afghanistan. If Ayub wins we should have the country divided into unequal parts—one, Turkestan, bounded by the Hindu Kush and under purely Russian influences; and the other and larger fairly amenable to British rule and shut off from Russian influences by a bitter enmity. If we step in now and stop the quarrel we should have Afghanistan divided into approximately equal halves—one, Kandahar and Herat, a Durani State, comprehending all that we need care for strategically and commercially, and with a future very much what we chose to make it; the other, a Ghilzai kingdom to whose doings the empire at large might be indifferent, but which would form an excellent diplomatic playground for Simla and Tashkend to amuse themselves in."

FURTHER telegrams from the same correspondent are as follow:—

"Ayub is preparing to advance on Cabul. Meanwhile, the leading Duranis in great numbers are paying him homage. Ayub has appointed Hassim Khan, son of Sharif Khan, to be Governor

of Kandahar. Shams-ud-din had fled to a sanctuary, which he left under a promise of protection, but was nearly killed before Ayub's eyes. During and after the battle much of Ayub's baggage was plundered by his own men. It is reported at Quetta that a regiment which had deserted the Ameer for Ayub Khan has deserted the latter and has marched in the direction of Kelat-i-Ghilzai. Gholam Hyder holds Kelat-i-Ghilzai with one regiment of infantry, three regiments of cavalry, and six guns. Several sirdars are with him. Ayub sent a small force to occupy Kelat, which returned, seeing that the country was in the hands of the Cabul troops. On his entry into Kandahar the city was illuminated."

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing on the 7th, gives us the substance of one of Lord Ripon's press *communiqués*, and an interesting account of the views of the Afghan *détenu*, who are now apparently at Simla instead of Masuri:—

"Full details of the battle of Karez-i-Atta are still wanting, but the accounts, such as they are, all point to the conclusion that the treachery of his troops was the main cause of Gholam Hyder's defeat. An official press *communiqué*, issued yesterday, states that Ayub's right wing had been completely routed and driven off the field when the defection of the Khanabad regiment turned the fortune of the day. Kandahar has fallen without a blow being struck in its defence, and Ayub is now the sole master of Southern Afghanistan. He has reorganised the deserters into two regiments, and has marched for Cabul in considerable strength. Another fight is expected at or near Kelat-i-Ghilzai, where the Ameer has a strong brigade which is said to be loyal; but the desertion of the Khanabad regiment, one of the most trusted of his corps, shows how little trust can be put in the fidelity of Abdur Rahman's army, and it is only too likely that the battle of Kelat-i-Ghilzai, if a battle does take place, may be a repetition of that of Karez-i-Atta. Daoud Shah and other Afghan refugees at Simla have expressed their opinion that with such generals as the Ameer has nothing but defeat can be expected; that Ayub will be enthusiastically received as far as Ghazni, and that, if he gains one more victory, the whole country will rise in his favour. We have not heard how the news of the defeat was received at Cabul, nor is anything definite known as to the Ameer's doings or intentions."

THE following telegram was received at the India-office from the Viceroy, dated August 3:—

"Following from St. John, dated Chaman, August 2.—'Report of capture of Shams-ud-din Khan confirmed. General Gholam Hyder Khan has sent message from Kelat-i-Ghilzai, that he found on arrival a regiment of infantry and two of cavalry on the way from Cabul, and has halted there. All quiet here. Loch reports same of Kakar country.'"

WE have already noticed the official complexion of the telegrams received by the *Times* from Lahore. The Viceroy's telegram given above was sent from Simla on August 3rd. On the same day the *Times* correspondent at Lahore telegraphs as follows:—

"It is ascertained that Shams-ud-din has been captured. Colonel St. John has heard from Gholam Hyder, the latter arriving at Kelat-i-Ghilzai, where he found one infantry and two cavalry regiments on their way from Cabul. All quiet in the Pishin and Kakar country."

It is evidently not for nothing that Lord Ripon has abolished the Press Commissioner. Oh, sly Lord Ripon!

THE following telegrams from the same correspondent have appeared:—

"Ayub occupied Kandahar on the 30th. A statement has reached Quetta that Shams-ud-din was captured. No action is reported at Kandahar. One wing and headquarters of the 63rd and 9th Bombay Infantry respectively left Quetta for Peshin on Saturday. Part of the 9th Bengal Cavalry follows from Kishdil Khan. Ayub's force, consisting of infantry, artillery, and cavalry, occupied Kandahar citadel and cantonments. Nineteen Hazaras and others were murdered. There were street riots by Afghans before Ayub's arrival. Ayub's force, composed of three arms, has occupied the citadel and cantonment of Kandahar. Nineteen Hazaras and others were murdered in street riots by the Afghans before Ayub's arrival."

IN the opinion of the *Indian Daily News* it is difficult to understand the supineness of the Government of India in the matter of acquiring fairly trustworthy information from Afghanistan. It has no agents at Cabul or Kandahar, and the result is that the information it does receive represents rather the bazaar reports of the two cities than any record of the development of affairs. Why this should be no one outside the Foreign-office seems to know. It is stated that things are very far, indeed, from being creditable to the Foreign Depart-

ment, and it may easily land the Government in some awkward situations. The sooner the want is remedied the better will it be, not only for the Government, but for the public of India. The Government, indeed, have no right to leave India at the mercy of the thousand and one stories that are now set on foot as to what is going on in Afghanistan.

THE *Englishman* to hand by the present mail has some interesting articles—apparently based on exclusive and authentic information—on recent Russian intrigues in Persia, said to be carried on through the Sepah Salar, Azim Husain Khan. The *Englishman* thus concludes one of its articles:—

"In view of a further advance eastward it will be seen on reference to the map that the possession of a strip of the country south of Abiverd would be of great advantage to Russia, otherwise a considerable detour to the north is rendered necessary through the desert. Although there are questions of frontier demarcation here again there is but small doubt that this part of the country is genuine Persian territory. The theory is not improbable that the Russians have occupied the north bank of the Attrek as far as Kushan with the intention of presently effecting an exchange for this strip about Abiverd. The arrangement will be that Russia will magnanimously modify her views in regard to the treaty of 1869, finally abandoning all claim to the Attrek frontier line, and in return for the concession receiving in full the right and title of the above noted strip of territory. The report that the Shah's cousin, the Sepah Salar, who was once a warm friend to England, but is now entirely Russian, has been appointed Governor of Khorassan, appears to be correct, and the appointment will be found, in all likelihood, to be greatly due to the Russian intrigue at Teheran, as a first step to the more effectual accomplishment of the above arrangement."

THE *Bengalee* does "not like the man," referring to Mr. Grant Duff. Our contemporary gives, as his reason, the fact that he has no "sympathy for the people."

It is, on the face of it, obvious that there must exist many inducements that may at any moment cause Lord Ripon to resign the Viceroyalty; whilst the ties that bind his lordship to his office are not likely to be either numerous or strong. The "rumours," to which the *Calcutta* correspondent of the *Times* refers in the following telegram, have, we believe, never amounted to anything more than the statement of the probability of an event which seems *a priori* to be a likely one to happen:—

"For some months past rumours have been circulated in England that Lord Ripon intends to resign the Viceroyalty at the end of the year. I am in a position to assert positively that these rumours are absolutely devoid of foundation. His lordship's health has long since been quite re-established, and he has no intention of retiring from his post. I believe that the report which has been circulated that Lady Ripon purposes to return home next winter is equally groundless."

WE are informed by the *Times of India* that the Viceroy says he is "reluctantly compelled" (*sic*) to veto the Game and Fish Preservation Bill recently passed by the Bombay Legislative Council. The *Times of India* evidently wants to know why "compelled"—and, if compelled, why "reluctantly." There is an air of weakness about these apologies that is to be regretted. So, again, with the Afghan honours; we are now told that a *third* supplementary list has been sent home by Lord Ripon! The Viceroy forgets the maxim, especially applicable to such rewards, *Bis dat qui cito dat*; his Excellency seems to require, or at any rate to be open to, pressure.

Elsewhere we give a summary of a clear and intelligent statement of the present attitude of the Brahmo Somaj towards the Government on the one side, and towards Hinduism on the other. This statement was made in a lecture at Simla by Babu—or, as the Brahmo Padres are now called, Bhai—Pratap Chunder Mozoomdar, who is Keshub Chunder Sen's first lieutenant; and next to Keshub himself the leading apostle of the "New Dispensation." It is interesting to observe that the reverend Bhai deplores, in strong terms, the spread of what he calls "Bradlaughism" at the present day; let us hope he will learn more charity towards that "ism" when he reads Mr. Bright's impassioned appeal of last Wednesday on behalf of its martyred hierophant.

THERE has been great excitement among the Vaishnavas of Bombay on account of the imprisonment of the Maharajah of Jamnagar, noticed in another column. The holy man has been allowed certain privileges in gaol to permit him to continue some of his necessary religious exercises. The Governor, in reply to a request to receive a deputation in his favour, has declined on the principle followed by English Home Secretaries, that in matters concerning the prerogative no personal interviews should be permitted. He has, however, promised to give due consideration to any memorials which may be submitted to him on the subject.

THE following officers of the Indian Medical Service have been selected for the appointment of brigade surgeons, subject to her Majesty's approval, with effect from Nov. 27, 1879, viz.:—Surg. Majors A. J. Dale, M.B.; B. Simpson, M.D.; R. F. Hutchinson, M.D.; J. Picthall, M.D.; G. V. Currie; T. Ringer, M.D.; P. W. Sutherland; A. Eteson, M.D.; W. Watson, M.B.; A. J. Cowie; W. J. Palmer, M.D. (since retired); J. H. Loch, M.D.; R. Rouse; J. R. Jackson, M.D.; A. M. Garden (since retired); J. Brake; A. Garden; W. Walker, M.D.; G. A. Watson; T. Mathew, M.B.; J. Fairweather, M.D.; C. J. Jackson (from Jan. 10, vice Brigade Surg. W. J. Palmer, retired); R. Bird, M.D. (since retired, from Jan. 26, vice Brigade Surg. A. M. Garden, retired); J. M. Coates, M.D. (from May 12, vice Brigade Surg. R. Bird, M.D., retired).

CAPTAIN A. AWDRY, Royal Engineers, has been appointed private secretary to the Right Hon. W. E. Grant Duff, the newly-appointed Governor of Madras. Captain Awdry served in a similar capacity on the staff of the late Lord Hobart. Surgeon-Major J. Mackenzie, Army Medical Department, has also been selected for the office of surgeon on the staff of the new Governor.

"TRUTH" has the following about the ex-Viceroy of India:—

"Lord Lytton has just given up the home farm at Knebworth, and it has been taken on a ten years' lease by a farmer from the north of Scotland. The conditions, which are very liberal, and, in some respects, quite novel, may be commended to other landlords. The tenant receives house, buildings, fences, &c., in good order, and, when they require repair, the landlord is to furnish materials. During the last three years of the lease the landlord is to pay for half the artificial feeding stuffs and manure bones, and at the end of the lease the tenant is to receive compensation for improvements. The farm consists of 220 acres, four-fifths arable. The rent is £280, landlord paying tithes and taxes."

WE are glad to learn from the *Indian Herald*—which has good authority for the announcement—that Sir George Couper will continue in office for another year.

THE Maharaja of Maisur has appointed his late tutor, Mr. W. A. Porter, M.A., of the Madras Educational Department, to be his private secretary. Mr. Porter is one of the most distinguished university graduates in India, having been Second Wrangler and a Fellow of St. Peter's, at Cambridge. The present appointment is another instance of the friendly and cordial relations that so generally subsist between the officers of the Indian Education Departments and their pupils.

THREE new mill companies have been started in Bombay during the fortnight preceding the departure of the mail.

A SCHEME for the transliteration of Burmese words has received the general approval of the Government of India. The spelling of all the well-known places in Burma is not to be altered.

THE trade and navigation returns for the three months (April, May, June) of the current financial year have just been published in *Calcutta*. The *Times* correspondent, telegraphing on August 7, says that they show a slight increase in imports and a slight falling off in exports, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, and a large increase, both in exports and imports, over the first three months of 1879. There is a decided increase both in the number and the tonnage of vessels entered and cleared over the last two years.

Messrs. T. Thomas and Co.'s price current for the week ending July 16 has the following about the Calcutta tea market:—

"The usual weekly sales were held on the 7th and 14th instant, when 15,185 packages were offered, and 14,633 found buyers. We have again to report a good inquiry, more particularly for teas under twelve annas, and at somewhat better prices, while for fine and finest the demand has been less active and prices easier. From the manufacturing districts we have reports of rather better weather both in Assam and Darjiling, but in Cachar blight seems unusually prevalent for this time of the year, and has done considerable damage."

Of indigo, the same authority says:—

"Our advices from Lower Bengal continue unsatisfactory, and the season is now so far advanced that but little improvement can be looked for, even with favourable weather. Both in Tirhoot and Chuprah a good fall of rain is much required to improve the small plant, for, although the vat produce is fair, the plant generally cuts out badly; in Chumparun the weather is fine after the late heavy rain, but so far produce has not improved. Rain is still required in Benares, where manufacturing should commence almost immediately; while in the North West prospects have improved after the late rain."

THE number of visitors to the Indian collection at the South Kensington Museum for the month of July amounted to 10,988; total from the opening on May 15, 1880, 230,068.

BENGAL GAOLS.

WE are glad to find from the report on the gaols of Bengal for the past year that an economical and efficient system of gaol administration is as consistent with a decrease in the number of corporal punishments as an economical administration of our hospitals is with a decrease of mortality. The net profits of gaol manufactures in 1880 was Rs.4,16,445, as compared with Rs.3,11,500 in 1879, Rs.3,69,400 in 1878, and Rs.3,61,800 in 1877, while the average cost of maintaining each prisoner in gaol was only Rs.62 8-8, against Rs.66-3-0 in 1879, Rs.71-9-6 in 1878, and Rs.66-15-8 in 1877. One of our Bombay contemporaries has tried to show a connection between the profitable labour exacted from prisoners in Bengal to the relief of the tax-payers, and the large number of corporal punishments in 1879, and it will be interesting to see how the argument will be maintained when it is seen that last year there was an increase of 33 per cent. in the profits of gaol manufactures, while the number of corporal punishments per cent. of the total number of punishments for breaches of gaol discipline has fallen from 18.7 in 1875, 13.4 in 1876, 14.2 in 1877, 15.1 in 1878, and 16 in 1879, to 7.5 in 1880. It is right that the public should protest against any ill treatment of prisoners in gaol, but their sympathy appears to us to be somewhat misplaced when on an average each convict is only held to have committed one breach of discipline during the whole period of his incarceration, and in the vast majority of cases the penalty incurred is only a loss of marks or some other petty punishment.—*Englishman*.

A NEW MILITARY HISTORY.

Messrs. Allen and Co. are about to publish a Military History of the Madras Engineers and Sappers, by Major Vibart. These corps were raised in the last century by the H.E.I. Company. As the power of the company increased, these bodies were enlarged. Up to 1740, the company being mere traders, it was, of course, unnecessary to call in the assistance of engineers. Shortly after that time, however, it was found imperative to obtain engineers to enable the company to hold its own in contests with the French of the native powers. Up to 1770 the company found it sufficient to obtain engineers from any sources which were from time to time most convenient to them; but in that year, it was considered necessary to establish the corps of engineers on a strictly military basis with an experienced officer of Royal Engineers as commandant. It is proposed in this compilation to trace the gradual increase of the corps, and in doing so to detail the manner in which it has been utilised to assist in extending the dominion of the company. After the great Indian Mutiny the power of the company merged in the Crown, and since then the Madras Engineers have become a part of the distinguished corps of Royal Engineers. The officers of the Madras Engineers are still retained in separate lists, but their complete absorption is merely a matter of time. It seems, then, appropriate that, before this occurs, a record of their services should be drawn up. In recording the campaigns and sieges in which they have been employed, the reports of the engineers themselves will be made use of as fully as possible. At first no regular sappers were employed, but bodies of men were, as occasion required, trained as pioneers to assist the engineers. In 1780 a regular body of pioneers was formed, and up to 1831 this body was employed with considerable success in both civil and military operations. In 1831 the pioneer organization was altered and the regiment became the Madras Sappers and Miners. From 1831 to 1876 they retained that appellation.

In 1876, when H.R.H. the Prince of Wales visited India, their title was altered to the Queen's Own Sapper and Miners, while H.R.H. was appointed honorary colonel. The corps had greatly distinguished itself in many campaigns, and, being still in a highly efficient state, is as ready as ever to do good work for the country. In this publication it is intended to incorporate their services with those of the Madras Engineers, a corps with which they have naturally been closely connected throughout their career.

STAFF CORPS AND INDIAN ARMY FUND.

WE have been asked to publish the following correspondence:—

"My Lord,—The committee whom I represent desire me to ask you if you will do them the favour and honour of receiving them, or some of them, as a deputation, to lay before you their views on the subject of staff corps and Indian army retirement regulations. The committee are well aware that their position is one which may expose them to some prejudice, owing to their being the apparent exponents of what are perhaps deemed the selfish and improper complaints of individual officers; but they wish to submit that the question, as they have entered upon it, goes far deeper. It touches directly and immediately the efficiency of the native Indian army and the pockets of the taxpayer. The committee believe that they could throw considerable light on subjects which do not permeate readily through official channels, and that in the absence of a royal commission to inquire into the whole subject they could furnish most useful information. That five or six field officers should be attached in many cases to native regiments must unquestionably conduce to the inefficiency of those regiments, besides being a severe financial burden on the State. The officers themselves wish to retire, and it is a matter of great public interest that they should do so. The object aimed at is, therefore, the same, whether the motive be private or public, and it is for this reason that the committee do not hesitate to ask you to hear what they have to say. I enclose a list of the committee, and have the honour to remain, your lordship's obedient servant, W. ALLISON, secretary."

"The Right Hon. Lord Hartington."

"India Office, July 20, 1881."

"SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 16th inst., I am desired by the Marquis of Hartington to inform you that he does not consider that any advantage could arise from his receiving a deputation of retired officers, for the purpose of hearing their views on the existing Staff Corps and Indian Retiring Regulations. The subject has already received very full consideration, both here and in India, and Lord Hartington hopes shortly to be able to make known the decision of the Government respecting it.—I remain, faithfully yours, W. Allison, Esq."

"R. H. HOBART."

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

MR. E. GRANT-DUFF was entertained on Wednesday at dinner at the Star and Garter, Richmond, by a number of friends, on the occasion of his appointment as Governor of Madras. The Earl of Northbrook presided; and there were present the Marquis of Hartington, the Earl of Kimberley, the Earl of Dalhousie, the Earl of Camperdown, the Earl of Breadalbane, Viscount Monck, Lord Amphil, Lord Carrington, Lord Aberdare, Lord Emly, Lord Houghton, Lord Sudeley, Lord O'Hagan, Lord Lawrence, Lord Reay, the Attorney General, the Hon. E. M. Ashley, M.P., Mr. Asher, M.P., Sir T. Brassey, K.C.B., M.P., the Hon. G. Brodrick, Warden of Merton College, Mr. Justice Bowen, Mr. Bryce, M.P., Mr. Buxton, M.P., Mr. Ingram Bywater, Mr. Childers, M.P., Col. Carington, M.P., Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, M.P., the Hon. H. F. Cowper, M.P., Mr. T. Chener, Mr. C. C. Cotes, M.P., Sir E. Colebrooke, M.P., Mr. Chitty, Q.C., M.P., Mr. Augustus Croom, Mr. Cheetham, M.P., Mr. Alexander Cameron, Mr. J. Caird, C.B., Mr. Dodson, M.P., Sir C. Dilke, M.P., Mr. Davey, Q.C., M.P., Mr. G. Errington, M.P., Mr. T. H. S. Escott, Capt. Eastwick, Dr. Farquhar, M.P., Mr. Goschen, M.P., Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P., Mr. J. C. F. Hamilton, M.P., Sir A. Hayter, M.P., Mr. R. C. Herbert, Sir J. Hooker, K.C.B., Sir W. Lawson, M.P., the Hon. F. Leveson-Gower, M.P., Sir J. Lubbock, M.P., Sir Louis Mallet, K.C.B., Mr. W. N. Massey, M.P., Sir Erskine May, K.C.B., Mr. Archibald Milman, Mr. Story-Maskelyne, M.P., Mr. Osborne Morgan, M.P., Mr. S. Morley, M.P., Mr. Otway, M.P., Mr. C. S. Parker, M.P., Mr. A. W. Peel, M.P., Mr. Baden Powell, Lord Arthur Russell, Mr. A. Ramsay, Mr. P. Ralli, M.P., Mr. W. Rathbone, M.P., Mr. Stuart Rendel, M.P., Mr. Albert Ruston, Lord Shand, the Solicitor General, the Solicitor General for Scotland, Mr. T. C. Sanders, Professor Henry Smith, Professor Goldwin Smith, Sir H. Thring, K.C.B., Mr. G. S. Venables, Q.C., Mr. Webster, M.P., Mr. S. Whitbread, M.P., Mr. S. Williamson, M.P., and Mr. E. R. Wodehouse, M.P. The only toast, with the exception of "the Queen," was the health of the guest of the evening, which was proposed by the chairman and responded to by Mr. Grant-Duff in the following speech:—

Lord Northbrook, my Lords and Gentlemen—It is not unnatural that when I rise to thank you for the way in which you have received this toast, and for all the kind words that have been spoken, I should think of that Greek maxim which tells us that one of the greatest blessings in life is to grow old with our friends. There come back to me as I look round so many and such

varied scenes in which one, or more, or many of those who have gathered round me to-night are prominent figures—walks in Oxford, mornings in pleasant country houses from the shores of the Moray Firth to the English Channel; gay little dinners, and perhaps even gayer breakfasts, in London, in Paris, and in most of the capitals of this quarter of the globe; travels in many lands in Europe, and Asia, and Africa; electoral and academic struggles, where great causes were well smitten and well defended; historical words we have heard, and historical moments we have passed together; the lobbies of the House of Commons, where so many bright things are said, which repeated all over the town for a few weeks, then vanish into space like the comet on which we gazed the other day; weary hours, when from five to dawn a bill was to be passed or stopped; so many minutes of tension and anxiety when the question was what will the numbers be; so many thousand cheers by which, through nearly a quarter of a century of parliamentary life, we have proclaimed victory together, to say nothing of some by which we have wished ourselves better luck next time in defeat. There is, I think, no one, or scarcely any one, present, with whose life mine has not been mixed up in a hundred ways, and there are not a few present by whose affection I have been supported or by whose wisdom I have been guided again and again, to whom, indeed, I owe much of whatever has been least imperfect in all I have said and written and done. It is an occasion on which I may well be grateful for good wishes and encouragement, since the task I have undertaken is assuredly no light one. In the first place I succeed, and shall necessarily be put in comparison with, a man who concealed under a quiet exterior a very rare sagacity, and who had a power of conciliating the good will of all sorts and conditions of men, which is one of the most enviable of gifts, and one which I have never in my wildest dreams imagined myself to possess. When it is further remembered that this man, so genial, so kindly, died almost at the commencement of his period of office, and before that ebb tide which occurs, I suppose, in the popularity of all Viceroys and all Governors, to be succeeded by another flowing tide only in the case of the most fortunate, it will be clear that the path which I have to tread is not altogether a flowery one. But apart from these accessory and accidental considerations, how serious is the task in itself! For what is the mandate that I have received? Is it not this? Go forth from the ranks of our home public life, from familiar scenes and familiar companionships, to be for five years the most important individual factor in the weal or woe of thirty millions of men, of other creeds, other races, other thoughts, living under other stars, thousands and thousands of miles away. Go forth to write another page in that action, reaction, and interaction of the East and the West which forms the strangest and most poetical volume in human history. The task is, no doubt, a heavy one, but I have, in undertaking it, some helps and comforts which it would be foolish to ignore. To begin with, I have the example of my noble friend in the chair, who, having exchanged a position in the administration at home similar to that which I have filled, for the tremendous responsibilities and work of the viceroyalty, performed a much heavier task with sustained and brilliant success. Then it has been my good fortune to serve under two chiefs, both in the first rank of British statesmanship, but yet so different in their ways of looking at life and in their methods of transacting business as to supplement each other in a quite remarkable manner. Under the first of these chiefs I served in the India-office, where I had to consider any problems analogous to those with which I shall have to deal at Madras, and became acquainted with the thoughts and ways of that great bureaucracy by which India is governed. Under the second I served at the Colonial-office, where I saw cognate problems treated in a manner which not unfrequently suggested much matter for thought and comparison. In both offices I was lucky in my colleagues as well as in my chiefs. In the India-office I worked for a long time by the side of Herman Merivale, who was, indeed, no longer the man he had been, but who still retained much of that power which made the last Lord Lytton say of him, when he was his permanent under secretary at the Colonial-office, "the leading characteristic of his mind is massiveness, and it is the massiveness of gold." He was succeeded by my old and intimate friend Sir Louis Mallet, on whom fell the mantle of one of the most original of English statesmen, the mantle of Richard Cobden, and who inherited from his grandfather, the great publicist—Mallet Dupont—who, by the way, lies buried close to the place where we are assembled, a certain grace and felicity of statement which have enabled him to win admission for the views of his master in quarters where that master was not himself as successful. At the Colonial-office I worked by the side of Mr. Robert Herbert, from whom, after watching his victorious career at Oxford I parted, to find him again in Downing-street, turned into what I may call the ideal colleague; for he is a man in whose geography the hill difficulty does not exist, and who would, I am persuaded, if all the heads of department came to him in turn on a Monday morning and told him that a political crisis or a rebellion had broken out in each of the half hundred colonies under their care remark, "That it was undoubtedly unfortunate, but might have been worse," and proceed forthwith to deal with each of the fifty cases with perfect calmness and entire success. Then I go to act in India under a statesman with whose methods and views long observation has made me well acquainted, and with whose ideas on politics I feel myself, if I may be permitted to say so, as

much in harmony as I do with those of any man in English public life. Further, by the Royal Warrant I am bound to be subject to the controlling powers of the Viceroy, a duty which, if all tales are true, governors of Madras and Bombay have not always found it very easy to discharge. In my case, however, my tyrant is an old friend, so old that I do not remember when we first became acquainted, but I know that it is more than three-and-twenty years since he proposed me as a member of what someone very happily described as the pleasantest bit of Bohemia in Europe, the Cosmopolitan Club. It is, too, a fortunate circumstance that I have another personal friend in Major Baring, the financial member of the Viceroy's Council, and, as such, I suppose, in a sense, my natural enemy. I shall further have the assistance of very able men at the seat of government, including that of one of the most distinguished of English soldiers, Sir Frederick Roberts, and of men, not a few of them equally able, scattered over the face of the country and in immediate contact with the rural population. It will be my endeavour gradually to come to know all these men, who form the nerves of our administration, and to learn their views as to their own districts, not from official reports alone but from their own life. The place to which I am going has, by the way, sometimes been called the "Sleepy Presidency." Well I never hear that phrase without remembering the saying "Happy are those nations whose annals are silent." But if there is any substratum of truth in the reproach implied in it, I should like to try whether there, as elsewhere, the best way of getting good work done by those under you is not to show that you take a personal interest in all departments of that work. Then I have spent the best part of a quarter of a century in the House of Commons, and one certainly ought in that time to have got some wrinkles as to a matter in which governors who have not passed through that discipline are apt to be misinformed, the way, that is, in which the representatives of the people and the electorate will look at particular facts and groups of facts. All these are considerable helps and comforts, but I have one which is greater than any, that all my life I have lived amongst the kind of men who are represented by those I see around me to-night. When I first went up as a boy to Oxford I promised myself that I would do my best to live with those who were superior to me in character, or intelligence, or knowledge, or in all three. I have, like most people, broken a great many promises I have made to myself, but that one never. I have always endeavoured to have friends, my attitude to whom was half affection and half admiration. It is no light thing to part from such friends even for a time. It is no light thing to give up such a constituency as I have had, to say good-bye to the Athenæum and the Literary Society, the Dilettanti and the Breakfast Club, and to those Saturday to Monday gatherings, whether at Hampden, or Knebworth, or York House, which I owe to the kindness of many friends whom I see around me, and to that of many more of both sexes whom they represent. It is no light thing to forego that bath of new ideas which a single day's travelling brings to one who, living in London, has always studied to keep up frequent and close relations with friends on the European continent. Doubtless there will be times of depression when one will only too well understand what our great Indian poet meant when he called India the "Land of Regrets;" but there will, I trust, as I know you trust, be a great many more of useful work and keen enjoyment of what is, after all, one of the great positions of the world, for how seldom in all the long, long history of this planet has it happened that it was in the power of any country to give to one of its children, taken out of the general mass of its educated society, such a stately and magnificent piece of work to do as is the government, even in the quietest times, of one of these great Indian provinces. Five years, though a long time to look forward to, does not seem very long when one looks back, and I dare say when the hour strikes, if strike it does, for falling back into old haunts and associations, all will appear much simpler and easier than it does now. I would fain hope that the changes will be few, and that I shall have nothing sadder to say than what Lord Ellenborough replied when Mr. Disraeli asked him on returning to London after being governor general, what change struck him most, "I have come back to a fatter world." One may, in that case perhaps, feel oneself inclined to begin a conversation, as Louis de Leon actually did begin a lecture after having been silenced for twenty years by the Inquisition, and as Rénan told me he meant to do after having been long silenced by the Imperial Government, "As I was saying yesterday." I am sure if I do not some one else will. Proconsular experiences as to the small amount of attention which matters that have been engrossing their thoughts excite at the centre of affairs are as old as Cicero, and I know a most eminent person who returned from India and entered the Oxford and Cambridge Club, when a rather intimate acquaintance stepped up to him and recommenced a conversation which had been interrupted by his departure for the East two years and a-half before. I owe much gratitude to those who organised this gathering, in that they have given me an opportunity of expressing my feelings to each and all of you, and they have done me a further service in preventing its assuming the character of a political demonstration, and in making it impossible for me to make a political speech. The persons amongst whom I am going to live know perfectly well my political connections and antecedents, but few of them can know anything about my private life, and as *noscitur a sociis* is a good proverb in all parts of the world, I cannot imagine that anyone could

take a better introduction to all that is best in India than by carrying thither the approbation and good wishes of such a gathering as this, comprising as it does so much that is most distinguished and most powerful in so many departments of English life. To all then who are here present I return my sincere thanks, and not less to some who are not here present, but who have in various ways expressed to me their good will, and amongst these to Mr. Gladstone, to Mr. Forster, to Mr. Lefevre, to Mr. John Morley, to Sir James Stephen, to Mr. Morier, to the Master of Balliol, to the Dean of Salisbury, to Sir Henry Maine, and to Mr. Matthew Arnold, last, not least, to that distinguished man, the most famous English ecclesiastic who has lived in our times, one whose name naturally rises to our minds when it is a question of the "parting of friends," and who wrote to me the other day to wish me everything that is *bonum, faustum, fortunatumque* in the great office which I am going to undertake. Nor on such an occasion is it possible for me to forget that one of the most interesting letters which I received came from one who, if he could have been with us to-night, would have been the oldest friend whom I have here, for my relations with him were older by a few months even than my relations with Professor Henry Smith, which have continued undimmed by any shadow for close upon four-and-thirty years. I allude to him by whose grave so many of us stood ten days ago, in the great abbey which he loved so well, and who, in writing to me about Madras, recalled to my mind the curious facts that our acquaintance had arisen out of the answer which I made to a question about India in a history paper set by him in an examination at Oxford in the spring of 1847. "How many waters," he added, "have flowed under the bridge since then?" Of course, there is a certain risk; no one goes to work in the tropics at fifty-two without incurring a certain risk. Lord Napier and the Duke of Buckingham returned, Mr. Adam and Lord Hobart did not. I hope, of course, and you hope, that I shall draw a favourable number, but in all such cases we can only fall back upon the famous words:—

"If we do meet again, why we shall smile,
If not, why then this parting was well made."

To say that I shall watch with deep interest the fortunes of those here present would be to use an absurdly inadequate expression. Every educated Englishman will do that, for there is a great part of the history of England for a good many years to come collected round this table. What I wish to express is something much more intimate and affectionate, which I think I had better not try to put into words. One thing at least is certain, that whether I come back with my shield, or on my shield, I shall have done all that can be expected of me if I have brought no discredit to such a company of friends.

THE NORTHBROOK INDIAN SOCIETY AND CLUB.
A MEETING was held on Friday at the official residence of the First Lord of the Admiralty to consider the affairs of the Northbrook Indian Society and Club. There were present Sir Barrow Ellis, Sir Henry Norman, Sir Frederick Halliday, the Right Hon. M. E. Grant-Duff, Mr. Fawcett, M.P., Sir Thomas Brassey, M.P., Mr. Bryce, M.P., Mr. Chenery, Mr. Maclean, Dr. Birdwood, Mr. W. G. S. Fitzgerald, Mr. R. S. Wyllie, Mr. E. G. Jenkinson, and Capt. McNeile.

The Earl of Northbrook, who presided, explained to the gentlemen present the object of the meeting, and described shortly how the society had been formed, and what its objects are. He stated that in 1879 some gentlemen connected with the National Indian Association considered it desirable that the work of the association in London should be further developed. Consequently (but chiefly on the suggestion of Mr. W. G. S. Fitzgerald) a conference took place, at which it was decided that a sub-committee should be appointed, consisting of Sir Barrow Ellis, Sir Henry Davies, Sir Arthur Hobhouse, Mr. Fitzgerald, and Lord Northbrook. This sub-committee considered whether something might not be done to assist natives of India of good family whose parents send them over to England for education, and whether such young men (whether going to a university or studying in London) might not be helped in respect of directing their studies, and to any extent giving them information as regards lodgings, &c.; also whether some assurance might not be given to the parents or guardians of these young men. This was the first and main object of the society. The sub-committee at the same time thought that it might be desirable to start a reading-room, and a place where these young natives might meet English gentlemen whose company would be of use to them—in fact, to establish a club. In consequence of the report of this sub-committee, a club was opened in February, 1880. As far as it has gone this club has been a success. About sixty or seventy young natives have become members, and about twenty Englishmen. But, unfortunately, the situation of the club in Bedford-row is inconvenient and rather inaccessible. The native members manage the affairs of the club themselves, and those who have taken a part in its formation do not in any way interfere with the management. Another point on which all were agreed was that this was not a matter in regard to which large subscriptions ought to be invited from people in England. The club was formed for the benefit of a class of natives who could well afford to help themselves. Only small subscriptions have been asked for from people in India. Great caution was exercised, and the subscription was therefore

limited to Rs. 100. It is now, after the expiry of a year, thought to be absolutely necessary to put the society on a more permanent footing, and for that purpose endeavours have been made to increase the numbers of the committee, and it is proposed to send out a circular to India asking the natives of India for subscriptions for the purpose of putting the society on a more permanent basis. The original committee consisted of the Earl of Northbrook, Sir Richard Temple, Sir A. Hobhouse, Sir Barrow Ellis, Sir Henry Davies, and Mr. W. C. S. Fitzgerald, with Mr. F. R. S. Wyllie as treasurer. From the commencement Capt. McNeile has acted as secretary. Recently Sir Bartle Frere, who expressed great interest in the objects of the association, Col. Keatinge, an officer well known to many present, Mr. Thornton, and Mr. E. Jenkinson, who has recently returned from India, have consented to join the committee. It would be desirable, also, to get some gentleman from Lower Bengal. Mr. Chapman has been communicated with, but he declined, as he does not intend to reside in or near London. His lordship then read to the meeting the circular which it is proposed to send out to India, explaining the objects of the society. His lordship then mentioned that Mr. Adam, late Governor of Madras, took a great interest in the society, and one of his last acts before his death was to send a subscription of £25. The accounts at present show a balance in hand of about £82. It is quite clear that until more natives join the society, it will have, to a great extent, to depend upon subscriptions, but when once in working order the society ought to pay its own expenses. Before despatching the circular to India, it was thought advisable to call a meeting, in order to obtain influential support, and to hear any advice or suggestions that might be given. The Earl of Lytton had expressed his concurrence, and had promised to attend the meeting, but, unfortunately, had not been able to do so. It was well known that Lord Lytton, when Viceroy of India, had taken a great interest in the advancement of natives, both in his public despatches and in other ways. His lordship further said that he had thought he might, without impropriety, communicate with his royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who had been kind enough to say that he would have attended the meeting had he been in London. His lordship then read the following letter from Mr. F. Knollys, Private Secretary to his Royal Highness:—

"Dear Lord Northbrook,—The Prince of Wales's attention has been called to the Northbrook Indian Society and Club, His Royal Highness, as you are doubtless aware, takes a great interest in the welfare of Indian gentlemen who come to England to pursue their studies, and I am desired to inform you that if a sufficient response is received from India to enable the committee to carry out their proposed object, which is fully approved of by the Prince, His Royal Highness will be happy to become the patron of the society." His lordship explained that he had not thought it right to ask his Royal Highness to associate himself with the society until the result of the appeal to the natives of India for subscriptions should become known. He was glad to see present Mr. Henry Fawcett, M.P., who had taken such a deep interest in the natives of India, and who is looked up to by them with affection and respect. His lordship concluded by saying that the object of the society seemed to him to be simple and practical, and thought that perhaps there was no more quiet or sensible way in which the natives of India could be brought into friendly intercourse with Englishmen. The work of the society has been kept separate from that of the National Indian Association, but of course continues in friendly communication with it.

After a few remarks from Mr. H. Fawcett, Sir Frederick Halliday, Dr. Birdwood, and Sir Barrow Ellis, the meeting separated.

THE WEARING OF DECORATIONS.

THE following letters on this subject have been addressed to a contemporary:—

SIR,—With reference to your excellent suggestions that officers when in evening dress should wear the ribbons of the decorations they possess, after the custom of foreigners, will you kindly permit me to observe that at present it is voted by civilians—jealous, of course, of the distinction—bad form to exhibit them on such an occasion. I have, however, frequently at the opera observed certain officers in plain clothes in attendance on royalty wear their "miniatures." If they do it, why, therefore, should it be set down as bad form? More than once, when abroad, I have been asked by foreign officers why, as I had seen active service, I did not wear my ribbons?—my explanations about my country's customs being frequently received with dubious credulity, hinting mortifying suspicions as to the right to wear them. Moreover, in a few days, numbers of officers will be retired and deprived for ever of again wearing the medals they have earned, unless, as you suggest, her Majesty will graciously be pleased to order all officers, when in full evening dress, to wear the "miniatures" and ribbons of the decorations which have been conferred upon them.—I am, &c.,

AN OLD CAMPAIGNER.

SIR,—The feeling of the service generally on the subject of wearing miniature decorations in evening dress was well expressed in your last issue, but I fear nothing will be done unless the authorities take up the matter. If they were to intimate that the present custom is an insult to the Queen—and it certainly is so—it would at once be discontinued.—I am, &c.,

A FIELD OFFICER.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE SEEBPORE ENGINEERING COLLEGE.*

THE *Journal of the National Indian Association* for August is a particularly good number. The two opening articles on "Paper and Paper-making as an Industrial Enterprise for Southern India," and on "The Building Arts of India," show that the association is alive to the supreme importance of fostering industrial enterprise in the country. We notice also that the Madras branch of the association has set on foot a movement for an annual exhibition of needlework, which will aid the good work in another line. The most interesting and valuable article in the present number is one by Mr. J. B. Knight, C.I.E., on "India's Duty to England;" which contains, *inter alia*, some conciliatory remarks on the recent unfortunate disputes regarding the management of the Seebpore College at Calcutta. We entirely concur with what Mr. Knight says as to the propriety of "letting the dead past bury its dead" in this quarrel:—

"The bitterness of feeling produced by occurrences of this character must exercise a most unhappy influence upon the relation between the two races, and we appeal earnestly, both to the English friends of India and to the Indian friends of England, to minimise their differences and to seek for points of contact, cherishing that charity which 'thinketh no evil;' and, in the particular case before us, we trust that even yet a way may be found of healing differences without, on the one hand, any relaxation of discipline, or, on the other, any forfeiture of true manly independence."

* "Journal of the National Indian Association in Aid of Social Progress in India." No. 128. August, 1881. London: C. Kegan Paul and Co.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE WEARING OF DECORATIONS.
TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—I am glad to see the correspondence and remarks in your paper on the subject of wearing well-won decorations in after life, amongst our civilian society, and on special festive occasions when military uniform is not required. The mock modesty of the present day has risen to a farce, and the sooner a better understanding is arrived at the better. I attribute the present disinclination of military men to wearing miniature orders, or the ribbon, in mufti, to a supposed contempt of such a practice by the great dons of the Horse Guards. Any expression in favour of officers showing a decoration in large public assemblies, when in mufti, by the Commander in Chief, and by generals in command of divisions, would soon settle the practice; or, if his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who is so strictly military in all he does and thinks, and who is the grand arbiter of dress in the army, would set the example, or intimate his wishes on the subject, the thing would be done. At present there seems to be a very remarkable habit of knights wearing their collars at public parties, when companions of orders seem tabooed from showing their decoration! Why is this? It is altogether a false system and wrong in principle. At a late regimental dinner at Willis's Rooms I particularly observed this marked difference between knights and companions. If it is etiquette for the former to show their colours in such a marked way it must be equally proper for companions to do the same. There certainly should be one law or custom for both, one and all alike, and I would put it to the highest powers to settle the point by a declaratory statement by which all retired officers scattered over the world might be guided. Society in general would, I think, highly approve of a fixed habit of men sailing under their own legitimate colours, to which they are so fairly and honourably entitled.

A DECORATED GENERAL.

August 9.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

A BRAHMO LECTURE.

ON Monday last we had a treat of an unusual character—I mean a lecture by Baboo Protap Chunder Muzoomdar, one of the leaders of the Brahmo Somaj, whose arrival here I announced some time ago. The lecture was given in the assembly rooms, and was attended by a very large and attentive native audience, besides a considerable number of Europeans. Probably the European attendance would have been greater but for the concert which was going on at the

same time, and, unfortunately, the Baboo was unable to get the use of the assembly rooms for any other night except Monday. The lecture, which was a defence and exposition of the new faith, was delivered with great energy, considerable eloquence, and an excellent command of English, and, I think, a brief summary of some portions of it will be interesting. Referring to the undenominational character of the Government, the lecturer said he admired it, and even from a moral point of view he thought the system of undenominational teaching had its advantages, but it had disadvantages too. Idolatry had been undermined, but in its place "let us eat and drink for to-morrow we die" was the only law in the minds of many of the educated natives. If some moral restraints had been taken away and others put in their stead he would not complain, but with the education our young men received there was scarcely any moral teaching. But worse than this, men representing western materialism had taken into their hands the task of educating the people, and though the Government interdicted the teaching of religion, it did not interdict the teaching of modern materialism and scepticism and Bradlaughism, which was spreading and doing havoc among the tens of thousands of the rising youth of Bengal and other Indian provinces. He believed the Government was pledged to observe that no arrant infidelity was taught in the name of that neutrality which was intended only as a pledge of safety to the national religion of India, and he trusted the mischief would be removed before long. He had great faith in the present Government of this country, and he had no doubt that when the evils were once exposed they would be gradually removed. Again, not only in Bengal, but in other parts of India, though our educated men were sharp they were not profound. He was ready to call them clever; they had a liking for the English language; they had read its literature to a great extent; some of them were philosophical students. But the real value of education lay in observation and original thought, and in both of these the educated classes were sadly deficient. They could neither think nor deeply see what was going on around, and he did not wonder at it. When the conscience was not opened, when the great faculties of the soul were not stimulated, when there was no faith in man's being, when his emotions did not rise in lofty and solemn impulse, he was an utter stranger to original thought and real observation. The attitude of the Brahmo Somaj with regard to education was that it was high time some moral teaching was combined with secular teaching. Amongst the educated natives there was a feature which to him was disagreeable. He did not like political agitation; he believed the country was not ripe for it. It only spoiled the people who took part in it, without getting for them any of the benefits which they sought. He believed in calm and composed and respectful representation, but not in stump oratory and radicalism and disloyalty, and the Brahmo Somaj most emphatically repudiated all connection with the agitation which was spreading so much mischief throughout the country. Those who were educated ought to have the common sense to see the advantages which they had under the existing system of rule. In the East authority was always honoured, and power was believed to be derived from one source only, and that was from the Supreme Ruler, and he believed the government of the British in this country was providential.

The lecturer spoke with some warmth against certain Hindu practices, especially that "utter abomination," the caste dinner. The food was altogether too much for the human stomach, the noise was so great that no one could get what he wanted; they had to eat in the blazing sun or the pouring rain; and last, but by no means least, there was the great chance of losing one's shoes! What mortal agency could take care of 400 pairs of shoes, and so people left these dinners wishing to be excommunicated from the bottom of their hearts. At the same time, though he himself was excommunicated, he had much more influence with his people than an Englishman could ever have, and whenever there was a marriage procession, or a caste dinner, the best of everything was always sent to him. But, on the other hand, there were some good restrictions in caste customs, and these ought not to be too suddenly removed. The caste man could not drink liquor, and they knew what dreadful progress drunkenness was making in Bengal, and in the Punjab, too, he was sorry to say. When caste restrictions were suddenly set aside, men had no fear of God, they had no fear of idols, they had no fear of the elders, and the result was that they soon went to ruin. The Zenana was, no doubt, an evil; but here, too, he objected to too great and sudden changes. He did not think Hindu women should ride on horseback, or ride the bicycle, or dance the tight rope, or fight for constitutional rights. The Brahmo Somaj strongly set its face against a common standard of education between men and women for the present at least, and before Hindoo women could freely and safely mix with men, the men would have to learn to be chivalrous, and generous, and noble and pure.

With regard to the attitude of the Brahmo Somaj towards other religions, the Baboo, while admitting that the prophets of Nazareth was the greatest of prophets, said the wilderness of Christianity was far too great for him to find the truth in it alone; he, therefore, was obliged to follow all the prophets—Zoroaster, Buddha, Confucius, Mahomed, &c. Whether such a faith was likely to end in a wilderness or not he did not say. The lecture lasted an hour and a half and the Baboo was frequently applauded throughout.—*Times of India*.

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

THE DARJILING TRAMWAY.—The Darjiling tramway was successfully opened to-day. The Hon. Mr. Prestage in proposing the Lieutenant Governor's health said that the scheme was entirely owing to the Governor's help. He referred to the prosperity of Bengal, and to the Public Works undertaken, all owing to Sir Ashley Eden. The Lieutenant Governor, in returning thanks, said it was a matter of congratulation that he had had a share in furthering the undertaking which was conceived and constructed during his incumbency of his present office. Mr. Prestage laid the scheme before him, and experience enabled him to place confidence in Mr. Prestage's plans. Darjiling has great reason to feel proud of having set such an example. Of all the Hill stations of India it has first completed a good system of water works, and now is the first to make a railway up the hills into the heart of a Himalayan station, seven thousand six hundred feet above the sea. Not only has the railway done good service and an example been set to other stations, but it has solved a problem never before solved on a large scale in the history of railway and which is of universal interest. The line is perfectly unique in some points, and will prove a pioneer of many useful and interesting works of a similar kind elsewhere. Sir Ashley Eden knows no other line which ascends seven thousand and four hundred feet in fifty miles, which mounts gradients of one in twenty-one round curves of seventy feet. The line with all difficulties only cost three thousand pounds per mile, while the East India line cost twenty-one thousand. Yet if the engines only haul up ten tons, which they are now doing with ease, the earnings would be much in excess of those of the guaranteed lines. The public had heard much in the press of singed babies, lost carpet bags, and the horrors of loops, but had not heard of the facility, speed, and convenience with which invalids and visitors were now brought up from plains. "I congratulate the directors on the completion of this great undertaking, also Mr. Prestage especially, to whose fertile brain, sound judgment, energy, persistence, and pluck the public are entirely indebted for the line. If it had not been for him the line would never have been thought of." The speech was greatly applauded by over three hundred guests at tiffin. The weather was unusually fine.—*Englishman*.

THE VICEROY.—His Excellency the Viceroy will visit Agra at the beginning of November, when a camp of exercise is to come off. His Excellency then makes a tour to Gwalior and in Rajputana, and probably the Central Provinces. The tour, as at present proposed, would last from six weeks to two months. This will probably necessitate the appointment of a president in council; but nothing on this point has as yet been settled, nor has it been decided whether the Government offices will leave Simla for Calcutta when his Excellency starts on tour, or whether they will remain for a later period. It is likely, however, that they will leave at such time as to be settled in Calcutta by the time of his Excellency's arrival here, and not earlier.—*Ibid*.

MUSA JAN.—News appears to have been received by the Afghan *detenus* at Masuri that Musa Jan, Yakub Khan's eldest son, has been left at Herat by Ayub Khan, under the charge of Khushdil Khan.—*Ibid*.

CALCUTTA PORT DUES.—Under the provisions of the Indian Ports Act of 1875 the Lieutenant Governor has directed that the rate of port dues payable on sea-going vessels of twenty tons burthen and upwards be reduced from four to three annas per ton from October 1 next.—*Ibid*.

A NEW COMMISSIONER'S DIVISION.—The new fourth Division in British Burma, the creation of which was announced in the Government *Gazette* of the 9th ult., is to be called the Irrawaddy Division, and will comprise the districts of Henzada, Bassein, Thonegwa, and Thayetmyo.—*Pioneer*.

THE CENSUS.—Mr. W. Chichele-Plowden, the Census Commissioner, has left Simla for a tour in the North West Provinces and Madras, where the backward state of the returns has rendered further inspection necessary.—*Ibid*.

THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT.—It is believed that considerable reductions have been ordered in the staff of the Military Department, which has never resumed its original state, although the exceptional work connected with the Afghan war has long since come to an end.—*Ibid*.

HONOURS.—Regarding the announcement that another honours *Gazette* will probably be issued, it is stated that the Commander in Chief and the Government of India forwarded to England, a fortnight ago, a new and supplementary list of deserving officers.—*Times of India*.

MR. COLLIN.—The services of Mr. Collin, who has been acting as Press Commissioner since Mr. Lethbridge left India, have been placed at the disposal of the Bengal Government.—*Ibid*.

EURASIANS.—It is stated that the Government of India have under their consideration a scheme for giving employment to Anglo-Indians and Eurasians. The idea is to organise a couple of battalions from these classes, equipping and arming them like British infantry.

CALCUTTA FREIGHTS.—At date of departure of mail the unfixed tonnage in port amounted to 17,000 tons. London *via* canal: wheat, 57s. 6d., 58s. 6d., 60s.; jute, 61s. 3d., 62s. 6d.;

tea, 65s., 67s. 6d., 70s.; London *via* Cape: wheat, 52s. 6d.; linseed, 55s.; rapeseed, 56s. 3d., 57s. 6d.; poppyseed, 60s. Liver-pool: linseed, 50s.; wheat, 47s. 6d.; castor oil, 57s. 6d.

COMMUNICATION WITH THE TEA DISTRICTS.—Every one interested in the tea industry or the general development of Assam, will be gratified to learn that the Government of India has under its serious consideration the question of establishing a cheap and expeditious system of river communication with that province. Though, under ordinary circumstances, such a course of action would be foreign to the proper functions of the Government, the circumstances in this case are not ordinary.—*Englishman*.

MADRAS.

THE LATE MR. F. GUY CLERK.—We regret to record the death, from typhoid fever, of this promising young officer of the Madras Police Force, which occurred at Ramnad on July 10. The disease was contracted in camp at Muduculatur on June 9.—*Madras Mail*.

MR. HUDLESTON.—The Acting Governor of Madras, the Hon. W. Hudleston, will resign the service next June. A local paper says he will be "seen off the premises by dry eyes."—*Times of India*.

MYSOR.—Mr. J. D. Sandford has been appointed judicial commissioner of Coorg, but will continue to hold his present office of chief judge of Mysor. Sir James Gordon goes to Europe on three months' leave shortly.—*Ibid*.

THE COUNCIL.—There has been another change in the Madras Council. It will be remembered, says the *Mail*, that when Mr. Hudleston succeeded to the Governorship of Madras, and filled the temporary vacancy in the Executive Council by the appointment of the Hon. R. Davidson, the Chief Secretary, we gave expression to what we had reason to believe was the general feeling of dissatisfaction with the suppression of Mr. H. E. Sullivan. The slight to the present first member of the Revenue Board was palpable, and it seems to have been resented, for the Secretary of State has now informed the Government of Madras that her Majesty's Government have been pleased to appoint the Hon. H. E. Sullivan to be temporary member of the Council of Fort St. George. Mr. Davidson accordingly reverts to the Chief Secretaryship; and Mr. Sullivan will remain temporary member of council until Mr. Grant-Duff has relieved Mr. Hudleston and the latter has resumed his appointment of senior member in the council.—*Times of India*.

BOMBAY.

THE MONSOON.—There has been some very heavy weather along the west coast during the past week. Two steamers have had to put back from sea; and one of them—the s.s. *Calder*, belonging to the Bombay and Persian Steam Navigation Company—which was bound for Karachi and the Persian Gulf, had a very narrow escape of being completely wrecked by the violence of the storm. In Bombay considerable damage to trees, walls, and house property has been done by the strong winds that have prevailed. There have been very high tides also, and the large stones piled up along the sea face were washed inwards as far as the B.B. and C.I. Railway line, and the line itself was flooded, near the Colaba bridge, for some time.—*Bombay Gazette*.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON.—The Governor goes from Puna to Sholapur on Thursday next to open the new Sholapur waterworks. From Sholapur his Excellency will go on Friday to Admednagar, whence he will return to Puna by road *via* Sirur, starting from Nagar on Monday morning.—*Ibid*.

WADHWAN.—The young Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan was formally installed in full charge of his State by Major Nutt, assistant political agent, on Wednesday. The Thakore is one of the young princes educated at the Rajkumar College.—*Ibid*.

CHOTA UDAIPUR.—The Raja of Udaipur Chota died on the 7th ult. His son, who was brought prominently before the public last year in connection with a trial before Mr. Birdwood at Godra, is, we believe, his successor.—*Ibid*.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" LIBEL CASE.—When the *Times of India* libel case was called on at the Fort police court on Wednesday the prosecutor's solicitor announced that his client did not intend to proceed any further, and the magistrate dismissed the summons.—*Ibid*.

A VAISHNAVA HIGH PRIEST IN TROUBLE.—The judgment of the judicial assistant of Kattywar in the postal banghy case has caused great excitement in the Vaishnav community, the Maharaja of Jamnagar, who was charged with receiving the stolen property, having been sentenced to two years' simple imprisonment in addition to being fined Rs.2,000. For two days the Bombay Vaishnavs kept their shops closed and all business was suspended. At the temples prayers and offerings were made to the idols to secure the release of the incarcerated Maharaja, and a general fast was observed. The Governor of Bombay has refused to receive a deputation from Bombay, but promises to carefully consider any memorial on the subject that may be forwarded to him.—*Times of India*.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3.

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

Sir W. LAWSON asked the Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to a letter from the Chinese Grand Secretary Li in the *Times* of July 29, stating "That the single aim of his Government in taxing opium is to repress the traffic; never the desire to gain revenue from such a source;" and whether the Indian Government was taking any steps thoroughly to review our position with regard to the opium revenue according to the promise of the noble lord the Secretary of State for India.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON said he had seen the letter from the Chinese Grand Secretary Li in the *Times* referred to in the question of his hon. friend, and he must say that a great many statements and arguments in that letter appeared to him to be open to a great deal of question. It was, of course, quite impossible for him to attempt to reply to those statements in the course of an answer to a question, and he did not think his hon. friend would desire him to do so. In reply to the latter part of the question, he had to state that a despatch had been sent to the Government of India on the subject of the opium revenue, which, he thought, contained all the instructions which were necessary in support of the statement he had made and which was referred to in the question. (Hear, hear.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY, AUG. 4.

THE CASE OF JADHAVRAI HARISHANKAR.

Sir G. WEDDERBURN asked the Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been directed to the petition of Jadhavrai Harishankar, now a prisoner in Panna Gaol, praying for a new trial, or for the revision of his case by an independent judge; whether the principal witness against Jadhavrai had been subsequently tried and convicted, and, in the course of this subsequent trial, certain missing documents relied upon by Jadhavrai to prove his innocence were actually produced; whether the judge and sessions judge of Tanna reported to the Bombay Government in favour of a review of Jadhavrai's case by an independent judge; and whether he would lay upon the table of the House the reasons assigned by the Bombay Government for refusing to grant the petition for a new trial or a revision of this case.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON: My attention has not been previously directed to the petition referred to. It appears, however, from the political proceedings of the Bombay Government that Jadhavrai Harishankar, a prisoner under sentence for forgery, has submitted to that Government two petitions in which he has alleged that fresh evidence has been discovered which went to establish his innocence, and he prayed to be released. It appears that Mr. Coghlan, the Sessions Judge of Tanna, did represent to Government, "as an official visitor of the gaol," that the case of the prisoner Jadhavrai Harishankar appeared to him to be one which deserved consideration. Several reports have been made on the case by the two judicial officers, Mr. Candy, who had tried and sentenced the prisoner, and Mr. Aston, who had tried and sentenced one of the witnesses against the prisoner, and by the political officer of Kattiarwar. The Bombay Government resolved, on both occasions, stating no reason, "not to interfere with the sentence appealed against." The Government of Bombay appear to have acted entirely within the limits of their authority, and no doubt on legal advice. There was no obligation on them to state the reasons for their decision, and it would have been unusual for them to have done so. As at present advised, I do not see that there is on the face of these proceedings any ground for calling for further explanation from the Government of Bombay.

THE NEW ARMY WARRANT.

Sir A. GORDON asked the Secretary of State for War whether it was the case, as had been stated, that by Article 66 of section 1, part 1, of the new Army Warrant, commanding officers of battalions of infantry would be unable to exchange with other commanding officers (as hitherto allowed when such exchanges were approved by the Commander in Chief) without losing their position as commanding officers and becoming subordinate officers under the command of the newly created second lieutenant colonels, and whether he would alter the warrant so as to rectify so great an injustice.

Mr. CHILDERS: Yes, Sir, my hon. and gallant friend has rightly interpreted the new warrant, but I have no intention to amend it in the way he suggests. We deprecate, on the score of efficiency, exchanges between lieutenant colonels commanding battalions of different line regiments, and I have no wish to make such exchanges more easy.

COOLIE EMIGRATION.

Mr. ERRINGTON asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the "décret" for the protection of the Indian labourers in the Island of Réunion had yet been received by the Colonial Office; and, if so, whether he could make any statement as to the views of the Colonial Office with regard to the "décret," and as to the expediency of sanctioning further emigration from India to La Réunion.

Sir C. DILKE: The "décret" has been communicated to her Majesty's Government by that of France, and is now under the consideration of commissioners appointed on the part of the Foreign and India offices to discuss the question of coolie emigration to Réunion with the French Government.

INDIAN COURTS MARTIAL.

Mr. GRANTHAM asked the Secretary of State for India whether he had received any communications from India as to an alleged refusal on the part of the Government in India to reimburse Lieut. Col. Malcolmson, C.B., and Major Currie, the expenses they were respectively put to in defending themselves at the trial by court-martial, ordered to be held in consequence of charges made against them by Brigadier Generals Burrows and Nuttall, which charges were disproved at the trial on which Col. Malcolmson and Major Currie were honourably acquitted.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON said no communication or application had been received of the character mentioned in the question. If, however, such application was made it would be considered, although it would be contrary to precedent.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

Mr. ONSLOW asked when the Indian Budget would be taken, and whether it would be taken before facilities were given for bringing on the Welsh Sunday Closing Bill.

Mr. GLADSTONE replied that the Indian Budget, being a matter of Imperial concern, must undoubtedly be taken into consideration before the Welsh Sunday Closing Bill was brought on. At the same time, there was no reason why, if the promoters of the latter measure found themselves in a position to bring it on previously, they should not do so.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, AUGUST 5.

MORTALITY IN INDIAN PRISONS.

Sir G. CAMPBELL asked the Secretary of State for India whether it was true, as stated in *The Times* of August 1, that the mortality in the gaols of the principal provinces of India had for two years averaged 8 to 11 per cent. per annum; and, if so, whether, considering that after many years' discussions and great expenditure the mortality was still so large, he would take steps to make very searching inquiry into the subject.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON: It is true that the mortality for years 1878 and 1879 in the gaols of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the Punjab, and Central Provinces ranged from 8 in Bengal to 12 per cent. in the Punjab. My attention has already been directed, among other matters, to the mortality of Indian gaols. I have communicated by telegraph with the Viceroy, and am now awaiting a promised despatch on the subject. Meanwhile, I have requested a committee of the Council of India to consider the matter.

MADRAS CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. GIBSON asked the Secretary of State for India whether he had received a copy of the reply of the Government of India to the communication of the Government of Madras of April, 1880, forwarding the memorials of certain members of the Madras Civil Service, complaining of their present position and future prospects; and, if so, whether he would state the nature of the reply; but if no copy had been received, whether, with regard to the delay which had already taken place, and to prevent further delay he would communicate with the Government of India by telegraph, so that the desired information might be furnished at an early date.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON: Further correspondence on the subject has been received. It appears that the Government of India are awaiting further information from the Madras Government asked for so long since as January, 1879, and on its receipt promised to lose no time in considering whether any, and if so, what measures should be adopted to meet the complaints preferred by certain members of the Madras Civil Service.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

In answer to Mr. OTWAY and Mr. MACFARLANE,

The Marquis of Hartington said he could make no further statement on the subject of the day on which the Indian Budget would be taken than that which had been made by his right hon. friend the Prime Minister. He hoped that they might take it next week, but he could not say positively, nor could he even say whether it would be taken the week after. He would take care that the usual papers incidental to the subject were laid upon the table of the House before the discussion came on.

AFGHANISTAN.

Captain AYLMER asked the Secretary of State for India whether he had received any recent news as to the movements of General Hume's force on the frontiers of Afghanistan.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON: No. The Viceroy of India has informed me that no important movements have taken place on the Afghanistan frontier.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY, AUG. 8.

AFGHANISTAN.

Lord G. HAMILTON asked the Secretary of State for India whether he could give any information as to the accuracy or inaccuracy of a telegram from Lahore, which had appeared in a morning newspaper, to the effect that an envoy of the Ameer of Afghanistan, passing through that place, had stated that the Ameer had repeatedly asked the British Government to hold Kandahar for one year in order to enable him to secure his position.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON: I have not received any information to that effect. I do not know what the envoy may have said; but, referring to the correspondence, I am able to state that it is not the case that the Ameer repeatedly asked her Majesty's Government to hold Kandahar for a year in order to enable him to make his position secure.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1881.

INDIAN PUBLIC OPINION ON THE ENGLISH RETREAT FROM AFGHANISTAN.

INDIA owes a heavy debt of gratitude to the conductors of the *Times*. The weekly Indian telegrams have unquestionably had a large share in bringing about that awakening of English interest in Indian topics which, if rightly directed, is likely to be productive of so much good to the weaker country; and it is universally acknowledged that the authors of those telegrams have discharged their very important and responsible task with rare ability and impartiality. Removed altogether from the evil influences of English party spirit, writing solely in the interests of the country and the people with whom their lot is cast, and possessed of local knowledge and experience that no amount of polemical skill can confer on the London leader-writer, the Indian correspondents of the *Times* have done their duty conscientiously and successfully; and, so long as the *Times* itself was content to be guided in the main by the sure light of the facts thus obtained, its influence on English public opinion in regard to Indian matters was altogether beneficial. It is, therefore, a matter for the deepest regret that of late it has chosen to forsake this safe guidance on all points where it might lead counter to the view of Indian politics now unhappily fashionable in England; and in nothing has this unfortunate perversity been more obvious or more pernicious than in regard to the general question of our retreat from Kandahar. The most urgent expostulations and warnings of the

local correspondents are ignored or pooh-poohed in the editorial columns as the views of "alarmists." In a leader published on Monday last the *Times* said:—

"Public opinion in India may surely be relied upon as better informed than alarmists suppose it to be. The strength of England is brought into no question by anything that has happened in Afghanistan. There is no doubt about her power to interfere decisively. If she holds her hand, it is because she can discover no good reason for interference. If the occasion were to arise, her stroke would be dealt promptly. Her real strength is so great that she has no need to be for ever anxious about keeping up appearances among those who know her and have had experience of her. India is sufficiently impressed with a belief in English power."

Now, the opinion here expressed is directly in opposition to the evidence of all the correspondents' letters; and we do not hesitate to affirm that it is directly in opposition to the experience of all those who are most competent to speak of native public opinion from personal knowledge. That experience—and we are confident that our readers will bear us out in this—teaches us two things. First, the public opinion of the natives of India, so far from being so preternaturally "well informed" as to believe all that we ourselves believe of our strength in Asia, is only too apt to disbelieve and even to ridicule those notions. The native Press, and even well disposed native gentlemen, are never tired of pointing out that we conquered India, and still hold it, largely by native aid. A very considerable section of the Press goes a step further; pointing out that we rule only through the disunion among natives, and inculcating unity. And native public opinion is certainly not so "well informed" as to feel perfectly certain that we are sure to come off victorious whenever we meet the Russians, as they firmly believe we shall have to meet them. Only last week the well-known *Amrita Bazar Patrika* of Calcutta published the remarkable statement that the Russian Government had endeavoured to open direct relations with its conductors! and that they were well and fully acquainted with the nature of Russia's designs on India long before the publication of Professor Nishikant's recent statement on the subject. It is of course true, as the *Times* says, that we have taught the natives of India that we can readily conquer Afghanistan—at any rate with the aid of the native army. But this has never been in question; and we have signally failed in convincing them that we are able to hold Afghanistan, or any other region, in defiance of the advance of Russia. This is the point on which Indian public opinion is honestly sceptical, even among the most highly-informed classes; this is the point about which, what is merely philosophical scepticism among the educated becomes seditious agitation among the lower and more inflammable classes. With this scepticism, and with this seditious agitation, we shall certainly have to reckon; for we have given not only colour, but almost certainty, to such views by scuttling out of Afghanistan at the moment of Russia's most determined advance. These are the dangers—and not any alarms about an actual invasion by Russia, as often attributed to us—against which all true friends of India are constantly, but vainly, warning the British public. And, secondly, native public opinion in India—though not "well informed" in the direction in which the *Times* supposes it to be—is far too well informed to believe the statement of the *Times* that England "holds her hand" in Afghanistan only "because she can discover no good reason for interference." The natives know full well that our non-intervention, even on the showing of Mr. Gladstone himself, is due mainly to our fears of financial embarrassment, to our horror of further entanglements, and

to similar sentiments of timidity, or at least of prudence. They know full well that there are few, if any, leading English statesmen who have not explicitly confessed the importance to us of our preponderance in Afghanistan. All our policy for generations has taught them that we wish for preponderance in Afghanistan. Is it likely, is it possible, that they should believe, if we do not secure that preponderance, when Russian supremacy is fully secured up to the very slopes of the Hindu Kush, that we refrain from securing it merely because we "can discover no good reason for interference?" They naturally ask, "Why, then, if this be so, has Lord Ripon been giving Abdur Rahman lavish presents of money, arms, and ammunition?" They say, "You seem anxious to secure preponderance in Afghanistan, when it is only a question of giving subsidies out of the revenues of India; but when it is a question of fighting you see no good reason for interference! *Credat Judæus.*"

THE NEW ANGLO-INDIAN CLUB.

In future, we have little doubt, the leading rendezvous in London for Anglo-Indians, whether retired or on furlough, will be the Empire Club. This club was originally started as the "Indian and Colonial," and its constitution was based on a happy recognition of the fact, learnt by most of us long ago on board the P. and O., that there must usually be much in common between those who have served in India and those who have passed much of their lives in the colonies. In both classes alike there grows, not unnaturally, a pride in the consciousness of belonging to a dominant race—victorious here over nature, there over man, but everywhere in the highest and fullest sense *capax imperii*. At home, in the more circumscribed life that falls to the lot of most Englishmen, and amidst the keen competition of Englishmen with Englishmen, the untravelled are apt to become insular, or even parochial. We are apt to forget our glorious birthright as citizens of no mean city, to attach more importance to the interests of a parish in Surrey than to those of a province at the antipodes, to sneer at the Palmerstonian *Civis Romanus sum* as idle sentiment or snobbish arrogance, and to regard "British prestige" as the fetish of foolish Jingoism or the excuse of interested officials. Foreign travel does something to mend all this; but the Briton of "Greater Britain" sees these things with altogether different eyes. He sees nothing to sneer at, or even to deride, in the fact that he is proud of being a subject of an Empire "whose morning drum-beat, following the sun and keeping company with the hours, circles the earth with one continuous and unbroken strain of the martial airs of England." In the club that has now been founded under such powerful auspices we have a clear recognition of the sentiment of Imperial Federation which we trust will long bind in an indissoluble union with the old country all those vigorous communities and States that promise to make the English tongue the *lingua franca* of the world.

The numerical strength and the importance of the Indian Services make them naturally the leaders of such a movement as that which has produced the Empire Club; and the remarkably strong committee list that has been published shows that those Services have warmly taken up the idea. Not the least valuable development of the general plan has been the inclusion of many English statesmen of distinction who, though neither Anglo-Indians nor colonists, have been long and intimately associated with

the same interests in England. The first election of ordinary members took place yesterday. The club has found, for the time at any rate, a capital habitation in the fine house at 4, Grafton-street, Piccadilly, formerly the residence of Lord Brougham. We have little doubt that the house will soon become the common resort for Anglo-Indians in town; the committee list affords an ample guarantee that the management of the club will be such as to render it most attractive to all who are eligible for membership. The following are eligible for election as members:—

Knights and companions of the Orders of "the Star of India," "St. Michael and St. George," and "The Indian Empire." Officers of the army, navy, marines, and reserve forces who have served, or are serving, in the colonies or India; officials, past and present, of the Colonial-office and India office services; members, past and present, of colonial Ministries, Parliaments, Legislative Councils, and Assemblies, and gentlemen who have served, or are serving, in the various departments under the local administrations of the colonies and India; gentlemen of good social position who are, or have been, connected in professional or commercial pursuits with the colonies and India, as well as those who, for purposes of scientific research, business, or pleasure, have visited or travelled in the colonies or India.



OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, July 9.)

- TOKER, Major A. C., B.L.S.C., to officiate as assistant secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department.
- BERNARD, Mr. C. E., C.S., C.S.I., secretary to the Government of India in the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department, to be secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, but to continue to officiate as chief commissioner of British Burma.
- GRANT, the Hon. C., C.S., C.S.I., officiating secretary to the Government of India in the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department, to be secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.
- BUCK, Mr. E., C.S., to officiate as secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department.
- CAMPBELL, Mr. G., chief inspector of police in British Burma, to officiate as an assistant district superintendent of police in that province.
- SANDFORD, Mr. J. D., M.A., B.L., chief judge of Mysor, to be also judicial commissioner of Coorg.
- CLARKE, Lieut. Col. T. G., M.S.C., to be superintendent and district and sessions judge of Coorg.
- HILL, Lieut. Col. W., M.S.C., to be superintendent and district and sessions judge of Coorg *sub tantivo pro tem*.
- STREET, Lieut. Col. C. W., secretary to the chief commissioner, British Burma, and officiating commissioner to the Pegu Division, to be commissioner of the Irrawaddy Division. Lieut. Col. Street will continue to officiate as commissioner of Pegu.
- HODGKINSON, Mr. G. J. S., deputy commissioner, 1st grade, British Burma, to officiate as commissioner of the Irrawaddy Division.
- MACKAY, Mr. J. S., assistant conservator of forests, 1st grade, in the Punjab, is permitted to resign his appointment from June 1.
- RIGG—The services of Mr. H. Rigg, executive engineer, 1st grade, are replaced at the disposal of the P.W.D. on his return from furlough.
- RIDDELL, Capt. R. V., R.E., to officiate as mint master, Calcutta.
- BARRETT, Navigating Lieut. J. S., R.N. (retired), 1st grade officer in command of the I.G. turret ships *Abyssinia* and *Magdala*, and in charge "hulks and vessels in ordinary," Bombay, to officiate as accountant, Bombay Dockyard.
- JONES, Mr. D. P., officiating 1st grade officer, to be a 1st grade officer, from July 3.
- DOUGLAS, Mr. J., deputy examiner of accounts, 1st grade, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore, is promoted to examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, temporary rank.

Reversions:—

- TYNDALL—HARRISON—WALKER—Mr. R. Tyndall, officiating superintending engineer, Class I., to superintending engineer, Class II.; Major C. W. I. Harrison, R.E., officiating superintending engineer, Class II., superintending engineer, Class III., temporary rank; Mr. F. B. Walker, officiating superintending engineer, Class III., to executive engineer, 1st grade.
- STANTON, Lieut. E. C., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, North-

West Provinces and Oudh, is transferred to the Military Works Branch.

CIVIL FURLONGHS.—Mr. F. Place, accountant, Bombay Dock, to Europe for twelve months on urgent private affairs.

MILITARY.

MACKENZIE—The Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment on H.E.'s personal staff:—Lieut. Col. A. R. D. Mackenzie, commandant, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, to be honorary aide de camp.

CHAPMAN—The following appointment has been made on the personal staff of the Commander in Chief in India from June 27:—Lieut. Col. E. F. Chapman, C.B., R.A., to be military secretary.

PEARSON, Capt. A. J., R.A., officiating deputy assistant quartermaster general, is confirmed in that appointment, dated March 25.

Lieut. Col. N. R. Burton, assistant commissary general, 1st class, and officiating deputy commissary general, to be deputy commissary general; Major J. B. Smith, assistant commissary general, 2nd class, and officiating deputy commissary general, to be assistant commissary, 1st class; Lieut. Col. A. R. Badcock, C.B., deputy assistant commissary general, 1st class, and officiating assistant commissary general, 1st class, to be assistant commissary general, 2nd class; Lieut. Col. H. Rowband, deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class, to be deputy assistant commissary general, 1st class; Capt. L. W. Christopher, sub assistant commissary general, 1st class, and officiating deputy assistant commissary general, 1st class, to be deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class; Lieut. H. M. P. Hawkes, sub assistant commissary general, 2nd class, and officiating deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class, to be sub assistant commissary general, 1st class.

HAIG—1st Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force—Surg. P. de H. Haig to be medical officer.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA. (Headquarters, Simla, July 8.)

DAVIDSON—SMITH—The services of the following officers were retained by Brigadier General T. G. Kennedy, C.B., late commanding Waziri Field Force, after the breaking up of that force on May 18, 1881, to complete the reports of the expedition:—Major J. Davidson, B.L.S.C., assistant quartermaster general, from May 18 to June 1, 1881; Lieut. C. H. M. Smith, B.L.S.C., deputy assistant quartermaster general, from May 18 to June 18, 1881.

HAMILTON, Capt. C. H., R.H.A., to proceed from Meeran Meer to Umballa and join A Battery, B Brigade R.H.A.

MOSSE, Lieut. J., 17th Foot, to proceed to Nusseerabad to join the 2nd Battalion of his regiment.

Orders confirmed:—

LEE—Fatehgarh Station O., May 9, appointing Capt. G. A. Lee, 68th Foot, to officiate as station staff officer.

FOWLER—2-2nd Foot—R.O., June 3, appointing Lieut. H. B. Fowler, to officiate as interpreter to the battalion.

MACMULLEN—18th Bengal Cavalry—R.O., June 21, appointing Lieut. W. H. F. Macmullen, squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commandant.

ABBOTT—MASSY—GORNON—YOUNGHUSBAND—19th Bengal Lancers—R.O., June 4, making the following appointments:—Brevet Major G. M. Abbott, squadron commander, to officiate as second in command; Lieut. H. S. Massy, squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander; Lieut. S. D. Gornon, squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander; Lieut. G. W. Younghusband, officiating squadron officer, to officiate as adjutant.

KERANS—Jullundur Station O., March 28, appointing Lieut. P. G. Kerans, 14th N.I., to the command of the depots 20th and 16th N.I.

STODDART—Jhansi Station O., June 24, appointing Capt. C. H. Stoddart, 5th N.I., to officiate as station staff officer.

FULTON—1st Battalion, The Durham Light Infantry (late 68th Foot) R.O., June 8, appointing Capt. C. Fulton, to officiate as interpreter.

DAVIDSON—2nd Battalion, The North Lancashire Regt. (late 81st Foot), R.O., June 14, appointing Lieut. C. Davidson to officiate as interpreter.

INGLIS—BIRCH—WESTMORLAND—6th N.I.—R.O., June 13, making the following appointments:—Lieut. Col. R. H. Inglis, 2nd in command, to officiate as commandant; Capt. W. J. A. Birch, wing officer, to officiate as 2nd in command; Lieut. C. H. Westmorland, wing officer and adjutant, to officiate as wing commander.

BOILEAU—YOUNG—Dated June 20, making the following appointments:—Lieut. L. M. Boileau, wing officer and quartermaster, to officiate as 2nd in command; Lieut. C. F. G. Young, officiating wing officer on probation, to officiate as quartermaster.

BIGNELL—17th N.I.—R.O., June 20, appointing Lieut. E. D. F. Bignell, wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster.

TULLOCH—BRADSHAW—HUTCHINSON—24th N.I.—R.O., June 13, making the following appointments:—Major J. M. Tulloch, officiating wing commander, to officiate as 2nd in command; Lieut. L. J. E. Bradshaw, wing officer, to officiate as adjutant; Lieut. F. P. Hutchinson, officiating wing officer on probation, to officiate as quartermaster.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, July 14.)

WIGRAM, Mr. A. R., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, to have temporary charge of the Sungoo Division in that district, in addition to his own duties.

FARGITER, Mr. F. E., commissioner of Sunderbuns, is appointed temporarily as officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of the 24-Pergunnahs, in addition to his own duties as commissioner of Sunderbuns.

JONES, Mr. S. S., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector,

Deoghur, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as deputy commissioner of that district.

OWEN, Mr. C., officiating deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Beerbhoom, is transferred to the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and is appointed to have charge of the Deoghur division of that district.

HOPKINSON, Major W., cantonment magistrate of Barrackpore, is appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as cantonment magistrate of Dum-Dum and judge of the Small Cause Court in that cantonment.

BARROW, Mr. F. H., is appointed to act, until further orders, in the 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors at Shahabad.

ARBUTHNOT, Mr. J. C., assistant magistrate and collector, Bhagulpore, is transferred temporarily to the Sudder Station of the Purneah District.

TAYLOR, Mr. F. B., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Sewan, Sarun, is transferred to the Sudder Station of the Bhagulpore District.

PAUL, Mr. A. W., joint magistrate and deputy collector of Darjiling, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Patna.

COOKE, Mr. H. G., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Balasore, on leave, is posted temporarily to the Sudder Station of the 24-Pergunnahs District.

PRICE, Mr. J. C., officiating magistrate and collector of Midnapore, on leave, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Mymensingh.

MARRIOTT, Mr. C. R., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector Backergunge, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of that district.

COOKE, Mr. H. G., joint magistrate and deputy collector 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Dinapore.

SAMUELS, Major W. L., assistant commissioner, Hazareebagh, is transferred to Manbhoom, and is appointed to have charge of the Gobindpore division of that district.

RISLEY—Mr. H. H., assistant commissioner, Gobindpore, Manbhoom, is transferred to Hazareebagh, and is posted to the Sudder Station of that district.

HASTINGS—Lieut. W., officiating cantonment magistrate of Dinapore, to have charge of the sub-division of Dinapore.

SCHURR, Mr. H. S., assistant superintendent of police, Serampore, Hooghly, is appointed to act as district superintendent of police, Singbhoom.

TAYLOR, the Rev. T. H., junior chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral, is appointed to be chaplain of the Presidency gaol, with effect from July 1.

MORRIS, Mr. N., is appointed to act as an assistant sub deputy opium agent in the Benares agency.

HASTINGS, Mr. H., assistant sub deputy opium agent, Ghazipore, Benares agency, is appointed to act as sub deputy opium agent of Fatehgarh.

ELLIOT, Mr. A., assistant sub deputy opium agent, Burhee, Behar agency, is appointed to act as sub deputy opium agent of Mothari.

RYVES, Mr. W. T., assistant sub deputy opium agent, Gya, Behar agency, is appointed to act as sub deputy opium agent of Battiah.

GENNOE, Mr. C. A. C., assistant sub deputy opium agent, Dehree, Behar agency, is appointed to act as sub deputy opium agent of Shahabad.

TUNBULL, Mr. A. H., sub deputy opium agent, Patna, is appointed to act as principal assistant to the opium agent of Behar.

LETHBRIDGE, Surgeon Major A. S., inspector general of gaols, is appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as sanitary commissioner for Bengal.

LEESON, Mr. G. J. R., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Nuddea Rivers to the Circular and Eastern Canals Division.

HUGHES, Mr. A. J., executive engineer, 1st grade, reported his return from privilege leave on July 8, and is appointed to officiate as superintending engineer of the Central Circle.

LEAVE—Mr. J. T. Jarbo, 3 months from date on which he may be relieved; Capt. J. F. Rivett-Carnac, 3 months from July 4; Mr. T. E. Coxhead, 2 months 4 days from July 24; Mr. J. M. E. Gouldsbury, 2 months 21 days from July 20; Mr. J. A. Flyter, 1 year from July 15; Mr. N. T. Ryves, 3 months from date on which he may be relieved; Mr. J. S. P. Innes, 3 months from July 15; Mr. C. M. Jordon, 3 months from July 18; Surgeon Major T. W. Sheppard, 2 months 20 days from Aug. 1; Mr. R. Fraser, 1 month 15 days from Aug. 1; Surgeon Major Lidderdale, 3 months from July 30.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES AND OUDH.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.)

TODD, Surg. O., A.M.D., doing duty with the 1-23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to the civil medical charge of Chakrata, in addition to his own military duties.

The following substantive pro tem. appointments are confirmed:—Mr. C. A. Daniell, commissioner; Mr. F. R. Elliot, district and sessions judge, 2nd grade; Mr. W. W. G. Cornwall, magistrate and collector, 1st grade; [Mr. F. W. Porter, joint magistrate, 1st grade; Mr. W. Lambe, joint magistrate, 2nd grade; Mr. G. R. C. Williams, joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to be joint magistrate, 1st grade; Mr. W. H. Holmes, assistant magistrate and collector, to be joint magistrate, 2nd grade; Mr. A. F. Millett, sub-judge, 1st grade, to be a deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, but to continue to officiate as district judge, 3rd grade, substantive pro tem. Promotions from the same date—Mr. M. L. Ferrar, assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to be deputy commissioner, 3rd grade; Capt. E. E. Grigg, assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to be assistant commissioner, 1st grade; Mr. H. C. Irwin, assistant commissioner, 3rd grade (on furlough), to be assistant commissioner, 2nd grade.

STEEL, Mr. C. D., assistant magistrate and collector, from Azamgarh to Jaunpur, July 6.

LEAVE—Mr. W. M. Sherer, 3 months, from June 5. Mr. J. H.

Harrison, 3 months, from July 25; Mr. A. M. W. Shakespear, 2 months and 28 days, from July 29; Mr. H. F. D'O. Moule, 1 month from Sep. 1; Mr. R. S. Aikman, one month, from July 20; Mr. H. D. Willock, three months, from July 8; Mr. C. P. Carmichael, two months and twenty-nine days, from Aug. 1; Lieut. Col. M. M. Procter, two months and four days, from July 14; Mr. E. Galbraith, three months; Mr. H. G. Passanah, from Aug. 1.

BRITISH BURMA.

(*Gazette of India*, July 9.)

STREET, Lieut. Col. C. W., secretary to the chief commissioner, British Burma, and officiating commissioner of the Pegu Division, to be commissioner of the Irrawaddy Division. Lieut. Col. Street will continue to act as commissioner of Pegu until further orders.

HODGKINSON, Mr. G. J. S., deputy commissioner of the 1st grade, British Burma, is appointed to officiate as commissioner of the Irrawaddy Division.

ASSAM.

(*Assam Gazette*, July 9.)

JOHNSON, Surg. Major E. R., in medical charge of 44th N.I., appointed to the civil medical duties of Shillong, vice Surg. J. O'Brien, M.D., transferred to Bengal.

SHEWAN, Surg. G., M.B., in medical charge of the 43rd N.I., appointed to the civil medical duties of Dibrugarh.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, July 12.)

DAVIES, Mr. J. A., to act as under secretary to Government in the department under the chief secretary.

BAUDRY, Mr. G. E., to act as assistant superintendant of police, Madura. THOMPSON, Mr. E., principal of the Presidency College, to act in the 1st grade.

MARDEN, Mr. T., inspector of schools, 5th division, to act in the 2nd grade.

BICKLE, Mr. G., principal of the Normal School, Madras, to act in the 3rd grade, and to officiate as inspector of schools in the 3rd division.

DUNCAN, Mr. G., head master of the Practising School, Madras, to officiate as principal of the Normal School.

MORRISON, the Rev. J. D., M.A., to be an assistant chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment from June 30.

CARDOZO, Mr. H. O. C., deputy superintendent, revenue survey, 2nd class, to act as deputy superintendent, revenue survey, 1st class.

BIRD, Mr. W. L., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to officiate as executive engineer, 4th grade.

MILITARY.

WANNER—Promotion made to the G.L.C.:—Capt. W. B. Wanner to be major, from July 1.

COWIE—Reported his return from Europe:—Major D. Cowie, S.C., assistant superintendent, Mysor Revenue Survey.

GAITSKELL—Promotion is made in the M.S.C.:—Lieut. H. F. V. Gaitskell to be captain, from July 7.

EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—Passed the higher standard Hindustani:—Lieut. T. H. Plumer, 25th Regt. N.I.; Lieut. D. W. Purdon, 36th Regt. N.I.; and Lieut. H. A. Boulderson, 59th Regt. Passed the lower standard in Hindustani:—Surgeon K. C. Sanjane, I.M.D.; Surgeon G. M. E. M'Kee, I.M.D.; and Gunner John Renny, O 1st Brigade R.A.; Capt. A. G. S. Wade, R.A.; Lieut. J. H. Jellett, R.A.; and Surgeon M. J. Kelawala, 37th Grenadiers; Lieut. G. B. Stevens, 4th Regt. N.I.; Paymaster George Smith, 67th Regt.; Private J. Mathews, 57th Regt.; and Private J. Davidson, 67th Regt.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(*Headquarters, Ootacamund*, July 5.)

CARNEGIE, Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) P. A., 2nd in command, 39th Regt. N.I., from officiating commandant, 24th Regt. N.I. to officiating commandant 39th Regt. N.I.

NORTON—SMITHERS—FAUNCE—FOORD—Col. E. N. Norton, from commander, 14th Regt. N.I., to commandant, 1st Regt. N.I.; Col. O. F. Smithers, S.C., from 2nd in command and officiating commandant, 14th Regt. N.I., to commandant 14th Regt. N.I.; Lieut. Col. Edmund Faunce, assistant adjutant general, from wing commander, 14th Regt. N.I., to 2nd in command, 14th Regt. N.I.; Major A. W. Foord, from wing officer, acting wing commander, 14th Regt. N.I., to wing commander, 14th Regt. N.I.

KAY, Lieut. A. E. C., from Attached 40th Regt. N.I., to Attached 11th Regt. N.I. to join.

PARSONS, Capt. (Brevet Lieut. Col.) A. D., from squadron commander and acting 2nd in command, 1st Regt. L.C., to 2nd in command, 1st Regt. L.C.

HOPE, Major H. R., assistant adjutant general, British Burma Division, Europe, to squadron commander, 1st Regt. L.C.

HORNSBY, Capt. A. W. H., from squadron officer and acting squadron commander, 1st Regt. L.C., to squadron commander, 1st Regt. L.C.

LAWFORD, Lieut. E. E. M., squadron officer, 1st Regt. L.C., to officiating squadron commander, 1st Regt. L.C.

Orders confirmed:—

HOOPER—June 23—By the commandant 2nd Light Cavalry, appointing Col. G. S. Hooper, officiating second in command and squadron commander, to officiate as commandant.

HAND—May 23—By the officer commanding Thayetmyo, appointing

Lieut. Col. J. Sidney Hand, 44th Regt., to command the garrison of Thayetmyo from May 23.

KING—June 30, by the commandant, 33rd Regiment N.I., appointing Lieut. H. T. King to officiate as quartermaster.

STRETTELL—CARRUTHERS—July 1, by the commandant, 9th Regiment, N.I., appointing Major J. E. F. Strettell to officiate as quartermaster; and Lieut. G. A. Carruthers to officiate as adjutant.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 14.)

GOMES, Surgeon D. A., assumed medical charge of the Kutch Agency on April 4.

WATSON, Mr. H. E., second class deputy collector, Sind, to officiate as superintendent, Upper Sind Frontier. Mr. Watson will join his appointment as soon as his services are available from the Camel Compensation Committee, until which time Mr. R. Giles will carry on the duties.

PHILLIPS—HUNTER—Lieut. Col. A. M. Phillips, and Capt. J. M. Hunter respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the assistant political agents in Sorath Prant, Kathiawar, on July 1. CROWE, Mr. W. H., received charge of the office of senior assistant judge and sessions judge of Thana for the detached station on the 25th ult.

WINTER, Mr. H. E., C.S., to be substantive pro tem. first assistant collector, vice Mr. W. Woodward.

HAMILTON, Mr. T. S., to be substantive pro tem. second assistant collector, vice Mr. Winter.

BATTY, Surgeon Major R. H., to act as civil surgeon, Ahmednagar.

PEACOCKE, Surgeon H. C. H., is appointed to act as presidency surgeon 2nd District, and marine surgeon.

LELEY—BEAMAN—Messrs. F. S. P. Leley delivered over and F. C. O. Beaman received charge of the office of first assistant collector, Ahmedabad, on July 4.

STORMONT—MILNE—Messrs. A. Stormont and J. Milne respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of superintendent of the Khandesh Farm on June 8.

LA TOUCHE, Lieut. Col., commandant Puna Horse, is appointed a non-official commissioner for the town municipality of Sirur in the Puna District.

MACKENZIE—BATTY—Surg. Major M. M. Mackenzie and Surg. Major R. H. Batty respectively delivered over and received charge of the Ahmednagar District Gaol on July 3.

CIVIL FURLOUGH.—Mr. R. T. Wingate, assistant superintendent, Southern Maratha Country Revenue Survey, fifteen months' furlough.

MILITARY.

BATTY—The services of Surgeon Major R. H. Batty, I.M.D., are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department.

MACKENZIE—Staff Corps—Lieut. D. G. Mackenzie, to be captain from July 8.

ORR—BELL—MACPHERSON—DOBBS—REALLY—Staff Corps—Lieut. W. J. Orr; Lieut. A. W. C. Bell; Lieut. T. R. M. Macpherson; Lieut. G. C. Dobbs; and Lieut. B. L. P. Really, to be captains from July 7.

HARRISON, Capt. W. C., S.C. (wing officer, 30th Regiment, N.I.), to be fort adjutant, Asirghar, from July 30.

MILITARY FURLOUNDS.—Capt. H. C. Cholmond, Rifle Brigade (1st Battalion) to England for 15 months, on private affairs; Capt. W. Gregg, Leicestershire (2nd Battalion), to remain in Cashmere from August 31 to October 7, 1881, on private affairs; Capt. (Brevet Major) F. M. G. Hutchinson, Royal Lancaster Regiment (2nd Battalion) to England for six months; Surgeon Major M. Mackenzie, I.M.D., to Europe for one year on medical certificate.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna*, July 15.)

HOME—Personal Staff—Capt. the Hon. D. C. Home, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, to officiate as A.D.C. to Major Gen. J. Ross, K.C.B., commanding Puna Division, from June 7.

CUMMING—POWELL—9th N.I.—Major F. H. T. G. Cumming, Staff Corps (commanding depots 13th and 25th N.I.), to officiate as wing commander; Lieut. H. C. Powell, Staff Corps (attached to the 25th N.I.), to be wing officer.

CHAMBERS—24th N.I.—Lieut. Col. R. M. Chambers, second in command (officiating commandant), to be commandant.

NEWPORT, Major C.P., wing commander (officiating 2nd in command), to be 2nd in command.

PEMBERTON—Major C. C., S.C. (officiating 2nd in command, 6th N.I.), to be wing commander.

DUDLEY, Surgeon-Major W.E., A.M.D., is appointed to general duty, Puna Circle.

THOMAS, Lieut. E. A. D. A., 1st Battalion Worcester Regt. (late 29th Regt.), to act as instructor of musketry.

Orders confirmed:—

GRIFFITH—Mhow Division O., July 9, appointing Lieut. Col. C. M. Griffith, S.C., to command the depots of the 13th and 24th N.I., at Mhow.

FRANCIS—Deesa Brigade O., June 4, directing Lieut. J. C. Francis, wing officer and officiating quartermaster, to take over charge of the depot 9th N.I.

WAR OFFICE.

PALL MALL.—AUG. 29.

Royal Engineers—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. Anthony Reynolds Vyvyan Crease to be Col., vice J. C. B. De Butts, who retires upon retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major Gen.; Major George Swinton (late Bengal), to be Lieut. Col., vice Brevet Col. W. Hichens, C.B., who retires upon a pension and extra annuity, with the honorary rank of Major Gen.; Major Sir William Adolphus Frankland, Bart., to be Lieut. Col., vice Brevet Col. A. R. V. Crease; Major Richard Henry Beaumont Beaumont, upon temporary half pay, retires upon retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut. Col. The promotions of the following Captains to the rank of Major, as notified in the *London Gazette* of July 26, 1881, are antedated as follows:—B. J. Goldie (late Bengal), to May 11, 1881, vice J. Birney, promoted; R. V. Riddell (late Bengal), to June 3, 1881, vice W. H. Pierson, deceased. The promotion of Lieut. R. M. Hyslop to the rank of Captain, as notified in the *London Gazette* of July 1, 1881, is antedated to May 11, 1881, vice B. J. Goldie (late Bengal). The promotion of the following Lieuts. to the rank of Capt., as notified in the *London Gazette* of July 26, 1881, are antedated as follows:—H. A. Yorke to June 3, 1881, vice R. V. Riddell (late Bengal); G. Barker to June 21, 1881, vice W. H. Johnstone, deceased; C. H. Gordon to June 30, 1881, vice W. Broadfoot (late Bengal), retired.

Staff.—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. Arthur James Lyon-Fremantle, half pay, late Coldstream Guards, to be Aide de Camp to his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, vice Honorary Lieut. Gen. Charles Tyrwhitt, C.B., who vacated that appointment on promotion to the rank of Major Gen.

INDIA OFFICE.

AUG. 8.
ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surgeon Major G. Grant, Major W. J. Wilkinson, C.I.E., S.C.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. E. E. M'Mahon, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—C. H. T. Crosthwaite (Cov.), R. Smeaton (Cov.).

Madras Estab.—C. H. T. Crosthwaite (Cov.), F. C. Puckle (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—W. M'Donnall (Uncov.), R. E. H. Light (Uncov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. H. D. Gerard, S.C., six months; Capt. H. O. Woodhouse, S.C., one year; Lieut. Col. G. A. Way, S.C., two months; Col. T. W. R. Boisragon, C.B., S.C., six months.

Madras Estab.—Major H. R. Hope, Cav., six months.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. F. J. Tobin, probationer for S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—R. Ewing (Uncov.), four months; R. G. Thomson (Cov.), furlough to Oct. 25.

Madras Estab.—J. G. Horsfall (Cov.), two months thirteen days.

Bombay Estab.—J. E. Down (Uncov.), two months, medical certificate.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major. T. L. Lewis, S.C., Major E. W. Smyth, Inf., Surgeon Major G. W. Jameson, Major W. R. Bunbury, S.C., Lieut. Col. E. T. Thackeray, V.C., R.E., Lieut. H. M. Mason, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Surgeon F. E. Worgan, Major E. V. Stace, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. Lambe (Cov.), J. Durrand (Uncov.), C. J. K. Watson (Uncov.), J. Kay (Uncov.), G. J. Noble (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—A. C. Watt (Cov.), W. A. Donohoe (Uncov.), J. Young (Uncov.).

HOME NEWS.

SIR F. ROBERTS.—Mr. Henry Harvey has just finished a bust in terra cotta of General Sir Frederick Roberts, who gave the sculptor several sittings.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.—The following is a list of candidates for commissions as surgeons in her Majesty's Indian Medical Service who were successful at both the London and Netley Examinations:—H. T. Griffiths (gained the Herbert Prize and Martin Memorial Gold Medal), 5210 marks; A. Milne (gained the Parkes Memorial Bronze Medal), 4710; F. D. Caesar Hawkins, 4485; J. A. Cunningham, 4465; A. G. E. Newland, 4456; H. C. Hudson, 4290; R. J. Baker, 4290; A. Silcock, 4071; P. Mul-lane, 3925; J. W. Rodgers, 3920; W. A. Corkery, 3900; R. G. Cooper, 3885; M. B. Braganza, 3875; A. T. L. Patch, 3835; J. F. Maclaren, 3715; S. T. Avetoom, 3705; H. W. Stevenson, 3680; R. Ross, 3630; C. Adams, 3483; E. R. Da Costa, 3265; J. K. Kanga, 3205; A. J. O'Hara, 2990.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—The tenders for Rs. 35,00,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday at the Bank of England. The amount allotted was Rs. 2,00,000, to Bombay, at an average rate of 18.7-687d. Tenders on that Presidency at 18.7-11-16d. received in full. The council cannot be said to have really met with any greater amount of success than was the case last week, for out of a total of Rs. 35,00,000 offered only Rs. 2,00,000 were sold. The present is a time, however, when they do not much want money, and when remittances are not much in demand. The smallness of the tenders, then, in no way shows that the plan of fixing a minimum

price is inexpedient, the results being, in truth, rather favourable to the change of plan. Rs. 35,00,000 are announced to be put up for tender next week.—*Times*.

THE SILVER MARKET AND THE EASTERN EXCHANGES.—A trifling amount of bar silver was sold on Wednesday at 51¼d. per oz., showing no change. The market was, however, very barely supplied. Mexican dollars were also taken in very small quantities at 50½d., the previous price. The advices received by the Indian banks again showed no change in either the Indian or China rates of exchange. Rupee paper was a shade easier, the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. being quoted at 92, sellers. On Thursday the bars to hand by the Pacific steamer, amounting to some £12,000, were sold at the previous price of 51¼d. per ounce. Mexican dollars were also unaltered, but the quotation was firm at 50½d. There was no change in the Eastern Exchanges, excepting in the Bombay, which rate was reported dull. Rupee Four and a-Half per Cent. Paper closed steady.—On Friday the market was a little firmer, so far, at least, as fine bars were concerned, a small quantity having been sold at 51 5-16d. per oz., showing a fractional advance. Mexican dollars, however, were not dealt in to any extent, and the price for them remained unaltered. Nothing fresh can be said about the Indian and China exchanges, but Rupee Paper was still flat, the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. being quoted at 91¾ to 91½ and the Four per Cents. at 85½. In India the current quotations were easy, business on both sides being very inactive.—On Saturday the market was unusually active. Several parcels in bars hitherto held back were disposed of at the improved prices of 51¾d., the demand being understood to be both for the Continent and India. In Mexican dollars there was again no business, and the price remained at 50½d. The exchanges from Bombay and Calcutta were ½d. higher, at respectively 18.7 13-16d. and 18.7½d. per rupee. At Hong Kong the rate was unchanged, but the Shanghai quotation declined ¼d., to 58.1½d. Rupee Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Paper was ½ easier, at 91½ to 91.—On Monday little business was done, owing to the absence of supplies, but prices were firm both for the coined and uncoined metal. Bars were quoted 51¾d., and Mexican dollars 50½d. per ounce. The exchanges from the East were telegraphed 18.7 13-16d. for Bombay, 18.7½d. for Calcutta, 38.8½d. for Hong Kong, and 58.1½d. for Shanghai. Rupee paper was unaltered.

CALCUTTA TRAMWAYS COMPANY.—The directors have declared an *interim* dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, from the date of allotment to the 30th June, payable on and after the 11th inst.

THE LATE INDIAN LOAN.—A bill has been issued with respect to the loan of £2,000,000 to the Indian Government, authorising the Treasury to convert the Consols which were created to provide the money for this loan into terminable annuities, running for not less than twenty-five years. The bill provides that the annuities so to be created are to form part of the permanent annual charge of the debt, the opposite of what was provided, it will be observed, respecting the stock to be created for the £7,500,000 exchequer bonds as provided for in the National Debt Bill. Altogether the permanent charge of the debt, according to the present bill, is to be fixed at £28,920,000 for four years, from April 1, 1881, and, thereafter, during the currency of the terminable annuity now to be created, at £28,120,000. These different bills, we may say, add to the necessity for Mr. Gladstone making a new exposition of the subject. It will not be convenient to have two items for the debt in the Budget, one forming part of what is called the permanent annual charge, and another which is differently described. The object apparently is to ensure the maintenance of the new sinking fund in its integrity, and to provide in addition for a further reduction of debt; but the distinctions are confusing, and we doubt if these circuitous arrangements for extinguishing debt are necessary or expedient. It would be better, we think, to appropriate a large specific sum explicitly to the extinction of debt, and such an appropriation would have a far better effect on the national credit than the present methods.—*Times*.

THE INDIAN EXCHANGES.—The following is an additional communication on the subject of the Indian exchanges:—"Gresham-house, August 2.—Sir,—When I stated in my letter of the 28th ult. that the excess of exports over imports of merchandise was £24,000,000 sterling I meant twenty-four crores of rupees, and in this I followed the conventional practice adopted by the Secretary of State for India in his budget statement to Parliament, by the *Times*, and other financial papers, of computing at ten rupees a pound sterling. If I had placed in juxtaposition any other figures differently calculated I would justly have been charged by your correspondent 'B. K. R.' with deliberate evasion. Your correspondent more than supports my statement when he puts down the excess of exports at 25 1-3 crores of rupees. But when he enters into particulars, in his hurry to score a poor victory over my figures and to have his fling at the obliquity of vision of the Indian Council, he falls into an error, I believe of an unintentional, though a very serious omission. He says:—'There is a balance of about three million sterling to be filled up by specie, gold, and silver, and to cover family remittances and profits which are alone estimated to exceed £3,000,000 per annum.' As a set off against these your correspondents 'B. K. R.' ought to have put in fairness an item of equal amount, and more, for remittances from here for private enterprises in tea and coffee plantations, and other

investments, to which a scrutiny of the share lists of Calcutta and Bombay Presidency will furnish your correspondent a clue, and to which must now be added the mining adventures and private railway enterprises. These remittances promise to double, treble, and quadruple in proportion as the fields for English investments are narrowed by the growing wealth of the United States and the colonies, and the gradual establishment of confidence in the steadiness of Indian exchange. It is not true that India has of late years absorbed any silver for ornaments. During the years 1874 to 1880 the net imports of silver to India amounted to £39,910,000, and the coinage of the same metal amounted to £47,400,000 (*vide Economist*, May 28, 1881), which means that India, instead of absorbing silver for ornaments, as has been generally supposed, let out the accumulated hoards of former years for coinage purposes. Under such circumstances export of silver to India was possible only so long as Germany was an eager seller of silver below the price of Council bills, but which is not likely to happen in the absence of Germany as a seller, and so long as Council bills are kept on a parity with the price of silver. These are facts which to carefully observe and to take advantage of your correspondent 'B. K. R.' will credit with that much abused body the India Council.—I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant, S. B. B."

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.—The following information respecting the movements of her Majesty's ships is supplied by the Admiralty:—From the East Indies.—Red Sea Division.—Letters have been received from the senior officer in the *Dragon*, at Aden, up to July 16; the *Arab* was at Aden on July 27. Persian Gulf.—The *Dryad* was at Muscat on July 5; would leave on July 23 for Bombay; there on July 30. The *Ranger* would relieve the *Woodlark* at Bushire; there on July 30. The *Woodlark*, on relief by the *Ranger*, would proceed to Muscat.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.—The following are the traffic receipts of the undermentioned companies to the dates named, together with the aggregate receipts to date, officially supplied:—

	Date.	Miles open.	Receipts.		Aggregate.		Inc. or decrease.
			1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	
Bombay and Baroda	June 18	444	20,515	16,273	..	..	..
East Indian ..	July 30	1507½	60,848	49,930	273,007	228,959	+ 44,138
Great Indian Penin.	June 4	1448	63,210	51,964	1,398,240	1,169,800	+ 228,440
Indus Steam Flotilla	June 18	183	60	60	..	..	..
Madras	June 18	858	12,137	10,345	253,891	269,105	- 6,214
Oudh and Rohilkund	June 11	547	8,605	10,385	224,924	218,551	+ 6,363
Sind, Pun., and Del.	June 25	676	14,368	40,456	507,632	581,320	- 73,688
South Indian ..	June 18	655	7,135	8,166	165,854	163,909	+ 1,945

INDIA IN THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

ON Wednesday there was a decline of $\frac{1}{4}$ in West of India Portuguese Railway, to $4\frac{1}{4}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$. In Mines, there was an improvement of $\frac{1}{4}$ in Tambacherry, to $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$; but there was a decline of $\frac{1}{4}$ each in Devala Moyer, to $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$; Indian Glenrock, to $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 ; Indian Phoenix, to $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$; and South Indian, to 2 to $2\frac{1}{4}$. In Tea, Luckimpore improved $\frac{1}{4}$, to $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 ; and Upper Assam $\frac{1}{4}$, to $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$.

On Thursday there was a decline of $\frac{1}{4}$ each in Eastern Bengal Railway, to 103 to 104 ; and in Oude and Rohilkund, to 127 to 129 . In Telegraphs, there was an improvement of $\frac{1}{4}$ in Eastern Extension to Debentures, to 110 to 113 ; and $\frac{1}{2}$ in Eastern Preference, to $12\frac{1}{2}$ to $13\frac{1}{2}$. In Banks, Oriental advanced $\frac{1}{2}$, to 22 to 23 . In Mines, there was a decline of $\frac{1}{4}$ in Indian Glenrock, to $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$; Mysor, to $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$; Potosi, to $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 ; Rhodes Reef, to $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 ; South East Wynaad, to $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$; and South Indian, to $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{4}$.

On Friday, India Four per Cent. Stock fell $\frac{1}{4}$, to $106\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$. In Telegraphs, Eastern improved $\frac{1}{4}$, to $10\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$. In Mines, South Indian were $\frac{1}{4}$ lower, at $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 . Assam Tea fell $1\frac{1}{2}$, to 54 to 57 .

On Saturday East Indian Railway Deferred Annuity experienced a decline of $\frac{1}{4}$, to 138 to 140 ; and Great Indian Peninsula Railway $\frac{1}{4}$, to 134 to 136 . In Banks, there was an improvement of $\frac{1}{2}$ in Hong Kong and Shanghai, to $48\frac{1}{2}$ to $40\frac{1}{2}$; and $\frac{1}{4}$ in Commercial of Alexandria, to $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$. The transactions recorded were:—India Stock, Oct. 10, 1888, Four per Cent, $106\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; Ditto Stock, Jan. 6, 1931, $103\frac{1}{2}$; India Enfranchised Paper, Four per Cent., $85\frac{1}{2}$. *Indian Railways.*—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, gua. Five per Cent., $139\frac{3}{4}$; Great Indian Peninsula, gua. Five per Cent., $136\frac{5}{8}$; Oudh and Rohilkund, gua. Five per Cent., $127\frac{7}{8}$; West of India Portuguese, gua. Five per Cent., $4\frac{1}{2}$. *Banks.*—Agra, $10\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$; Anglo-Egyptian Banking, $28\frac{1}{2}$; Commercial Bank of Alexandria, $211\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$; Oriental Bank Corporation, $22\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$. *Commercial.*—India Rubber, Gutta Percha, and Telegraph Works (l.), $22\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, x. d.; New Zealand Trust and Loan (l.), $14\frac{1}{2}$ ex. d.; Land Mortgage of India (l.), $15\frac{1}{2}$ ex. d. *Mines.*—Devala Moyer Gold, $1\frac{1}{4}$; Indian Phoenix, $1\frac{1}{4}$; Nouveau Monde Gold, $15\frac{1}{2}$; Panulcillo Copper, $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$, 5 ; Potosi Gold, $1\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$; Rhodes Reef Gold Mining, $15\frac{1}{2}$; Wynaad Perseverance Estate and Mining, $1\frac{1}{4}$. *Shipping.*—Peninsular and Oriental Steam, $59\frac{1}{4}$, $8\frac{1}{2}$. *Tea.*—Assam, $54\frac{1}{2}$, $5\frac{1}{4}$; Luckimpore Tea Company of Assam (l.), $913\frac{1}{2}$. *Telegraphs.*—Eastern Extension, Australasia, and China, $11\frac{1}{2}$.

On Monday, among *Indian Railways*, East Indian (B Annuity) declined $\frac{1}{4}$, to $24\frac{1}{4}$ to $25\frac{1}{4}$. In *Telegraphs*, there was a fall of $\frac{1}{4}$ in Eastern, to $10\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$. In *Banks*, there was an improvement of $\frac{1}{4}$ in Oriental, to $22\frac{1}{2}$ to $23\frac{1}{2}$. In *Mines*, there was a decline of $\frac{1}{4}$ each in

Devala Central, to $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 ; Devala Moyer, to $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$; Indian Phoenix, to $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$; and South Indian, to $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$. The following were the latest transactions recorded:—India Stock, Oct. 10, 1888, Four per Cent., $106\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$; ditto Stock, Jan. 5, 1931, $103\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{8}$; India Enfranchised Paper, 1893, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., $91\frac{1}{4}$. *Indian Railways.*—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, gua. Five per Cent., $139\frac{3}{4}$; East India, Annuity "B," $24\frac{1}{2}$; ditto Deferred Annuity Capital, $139\frac{1}{2}$; Oudh and Rohilkund, gua. Five per Cent., 128 ; Great Indian Peninsula, gua. Five per Cent., $135\frac{1}{2}$, $4\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{4}$; ditto Four per Cent. Debenture Stock, $106\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$; Madras, gua. Five per Cent., $128\frac{1}{4}$; Sind, Punjab, and Delhi, gua. Five per Cent., 128 . *Banks.*—Chartered of India, Australia, and China, $24\frac{1}{2}$; Chartered Mercantile of India, London, and China, $22\frac{1}{2}$; Oriental Bank Corporation, 23 , $2\frac{1}{2}$. *Commercial.*—Land Mortgage of India, 1 ex div. *Mines.*—Devala Moyer Gold, $1\frac{1}{4}$, $11\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$; Hoover-hill Gold, 1 , $13\frac{1}{2}$; Indian Glenrock Gold, $1\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$; Indian Phoenix Gold, $1\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{4}$; Indian Trevelyan Gold, $1\frac{1}{4}$; South East Wynaad Estates and Gold, 1 , $5\frac{1}{2}$; South Indian Gold, $1\frac{1}{2}$, $15\frac{1}{2}$; Tambacherry Estates and Wynaad Gold, $1\frac{1}{4}$. *Shipping.*—Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 59 . *Tea.*—Assam, 55 ; British Indian, 5 ; Ouva Coffee, $10\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{3}{8}$ ex div. *Telegraphs.*—Eastern Extension, Australasia, and China, $11\frac{1}{2}$; Eastern, $10\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ ex div.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

TEA DELIVERIES.—The quantity of tea delivered from the bonded warehouses in London for the week ended with Saturday last was 4,594,818lb., showing, as compared with the return of the previous week, an increase of 1,013,584lb., or equal to $27\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. Of the total, 2,574,688lb. was for home consumption, 1,360,210lb. was exported, 595,307lb. was sent coastwise, 60,776lb. was sent coastwise for exportation, and 3,837lb. was for ships' stores. The duty received was £64,367, being £3,109, or 5 per cent. higher than in the week ended with the 23rd ult.

SPICES.—The auctions have been small, and have shown little if any change in prices.

SAGO.—Of 9,461 bags dull Surat pearl, two or three lots sold at 14s. 9d.; 405 bags bullet pearl tapioca bought in at 17s. to 18s. per cwt.; and the greater part of 652 bags flour at 2d. to 2½d. per lb.

COTTON.—The market is unchanged excepting for American futures, which are about 1-16d. easier at the close. Sales about 1,000 bales, including Tinnevely at 5½d. and Bengl at 4½d. to 4-11-16d. per lb. Forward delivery, American, September-October, 6 11-32d. per lb. for middling l.m.c.

THURSDAY EVENING.

Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson state that for coffee there has been more inquiry, chiefly for foreign descriptions, the low rates attracting attention, quotations showing 1s. to 2s. advance. Of Ceylon only small lots have been offered, and these have met brisk competition, the coloury sorts at a rise of about 2s. per cwt. Indian teas still meet with great favour, and command extreme rates. These are largely used by the lower classes in this country, and in Manchester and other places they are preferred to China teas, and even to a mixture of China and Indian. They are, however, hardly, if ever, exported from this country. Nearly all the finest chops of China Ning Chow and Moning congous are shipped from this country to Russia. The total deliveries of tea in Great Britain last year amounted to 212,613,000lb., and of this quantity 43,835,000lb. was Indian tea. The total quantity of all kinds taken for home consumption during the year was 158,570,000lb. The proportion of Indian tea consumed in this country to the total duty paid was therefore about 27-6 per cent., while of the total quantity delivered—that is to say, including the exports and transshipments from this country it was little over 20 per cent. We have already pointed out that the exports duty upon tea in China is two and a-half taels of Haiquan's sycee per picul at the shipping ports, which goes to pay the interest of the Chinese loan; besides, there is the Lekin, or squeezes up country as they are called in China, while there is no duty whatever charged in India upon the teas exported thence. To this, to a great extent, we attribute the rapid expansion of the Indian trade. The deliveries of Indian teas in Great Britain in the 1870 were 13,500,000lb.; in 1875 they had nearly doubled, having been 23,219,000lb.; and last year they had nearly doubled again, having reached 43,835,000lb.

COFFEE.—The public auctions have reopened, with an improved tone all round; 436 casks, 219 barrels and bags plantation Ceylon realised 1s. to 2s., and on fine coloury 3s. advance. Small to low middling, 71s. to 84s.; middling grayish, 87s. to 89s.; ditto, coloury, 90s. to 91s.; good to fine middling, 95s. to 102s.; bold, 106s. 6d. to 109s.; superior, 115s. to 116s.; 311 bags East India, medium to bold grayish, 80s. to 93s.; 1,862 bags Guatemala sold well, at 1s. advance; ordinary brownish, 56s. to 57s. 6d.; fox to fair greenish, 60s. to 66s. 6d.; coloury, 70s. to 80s. 6d.; 2,050 bags other foreign were chiefly held for higher rates and withdrawn.

RICE.—Two cargoes good Rangoon sold, for arrival, at 8s. 4½d. per cwt. open charter.

JUTE.—About 5,500 bales sold, for arrival, at steady prices.

COTTON.—A very quiet market, at rather lower rates for American. East Indian unchanged. Sales about 800 bales, including Tinnevely, for arrival, September, Cape 5½d. for fully good fair g.f.c. Forward delivery, American, November-December, 5 31-32d. per lb. for middling l.m.c.

FRIDAY EVENING.

INDIAN TEA.—Only a small supply has been available for auction, including about 2,600 packages of new crop, which have sold readily at full quotations.

COFFEE.—Small public sale:—viz., 181 casks, 119 barrels and bags, went at yesterday's advance. 339 bags washed red dearer, at 67s. 6d. to 78s.

RICE.—qu'et. 2,000 bags Madras by auction bought in at 8s. The Brokers' Association Circular reports market firm for cargo

SALTPETRE again dearer. 600 bags on the spot at 23s. 9d. to 24s. for 7½ lb. to 5½ lb., refraction. For arrival, 350 tons, *via* Canal, at 23s., August-September shipment.

COTTON.—Hardly anything doing, either on the spot or afloat. Prices unchanged. Forward delivery, American August-September, 6 13-16d. per lb. for middling l.m.c.

MONDAY EVENING.

COFFEE steady. Business of limited extent, at full prices.
TEA.—There have been some small public sales of new season's. China teas have sustained late value; Indian teas have sold at firm rates.

RICE.—The market is quiet on the spot, but there is a fair demand for cargoes at late value.

COTTON.—The market continues inactive, and transactions have been limited to a few Bengals at 4½d., and Tinnevely at 5½d. per lb. For arrival, Tinnevely, August-September, Suez, 5 5-16d. per lb. for good f.g.f.c.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BARNETT—August 2, at 11, Park-terrace, Glasgow, the wife of Major J. H. M. Barnett, Madras Staff Corps, a son.

SMITH—July 30, at Freshwater, Isle of Wight, the wife of Lieut. Col. Rowland Smith, commandant 8th Regiment, Bengal Native Infantry, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ANSON—**MEIN**—August 3, at St. John's Church, Oxford-square, Hyde-park, by the Rev. Sir Emilius Bayley, Bart., Capt. George Hamilton Anson, A.P.D., eldest son of Edward Hamilton Anson, late Bengal Civil Service, to Edith, youngest daughter of Major General George Mein.

BAZETT—**CRUICKSHANK**—July 29, at Combe Down, near Bath, by the Rev. A. Y. Bazett, uncle of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. C. G. Ackworth, Incumbent, Henry Bazett, B.A., eldest son of R. Y. Bazette, Esq., Reading, retired member of the Bombay Civil Service, to Eliza Anne, (Lillie), daughter of George Cruickshank, Esq., Belmont House, Combe Down.

BELL—**LYALL**—July 26, at Bathwick, Bath, Thomas Graham Bell, of Currie, Ceylon, to Rosa Charlotte, daughter of C. F. Lyall.

CHAPMAN—**KEITH**—August 3, at St. Stephen's Church, South Kensington, the Rev. Theodore Charles Chapman, M.A., Laxey, Isle of Man, son of Captain W. D. Chapman, late Madras S.C., to Alice third daughter of Patrick Keith, Esq., 26, Queen's-gate-gardens.

DALZEL—**NASH**—August 2, at St. Andrew's, Hove, William Frederick Blyth, Dalzel, M.D., surgeon major late Bengal Army, to Mary Ann, daughter of the late Thomas Nash, Esq.

MAYLOR—**BARRY**—August 6, at St. Stephen's Church, Dulwich, William Maylor, M.I.C.E., to Mary Sarah, daughter of the late George Muir Barry.

PONTIFEX—**GRIBBLE**—August 2, at St. Michael's Church, Tilehurst, Berks. by the Rev. J. Routh, M.A., rector, Charles Pontifex, a judge of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature at Calcutta, to Grace, widow of the late Thomas William Gribble, B.C.S., and daughter of James Cooper Cooper, Esq., of Cooper-hill, county Limerick.

ROBINSON—**NAPIER**—July 27, at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, by the Rev. Francis Holland, minister of Quebec Chapel, William Rose Robinson, eldest son of Sir William Rose Robinson, K.C.S.I., to Lillias, youngest daughter of the late Hon. William Napier.

TAYLOR—**COLE**—July 30, at Louth, Lincolnshire, John Taylor, B.A., to Effie Josephine Helen (Nellie), daughter of the late James E. Cole, of Calcutta.

WILSON—**YOUNG**—August 4, at St. Stephen's Church, South Kensington, Rathmell George Wilson, Esq., son of Edward Wilson, Esq., late of Hen Castle, Pembrokeshire, to Catherine Elizabeth, elder daughter of the late Archibald Roberts Young, Esq., formerly of the Bengal Civil Service and J.P. for the county of Gloucester.

DEATHS.

HARRIS—July 28, at Hounslow, Horsford Henry Harris, eldest son of the late Henry Harris, H.E.I.C., Bengal Medical Service, aged 61.

HOLDSWORTH—July 29, at Whitby, George William Holdsworth, Lieut. Col. H.M. Bengal Army, and second son of the late Rev. George Kelly Holdsworth, vicar of Aldborough, Yorkshire, aged 44.

JOHNSTON—July 31, in the Rue du Faubourg, St. Honoré, Paris, Colonel George Johnston, late of the H.E.I.C.S., aged 76.

KELLY—August 2, at 49, the Gardens, Peckham-rye, Surgeon Major John P. Kelly, Retired List Bengal Army, aged 61.

MADDOCK—August 6, at Hyde-gardens, Eastbourne, the Rev. Edward Knight Maddock, M.A., late chaplain of the H.E.I.C.S., aged 72.

MAINWARING—July 23, at Teignmouth, Devon, Georgiana Caroline Barbara, widow of Major General E. R. Mainwaring, of H.M.'s Indian Army, aged 67.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER—July 10, at Karachi, the wife of Lieut. F. G. Alexander, a daughter.

ARBUTHNOT—July 11, at Lucknow, the wife of G. L. Arbuthnot, Bank of Bengal, a son.

ARCHER—June 29, at Camp Kund, P.N.S. Railway, the wife of Alfred Archer, a daughter.

BINGHAM—July 6, at Rohilkand, the wife of Captain E. H. Bingham, Bengal Staff Corps, 13th Regt. Bengal N.I., a son.

BISS—July 15, at Allahabad, the wife of Webster Biss, Esq., a daughter (prematurely).

BRERETON—July 12, at Naini Tal, the wife of H. J. Brereton, Accounts Department, Lahore, a son.

BURN—July 10, at Puna, the wife of R. N. Burn, a son.

CHALDECOTT—July 5, at Mussorie, the wife of Major M. A. Chaldecott Royal Artillery, a son.

COMBER—July 13, at Malabar Hill, Bombay, the wife of Edward Comber, a daughter.

DENNISTON—July 11, at Landour, the wife of J. L. Denniston, a son.

DURAND—July 27, at Mussoorie, Mrs. Durand, a daughter.

EBELING—July 1, at Tuticorin, the wife of A. F. Ebeling, a daughter.

FRY—July 15, at Malegaum, Nasik Districts, the wife of T. B. Fry, Forest Department, a daughter.

GILLON—June 27, at Delhousie, the wife of Edward A. Gillon, of Lahore, a daughter.

HAWKES—July 6, at Barrackpore, the wife of Capt. R. T. Hawkes, Bengal S.C., a daughter.

HIGHAM—July 3, at Kasauli, the wife of Mr. T. Higham, executive engineer, a son, stillborn.

HOERNLE—June 29 at Mussoorie, the wife of the Rev. J. G. Hermann Hoernle, C.M.S., Meerut, a daughter.

KIRKHAM—June 13, at 5, Paragon-terrace, Cheltenham, the wife of T. B. Kirkham, Esq., Bombay Educational Department, a daughter.

LALCACA—June 27, at Malabar-hill, Mrs. Dhunjeeshaw Manockjee Lalcaca, a son.

MACKENZIE-KENNEDY—July 2, at Allahabad, the wife of Lieut. Chessborough G. M. Kennedy, reserve officer, extra assistant commissioner, Assam, a daughter.

M'CONAGHY—July 12, at Puna, the wife of Surg. W. M'Conaghy, M.D., a son.

MINNIKEN—July 3, at Simla, the wife of G. G. Minniken, Forest Department, a daughter.

PARKER—July 6, at Calcutta, the wife of Major Neville Fraser Parker, a son.

PHILLIPS—July 11, at Allahabad, the wife of the Rev. L. F. Phillips, garrison chaplain, a son.

ROBERTSON—July 9, at Tirhoot, the wife of G. T. Robertson, a son.

ROSS—July 6, at Allahabad, the wife of George E. A. Ross, barrister at law, a son.

SKINNER—June 30, at Rangoon, British Burma, the wife of Major Evelyn S. Skinner, M.S.C., a daughter.

SPARKS—July 10, at Rigby, Nepean Sea-road, Malabar-hill, Bombay, the wife of Major J. B. Sparks, Bengal Staff Corps, a daughter, (Olive Margaret).

THOMSON—July 6, at Fyzabad, the wife of Captain T. G. Thomson, 36th Bengal Infantry, a daughter.

WARD—July 1, at Mastenawattie, Nawalapitiya, Ceylon, the wife of H. T. S. Ward, Public Works Department, a son.

WESTON—July 3, at Sialkote, the wife of Lieutenant and Adjutant A. Weston, "the Carabiniers," a son.

WHITE—July 29, at Longfleet, Poole, the wife of J. Gordon White, of Ceylon, a son.

YOUNG—July 4, at Etawah, the wife of J. D. Young, inland customs, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BIRCH—**WINMILL**—July 2, at Murree, Major R. G. Birch, station staff officer, Jhelum, to Kate (Bertie), youngest daughter of the late S. P. Winmill.

GAWKE—**BLAGDON**—June 30, at Allahabad, Henry H. Gawke, to Adelaide E. Blagdon.

HAIG—**BENNETT**—June 30, at Dharwar, Bombay Presidency, William Spencer Haig, assistant engineer P.W.D., to Cleora Helen, third daughter of the late Thomas Henry Bennett, of Calcutta and Teignmouth, South Devon.

LANGLEY—**EED**—June 27, at the Havelock Chapel, Agra, by the Rev. D. Jones, Walter Angus Langley, to Margaret Edith, daughter of the late John Eede.

MACFIE—**ARTHUR**—July 9, at Mussoorie, Angus Macfie, to Lizzie Sarah Arthur.

MAPLETON—**SWAN**—July 11, at Nowgong, Bundelcund, by the Rev. W. A. Hamilton, Edward Arthur Mapleton, M.B., surgeon, Army Medical Department, to Annie R., daughter of the late J. Swan, Esq., Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

MIDDLETON—**HEQUET**—July 5, at Calcutta, C. J. Middleton, Executive Engineer P.W.D., to Grace, widow of the late A. Hequet, Esq.

NORFOR—**COPPEN**—July 9, at Christ Church, Madras, Cecil Henry Thomas, son of the late Benjamin Thomas Norfor, Esq., of Cuddalore, to Catherine Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Coppen, Esq., of Great Warley, Essex.

REID—**SURENNE**—July 4, at Calcutta, W. T. Reid to Elizabeth Surenne, daughter of the late J. T. Surenne, Edinburgh.

ST. CLAIR—**RICE**—July 30, at Jubbulpore, Central Provinces, the Hon. Lockhart Matthew St. Clair, to Ellen Mary Margaret, daughter of Surgeon Major W. R. Rice, M.D.

SKINNER—**FORSTER**—May 4, by special licence, at St. James's Church, Dehlie, by the Rev. W. H. Duke, chaplain of Dehlie, Alice Adelaide, eldest daughter of Alexander Skinner, and granddaughter of the late Col. James Skinner, C.B., to Arthur Robert Forster, Esq., A.D.S. Punjab police, Goorgaon, eldest son of Major General Thomas Francis Forster, late deputy commissioner of Hissar, Punjab, and grandson of the late General Forster, commanding the Shekawatte Battalion, Joonjoonoo.

DEATHS.

BAKER—July 16, at Byculla, Alice Emily, the beloved wife of Mr. Robert Edward Baker, deeply regretted.

BISS—July 15, at Allahabad, Henrietta Wilby, the infant daughter of Webster Biss, Esq.

CARDEW—July 1, at Somastipur, Tirhoot, Beatrice Muriel, daughter of Henry Masters and Beatrice Mary Cardew, aged 7 months.

CLERK—July 10, at Madras, Franklin Guy Clerk, assistant superintendent Madras Police.

CUMMING—July 3, at Puna, Julianna, the wife of A. Cumming, of Bombay, aged 49.

DOOLEY—July 12, at the European General Hospital, Mrs. M. Dooley, ladies' nurse, aged 53.
 DUTT—June 28, at Camp Gundakinduff, Dr. Behary Lall Dutt, M.D.C.M., from injuries received by a fall from a horse.
 EDWARDS—July 1, at Bareilly, John Edwards, barrister at law, aged 48.
 GERARD—July 10, at Rawul Pindi, Frederick George William, the infant son of Mr. J. W. Gerard, P.N.S. Railway, aged two months.
 GIBBONS—July 3, at Cawnpore, N.W. Provinces, William Coulthurst Gibbons, association medical institution C.E., of Gibbes, Barbados, and Ingleside, Beckenham, Kent, aged 28.
 GREW—July 13, at the residence of her son, James F. Grew, G.I.P. Railway, Parell, Mary Mignan Grew, aged 90 years 10 months and 14 days.
 HENDERSON—June 27, at Quetta, of dysentery, Brigadier General J. H. Henderson, Bombay Staff Corps, commanding at Quetta.
 HOLBERTON—July 7, at Puna, Gerald Leign, infant son of Lieut. Col. T. N. Holberton, Royal Artillery, aged five months.
 INNES—June 25, at Lahore, James Edgeworth Innes, Bengal Civil Service, eldest son of Colonel M'Leod Innes, V.C., R.E., aged 22.
 JARDINE—July 2, at Coota Munda Estate, South Wynaad, James Jardine.
 KIRTIKAR—July 9, at Bombay, Sonabai, the wife of Dr. K. R. Kirtikar, I.M.D., civil surgeon, Tanna, aged 27.
 LE QUESNE—July 17, at Puna, Kenneth Pierce, the son of W. H. Le Quesne, C.E., aged eleven months.
 MARSHALL—July 8, at Madras, Florence Irene, the daughter of Mr. Robert G. Marshall, Millman Gunpowder Manufactory, aged 1 year.
 MOENS—July 26, at Allyghur, N.W.P., Seabourne May Moens, B.C.S.I., district and sessions judge of Allyghur, third son of the late Jacob B. Moens, Esq., of Upper Clapton, Middlesex, aged 46.
 RICHARD—July 12, at Bombay, J. W. Richard, agent Bank of Bombay, Hooblee.
 SPRATT—July 5, at Lahore, Mr. Samuel Spratt, pensioner of H.M.'s 35th Infantry Regiment, aged 61.
 TEYEN—July 6, at Lucknow, Elizabeth Mary, wife of L. Teyen, aged 70.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—July 29. Evangeline, Samarang; Umkomanyi, Mauritius; Roslin Castle, Manila.—30. Rydal Hall (s), Bombay.—31. Pleiades (s), Calcutta.—August 1. Strathmore (s), Bombay; Siam (s), Calcutta.—2. F. H. Drew, Manila; Francis B. Fay, Java.—3. Breconshire (s), Hankow; Hector (s), Shanghai; Anichies (s), Hong Kong; Yesso (s), Cocanada; Kate, Rangoon.—4. Hector (s), China.
 BOMBAY.—July 12. Culna (s), Calcutta; Arabia (s), Bussorah; Clan Ranald (s), Karachi.—13. Indus (s), Calcutta; Bokhara (s), Sydney; Thibet (s), Venice.—14. Ossian (s), Port Said; Claudius (s), Port Said; K. of St. Patrick (s), Port Said; Calder (s), put back from sea.—15. Avoca (s), put back from sea; Pharos (s), Liverpool.—16. Burmah (s), Karachi; Kathleen (s), put back from sea; Ivanhoe, Liverpool.—17. Geelong (s), Hong Kong; St. Elmo, Liverpool.—18. Kerbella (s), Calcutta.
 CALCUTTA.—July 8. Commilla (s), Chittagong; Tibre (s), Point de Galle; Euphrates, London.—9. Purulia (s), Singapore; Dewa Gungadur, Bombay; N.D. de la Gard, Bourbon.—10. Swordsman (s), Zanzibar; Bhundara (s), Bombay; Cardinal Donnet, Pondicherry.—13. Wingates (s), Cardiff; Cuba, Cardiff.—14. Earl Granville, Cleveland Bay; Lings, Pondicherry; Ethiopia (s), Bombay.
 MADRAS.—July 10. Mofussilite, London; Glenrath (s), Cardiff.—13. Medusa, London.—14. Himalaya (s), Rangoon and N. Ports.—15. Lincettes, London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—July 28. Ane Cathrine, Natal; Bellerophon (s), Penang; Solway (s), Singapore; Poseidon, Calcutta.—29. Iona, Algoa Bay; Min, Mauritius; Lothair, Hong Kong; Glentruim (s), Hong Kong.—30. Duke of Buccleuch (s), Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; Roma (s), Batavia, &c.; Florence Louisa, Manila; Vo'rini, Singapore; Regent Murray, Chittagong; Hermione, Port Natal; Chandos, Bombay.—31. Asterope, Mauritius; Bengollyun, Calcutta; Chiltern (s), Bombay; Teucer (s), Singapore.—August 1. Italia, Akyab; Ziba, Mauritius; Edwin (s), Madras.—2. Reno, Singapore; County of Kinross, Bombay; Clan Maclean (s), Bombay.—3. Condor, Java; Dunphail Castle, Madras; Khedive (s), Calcutta; Princess Marie (s), Batavia; Chancellor (s), Calcutta; Wakefield, Hong Kong; Baron Blantyre, Calcutta; Invincible, Mauritius.
 BOMBAY.—July 12. Hindostan, St. Francisco; Kashgar (s), Venice.—13. Euphrates (s), P.G. via Karachi; Cavalier (s), Marseilles; Argosy (s), Dunkirk; Chindwara (s), Calcutta.—14. Avoca (s), China; Lamperts (s), Antwerp; Arabia (s), Karachi.—15. Zambesi (s), China.—16. Anstisana (s), Antwerp; Speke Hall (s), Liverpool.—17. Columbian (s), Jeddah; Avoca (s), China.—18. Mistle Hall, Calcutta; Mona, Kangoon; Sirdhana (s), Calcutta; Adirondoch (s), Marseilles.
 CALCUTTA.—July 8. Satara (s), and a steamer (name undistinguishable).—9. Madras (s), Discoverer (s), and Africa (s).—10. Baghdad (s), and Curlew (s).—13. Curlew, Victoria, and Sir John Lawrence.—14. Maharaja (s), Orion (s), and St. Monans (s).
 MADRAS.—July 10. Chinsura (s), Bombay and S. Ports.—14. Rajputana (s), Calcutta and N. Ports; Copenhagen, Pondicherry.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Siam*, August 1.—From Bombay: Mr. R. Amos, Col. Orr, Lieut. Dunlop, Major Vallings, Mr. and Mrs. Toovney and family, Mrs. Kennedy and child, Mr. Undy, Mr. and Mrs. Bayley, Col. Peirce, Col. Gillespie, Mrs. Orr and children, Mr. Moon. From Sydney: Mr. Ivatt. From Aden: Mr. Ternan. From

Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Andrews. From Malta: Mr., Mrs., and two Misses Penson, Mr. Kempfey, Mr. Punchard, Mr. Nash, Mrs. Sinclair. From Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. Glassford, Mr. Bull, Major Morgan, Mr. Williams, Mr. Prosser, Mr. Willy, Mr. and Mrs. Afiat, Mr. Ashbury, Surgeon Major Corban.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Bangalore*, July 30.—From Shanghai: Mr. P. Evans, Mr. R. Bourke. From Penang: Mr. Paddy. From Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Blackburn. At Venice: Mr. L. Schwendler, Mr. and Mrs. Cowley. From Bombay: General Caldecot, Mr. Prior, Col. Anderson, Mr. Sahit, Deputy Surgeon General Bean, Messrs. H. M'Clog, W. Harkness, H. B. Spooner, J. Hemington, F. H. Wicks, H. Rumsey, G. Gans, Adie Gillon, H. R. Saunders. At Venice: Mr. Palmer, Col. Fox, Col. Dunne. From Aden: Capt. Sealy, Major Leacock, Mr. Cobley. From Alexandria: Miss Dill and three children, Capt. Bloomfield, Mr. Petrocchi.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Thibet*, July 20.—From Venice: Lieut. Col. H. S. Brooke, Rev. A. W. Atkinson, Mr. F. J. White, and Mr. Snaith. From Brindisi: Major Hon. H. Legge, Lieut. J. C. Addison, Mr. L. A. W. Rind, Mr. Cowie, Capt. Losack, Mrs. Losack, Mr. A. W. Giles, Lieut. R. C. Maxwell, Major F. H. Gordon, Mr. J. W. Rundall, Major Rind, Mr. F. C. Price, Mr. J. Duffus, Mr. H. T. Ferguson, Mr. H. N. Butts, Mr. L. B. Ker, Mr. E. W. P. Foster, Mr. J. B. Short, and Mr. Place. From Aden: Mahomed Oomer, Muza, Ghormul, and friend, Abdul Hoosein, and Hussain Ruta and friend.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Kashgar*, August 6.—From Bombay: Col. A. N. Montague, Capt. C. E. Hallett, Lieut. R. Carnar, Mr. F. H. Philpot, Mr. H. G. Boyce, Mr. H. D. Willock, Col. Pottinger, Capt. Stafford, Lieut. Col. H. de Brett, Mr. H. C. Fanshawe, Capt. Denshire, Mr. P. Hutchins, Col. J. C. P. Baillie, Capt. H. Cholmondeley, Dr. E. Levinge, Capt. W. O. Smith, Mrs. Hutchins, Mrs. Pole, Mr. C. Beard, Mr. H. J. Walton, Major A. W. Foord, Mr. F. S. Grouse, Mr. F. Lang, Surgeon Major W. P. Harris, Lieut. Hor. W. Coke, Mr. D. H. Glade, Major R. Westmacott, Mr. B. Moore, Major Ward, Lieut. Hawkes, Mr. Western, Col. Medley, Mr. J. Malcolm, Mr. W. Butler, Col. Trevor, Lieut. G. A. William.

AT VENICE.—Per *Kashgar*, August 9.—From Bombay: Capt. D. Macpherson, Capt. H. F. Domville, Dr. H. A. Kidd, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Place, Mr. A. D. Parry.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Rosetta*, July 27.—For Bombay: Mr. Dyer, J. S. Hunt. For Aden: Mr. Guon, Surgeon Boyle. For Malta: Master Fielding, Mrs. Brooks, Mr. M' Rae, Mr. Gallay. For Gibraltar: Surgeon Collier, Masters Freemantle, Dr. and Mrs. Service, Lieut. Burney.

FROM VENICE.—Per *Sumatra*, August 2.—For Bombay: Mr. W. Taylor. From Brindisi: Mr. J. H. Wynne, Mr. and Mrs. Penney, Col. Lance, Mr. J. Spillidy, Mr. R. J. Henderson, Mr. A. G. Morgan, Mr. R. Souttar.

FROM LONDON.—Per *Duke of Buccleuch*, July 30.—For Colombo: Mr. A. von Possner. For Madras: Mrs. C. D. Maclean and servant. For Calcutta: Mrs. Hindmarsh, Miss Hindmarsh, Mr. J. Higley, Mrs. Higley, Mr. J. L. de Wolfe.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Kashgar*, July 19.—For Southampton: Mr. F. H. Smalpage. For Brindisi: Mr. A. M'Clog, Mr. H. Rumsey, Mr. G. Gans, Major F. D. Baynes and servant, Mirza Firoz, Hussein Sahib. For Venice: Col. E. W. Dun.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Indus*, July 19.—For Brindisi: Capt. C. E. Hallett, Lieut. H. Hawkes, Major F. M. Ward, Capt. A. B. Stopford, Col. Pottinger, Mr. H. C. Fanshawe, Col. N. W. Montague, Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Hutchins, a gentleman, Mr. F. S. Grouse, Mr. and Mrs. Pole and child, Mr. S. H. Phillips, Mr. H. G. Boyce, Capt. W. Ogden Smith, Mr. F. Lang, Mr. H. D. Willock, Col. J. C. P. Baillie, Surgeon Major W. P. Harris, Lieut. the Hon. W. Coke, Major A. W. Foord, Lieut. E. H. Rivett-Carnac, Capt. H. Cholmondeley, Rifle Brigade, Dr. E. Levinge, Mr. H. J. Walton, Capt. Denshire, Col. Medley, Mr. C. Beard, Mr. D. H. Glade, Major R. Westmacott, and Mr. B. Moore. For Southampton: Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie, sister, and child, Rev. F. M. and Miss Mitchell and four children, Mrs. L. G. Hynds and infant, Lieut. A. R. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox, Mr. J. A. Stables, Lieut. Ananes Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Dodson, Mrs. Irvine Low and two children, Mr. E. Garnham, Mr. A. Mann, Major Hutchinson, Mr. C. Hampton, and Major J. S. Terry. For Suez: Mr. G. S. Hooper. For Venice: Capt. Barry Domville, Mr. and Mrs. Elkington, Capt. D. Macpherson, Mr. Bahse, Mr. Max Dreyssig, and Dr. H. A. Kidd.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Tewkesbury, for Cochin, June 23, 1 N., 23 W.; Airlie, for Galle, June 18, 8 N., 25 W., all well; Eulomene, for Calcutta, July 19, 15 N., 26 W., all well; Maria Anna, New York to Anjer, May 29, 11 N., 31 W.

CASUALTIES.

Report of the Carnarvon Castle, from Java, at Falmouth:—Sailed March 29. On May 5 sighted the coast of Africa. May 6, westerly gale in lat. 34 S. long. 28 E., W.N.W. increasing gale; furled all sail, with the exception of goosewing, main lower topsail, and storm spanker. 9th, blowing a complete gale, with terrific squalls; at 3 p.m. a sea broke on the starboard bow, which smashed the headboard and rails on that side, started one of the boats forward, and filled the decks fore and after; at 6 p.m. another very heavy sea broke on through the main-rigging and stove the gig; side ports were well attended, kept triced up, and the men protected by life ropes; the ship on lee rail under water almost throughout the gale; experienced strong W. current throughout. From the 10th fair weather. May 13, passed meridian of the Cape. On June 17 crossed the Equator in long. 22 W.; June 23, in lat. 10 N., got the N.E. trade, and lost them in lat. 31 N.; thence to the Channel wet, and moderate winds from S.E. to N.W.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—July 18.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs 105½
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	113
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan	100
Ten years	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans	120

BANKS.

	Paid-up	Cash
	Rs.	Rates
Bank of Bombay	500	770
Bank of Bengal	500	800xd
Bank of Madras	500	660xd
Agra	510	130
Chartered of India and China	20	270
Chartered Mercantile	25	280
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28½	550
National of India	12½	112
Oriental	25	295

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba	2,925	1030
Frere	150	20
Mazagon	2,000	30xd
Port Canning	1,400	240

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	2,850	1,050
Albert Ginning	500	425
Albert, Karachi	1,100	1030
Apollo (small shares)	2,300	540
Bellary	1,000	600
Bellar Cotton Ginning	500	485
New Indian	350	185
Broach Cotton Ginning	250	52
Carwar	1,500	20
Colaba	1,880	975
Dh Mera Ginning	300	250
East India	1,000	1,140
Fort	8,500	3,025
French	500	475
Sind	750	440
Mofussil	400	310
Prince of Wales	1,500	1,600
Sind and Punjab Cotton	753	1200
Sassoon	500	500
Volkart	1,000	495

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	2500
Anglo-Indian	100	135
Alfred Manufacturing	500	670 xd
Alliance Spinning	2,500	2,850
Bhowmuggur Mills	2,000	1,100
Bombay United	1,000	1,180
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	640
Central India S. W. and M.	500	840
Coorla Mills	1,000	1065
D. Spinning	2,000	1,120
Hindustan	1,000	1,175
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	1,750
Khandeish	1,000	1,120
Madras	1,250	—
Madras United	1,000	1,970
Manchester Spinning	50	1 noml
Mazagon Spinning	500	270
National Spinning	1,000	1,340
New Great Eastern	1,000	1,265
Oriental	625	865
Prince of Wales Spinning	1,250	520
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	1,000	—
Sholapore Mills	1,000	1,250
Victoria Mills	1,000	1,100

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock	218-3-0	310
Do. New £20 Shares	120-14-6	70
Do. do.	65-7-3	50
Do. do.	21-13-1	71
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	1,000	1,275
Do. New £15 Shares	100-5-15	275

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Ice Manufacturing	100	170 xd
Born'ay Burma Trading	1,500	2,400
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	10	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping	300	395
Treacher and Co.	500	845
Thacker and Co.	100	160

CALCUTTA.—July 15.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

% Promissory Notes	Rs 105 9 to 105 12
4½ of 1870 (1885)	105 10 to 105 10
4½ of 1871 (1881)	105 9 to 105 12
4½ of 1878-79 (1893)	113 0 to 113 2
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	113 0 to 113 2
4 Debentures of 1867	102 0 to

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884)	Rs. 111 0 to 111 0
6 of 1865 (1885)	111 8 to 112 0
6 of 1866 (1886)	112 0 to 112 8
6 of 1867 (1887)	113 0 to 113 4
6 of 1870 (1890)	113 0 to 113 4
6 of 1872 (1892)	113 0 to 113 4
6 of 1878 (1898)	112 4 to

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	510	122 to 123
Agra Savings	100	125 to
Allahabad	100	172 to
Alliance of Simla	101	130 to
Bank of Bengal	500	805 to
Do. of Upper India	100	127 to
Delhi and London	625	245 to
Himalaya	100	120 to 125
Mussoorie	100	100 to
National of India	12½	109 to
Simla Bank Corporation	500	500 to
Uncovenanted Service (Agra)	100	88 to 90

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute	100	20 to
Bally Paper Mills	510	115 to
Barnagore Jute	510	36 to 87
Bengal Coal	1000	1720 to
Bengal Ironworks	100	3 to

Ballighatta Jute	100	— to —
Bengal Mills	1000	1600 to
Bonded Warehouse	445	400 to
Bowrah Cotton Mills	100	73 to 74
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	98 to 100
Burrakur Coal	100	140 to
Calcutta Docking	700	290 to
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	121 to 132
Calcutta Jute Mills	200	2 to 3
Carew and Co. (Limited), gar	100	116 to 117
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	117 to
Darjiling Steam Tramway	100	130 to
Dunbar Cotton Mills	103	105 to
Eastern Bengal Railway	520	— to —
East Indian Railway	520	— to —
Equitable Coal	950	210 to 215
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	50 to
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	295 to
Gouripore	100	100 to
Great Eastern Hotel	250	155 to
Howrah Docking	500	115 to
Howrah Mills	100	104 to 105
India General Steam Navigation	1000	1410 to
Kamerhaty Jute Mills	50	8 to 10 pm
Labour Transportation	100	— to —
Landing and Shipping	100	60 to
Merchants' Steam Tug	500	50 to 60
Murree Brewery	100	170 to
Naini Tal Brewery	95	100 to
Nasmyth's Patent Press	500	350 to
Nanthore Indigo	30	— to —
New Beerbrook Coal	100	83 to
Oriental Jute Manufacturing	100	— to —
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway	510	— to —
Rajmahal Stone	100	99 to 100
Ramkistopore Press	100	78 to
Raneesingee Coal Association	100	75 to
Riverside Press	90	101 to
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas	100	— to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co	500	260 to 255
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail.	520	— to —
Seepore Jute Manufacturing	100	80 to
Strand Bank Press	100	108 to
Watson's Patent Press	100	109 to 110

TEA COMPANIES.

Adulphore Terai (Darjiling)	100	80 to
Amicable (Assam)	100	80 to
Amuckie	100	75 to
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	90 to
Assam	500	100 to
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	100 to
Baree (Kangra)	100	90 to
Bengal (Cachar)	100	50 to
Do. contributory	80	58 to 59
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	275 to 280
Do. contributory	100	141 to 142
Borelli (Assam)	510	160 to 165
Borsillah (Assam)	100	— to —
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	60 to
Central Cachar	200	70 to 71
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	70 to
Chandypore (Cachar)	500	100 to
Chota Nagpore	100	78 to
Cinnatollah	100	par.
Colonial (Assam)	100	60 to
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	72 to
Cutlecherra (Cachar)	100	110 to 112
Darjiling	100	325 to
Dedut Kosh (Cachar)	100	35 to
Dehing (Assam)	90	67 to
Dehra Doon	100	80 to
Dessai and Parbut (Assam)	100	55 to 60
Durrung (Assam)	100	68 to 69
Eastern Cachar	100	77 to 78
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	58 to
Gie's (Darjiling)	100	86 to
Gowhaty (Assam)	100	53 to
Grob (Assam)	500	210 to
Holta (Kangra)	100	99 to 103
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	100 to
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	90 to
Indian Terai	500	550 to
Jellapore (Cachar)	250	200 to
Theeri Ghat (Cachar)	100	40 to 45
Jokai (Assam)	100	98 to
Kalocherra (Cachar)	100	65 to
Kangra Valley	100	par.
Kunchanpore (Cachar)	100	41 to 42
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	125 to
Do. contributory	200	100 to
Kurseong and Terai	100	6 to 7
Kuttal (Cachar)	5000	12000 to
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	64 to
Longview (Darjiling)	100	110 to
Loobah	100	115 to
Lower Assam	100	8 to 10
Luckimpore (Assam)	510	120 to
Majagram (Cachar)	100	75 to
Mim. (Darjiling)	100	60 to
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	61 to 62
Do. contributory	90	50 to 51
Moran (Assam)	80	20 pm.
Mothola (Assam)	100	80 to
Do. contributory	90	70 to
Mungledye (Assam)	510	100 to
Muttuck (Assam)	100	50 to
Do. contributory	125	50 to
New Falloohi (Darjiling)	100	90 to
New Gholia Ghat (Assam)	510	100 to
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	100 to
Nutanwore (Cachar)	200	180 to 200
Phoenix of Cachar	85	65 to
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	91 to 95
Puttarea (Sylhet)	100	40 to
Rajabare (Assam)	100	104 to 105
Sapakat	100	100 to
Second Mutual Cachar	50	20 pm.
Seemah	100	par.
Singbullia and Murnah	100	100 to
Stage 1 (Darjiling)	100	84 to 85
Soom (Darjiling)	100	93 to
Springside (Darjiling)	100	60 to 95
Sungoo River (Chittagong)	100	87 to
Teendaree (Darjiling)	100	80 to
Teesta Valley (Darjiling)	100	115 to
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	80	95 to
Tuvar (Darjiling)	200	120 to 190
Upper Assam	510	40 to

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Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882)	2 to 1	pre
Bank of Madras Shares	43 to 44	prem.

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OVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
India Stock, July 5, 1880	— to —
Do. October 10, 1888	106½ to 106¾
India Enfranch Paper	85 to 86
Do. do. 1885	— to —
Do. do. 1893	91½ to 92
Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882	— to —
Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12)	10 to 15pm
Do. under £1,000 (months' notice)	10 to 15pm
Do. Deb. Aug. 1884, £1,000 & £500	102½ to 103½
Ceylon, 1882 and 1883	100 to 103
3½ Do	105 to 107
4 Mauritius, 1882	103 to 105
6 Do. 1895-96	122 to 124
6½ Do.	104 to 106
4½ Straits Settlements Government	102 to 104

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c.	105 to 107
East Indian, Redeem. 4½ p. c.	117 to 119
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c.	105 to 107
Oudh and Rohilkund, 4 per cent.	106 to 108
South Indian, 4½ per cent.	114 to 116

RAILWAYS.

B. B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	133 to 140
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	100	147 to 149
E. Indian, 4½ p. c. Ann. A, 1953	—	24 to 24½
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 1/4)	—	24½ to 25½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua. 4%	—	135 to 140
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c.	100	134 to 136
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	127 to 129
Do. do. 5 do.	all	— to —
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	120 to 122
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	114 to 116
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c.	100	127 to 129
Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c.	100	127 to 129
Do. do. 5 p. c. shares	5	— to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	128 to 130
Do. do. 4½ do.	—	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua.	100	114 to 11

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern	10	10½ to 10½
Do. 6 p. c. Deb. Oct. 1883	100	103 to 106
Dessai 5 p. c. do. Aug. 1887	100	102 to 105
Do. 6 per cent. Preference	100	127½ to 133½
Eastern Exten., Austria & China	10	11 to 11½
Do. 6 p. c. Deb. Feb. 1891	100	107 to 110
Do. 5% (A. G. S.) Deb. Sc. 1900	—	103 to 106
Do. registered, repayable 1900	—	103 to 106
Indo-European	25	28 to 29

BANKS

Agra	10	10 to 10½
Delhi and London	25	— to —
Chartered of India, A., and C.	20	24½ to 25½
Chartered Mer. of I., L., and C.	25	24½ to 25½
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28½	47½ to 48½
Land Mortgage of India	2½	2½ to 2 dis
Oriental Corporation	25	22½ to 23½

MISCELLANEOUS.

Agricultural of Mauritius	1	2½ to 2½
Barnagore Jute Factory	5	5 to 7
Ceylon Company	all	— to —
Do.	11½	—

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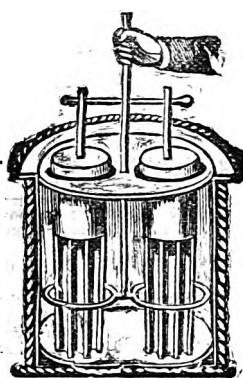
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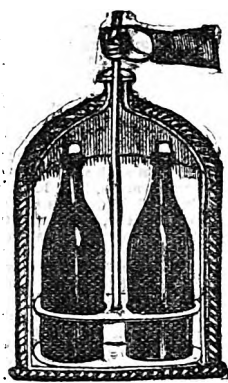
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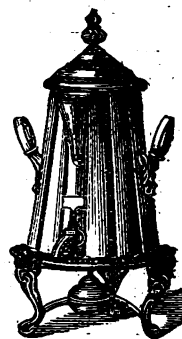
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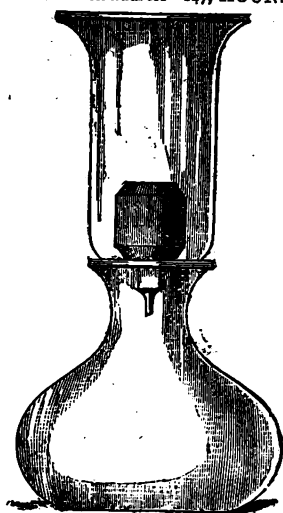
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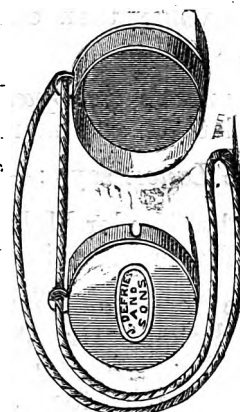
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A RIDE TO KHIVA

BY CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY
 Royal Horse Guards.

Says page 18:—"Two pairs of boots lined with fur were also taken; and for physic—with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some quinine and Cocker's Pills, the latter a most invaluable medicine, and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheikh, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five

COCKLE'S PILLS will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1881.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

Our advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, July 26; Madras and Allahabad, July 24; Calcutta, July 23.

THE official report on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending July 12 states that the distribution of rainfall in Southern, Western, and Central India, including the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, Berar, Mysor, and Coorg, has, with a few exceptions, been much the same as it was last week. The want of more rain is still felt in the southern districts of the Madras Presidency and in the eastern districts of the Mysor State; but in the western portion of the Mysor territory prospects have much improved. The rainfall has also been sufficient in most districts of the Bombay Presidency and in Baroda, though more is still needed in parts of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country. In Northern India, and more particularly in the Punjab, agricultural prospects have been much improved by a more general rainfall. In some districts, however, of the North Western Provinces and Oudh the monsoon has as yet been weak, and the weather has continued to be too dry. There has been a break in Assam, and in a few Bengal districts the transplantation of the late rice would be facilitated by more plentiful rain. In British Burma prospects continue favourable. On the whole, it may be said that the rainfall of the week has been copious and widespread. General prospects are good, though they would be improved by more wet weather in the Deccan, in parts of the Madras Presidency, of the Mysor State, and of the North Western Provinces and Oudh, as well as in one, at least, of the States of Rajputana.

ON August 9 the *Times* correspondent at Lahore telegraphed as follows in reference to the threatened famine in Mysor:—

"Light showers have just fallen in Bangalore, but the crops are fast withering, and prices are rising. In Mysor the prospects are very bad."

THE total fall of rain in the "light showers" above noticed does not seem to have been anywhere more than a quarter of an inch. The *Times* Calcutta correspondent, telegraphing last Sunday, gives some further account of the very serious state of affairs:—

"The official weather and crop report from Mysor published yesterday in the *Gazette of India* is somewhat more hopeful, or at least less desponding, than private advices from that province led us to expect. The reports state that 1-16 of an inch of rain fell in Bangalore on the 11th inst.; that there had been a smaller fall on the previous day; that about a quarter of an inch fell in other districts, and that fears of the total failure of the rice crops, the chief food staple, are believed to be somewhat abating. The report, however, goes on to admit that the crops are withering, prices are rising, and more rain is wanted within the next ten days. The Supreme Government says that it is kept fully informed and is carefully watching the situation.

"The *Pioneer* has published a telegram, dated Bangalore, the 9th inst., to the effect that the Maharaja has issued an order stating that the prospects have now become decidedly unfavourable, and that unless there is abundant rain within the next few days there must be a local famine of some severity. It is proposed to make a railway from Bangalore to Tunkur and Siptur as a relief work, and the district officers have been instructed to prepare all necessary relief measures."

THE Government of India has resolved to equip and maintain, in the Punjab, a brigade of all arms, with transport animals and everything ready for marching at a moment's notice. This is the most important news of the week, telegraphed from Calcutta on Sunday, August 14; and is in the direction of the fulfilment, to the letter, of all we have predicted as the certain results of the masterly inactivity policy. Funk and masterly inactivity beyond the frontier mean enormous military expenditure behind the frontier. This has been the consistent doctrine of those who have advocated a manly and English policy in India,

who have been overwhelmed with opprobrium by Midlothian and the Radicals, as Jingoese, Russophobes, and so on. This standing armament on a war footing in the Punjab, we are expressly told on what is clearly official authority, is "meant as a general measure of precaution, and has nothing to do with the complications in Afghanistan." If this be the case, things are evidently come to a pretty pass in India. Here we have, in the Punjab—a province that is already one huge encampment, with the vast military cantonments of Umballa, Meean Meer, Rawul Pindi, and elsewhere—the ruling power standing as it were with its loins girded and its lights burning. That a cowardly policy would turn out infinitely the most costly in the end we have always prophesied; we can only hope that the cost will only be the money cost of such armaments as that which is now announced. The *Times* telegram is as follows:—

"The Indian Government, acting on the recommendation of the Commander in Chief, has issued orders that a brigade of all arms, consisting of troops stationed in the Punjab, shall be fully equipped, with transport animals, on the Cabul scale, and shall be always kept in readiness for active service. Its present composition will be as follows:—M Battery 3rd Brigade and C Battery 4th Brigade, Royal Artillery; the Prince of Wales's Royal Canadian Regiment; the 11th Bengal Lancers; the 14th Sikhs; the 21st Punjab Native Infantry; and the 1st Company of Sappers and Miners. This is meant as a general measure of precaution and has nothing to do with the complications in Afghanistan; nor is it true, as has been reported, that the brigade is intended to reinforce the Quetta garrison."

In combination with the above telegram, we would ask our readers to consider another of the same date from the *Times* correspondent at Chaman, who says of Ayub Khan that "he has also written to Colonel St. John professing his desire for the friendship of England; but he has begun to persecute and despoil some of our Kandahar friends, mostly the Farsiwans. Contributions of money are also being extorted from the principal merchants, and the Hindus have been obliged to return to the red turban and the black girdle, badges of inferiority, which they had abandoned since our arrival in 1879. This proceeding is likely to please and pacify the hundred and fifty millions of our Hindu fellow-subjects whose honour and safety are confided to the guardianship of the present Government of India. And the equipment of the Punjab Flying Column suggests that masterly inactivity has at least one advantage: it can employ in 'police' duties the forces that it is compelled to equip 'as a general measure of precaution.'"

On Afghan affairs the Calcutta telegram of the *Times*, dated August 14, has the following:—

"There has been very little news from Afghanistan during the past week. The report that Ayub Khan had set out for Cabul turns out to be premature. Up to the date of the latest advices he was still at Kandahar and showed no signs of moving. He is said to be busily engaged in recruiting and searching for arms, and his requisitions appear to be enforced with a strictness which is going far to diminish his popularity. The Ameer's soldiers who deserted to Ayub Khan at and after the battle of Karez-i-Atta are reported to be deserting back again to the Ameer and going off nightly in small parties. One entire regiment marched out of Kandahar during the night to rejoin the Ameer's force at Kelat-i-Ghilzai. Mahomed Hasan Khan has been appointed Governor of Zamindawar, but there is not yet any appearance of his having succeeded in conciliating that province. On the other hand, the Ameer has a large and increasing force—some reports say 5,000 regulars—at Kelat-i-Ghilzai, and the envoy at Simla states that his master has a strong army at Cabul, quartered, for the most part, in the Sherpur cantonments, and that he is in no want either of money or arms. On the whole, the Ameer's prospects look more hopeful than they did a week ago, and, if only his troops remain faithful and the Cabul chiefs and people remain quiet, it is by no means impossible that he may yet succeed in retrieving his fortunes. The longer Ayub Khan remains inactive the better will be the chance of such a result. It seems strange that the latter should make so long a delay in following up his victory. Possibly he may be waiting till after the Ramazan, the Mahomedan Lent, which ends next week. The Ameer's envoy at Simla has not yet had an interview with the Viceroy, and the object of the mission is still kept a secret."

THE Ramazan is causing a lull in Afghanistan, which Lord Ripon probably thinks is caused by the returning

activity of the Ameer or the ebbing valour of Ayub. The Chaman correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing on August 14, says:—

"There is little to record from here this week, the interest now being transferred to Cabul, whence as yet no news has arrived. As predicted last week, any idea Ayub may have had of an immediate advance on Cabul has been completely checked by the news of Khelat-i-Ghilzai being held in force by the Ameer's troops. All the principal officials, except the unfortunate Shams-ud-din, are now collected there, and are said to have two fresh regiments of infantry from Cabul, one of those defeated on the 26th ult., a thousand or more regular cavalry, and six guns, while further reinforcements are on the way. On the other hand, reports have reached here that the southern Ghilzais have declared for Ayub Khan, and that communication between Ayub Khan and Cabul is interrupted. If they rise in force, as they did against General Stewart last year, Khelat-i-Ghilzai will hardly hold out, and Ayub will have a clear road to Cabul. He is, therefore, waiting quietly in Kandahar organising his army and collecting money by fair means or foul. It may be presumed that he is doing his best to excite the northern tribes against the Ameer."

The road to Kandahar is safe, but the traffic is still very scanty.

The following telegram has been received at the India-office from the Viceroy, dated Simla, August 13:—

"Following from St. John:—'The signs of a move from Kandahar to Cabul have ceased. Ayub's entire force is in the town. He is recruiting troops and distributing advance pay. The Cabuli soldiers continue to desert in small parties. Fifteen of the guns captured at Karez-i-Atta have been sent to Herat. Ameer's officers at Kelat are collecting supplies, but communication between Kelat and Cabul is said to be not open.'"

The Lahore correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs on August 14:—

"The news from Chaman tends to show that Ayub Khan has much difficulty in pacifying the Herati, Kandahari, and Cabuli troops. They are constantly quarrelling. This is a repetition of the state of things at Herat. The Cabulis are still deserting. The popular confidence appears to be slightly restored. Ayub has ordered the Hindus to wear a distinctive dress and he forbids them to ride on horseback. Ayub's efforts to levy money have been so far successful that he has been able to give some advances to the troops; but it now seems certain that he does not consider himself strong enough to march to Cabul. The Government has been informed that most of the guns captured at Karez-i-Atta have been sent to Herat; also, that the Ameer is continuing his efforts to strengthen his position in Central Afghanistan."

The latest telegrams about Afghan affairs are dated yesterday, August 15, from the Viceroy at Simla, from Reuter's agent at Bombay, and from the *Times* correspondent at Lahore; and they are all clearly only versions of the same official message. The Viceroy's telegram is as follows:—

"It is said that the Taraki Ghilzais in country east of Kelat have declared for Ayub and their chiefs gone to Kandahar. Report from Kandahar says that three regiments which accompanied Ayub from Herat have been disbanded in consequence of their refusal to march towards Cabul. Three fresh regiments have been ordered from Herat to Kandahar."

The Lahore recension of this intelligence is:—

"A report has reached Simla that Ayub Khan's Kandahari troops have refused to march to Cabul, and that, therefore, three regiments have been disbanded. However this may be, it is certain that parties of Ayub's forces have been deserting."

Whilst the Reuterian version is:—

"It is reported that Kandahar soldiers who accompanied Ayub Khan from Herat have refused to advance toward Cabul. Three regiments have consequently been disbanded."

In the words of the Eton Latin Grammar, *Utrum horum mavis, accipe*. When they do agree, their unanimity is wonderful.

An earlier telegram from the Viceroy to the India-office, dated August 8, was:—

"Following from St. John:—'Messages from Kandahar report all quiet there. The bulk of Ameer's infantry had eventually joined Ayub after battle, and accompanied him to Kandahar two days later. A complete regiment deserted and went off to Kelat. The Cabuli troops were afterwards kept in city. Merchants who arrived Chaman on 6th report Ayub had distributed Cabul regiments among his own infantry; also reported that 400 Cabuli soldiers have been disarmed and dis-

missed. Ayub sent a Durani chief with sowars to take possession of Khelat-i-Ghilzai. The chief returned, having met Cabuli horse foraging. Sahib Khan and Alizai chief of Zamindawar are at Kelat-i-Ghilzai with Gholam Hyder Khan, who has one regiment of infantry, three of cavalry, six guns. The principal maliks of Kadanai have been summoned to Kandahar. All quiet at Chaman and towards Kandahar, and in the Hurnai, Marri, and Kaker country.'"

And on August 9 the *Times* correspondent at Lahore telegraphed:—

"The plans for the prompt despatch of a brigade to Quetta in the event of necessity are now complete. All accounts point to the possibility of Ayub Khan being himself unable fully to sustain his authority, in which case the frontier might become affected."

The semi-official *Journal de St. Petersburg*, commenting upon Lord Hartington's reply on the 1st inst. in the House of Commons to Mr. Ashmead Bartlett's question respecting the annexation of the Akhal Turcoman country by Russia, says:—

"Lord Hartington might have been more explicit, inasmuch as the Russian Government has entered into no engagement with regard to Merv, and had not to give any such undertaking. The Russian Government has had due consideration for the anxiety manifested by the British Cabinet on this point, and has very frankly and amicably made known its intentions, which it had no motive in concealing, seeing that they were perfectly loyal and dictated solely by Russia's legitimate interests. Russia has no interest to serve in those regions beyond guaranteeing the tranquillity and security of her frontiers, but it is certain that this tranquillity and security may require precautionary measures of a more or less extended character in proportion to the danger created by the political situation in the immediate vicinity of Russian territory. Now, the openly hostile spirit of the late Lord Beaconsfield's policy in Europe and Asia necessarily increased Russia's legitimate apprehensions in the direction of the Turcoman steppes, and it was at that time that the Russian Government decided to undertake the expedition thus imposed upon it by circumstances. As regards the possible results of the expedition, the Russian Government was not called upon to make any engagements. Russia was resolved to establish on a solid basis the security of her possessions in those regions. This sole object of the expedition in no way, however, prevents due regard being paid to the interests of a Government which shows itself to be animated by friendly and pacific sentiments. We are persuaded that this loyal course will not only result in terminating a fatal antagonism which has no *raison d'être*, but will also establish the conviction of a complete solidarity of interests between the two Powers."

A good illustration of the irony of fate is to be found in the fact that our Radical contemporary, the *Daily News*, appears to have imposed on it by fortune the task of keeping English readers *au courant* with the progress of Russian intrigue in Central Asia. The enterprising special correspondent of that journal telegraphs from Meshed, August 15, 5.20 p.m., as follows:—

"Tekme Serdar, the Akhal Tekke military commander, who has lately returned from St. Petersburg, has arrived at Merv on a mission from the Russian Government to arrange terms of submission for the Turcomans. The success of his mission is very doubtful. A party of thirty Russian and Persian cavalry are surveying the course of the Keshef road, the proposed new boundary."

It is sometimes very difficult indeed to believe in the conscientiousness of the Radical blindness to the Russian menace; and it is, consequently, very cheering to get any confession, from a Radical source, of even the slightest perception of the importance of these Russian movements. The *Daily News* of this morning, in an editorial paragraph on the above telegram, demurely observes:—

"Merv is, as we have already pointed out, a much less suspicious object for Russian enterprise than Meshed, where our correspondent now is. The continued anarchy in Afghanistan fixes for the moment English interest in Russian movements upon the direct route to that unfortunate country."

If this goes on, we shall soon have Saul among the prophets.

The *Times* Calcutta correspondent announces that Sir Alfred Lyall, the Foreign Secretary, will leave India on furlough shortly, and will be succeeded by Mr. Charles Grant, Home Secretary. It has not yet been settled who will take the latter gentleman's place at the Home-office,

but it is rumoured that it will be Mr. Mackenzie, now secretary to the Bengal Government.

WE have already stated the reasons why Col. Bradford, Mr. Henvey, or Col. Henderson ought to have been preferred to Mr. Grant for the Foreign-office. It is satisfactory, however, to know that the injustice—characteristic of the present *regime* in India—will not in this case be accompanied, as it has been in some other cases, by injury to the public interests, for Mr. Grant is likely to do credit to any appointment that may be conferred on him. And no better appointment could be made in his place than that of Mr. Mackenzie, Sir Ashley Eden's trusted lieutenant. Bengal has been so systematically slighted by the present Viceroy that we shall be glad to hear that this preferment has been given as an *amende* to the province, as well as a recognition of Mr. Mackenzie's great abilities and acknowledged success.

THE many friends of Sir Richard Meade, both in this country and in India, will read with indignation the attack on the reputation of that high-minded and gallant officer that has been dragged from the obscurity of an eccentric Anglo-Indian magazine by Mr. Richard's question in the House of Commons last Thursday. The Indian Services will be grateful to Mr. Onslow for his manly and straightforward question to Lord Hartington last night—"Whether the noble lord or the Indian Government thought there was the slightest foundation for the allegations against Sir R. Meade." It was of course impossible for the Secretary of State, before whom the case must sometime or other come for decision, to make any further statement than that which he had made in reply to Mr. Richard, for otherwise he might lay himself open to the accusation of being biased in favour of Sir Richard Meade. But the cheer that greeted Lord Hartington's statement on Thursday that "Sir R. Meade was a very distinguished officer, and hitherto of unblemished character," may be taken as a manifestation of the determination of all Englishmen that against such an officer, who has passed the best years of his life in devoted and successful service to his country, charges shall not be brought with impunity unless they can be fully maintained. It is, of course, clear that the case cannot rest where it is, and therefore we shall not presume to prejudge it in this place; but we may, without impropriety, say that there is not a man who knows Sir Richard Meade who does not feel perfectly certain that he will be able triumphantly to vindicate a reputation that stands as high as that of any of the greatest and best of our high-minded Indian administrators.

MORE troubles on our North East Frontier. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* on Sunday telegraphed:—

"News comes from Munneepore of the outbreak of a serious insurrection. No details have yet been received as to its cause or the names of the leaders; nor is it known whether it is in any way connected with the recent disturbances on the Munneepore and Burmese frontier. The Maharaja is putting it down with the utmost severity, and he is said to have already executed seventeen men and imprisoned 300."

WE are now informed of the reasons by which the Viceroy was "reluctantly compelled" to veto the Bombay Game Protection Act:—

"The Game Protection Act, lately passed by the Bombay Legislative Council, has been disallowed by the Viceroy. The main reason given for this step is that the public interests involved in the protection of birds and fish are not, in his Excellency's opinion, sufficiently strong to warrant any interference with the habits of the rural population in the manner contemplated by the Act."

WE believe that Lord Ripon is right: times are too ticklish in India, thanks to our own recent follies and weaknesses, to allow of any unnecessary troubling of the waters.

WE understand that the proposal which emanated from the Army Commission, lately assembled at Simla, that the offices of Commander in Chief of the Bombay and Madras Armies should be abolished, and that India should in future be divided into four army corps, under lieutenant generals who would be subordinated to the Commander in Chief at headquarters, is likely to be carried out early

next year, all difficulties which stood in the way of the change having now been overcome. Under this arrangement Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Arthur Hardinge, C.B., will remain, as at present, at Bombay, Major General Sir F. S. Roberts, V.C., G.C.B., will have command of the Madras Army Corps, and Lieut. Gen. Sir Robert O. Bright, K.C.B., will be offered one of the vacancies in Bengal, the fourth being reserved for a general officer of the local army or Indian Staff Corps.

THE committee on Mountain Batteries now sitting at Simla have agreed to recommend that all European mountain batteries should be furnished with screw guns without delay. The experience of the Afghan campaign is said to have clearly proved the superiority of that weapon to the nine-pounder horse artillery gun.

ANOTHER triumph for women's rights, this time in Madras. But the *Times* correspondent at Calcutta, in telegraphing it, seems to be ignorant of the fact that Miss Pogson's nearest relative is the distinguished Government astronomer of Madras, Mr. Robert Pogson, C.I.E.; and since the meteorological reporter necessarily works under the shadow of the wing of the Government astronomer, the Madras authorities have not run any very great risk in making the new appointment. The correspondent telegraphs:—

"It has been reserved for Madras, the so-called benighted presidency, to be the first to recognise the claims of women to important official positions. The *Gazette* announces the appointment of a lady, Miss Pogson, to be meteorological reporter to the Government of that presidency. Miss Pogson has for some years discharged with great ability the duties of assistant Government astronomer."

THE *Times* publishes the following mysterious telegram from its Lahore correspondent, dated yesterday, August 15:—

"Sir Donald Stewart leaves Simla in the first week of November for Assam direct, accompanied by Generals Greaves and McGregor and Col. L. F. Chapman. Sir D. Stewart will return to Calcutta by the 8th of December."

It may be imagined that the Commander in Chief's journey to Assam has some connection with the Manipur insurrection, noticed in last Sunday's telegrams; but if the outbreak is of such importance as to suggest a visit of the chief military authorities in India to the neighbourhood during the coming cold weather we surely ought to have heard more about it ere now. It may be that it is thought likely that the Manipur disturbances may spread along the Burma frontier; or it may be that Sir Donald is only going to Assam to settle with the Chief Commissioner the question of the Kohima outpost and other small details of our sempiternal north east frontier troubles.

THE *Pioneer* of July 16 says that the Commander in Chief is going to visit Assam and Cachar, only for the purpose of inspecting the garrisons and cantonments "in that remote part of India." But it appears doubtful whether the *Pioneer*, in assigning such an inadequate reason for a journey announced with so many flourishes of trumpets, can have learnt the whole truth about it.

MANY of our readers will sympathise with the Archbishop of Canterbury in the logical and temperate appeal he made to Lord Kimberley last night on behalf of the small endowments of the Anglican and Presbyterian Churches in Ceylon. His Grace showed clearly enough that the Government made an invidious distinction between Buddhist endowments and Christian, in hostility to the latter; and this hostility is far more unreasonable in Ceylon, where such a large share of the wealth and intelligence of the country belongs to English and native Christians, than it would be in India, where the Christians are an insignificant minority. But the influence of Bradlaughism in the present Ministry is strong, and the two Christian endowments are doubtless doomed. Even the Lord Chancellor seems to be too much bound by the ties of party to enter his protest; and Lord Carnarvon was compelled to content himself with a warning of the dangers and difficulties that must attend any sudden measure of disestablishment.

It appears from the recent census that of the total popu-

lation of Calcutta and its suburbs, amounting to 684,658 souls, two-thirds are males, and that of these the great majority belong to the middle period of life. Mr. Beverley, the special census officer, observes that the number of females in the city remains pretty constant, while the young under twenty years of age have almost invariably increased from census to census, showing that the resident population is growing, and that the decrease in the population (the numbers were in 1876 about 686,684) is more apparent than real. So far as it is real, the causes suggested are the displacement of the poorer classes by the improvements effected by the municipality and the Port Commissioners, and the prevalence of drowsical fever in the southern suburbs in the beginning of last year.

THE report of the Government cinchona plantations in Southern India indicates the astonishing progress made since slips of this valuable tree were first planted in that district, twenty years ago. The number of trees now planted out is more than 4½ millions. At present the greater part of the bark produced appears to be consumed in supplying the medical depots at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras; but upwards of 3,000lb. was last year sold to the public, and the annual yield is rapidly increasing with the growth of the trees. The actual profit last year on the capital of the plantation is stated to have been 8 per cent. There can no longer be any doubt that India is destined to take a leading place in the production of bark and quinine, so long a practical monopoly of the Peruvians.

THE development of the gold mining industry in Southern India has attracted the attention of English capitalists to the rich promise of that industry in other parts of the world; and it seems very likely that the discoveries in the Wainad will tend to a revival of gold mining generally, that may lead to important results in the Exchange Market. One of the most promising schemes that have been started under this impetus is the Tapada Gold and Antimony Mining Company, whose prospectus appears to-day in our advertising columns. The mines which are to be worked by this company are in the immediate vicinity of Oporto, in Portugal. As an antimony mine of great wealth the concern has for some time been worked with much success—last year a sum of £7,500 was obtained as net profit from this source alone, after paying all expenses of working, &c. Recently a cargo of quartz from the mine has been assayed by Messrs. Johnson and Sons, assayers to the Royal Mint, and the result on a crushing of about forty-four tons was a yield of 2oz. 5dwt. per ton. Mr. Bidder, the consulting engineer, states that he has ascertained, from an invoice dated July 2, that about six tons of quartz were sent to the King of Saxony's Halsbruckner Smelting Works, at Freiberg, Saxony, and the payment for the gold extracted amounted to over £15 per ton of quartz, representing about four ounces of gold to the ton. On these magnificent results the company has been formed, and we wish it all success. The direction seems a strong one, including, as it does, a director of the Richmond Company, one of the most successful of the day.

THE *Englishman* says it is finally determined that Sir George Couper makes over charge of his office and leaves India in April next.

THE Government of India is reported to be at present considering the advisability of rescinding the rules under which a member of the Civil Service retains a lien on his appointment when he goes on furlough, it having been found that, under the rule as it at present stands, changes are constantly occurring among the holders of various appointments.

MESSRS. CARRITT AND Co.'s fortnightly market report gives the following on the Calcutta tea market:—

"The two public sales held during the fortnight, on the 14th and 21st instant, aggregate 19,112 packages, all of which found buyers. There was a good assortment from all the producing districts, although from Assam the teas still continue to arrive but slowly. The quality throughout was good, last year's teas leaving no room for comparison with this season's production, which is most noticeable perhaps in Assam kinds. At the first of

the above sales prices must be quoted about 2d. lower for finest grades, excepting Assams, and about 1½d. for other descriptions, except common Souchongs and broken teas, at which rates there was a good demand. At the latter sales former rates were well maintained in most instances. We would call the attention of planters to the uselessness of sending down broken descriptions packed in boxes, as they are not now realising higher values than when packed in chest."

THE *Times of India* gives the following obituary of the week ending July 26:—Mr. Charles Lazarus, Dr. B. L. Dutt, and Mr. A. A. H. Davidson.

ASH SHUFAAH: THE MAHOMEDAN "RIGHT OF PRE-EMPTION."

THE following letter on the above subject has been addressed to the Editor of the *Times*:—

"SIR,—It may interest some of your readers to know that the Shufaa, which Dr. Badger has so well explained, is a survival of the early stage of society known as the village community. The early village was simply an association of persons—usually blood relatives—banded together for mutual assistance. Out of this arose various privileges and duties, and among the former the "right of pre-emption." In Germany the right is shown by Von Maurer, in his "*Dorfverfassung*," to have extended not only to houses and lands, but to the produce of the soil. Sir Henry Maine, in his "*Village Communities*," states that in India the village property cannot be divided without the consent of all the members of the family, and I recollect similar rules in the older Indian law books. Every one will remember the right of pre-emption exercised by the Hebrew next of kin, or *goel*; and the feeling that prompts the rule is indicated in Burckhardt's remark that in Arabia a man usually marries his deceased brother's wife in order to keep the family property together. It is true that the Mahomedan law, in its present shape, shows no connection with family relationships, but depends entirely upon contiguity of habitation; yet this fact only lends it additional interest, because it illustrates the law enunciated by Sir H. Maine in his "*Early History of Institutions*," that consanguinity tends to give way to land as the basis of social life.—Yours faithfully, JOHN FENTON, 20, John-street, Adelphi, W.C., August 4."

THE INDIA COUNCIL DRAFTS.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Times* as follows on the above subject:—

"It is stated on good authority that the India Council disposed yesterday of 10 lakhs (say £100,000 nominal) of their bills, and it is felt that public announcement should have been made of the fact. It would seem only reasonable that the Indian banks, who are the habitual takers of these drafts, should be informed on the subject, as it might influence their tenders to know that a certain amount had already been taken up, presumably by one of their number, at a given price. Should the India Council continue to base their minimum on the price of silver, the bills will be liable to remain unsold when silver is in demand for other quarters than India at enhanced rates, or when the Indian demand is for the bazaars only."

Commenting on the above letter, the City Editor remarks:—

"Our correspondent is a qualified exponent of the market opinion as to the conduct of the Indian Council in its sales of council bills, and his observations will no doubt receive attention in the proper quarter, but we believe the advisers of the council in this matter are well satisfied with the results of the plan they have adopted in fixing an official minimum, and are confident that the market will be compelled to conform to the new system. The contention between the council and the Indian banks is really a case of the 'higgling of the market,' and there can be no doubt at least that on public grounds the Indian Council is justified in seeking to allot its bills at the best possible rate. That applications are made for bills and allotments made in the period between the days when tenders are officially received would seem to show that persons in the market refrain from tendering when they really want the bills. The Indian Council is, of course, under no obligation to announce to the world what it sells irrespective of the allotments made upon 'public tenders.' It is entitled to make the best bargain it can in any way it likes."

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the Asiatic Society of Bengal was held on July 6; C. H. Tawney, Esq., M.A., vice-president, in the chair.

Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle exhibited a sealing wax impression of a curious old seal of baked clay found by Mr. F. S. Grouse at Bulandshahr. It is of all oval shape and is divided by two parallel lines into two compartments, in the upper of which are two devices, one appearing to be a conch shell and the other a wing, possibly intended for a *chakwa*. In the lower compartment is a name in early characters, probably about the 5th century A.D., which Mr. Grouse reads as "Sattila."

Mr. V. Ball exhibited a stone implement made of magnetic iron ore which has been forwarded to him by Mr. W. G. Olpherts, who had received it simply as a specimen of iron ore. Its history has not yet been fully ascertained, but it is believed it was obtained

somewhere in the Nerbudda valley. It is the only known specimen in which the magnetic oxide of iron has been made into a chipped instrument.

The following papers were read :—

1. The revenues of the Mughal Empire, by Edward Thomas, F.R.S. In this paper the author refers to Mr. C. J. Rodgers' paper on the copper coins of Akbar (published in Part I. of the Journal Asiatic Society for 1880), in which Mr. Rodgers gives his reason for believing that Mr. Thomas is mistaken in his estimate of Akbar's revenue, and that instead of its being £32,000,000 it should be £3,200,000. Mr. Thomas showed that the reading of the inscription on a coin upon which Mr. Rodgers based his view is erroneous.

2. Description of a new species of butterfly belonging to the Genus *Dodona*, by L. de Niceville. This paper describes the eighth known species of the genus *Dodona*. All the species occur in India. This species being remarkable for the length of the tail. Mr. de Niceville proposes to name it *Dodona longicaudata*.

3. Sketch of the history of the fossils of the Indian Gondwana system, by O. Feistmantel, M.D., palæontologist Geological survey of India. The fossils of the Indian Gondwana system, the most important of the series of sedimentary rocks in Peninsular India, have now been under examination for several years. Various memoirs have been published from time to time treating of the fossils of this rock system in stratigraphical order, but no general review of the fossils in biological order has as yet been written. This paper is an attempt to supply the deficiency, and is on a similar plan to that adopted by Mr. R. Lydekker in his "Sketch of the History of the Fossil Vertebrata," which was lately published in the Journal of the Asiatic Society. A general review of the literature referring to the Gondwana fossils is given, and a review of the various groups of the system with regard to the occurrence of fossils. Then follows the enumeration of the fossils (vegetable and animal) in a systematic biological order with indications of their geological distribution.

4. New or little known mollusca of the Indo-Malayan Fauna, by G. Nevill, C.M.Z.S. This paper contains complete descriptions of certain species of mollusca which were only briefly described in the author's "Handlist of Mollusca in the Indian Museum." In addition to these there are descriptions of many new and important species lately discovered by Surgeon Major R. Hungerford at the Philippines, in Formosa, &c., as well as some new *Rissoina* which are being figured by Dr. Weinkauff for the new edition of the "Conchylic Cabinet." There is also described a new species of the brackish water genus *Fairbankia* discovered by Mr. Fedden.

Mr. Fedden made some remarks regarding the locality in which he found the rissoid shell described in Mr. Nevill's paper.

5. Additional remarks on the identification of ancient diamond mines in India, by V. Ball, M.A., F.G.S. In this paper the author finally adopts the view that the mine called Raolconda by Tavernier is identical with the modern Ramulkota. With the aid of Mr. King, the localities mentioned by Tavernier as intervening between Golconda and Raolconda have been fully identified with places between Golconda and Ramulkota, where there are still traces of former extensive mines.

INDIAN ARMY PENSIONS.

WE have received the following memorandum from the India-office for publication :—

"The Secretary of State for India in Council has had under consideration the question of revising the scale of military pensions for European commissioned officers of the Indian army, and a despatch has been sent to the Government of India instructing them to issue a general order announcing the changes which have been decided on by him.

"For officers who entered the Staff Corps prior to or on Sept. 12, 1866, and for officers of the late Indian cavalry and infantry who have not joined the Staff Corps (commonly known as officers of the local service), both classes being entitled to succeed to colonel's allowances after twelve years of service as lieutenant colonel's, the revised pensions are :—

After a service of 20 years	... £288 pension yearly.
Do. 24 do.	... 420 do.
Do. 28 do.	... 571 do.
Do. 32 do.	... 783 do.

"For officers on what is called the general list *i.e.*, those who entered the service under new conditions of appointment, and who have not subsequently joined the staff corps, and for officers who have entered the staff corps since the 12th September, 1866, both of which classes attain, after 38 year service, to a pension of £750 a year, with a further prospect at uncertain dates of succession to colonel's allowances on an establishment of one colonel's allowance to every 30 officers, the revised pensions are :—

After a service of 20 years	... £250 pension yearly.
24 "	... 365 " "
28 "	... 500 " "
32 "	... 700 " "
38 "(as now)	... 750 " "

"Furlough service for these pensions will continue to be governed by the furlough regulations under which each officer may be serving.

"Officers will be allowed, under rules to be hereafter laid down,

to commute at any period, on or after retirement, a portion, not exceeding one-third, of their pensions; the capitalised sum being payable in rupees in India, the sterling sum being converted at the official rate of exchange for the year in which the payment is made.

"Full power is reserved to the Secretary of State to temporarily suspend or limit retirement, whenever it may appear to him necessary in the interest of the public service to do so.

"After the present year the special terms of retirement for lieutenant colonels of twenty-eight years' service and upwards will not be renewed.

"The new pensions come into effect from July 1, 1881.

"The scale of pensions for officers thereafter joining the Staff Corps will shortly be issued.

"Regulations limiting the tenure of regimental commands and regimental service will also be notified at a very early date."

On the above, the secretary to the Defence Fund Committee writes as follows :—

"Sir,—I believe many of your readers are anxious to know what course the committee whom I represent proposes to take with reference to the new Indian pension rules? Will you permit me to inform them through your columns that the committee has decided to accept the new scale, for, though it may not satisfy all, it is none the less a very substantial concession, and one that it would be useless, if it were becoming, for the committee to attack. On the other hand, the committee will devote their utmost energies towards procuring an overwhelming representation of the necessity for change in the new scheme where it perpetuates the abuse of penalties on account of leave. They will also endeavour to obtain for officers in the Staff Corps due recognition of all their service in British regiments out of India. A report and other documents will be ready very shortly, and every officer interested will then be able to procure full instructions. Nothing can more clearly show the absurdity of the system of penalties on account of authorised leave than the example actually given in paragraph twenty-two of the 1868 Furlough Regulations. There, in computing the service for pension of an officer whose total service from date of arrival in India is thirty years, his supposed amount of leave during that period is given as ten years, of which he can reckon only four for pension, leaving him with a penalty of six years—that is to say, only twenty-four years' service to pension. Now, it is absolutely impossible for a man in this position to qualify for the thirty-two years' pension without being thirty-eight years in the service, as he would have these six years to make good before he could count thirty-two towards pension. But with his thirty-eighth year would come the higher annuity towards which all leave counts. It is easy to see these penalties on account of leave are in effect a premium on senility.—Yours obediently, W. ALLISON, barrister at law, secretary. 22, Grosvenor-mansions, August 15."

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

THE following is a list, in order of merit, of Gentlemen Cadets who passed the qualifying examination at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, in July, 1881, for commission in the Cavalry and Infantry :—

With Honours.—J. S. Ewart, 2549 marks; H. Daly, 2543; C. B. Balfour, 2475; H. N. C. Heath, 2457; R. B. Page, 2455; M. Brownlow, 2448; J. R. R. Ward, 2447; C. F. N. Macready, 2433; C. H. Brackenbury, 2417; H. W. Jackson, 2410; G. T. Hamilton, 2383; H. G. Brown, 2367; J. A. H. Crauford, 2367; W. H. P. Plomer, 2354; R. Dawson, 2349; J. H. Gideon and W. E. Lascelles, 2344; F. W. P. Macdonald, 2323; Hon. A. Lawley, 2306; E. G. Baylis, 2303; H. M. Welstead, 2285; J. S. Hobbs, 2272; C. M. Cartwright, 2267; G. R. C. Paul, 2256; H. H. Woolwright, 2255; D. A. Macfarlane, 2252; J. R. K. Birch, 2250; W. D. Whatman, 2249; G. Massy, 2248; L. R. Finch, 2241; F. Alexander, 2236; H. W. Laing, 2236; H. S. Hamilton, 2233; A. L. Tennyson d'Eyncourt, 2231; W. H. M. Lowe, 2230; R. S. Hunter-Blair, 2222; J. E. Lindley, 2221; R. Holloway, 2215; W. L. Jones, 2212; E. D. M. Burn, 2204; E. H. C. Wellesley, 2199; G. A. Bulkley, 2195; J. E. Mumm, 2194; F. J. M. Edwards, 2192; L. St. C. Nicholson, 2192; W. S. Delamain, 2189; A. A. Spottiswoode, 2186; H. W. Seton Kar, 2179; A. S. Orr, 2170.

Passed.—P. W. Forbes, 2164; A. W. S. Wingate, 2159; Count Gleichen 2156; L. S. Gordon-Cumming, 2155; T. Jermyn, 2155; C. Turner, 2154; G. C. Russell, 2153; G. R. B. Patten, 2149; E. E. Hanbury, 2148; W. M. Carpendale, 2147; F. H. Elliott, 2143; C. Y. Crommelin, 2132; F. Duncan, 2122; Hon. C. C. O. V. Lumley, 2122; A. G. Davidson, 2120; H. Newton, 2119; J. R. Cowan, 2113; A. P. D. Harris, 2112; C. P. Scudamore, 2096; M. F. Rimmington, 2089; D. Webb, 2084; E. Nixon, 2078; A. Cross, 2077; S. Custance, 2072; A. Nicholls, 2072; J. J. Henderson, 2071; H. L. Rokeby, 2056; R. P. Warren, 2056; W. C. Bridge, 2052; R. P. Maxwell, 2046; E. S. C. Goldschmidt, 2045; F. C. O. Brace, 2042; G. Carey, 2042; F. De C. Helbert-Helbert, 2035; H. G. Burton, 2025; S. M. Mason, 2022; H. N. C. Noble, 2021; W. R. A. Stevenson, 2015; E. G. Troyte-Bullock, 2007; H. C. Copeman, 2006; C. H. U. Price, 2000; E. M. Woodhouse, 1990; J. M. Stewart, 1987; H. L. Butler, 1971; H. Hudson, 1968; G. W. Moloney, 1964; G. H. Ardagh, 1962; H. G. G. Lloyd, 1951; E. Montagu, 1950; W. S. Sparkes.

1947; F. E. Lawrence, 1939; R. G. Chase, 1921; G. G. Cunningham, 1919; E. J. Pryse, 1918; P. Holland, 1912; R. B. Nedham, 1912; G. R. Crawford, 1911; T. A. G. Sangster, 1910; C. R. Ross, 1909; L. J. Matthias, 1906; G. F. Holland, 1903; E. H. J. Reay, 1899; J. C. Reid, 1896; W. H. Scales, 1893; A. E. Woods, 1891; W. G. Hatherell, 1884; A. Alison, 1883; L. H. Prioleau, 1874; F. H. Lehmann, 1867; N. D. Macdonald, 1865; G. E. Horne, 1860; J. G. Pantou, 1844; W. Were, 1843; R. Crawshaw, 1829; V. E. Russell, 1827; K. M. Drummond, 1822; C. H. M. Kirkwood, 1812; P. J. L. Tottenham, 1812; J. M. Cleland-Henderson, 1805; O. G. Ievers, 1788; E. H. Barnard, 1773; F. Churchill, 1768; E. B. Harrison, 1765; L. H. Warden, 1760; W. F. Peel, 1748; R. H. P. Snow, 1743; G. Macdonald, 1723.

Qualified on Re-examination—C. F. S. Ewart, E. F. Maberly, W. E. Brett, M. Robinson, H. W. Raymond.

ASSAM RAILWAYS AND TRADING COMPANY.

UNDER the above title a company has been formed, with a capital of £350,000, in 35,000 preferred shares of £10 each, entitled to a preference in capital and to a cumulative preferential dividend of 8 per cent. per annum (accruing from the date of each call), and payable off at 20 per cent. per annum, as provided by the articles of association, and £43,750 deferred shares of £1 each, entitled to surplus profits. Of these £43,750 will be allotted as fully paid to the vendors, and the remaining 35,000, also credited as fully paid, will be issued to the holders of the preferred shares so soon as £3 per share shall have been paid on the latter. Subscriptions are now invited for the preferred shares, of which 25,000 have already been applied for. The object of the company is the construction and working railways under guarantee by the Secretary of State for India in Council, also for the working coal, timber, petroleum, &c., in Assam for establishing a service of steamers on the Brahmapootra River, &c. The company has agreed with the view of effecting these objects to acquire the following concessions under agreements between the Secretary of State for India in Council and Messrs. Shaw, Finlayson, and Co.:—1st. The right to construct and work a railway, of one metre gauge, from the terminus of the steamer lines on the bank of the Brahmapootra near Dibrugarh, along the Government road towards Sadiya to the fifty-first mile, and a branch line, about twenty-four miles in length, to the Makum coalfields, near the Dehing River. 2nd. The right to open and work coal and iron mines within an area of thirty square miles in the Makum coalfields. 3rd. The right to cut, use, and export timber within a distance of one and a half miles on either side of the Makum Branch Railway. The railway concession is in perpetuity, the Secretary of State for India in Council having given a guarantee for 20 years from the opening of the railway and branch of not exceeding 100,000 rupees per annum, but in the event of the net earnings yielding 5 per cent. per annum the Government guarantee will not come into operation. The guarantee accrues from the opening of any section of the line. The concession grants free of cost the use of the Government lands and roads required as the site of the railway and the right until five years after the completion of the line to cut and use timber for the purposes of the railway, either in construction or as fuel, without payment. The Secretary of State for India may regulate tolls, but not so as to reduce the earnings below 12 per cent. per annum, the Government having also the power to purchase the line at the end of any five years on paying a premium of 20 per cent. in excess of the value of the lines as a dividend-paying investment. The coal concession includes the right to work iron ore, and is for a term of twenty years within an area of thirty square miles, and for a further term of thirty years within an area of at least four square miles, at a dead rent of fifty rupees (about £4 3s. 4d.) per square mile per annum, merged in a royalty of 3 annas (3¾d.) per ton of coal, and 2 annas (2½d.) per ton of iron ore. The license to cut timber is for a term of twenty years, at royalties varying from Rs. 2 to Rs. 6 per tree, according to the kind of tree. The engineer of the company estimates that the railway can be constructed for £3,000 per mile, and that a traffic may be relied upon sufficient to pay 12 per cent. per annum on the outlay, and that there exists more than a hundred million tons of coal of superior quality which can be readily sold at 10s. per ton, and that the timber is of very superior size and quality.

THE WEARING OF DECORATIONS.

SIR,—I was very glad to see the several letters in your journal of last week upon the subject of wearing medals, &c., in mufti. I have had my ribbons sewn on to my evening dress coat, and there they will remain until new ones are required, remarks or no remarks. I am proud of my honours, they having been conferred upon me for real work. An officer who is a K.C.B. or K.C.M.G. wears the star and ribbon of the Order when in evening dress; therefore, why should not others have the advantage of showing that they too have served? Why officers are so bashful in this matter is a puzzle to yours, faithfully,

A LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

THE PRINCE OF BOKHARA.—Abdul Malik Toar, Prince of Bokhara, now at Peshawur, is, it is stated, about to visit Cashmere. —*Bombay Gazette.*

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

LORD STANLEY OF ALDERLEY ON DAR-UL-HARB.* A PAPER by Mr. Baillie, published in the July number of the *Journal of the Asiatic Society*, on the "Duty of Muhammadans in British India," is chiefly interesting for the discussion which it evoked at the meeting at which it was read. Lord Stanley of Alderley got up and reproached the author with ignoring the fact that the question "had been fully discussed in the *Pioneer*, an Indian newspaper written in English and much used by Indians." His lordship appears to be entirely ignorant of the fact that the question has been fully discussed, not only in the *Pioneer*, but in every other Indian journal, magazine, and review. At the time of the Patna Wahabi trials it was the stock question of the Indian press; and a considerable volume on the subject was brought out in London by Mr. W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E., the Director General of Statistics wherein most of the original documents were reproduced. The naive description of the Allahabad paper, which represents it as the oracle of the wigwam, will be amusing to Anglo-Indians; and the whole tone of Lord Stanley of Alderley's speech well illustrates the impossibility of home-staying Englishmen, however industrious, getting any real insight into the political or social conditions of Indian life. His lordship talks learnedly, and yet his remarks are no more those of an expert than are the tiger-and-palm-tree sketches of our youth true representations of the realities of India. It is, therefore, not a matter for surprise that the speaker should have stumbled on a notable discovery before sitting down; he declared that "the proclamation of the Queen as Empress of India had not in any way affected the status of Haiderabad," which, therefore, is "completely a Dar-ul-Islam." Why the noble lord draws any distinction in kind—they may and do differ in degree of feudal subordination—between one feudatory of the British Indian Empire and the rest, is by no means evident. If the Nizam of Haiderabad was not affected in status by the Imperial proclamation, the questions arise, were the Begum of Bhopal, the Nawab of Bhawalpur, the Nawab of Rampur? Surely Lord Stanley of Alderley will not allege that there is any fundamental difference between the feudal subordination of the Nizam to the Empire and that of the other great feudatories we have just named? The words actually used by his lordship might well be taken to indicate a belief in the independence of the Nizam; and we think it is to be regretted that a member of the Asiatic Society, speaking in public with the authority of an hereditary legislator, should on such a subject permit himself to use such ambiguous language.

* *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland.* July, 1881. London: Trübner and Co.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

THE NATIVE PRESS ON PERSIAN POLITICS.

WHAT is British diplomacy in foreign affairs? It is a decaying thing. It is becoming a mere tradition. Now, without sharing the fears of Russophobists, we may ask whether British influence at Teheran is at all of an active and potent character? Perhaps the Minister Plenipotentiary is powerless. If so, it is a contradiction. A plenipotentiary must be so armed with power by the Government that accredits him to a foreign Court that he may do something in the interests of his country. At any rate he ought not to be so powerless as to sit with folded hands while his rivals in diplomacy gain the ears of the sovereign. But it would seem that this is about the present plight of the British Minister at Teheran. Perhaps he is tied down by colourless instructions from Downing-street. In the meantime the Czar's representative is plying his profession pretty pleasantly. He is flirting with the imbecile Shah, and is now reported to be hankering after a slice of the Persian frontier of Sarakhs. Russia knows well enough how to obtain handsome concessions of really "scientific" and most useful frontiers from semi-barbarous potentates. And why cannot England, for her own interests, play with the Shah also? In a game of this kind diplomacy says everything is fair and honourable. Then why should England wink while Russia wins? It is England's interest that the Czar should not possess the coveted frontier, for it will enable his troops at some future day to strike directly in the direction of Herat. It is a different thing to be a Chauvinist or Jingoist. But, surely, it is not unwise policy to be forearmed. Then where is British diplomacy in Persia?—*Indian Spectator.*

THE NATIVE PRESS ON AFGHANISTAN.

THE reported arrival of Ayub Khan near Farrah lends another and more serious phase to the civil war now being waged in Afghanistan. That the war by-and-by will assume larger proportions there is not the least doubt. The question of the supremacy of power will have to be fought out *de novo*, precisely in the way that it was fought by Sher Ali. It took that ill-fated Ameer full six years to surmount all difficulties and subdue the more powerful claimants to the "god-granted" throne of Cabul, before he was recognised by the British as the sovereign of a sort of united

Afghanistan. And it seems that the same tragedy will have to be enacted, with only a change of names, before our Government could recognise a stable monarchy in that country of dynastic feuds. Abdul Rahman or Ayub?—that will be the war cry of each opposite faction till some decisive engagement determines who shall be the ruler of Kandahar, and, therefore, of Cabul. But is not the present state of the country of the Afghans most pitiable? The Government of India may congratulate themselves upon having removed the troops in good time. But it is time that statement, that when the country was abandoned, care would be taken that no anarchy or bloodshed prevailed, were verified. Did not anarchy and bloodshed begin the moment that the first batch of troops began their march toward the Indus? Of course, it is pleasant to say the Government has no business in that country, and it is well that a political mistake, if such, has been repaired. But it would have been creditable to have made that statement had the British left a solid and stable native Government after evacuation—a Government which could have averted the civil war presently raging there. But they could do nothing of the kind, and so they may have partly to answer for the blood that is now being shed. The consolidation of Afghanistan is yet a possibility of the future. Under the circumstances it may be reasonably asked whether the policy of subsidising Abdul Rahman is commendable, and whether it is expedient in the interests of India? Properly speaking, the Government of India are spending a few millions of the people in indirectly encouraging their *protégé* to carry on a guerilla warfare, the ultimate result of which is purely problematical. Suppose that, in the contest that will ensue hereafter, Abdul Rahman is worsted and is constrained to abandon the throne of Cabul? How will the British recognise Ayub Khan? will they receive him with open arms? Our rulers ought to, if they are to act up to their political traditions in connection with Afghanistan. Did not Sir John Lawrence distinctly inform Shere Ali during the troublesome days of 1861-69 that his Government would recognise him alone at Cabul who should be able to form a stable Government. If Ayub succeeds now in establishing a strong Government, he ought logically to be recognised. But with what grace will our Government do so? And what will they do with Abdul Rahman, their *protégé*? Lock him up in company with Yakub—a brace of live Afghan chiefs to be pitted against each other, and both held as trump cards in case of future complications of Russia with Afghanistan.—*Indian Spectator*.

PERSIAN POLITICS.

THE history of the Sepah Saleh, Azim Hussain Khan, whom report credits with having been appointed Governor of Khorassan, is a remarkable one, and the tale has besides an important moral for Englishmen. The story of his career as universally believed in Persia is not very complimentary, it will be seen, to its subject. It is much as follows. On the death of the late Shah in 1848 the chief Minister of the day, not being in favour with those into whose hands power fell, was promptly removed, and indeed even had cause to fear for his life, so much so that he took refuge in a shrine. A young man, Azim Hussain, almost alone remained faithful to the disgraced minister, and did him many kind services. This Azim Hussain was the son of a high Persian official, the governor of a province, and it happened that just at the time of the Shah's death he had received from his father a portion of the revenues of the province, amounting to about five lakhs, for payment into the Imperial Treasury. In the confusion following on the decease of the sovereign, the story relates, Azim Hussain saw an excellent opportunity for appropriating the money to his own use, and executed his purpose by persuading his friend, the ex-Minister, as some return for the kindness shown him, and no doubt also, for some more substantial considerations, to give a receipt in full, purporting that the money had been paid into the treasury during the time that he held office. Azim Hussain, being ambitious, proceeded to make use of his gains in obtaining from his Government a post in public employ, and was appointed Consul General for Persia at Bombay. Here he appears to have contracted a warm admiration for Englishmen, a feeling which he continued to entertain for many years. While at Bombay he succeeded in making a considerable increase to his personalty, as all Persians are quite convinced, by appropriating a sum of four lakhs that had been deposited in the Bombay Bank by a Persian subject. This man died, and the Consul General was desired by the heirs in Persia to draw out and send them the money. The Consul General, however, informed them that there was some informality in the papers, and the bank declined to give up the money. Soon after this event Azim Hussain was appointed Consul General at Tiflis. This was the time of the Crimean war, and the Persian Minister is credited with having carried on a brisk trade in granting passports to Turkish merchants representing them to be Persian subjects. The next move was to Constantinople as Persian representatives. There are in Constantinople, it should be noted, a large number of Persians, some 50,000, and over them the Persian Minister is vested with almost absolute power. This authority the Sepah Saleh is represented to have wielded in various ways to his own great advantage, and he began now to be considered a really wealthy man. From Constantinople he made a great stride in his official career, being appointed at one stroke Chief Minister of Persia. It must be re-

corded that he used his great authority to the advantage of his country, and it was through his influence that the series of reforms which have lately marked Persian history were inaugurated. It is also to be recorded that he was at this time a warm supporter of English interests in Persia, though it perhaps goes without saying that he received little or no sympathy and encouragement from English diplomacy as represented at Teheran. The Russian cause was more actively advanced, and the Sepah Saleh being its enemy, intrigue after intrigue was set going against him, with the result that at last he was removed from his post. However, he possessed great influence over the Shah, and was indeed a warm personal friend, and he had not been out of office for more than some six months when he was recalled to his former post. He continued to hold his own successfully until the Shah's visit to Europe proved the cause of his fall once more. The European tour undertaken by the Shah, it is known, excited much hostility among the more orthodox and strict of his subjects, and astute use was made of this fact by the Russians to frighten the Shah into the idea that on his return to Persia he would run considerable risk of a civil war, as all true Shias regarded him as little better than a Feringhi. The Sepah Saleh was to be the leader of the orthodox. Whether the Shah really believed this or not, it is impossible to say; at all events, the Sepah Saleh was once more removed, again, however, after a short interval, to be taken into favour. He was now created Minister of Foreign Affairs and for War. Although thus not officially the head of the Ministry, he very soon became practically omnipotent in Persian counsels. After a brief reign, however, he once more experienced a reverse of fortune; a Court intrigue, in which for once Russian influence is not visible, caused his fall. He was not, however, completely ruined, and as Governor of Kazvan continued to watch over his interests at Teheran. Last year he distinguished himself by the suppression of the Khurdish rebellion. In the course of his repeated experience of Russian power and English weakness or apathy at the Persian Court, his former friendship for the English cooled down, and his sympathies were transferred to those who had shown they could be powerful enemies, and might therefore be presumed capable of becoming powerful friends. He has thus for some time been known as a supporter of Russian interests in Persia. Lately, as we know, he went as special envoy to St. Petersburg with a message of congratulation to the Czar on his accession. It is not so generally known that he volunteered for the service and paid the expenses of the journey, from his private means. His motive, no doubt, was to cement the Russian alliance. His appointment of Governor of Khorassan—for the report of the appointment appears to be correct—seems to supply us with the hint as to what is expected of him in return for Russian sympathy. The appointment is probably due to Russian intrigue, and the probable object sought is to enable Russia to accomplish her designs in regard to the delimitation of the northern frontier of Persia. What these designs appear to be we pointed out the other day. In conclusion, we may say that the Sepah Saleh is now an immensely wealthy man—he is supposed to possess a personalty of some fifty lakhs, exclusive of landed property—that he is very unpopular with the mass of the people, that he is married to the Shah's cousin, and that his brother is the Shah's brother-in-law.—*Englishman*.

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

TEA.—From returns made it seems that there were 274 tea gardens under cultivation in 1880 in Bengal, as against 257 in 1879. The area under plant, so far as could be ascertained, was 38,805 acres, as compared with 38,668 acres in the previous year.—*Englishman*.

EURASIAN MINERS.—The success of the attempt to introduce Eurasian miners at the Wainad gold mines is undoubted. The few sent up at first have been found to work so well that Mr. Severn, of the Alpha Gold Mine, has asked for twenty-five men to be sent up to him.—*Ibid*.

GENERAL MASSY.—A work, if rumours are to be believed, is shortly to make its appearance in the literary world, which is expected to throw some new light on certain incidents in the late Afghan campaign. General Massy is the author.—*Ibid*.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN.—Sir Lepel Griffin is shortly expected at Simla for a few days.—*Ibid*.

EMIGRATION.—At the meeting of the Viceregal Council, on Wednesday July 15, the Hon. Mr. Stokes introduced the bill to amend the law relating to the emigration of natives of India, and, on the hon. member's motion, the bill was referred to a select committee, consisting of the Hon. Mr. Gibbs, the Hon. Major Baring, and the mover. The Hon. Mr. Thompson moved for leave to introduce a bill to amend the law relating to emigration to the Chief Commissionership of Assam and to Chittagong. In the course of his introductory remarks the Hon. Mr. Thompson observed that Act 7 of 1873 was the first attempt to establish a system of free emigration in India, that is a system free from the direct interposition of Government. Time has, however, shown that many of the restrictions imposed by the Act may now advantageously be relaxed. The improved facilities in communication and the more satisfactory

condition of coolies in Assam favour the conclusion that the interests of employers and employed may now be left to themselves without any minute interference on the part of Government.—*Ibid.*

FIGHT BETWEEN BABUS AND POLICEMEN.—A serious affray took place at the Calcutta Town-hall on July 18 between the census clerks, Babus, employed there and a body of native policemen. One of the Babus has since died from the injuries he received, and eight of the policemen are in custody.—*Times of India.*

A BEQUEST TO EAST INDIANS.—By a recent decision of the Probate Court the sum of eight lakhs of rupees has been placed in the hands of the Secretary of State for India for the purpose of founding an orphanage in Calcutta for East Indian children of both sexes. The building will speedily be purchased or erected for the purpose. The donor is the daughter of an indigo planter.—*Bombay Gazette.*

REDUCTIONS AT PESHAWUR.—As a preliminary step to the intended reduction of the garrison at Peshawur, the arsenal there is shortly to be done away with, and the arms and munitions of war removed to Rawul Pindi.—*Pioneer.*

GALLANT CONDUCT.—Captain Hugh de la M. Hervey, 1st Punjab Cavalry, has been awarded the medal of the Royal Humane Society for the gallant rescue of a native soldier of his regiment from drowning.—*Ibid.*

CALCUTTA FREIGHTS.—At the date of the departure of the mail the unfixed tonnage in port was 16,000 tons. Rates for London *via* Canal: Wheat and rice, 60s., 55s.; jute, 65s., 62s. 6d.; tea, 70s. London *via* Cape: Wheat, 47s. 6d.; linseed, 50s.; rapeseed, 52s. 6d.; poppyseed, 55s. Liverpool: Wheat, 47s. 6d.; linseed, 50s.

MADRAS.

JUDICIAL REFORMS IN THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.—The services of Mr. Syud Mahmoud, judge of Rai Bareilly, have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of Hyderabad. A commission has been formed at Hyderabad for introducing a general reform of the judicial system in the Nizam's dominions, of which Sir Salar Jung will be president. The work before the commission will probably occupy more than a year, the term for which Mr. Mahmoud has been placed under the Government of the Nizam.—*Pioneer.*

MR. TAMALAPALLI RAMA RAO, head of the native bar at Madras, has been appointed an unofficial member of the Madras Legislative Council.

BOMBAY.

SHOLAPUR WATERWORKS.—The Governor of Bombay (Sir J. Fergusson) on Friday opened the new waterworks at Sholapur, and in the course of his speech on the occasion advocated the extension of irrigation works and new railways in order to prevent the evils of famine.—*Times of India.*

MR. GONNE.—Mr. Charles Gonne, Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government, has been elected to the seat in the Bombay Legislative Council rendered vacant by the resignation of Col. Anderson.—*Ibid.*

POLITICAL APPOINTMENTS.—Dr. Kirk, Consul General at Zanzibar, has been granted two years' furlough. Lieut. Col. Miles, Political Agent, has been posted from Muscat to Zanzibar.—*Ibid.*

RAILWAY RATES.—The opening of the Western Rajputana Railway having diverted to Bombay a considerable amount of trade that formerly was done through Calcutta, the traders of that city are memorialising the East India Railway to reduce their rates with a view of successfully competing with the western capital.—*Ibid.*

THE BHILS.—The Bhils are again showing signs of restlessness. There have been two collisions with the police, in one of which twenty Bhils are reported to have been killed.—*Ibid.*

NEW RAILWAY.—The *Railway Service Gazette* tells us that the sixty-eight miles of line between Bhilwarra and Nasirabad have been finished, but as the culverts and bridges which are to replace the present diversions are not ready the formal opening of the line will be delayed.—*Bombay Gazette.*

WHAT, NO SOAP?—We hear through the Press Commissioner's office that certain firms in India having recently represented that they are prepared to supply country made soap of good quality, and at rates which will compare favourably with those of the imported article, with a view of encouraging the new industry instructions have been issued in the Military Department to local Governments to invite tenders at once for the supply, from local firms, of the quantity of soap required for the Ordnance and Commissariat Departments for one year.—*Ibid.*

REPAIRING BREACHES.—The Western Rajputana Railway was breached in several places by the floods caused by recent heavy rains, and there has been considerable interruption to the traffic in consequence, and the mails have been sent round the G.I.P. line, *via* Jubbulpore. The breaches have, we believe, been now all repaired.—*Ibid.*

THE MARRIAGE OF THE MAHARAJA OF JAIPUR.—We learn that the marriage of the younger daughter of H.H. the Raja

Sahib of Drangadra with the Maharaja of Jaipur has been postponed to some day near the Dewalee festival. The ceremony was to have taken place on the 13th July, but some caste and custom obstacles came in the way and led to its postponement.—*Ibid.*

BOMBAY RIFLE MEETING.—The Central Presidency Rifle Meeting is to be a big affair, and will last from the 22nd September to the 1st October. A splendid prospectus is offered, which includes two sets of medals: those struck for last year, when the meeting was not held, in addition to those for the present year.—*Ibid.*

THE MONSOON.—The monsoon season continues most favourable almost throughout the Bombay Presidency, Sholapore being the only place where rain is really wanted.—*Ibid.*

INDIA IN THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

ON Wednesday there was a decline of $\frac{1}{2}$ each in India Four per Cent. Stock, to 106 to 106 $\frac{1}{2}$; and in the Three-and-a-half per Cents., to 102 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 103 $\frac{1}{4}$. In Indian Railways, South Indian receded 1, to 127 to 129. In Mines, there was an improvement of $\frac{1}{2}$ each in Devala Moyar, to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{3}{4}$; South East Wynaad, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; South Indian, to 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2; and Tambracherry, to 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. There was a decline of $\frac{1}{2}$ each in British India Tea, to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5; and Upper Assam Tea, to 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.

On Thursday, in Indian Railways, there was a decline of 1 each in Madras Four-and-three-Quarters per Cent., to 119 to 121; and in Nizam's State, to 115 to 117. In Tea Shares, Lebong rose $\frac{1}{2}$, to 10 to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.

On Friday India Four per Cent. Bonds fell 1s., to 7s. to 12s. prem. In Telegraphs, there was a rise of $\frac{1}{4}$ in Eastern, to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 $\frac{3}{4}$. In Mines, there was an advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ each in Indian Phoenix, to 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; Mysor, to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{3}{4}$; and Nouveau Monde, to $\frac{7}{8}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{4}$. In Tea Shares, Assam were quoted $\frac{1}{2}$ higher, at 56 to 59; and Jorehaut $\frac{1}{2}$, to 43 to 45; but Luckimpore declined $\frac{1}{4}$, to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 $\frac{3}{4}$.

On Saturday, among *Indian Railway Securities*, there was a decline of 1 each in Madras, to 126, 128; ditto Four-and-Three-quarter per Cents., to 118 to 120; ditto Four-and-Half per Cents., to 113 to 115; Oudh and Rohilkund, to 126 to 128; Sind, Punjab, and Delhi, to 126 to 128; and South Indian to 126 to 128. In *Telegraphs*, there was a fall of $\frac{1}{4}$ in Eastern, to 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$. In *Tea*, Luckimpore declined $\frac{1}{4}$, to 9 to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$. The transactions recorded were:—India Stock, Oct. 10, 1888, Four per Cent., 106 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$; ditto Jan. 5, 1931, Three-and-a-Half per Cents., 103 $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{3}{4}$; India Bonds, £1,000, Four per Cent., 8s. prem.; ditto, under £1,000, Four per Cent., 8s. prem. *Indian Railways*.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, gua. Five per Cent., 139 $\frac{1}{2}$; East India, Deferred Annuity Capital, gua. Four per Cent., 138 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$; Great Indian Peninsula, gua. Five per Cent., 134 $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, 4; Madras, gua. Five per Cent., 127; South Indian, gua. Five per Cent., 127 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Banks*.—Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 24 $\frac{1}{4}$; Oriental Bank Corporation, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ *Commercial*.—Land Mortgage of India 15-16 1 *Mines*.—Indian Glenrock Gold, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, 13-16 $\frac{1}{4}$; Mysor Gold, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$; Nouveau Monde Gold, 15-16; Potosi Gold, 1 $\frac{1}{8}$, 3-16; S. Indian Gold, 1 13-16 ex div.; Tambracherry Estates and Wynaad Gold Mining, 1 5-16. *Tea and Coffee*.—British India Tea, 5; Hunasgeria Coffee, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{8}$. *Telegraphs*.—Eastern 10 $\frac{1}{2}$; Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Five per Cent. (Australian Government Subsidiary), Debuture, 1900, 105 $\frac{1}{8}$; Oriental Telephone, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

SUGAR remains dull, and sales confined to 160 casks crystallised Demerara, at 28s. to 28s. 6d. per cwt. Clyde telegram quotes refined rather easier for the commoner qualities.

COFFEE.—The small public sales have consisted chiefly of undesirable qualities, and went rather slowly at about previous value. 103 casks, 56 barrels and bags plantation Ceylon sold; low middling grayish, 83s. to 87s.; middling ditto to good middling ditto, 89s. to 95s.; bold, 103s. 6d. to 105s. 1,467 bags 16 cases East India; low good medium to medium grayish, 79s. to 88s. 6d.; bold, 92s. 6d. to 97s.

SPICES.—The auctions have passed off with a quiet tone. Pepper firm. Of 1,069 bags black about half sold; Penang at 5d.; Singapore damaged, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; one lot sound, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Tullacherry, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 714 bags Singapore white, half sold at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; and 41 bags Penang at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 600 bags Pimento went steadily, ordinary to good fair, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

COTTON.—A slow and unchanged market. Sales about 700 bales, including Tinnivelly at 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., and Bengal at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. For arrival, Bengal, May-June, Cape, 4 15-16d. for fine g.c. Forward delivery American, October-November, 6 3-32d. per lb. for middling l.m.c.

JUTE meets rather more inquiry.

THURSDAY EVENING.

Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson state that the transactions in Mincing-lane this week have been on a rather larger scale, and in some instances prices show an improvement. The inquiry for coffee has been good, and full prices have been obtained for Ceylon; to-day large sales, including foreign, went off steadily. The rates obtained at the Dutch sale on Wednesday were above the valuations, good ordinary being quoted 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; the quotations from Rio are also higher. Arrivals of tea have been large; in China sorts a fair business reported at lower rates for all common to fair descriptions, good and fine being firmly held; for Indian there is a good demand at strong prices. The sugar market continues depressed; buyers appear unwilling to purchase even at lower quotations, and the small sales made show a fall of 6d. per cwt. Low East India to arrive has sold at a similar decline. The Clyde market is also lower, and beet is offering at a further reduction. In spice the chief feature is the rise in the value of cassia lignea; cinnamon continues in demand, other description being without alteration. Business

has been done in saltpetre at higher prices. There has been less inquiry for rice.

COFFEE.—The large supplies of foreign met a fairly sustained demand, and realised firm prices for coloury qualities—in some cases 1s. advance. Common qualities sold slowly; 4,190 bags Costa Rica, chiefly sold—ordinary dull to good ordinary, 54s. to 62s.; good greenish, 65s. to 66s. 6d.; grayish, 68s.; coloury, 84s. to 87s.; one lot, 90s.; 3,025 bags Guatemala part sold—ordinary to fine ordinary foxy greenish, 56s. to 60s.; grayish, 68s. 6d. to 73s.; 600 bags New Grenada, 87s. 6d. to 93s. Of plantation Ceylon, 102 casks, 31 barrels and bags, sold at full rates—middling to good middling coloury, 81s. to 96s.; bold, 106s. to 111s.; 394 cases and barrels, 1,347 bags East India were rather easier—dull grayish, 75s. 6d. to 86s.; bold, 97s. 6d.; ditto coloury, 107s.; 1,410 packages Jamaica sold—good ordinary, 50s. to 51s.; fine, 52s. to 65s.; coloury, 71s. to 75s. per cwt.

RICE firm for arrival. Bassein, May sailing, sold 7s. 10½d., ex quay London; August sailing, 8s. 4½d., open charter; Rangoon, May and June, 8s. 6d., open charter terms. About 5,000 tons sold.

JUTE firm, with a steady inquiry.

COTTON.—The market is very lifeless, and the only change is in new crop American, which are 1-16d. up. Forward delivery American November-December, 6 1-16d. per lb. for middling l.m.c.

FRIDAY EVENING.

INDIAN TEA.—About 9,500 packages have been sold at auction including 6,500 packages of new crop, for which there has been good competition at firm to rather dearer rates, the quality of the new imports being most satisfactory.

COFFEE.—The full supplies brought to public sale to-day met a fair demand; 384 casks, 181 barrels and bags plantation Ceylon, and 23 cases, 2,350 bags East India realised yesterday's prices.

CINNAMON.—A good demand prevails and prices show an advance of 4d. to 6d. on last sale's rates.

RICE.—The London Rice Brokers' Association Circular reports a firm market with more business doing on the spot and to arrive. Cargoes for distant shipment rather dearer. To-day a cargo of 1,200 tons Necranzie sold at 8s. 3d. open charter.

COTTON.—The market is slow on the spot, but rather dearer for American futures. Sales about 3,000 bales, including Coconada at 4½d., and Bengal at 4 7-16d. to 4 11-16d. per lb. Forward delivery—American, September, October, 6 13-32d. per lb. for middling l.m.c.

JUTE is in better request, and full rates are paid. In new crop, more desire to sell early shipment prevailed last week on the part of the largest shippers, and with easier rates accepted a considerable business resulted, both *via* Canal and Cape; at the close, however, a firmer feeling is apparent, in consequence of Calcutta telegrams reporting insufficient water for the preparation of the fibre, and prices have a hardening tendency. The sales for the fortnight were 45,000 bales afloat, and 5,000 bales in dock, ex quay, &c.

MONDAY EVENING.

RICE.—There has been an active demand, cargoes resulting in a large business at full prices to 3d. advance. Above a dozen cargoes are reported, aggregating from 18,000 to 20,000 tons. Rangoon, June sailing, at 8s. 7½d.; July-August, 8s. 10½d., open charter; ditto August 8s. 9d. ex quay Liverpool; Ngakyouk, now loading, 8s. 3d.; Necranzie, April sailing, 8s. 4½d.; and Bassein, July, 8s. 6½d. open charter.

SPICES.—Cinnamon has further advanced to 6d. per lb. over last quarterly sales. Business in cassia lignea at 38s. 6d. to 39s. per cwt. Pepper in some demand. Singapore, on the spot, 5 11-16d.; ditto for arrival, 5½d.; Penang, to arrive, 5d. per lb.

JUTE.—A strong market with increased demand. About 8,000 bales sold, chiefly to arrive, including 4,000 bales first native makes at £16 15s. September-October shipment, *via* Cape to Dundee.

COTTON.—There is more inquiry in all positions, and quotations for East India are fully maintained. American futures are about 1-16d. dearer. Sales about 3,000 bales, including Tinnevely at 5½d. to 5¾d., Western 4½d., and Bengal at 4 9-16d. per lb. For arrival Tinnevely, July-September, Cape and Canal, 5½d. for fully good fair. g.f.c., 5 3-16d. for good fair Western Madras, July-August, Suez, 4¾d. for fully good fair g.f.c. Forward delivery, American, August-September, 6 15-16d., September-October, 6 7-16d., November-December, 6½d. to 6 5-32d. per lb. for middling l.m.c.

INDIAN TEA AND COFFEE CULTIVATION.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.)

A REPORT on the tea and coffee cultivation in Bengal for the year 1880 shows that the number of gardens under tea cultivation during the year was 274 against 257 in 1879, and the area under plant was, so far as could be ascertained, 38,805 acres against 38,668. In the Darjeeling district there was an increase of three gardens over the number reported in the previous year, and of 33,854lbs. in the approximate gross outturn of tea. The year was, on the whole, a favourable one, though the red spider is said to have made its appearance in some of the gardens. The complaints from blight were few compared with those made in the previous years. Mosquito blight, through it did some damage in March and April, was hardly noticeable in the later months of the year, when it is generally most active. Labour, which is almost exclusively derived from Nepaul, was more plentiful than in the previous year in the hills, but in the Terai it was scarce. The reason of the scarcity of labour in that tract is explained by the manager of a tea garden in the following words:—

In former times, when tea was more remunerative, larger labour forces were kept on the gardens during the cold season, now more economy is evinced on this point in all the gardens. The coolies, who have been long in a garden, have in most cases become well off, and when the weather is bad and the work heavy, can better afford

to sit idle. The large number of estates opened out in the Terai and Dooars lately, of course, much tend to drain labour.

In the Julpigoree district there was also an increase of ten gardens over the number returned in 1879. The gross yield of tea amounted to 817,765lb. against 411,580lb. in the previous year, thus showing an increase of 406,185lb., or 98 per cent. during the year under report. As stated in the previous year's report, the gardens in the district are chiefly stocked with the hybrid plant. Manure is used to a very limited extent, the soil being rich with vegetable deposit. Leaf rolling machines have for some time been introduced into the district. The use of a tea drying machine in one of the gardens is said to have effected a considerable improvement on the results obtained under the old system of drying over charcoal fire, while in another garden machinery for sieving and equalising tea is worked with success. Labour is chiefly imported from Nepaul and Chota Nagpore, the indigenous labourers numbering between 700 and 800 only. The labourers are reported to be well housed and properly treated. One application for lease of lands was under inquiry at the close of 1879, and four applications were filed during 1880. There were thus altogether five applications for disposal. Of these, two were granted, one was withdrawn, one was negatived, while one was under inquiry at the close of the year. There was an increase of two gardens in the Chittagong district over the number reported in the previous year, but the figures are again incomplete, eighteen gardens having failed to supply the information sought. The gardens in the Chittagong Hill Tracts have all furnished the returns for 1880, but no figures regarding the yield of tea were supplied in the previous year. A comparison of the results of the year under review with those of the previous year is therefore not possible. The weather was not very favourably for tea and the flushes were below the average. The out-turn for acre showed a decrease, but this is attributed to the plucking having been finer than it used to be, the common class of tea hardly paying the cost of manufacture. The soil and climate are well adapted to tea cultivation, very little manure being used. There is an abundance of local labour except at the rice harvest, and the number of labourers imported into Chittagong is small. Improvements in firing and other operations have gradually been introduced, and machinery has been brought into use in several tea estates in the district. No new gardens were started in the Dacca district, but the average yield per acre shows an increase from 92lb. to 132lb. The number of tea plantations in Hazaribagh in 1880 was the same as in the preceding year, but there was an increase of two gardens in the Lohardugga district. One garden in Hazaribagh and three gardens in Lohardugga furnished no returns for the year; but on those gardens from which returns were received, both in 1879 and 1880, the aggregate out-turn is said to have shown an increase in the year under report. Early rains in the spring, and seasonable weather during the monsoon materially helped to improve the prospects of the industry. The prices, however, showed very little signs of improvement, except for the better qualities which are not yet grown in large quantities.

Coffee is only grown experimentally in the Chittagong district, and those who have cultivated a few plants speak favourably of the growth, especially of the Liberian coffee. No returns have been received from the Chittagong Hill Tracts, but the crop of the Ceylon, or common coffee, is said to have been a "fair average one;" the planters have prepared nurseries sufficient to provide plants of Liberian coffee for 100 acres during the current year. No increase is shown in the number of gardens in Lahardugga district, and there was a decrease of 320lb., or 50 per cent., in the total yield as compared with 1879.

AFGHAN WAR GRANT.—An estimate, published to-day, states the amount required in the year ending March 1, 1882, as instalment of a grant in aid of the expenditure incurred by the Government of India upon the war in Afghanistan, in the years 1878-80, to be £500,000. The Imperial grant in aid of the expenditure will amount in all to £5,000,000, of which part will be met by the remission of the debt of £2,000,000, incurred by the Government of India, in 1879, and the remainder will consist of six annual payments of £500,000 each, the second of which is provided for in the present estimate.

Complaints are being received that the officials in the gold districts show an utter disregard to the wants of the mining companies, in not repairing bridges and offering other facilities for the transport of heavy machinery. As to the Kolar goldfields, Government have sanctioned an estimate for the extension of the goods platform and for additional sidings at the Kolar road station on the Bangalore branch. Owing to the opening out of the goldfields the traffic at this station has greatly increased and facilities are required for unloading heavy machinery, &c.

Indian Teas is now allowed to pass the frontier into Turkistan without hinderance, duty being levied on it at Yarkand. The price of Indian Tea at Yarkand is said to be four times the rate at Kangra.

Mr. C. Brown, the head of the Punjab Secret Police, has been appointed on special duty to get up the case against Hyat Khan.

MAJOR HEWETT succeeds to the command of the Erinpoorg Irregulars.

EMPIRE CLUB,

LATE INDIAN AND COLONIAL.

4, GRAFTON-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.

THE NOBLE AND SPACIOUS MANSION OF THE LATE LORD BROUGHAM.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1881.

THE UNCOVENANTED FUNDS.

A RECENT decision of the Calcutta High Court must force the attention of the Government of India to the utterly unendurable position of the English members of some of the so-called "Uncovenanted" Civil Services in India, in regard to the provision that they are at present permitted to make for their widows and orphan children.

Three weeks ago, in an article on the general position and prospects of the Cooper's Hill engineers, we took occasion to point out some of the many anomalies that result from the obstinate retention, on the part of the authorities, of the absurd and entirely obsolete classification of the Indian Civil Services as "Covenanted" and "Uncovenanted." We showed that, among the so-called Uncovenanted Services there are at the present day large bodies of English gentlemen, chosen in many cases for their special scientific or technical attainments, recruited from precisely the same classes in England that supply the Covenanted Service, and in the aggregate greatly outnumbering it, even if only the higher officials be counted. Whilst strongly deprecating any diminution of the exclusive privileges or the prestige of the Covenanted Service, or any measures calculated to lessen the *esprit de corps* of its members, we called upon the Government to face the undoubted fact that there has grown up during the past half-century a large number of subsidiary departments or services, amongst which the Covenanted Service is now simply *primus inter pares*, which require to be treated in a general way much as the Covenanted Service is treated, and to which the antiquated rules of the old native *subordinate* services are totally inapplicable. The term "Uncovenanted" has always denoted some idea of subordination, or at least of distinct inferiority of status, and should no longer be applied to the departmental services of which we are speaking. The latter should be included, together with the Covenanted Service, under some such title as "the Imperial Civil Service of India"—whilst the really subordinate services should be grouped under the name of "the local Civil Service." And

it will naturally follow, from this just and logical classification, that all the branches of the Imperial Civil Service will be treated alike in regard to fundamental conditions such as leave rules, pension rules, and family funds. In the present article we wish to direct especial attention to the injustice and inadequacy of the arrangements now in force in reference to the last of these conditions, the family funds; an injustice that has been accentuated by the High Court decision in the case of *Falle versus Macewen and others*.

According to present rules, the only provision for widows and orphans that can be made by any civil servants in India who are not members of the Covenanted Service is by subscription to the "Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund." This is a fund that is entirely managed by a board of directors elected by a majority of the subscribers; it is in no way controlled or looked after by Government—in fact the only connection Government has with it is (1) Government allows it a handsome interest on its accumulated deposits, and (2) the attention of all newly-appointed "Uncovenanted" civil servants is officially directed to the propriety of subscribing to it.

Now, the vast majority of the subscribers to this fund are the writers and copyists in the public offices throughout Bengal, being for the most part Eurasians or native Christians, and, of course, domiciled in India. Until the last few years, however, these gentlemen were content to leave the management of the fund mainly in the hands of the superior classes of English "Uncovenanted" officials: e.g., for many years the leading spirit in the direction was Mr. Henry Woodrow, senior inspector of schools in Bengal, and an ex-Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge. The fund, consequently, was admirably managed, and has always been a prosperous concern; the rates of subscription to be paid, the benefits to be derived, &c., being all nicely and accurately balanced on the true principles of a mutual society. As the services in whose interests we are now writing are all quite modern in creation or development, for many years there were only a few high English officials compelled to have recourse to this fund. Now, however, there are all the chaplains, who have no other family fund; all the education officers—mostly men who have been fellows or scholars of colleges in Oxford or Cambridge—numbering more than a hundred in all India; all the Cooper's Hill engineers, the "Stanley" engineers, and other officers of the Public Works Department; all the trained conservators of the Forests Department; all the geological and other surveyors under the Survey; the electricians of the Telegraphs; the officers of the military police; and crowds of other officers similarly situated, whom it is obviously absurd and unjust to double up with their own writers and copyists as "Uncovenanted servants." For it appears that, within the last five or six years, the Eurasian and native clerks have discovered their power as constituting a majority of the subscribers to the "Uncovenanted Fund." They discovered—and the High Court, in the representative case cited above, has confirmed the discovery—that a majority of the subscribers can alter such rules of the fund as that which regulates the terms on which pensions to subscribers' widows are paid in England. They have promptly altered the rule in question—on the faith of which rule the English subscribers had all their official lives been paying their subscriptions; and the result is that, even in the cases of risks accepted by the fund twenty and thirty years ago—and on which the English subscriber has, for as many years, been paying his premium

on the understanding that he has secured for his widow a pension of say £100 per annum—the widow's pension is cut down to Rs.1,000, or at present rates about £82 6s. per annum. Moreover, the change being thus made with retrospective effects on all current risks, the English subscriber in many cases is absolutely without a remedy, for his age or health will usually make it virtually impossible for him now to increase the provision for his widow by increasing his subscription.

The amount of distress that will be caused by this change of rule among the widows and orphans of the English "Uncovenanted" civil servants of the Crown in India is something appalling, and urgently demands the attention of the Government. The bolt has fallen exactly on the class least able to bear it; for Government college professors, and executive engineers, and the like, have never had the chance of drawing the high pay of lieutenant-governors and members of council and the higher officers of the Covenanted service, though socially they belong to the same classes, and their widows and orphans require much the same subsistence as in the other case. And it is obvious that, to a widow and a large family of daughters of gentle birth, to whom life might have been possible—though hard enough, in all conscience—on a pension of, say, £150 per annum, the reduction of that pension to £123 might mean the crossing of the line that divides penury from starvation. This, without the slightest exaggeration, is the prospect for their widows and orphans that now faces many English gentlemen of good birth and high attainments who have passed their whole lives in the service of the Crown in India; at the end of their career, when no longer able to add one penny to the provision which they have conscientiously subscribed for during so many years, a vote of the majority in the "Uncovenanted" *omnium gatherum* to which Government has most absurdly attached them, brings upon them the terrible and undeserved misery of the consciousness that, after their death, certain starvation awaits their widows and orphans. It will, of course, be understood that we do not for a moment impugn the decision of the Calcutta High Court. On the contrary, we fear that that decision is too truly an accurate rendering of the law, and that the members of the Uncovenanted Fund domiciled in India, being in a majority, have the fullest right to pass any rule that will benefit their own class to the detriment of the minority whose widows and orphans will draw their pensions in England. But the extent to which this power might be pushed is obviously such as to justify the deepest alarm and apprehension on the part of the minority; it is further such as to render it absolutely obligatory on the Government of India to open to their English civil servants some other method of providing for the widow and the orphan.



OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, July 16.)

MACCARTHY, the Rev. Welbore, Cathedral chaplain, to officiate as archdeacon of Calcutta and commissary to the bishop.

Appointments in the Post-office Department:—

WHYMPER—DEASE—LEMARCHAND—BEAN—Mr. F. Whympfer to act

in the 1st grade of superintendent; Mr. C. J. Dease, to act in the 3rd grade of superintendent; Mr. A. C. W. Lemarchand to act in the 4th grade of superintendent; Mr. A. Bean to act as a probationer.

NEILL—Mr. J. W., C.S., commissioner, Nagpur Division, to officiate as judicial commissioner of the Central Provinces.

LOCK, Col. J. L., deputy commissioner, 2nd class, and officiating inspector general of police and gaols in the Central Provinces, to officiate as commissioner, Nagpur Division.

BOWIE, Major M. M., deputy commissioner, 3rd class, and officiating deputy commissioner, 2nd class, to officiate as inspector general of police and gaols in the Central Provinces.

COLLIN—The services of Mr. E. W. Collin, C.S., senior attaché in the Foreign Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

MARTELLI, Capt. N. C., political assistant, 3rd class, and officiating political agent, 3rd class, to officiate as superintendent of Chirkari.

WATERFIELD—The services of Lieut. Col. W. G. Waterfield, C.S.I., officiating resident of the 1st class, and officiating agent to the Governor General at Baroda, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

BIGNELL, Mr. E. A. D'O., assistant superintendent of police, 1st grade, Bengal, to officiate as district superintendent of police, Ajmere.

Public Works Department:—

PEMBERTON—DOWDEN—Lieut. Col. R. C. B. Pemberton, R.E., having resumed charge of his duties as consulting engineer to the Government of India for guaranteed railways, Lucknow, Major T. F. Dowden, R.E., superintending engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, to officiate as deputy consulting engineer to the Government of India for guaranteed railways, Lucknow.

KEELAN—The transfer of Mr. E. J. Keelan, executive engineer, 4th grade, to the Bengal Provincial Establishment, is hereby cancelled.

MORSE, Mr. A., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Railway Branch, is transferred from the N.W.P. and Oudh to British Burma, in that branch.

HILTON, Mr. R. W., to be an assistant engineer, 2nd class, on probation, in H.M.'s Indian Marine.

WIGHT, Mr. C. F., 4th grade officer, to be 3rd grade officer, on probation.

GILL—LAING—Messrs. G. Gill and R. W. Laing, assistant engineers, 1st class, to be engineers.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Major W. J. Heaviside, R.E., deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, three months' special Afghanistan leave; Mr. C. Tapsell, assistant surveyor, 1st grade, three months' privilege leave; Mr. R. C. Bower, district superintendent of police, Ajmere, to Europe for twenty months.

MILITARY.

GOAD—COLE—CARR—Admitted to the B.S.C., from the date specified:—Lieut. Howard Goad, 68th Foot, officiating squadron officer, 12th Bengal Cavalry, Nov. 17, 1879; Second Lieut. Robert Arthur Cole, 2nd Battalion 17th Foot, officiating wing officer, Deolee Irregular Force, March 10, 1880; Second Lieut. Cole to take rank from March 10, 1881; Lieut. Arthur Nisbet Carr, 100th Foot, officiating squadron officer, 7th Bengal Cavalry, April 3, 1880.

LOW, Lieut. Col. R. C., C.B., commandant, 13th Bengal Lancers, is temporarily attached to the Commissariat Department with the rank and pay of a deputy commissary general.

SHAW, Lieut. R. B., S.C., wing officer, 4th Regt. of N.I., to be a sub assistant commissary general, 3rd class, on probation.

PRIESTLEY—Punjab Frontier Force—3rd Punjab Cavalry.—Lieut. F. J. B. Priestley, 1st Batt. 17th Foot, a candidate for the B.S.C., to be officiating superintending officer on probation.

DUNLOP—2nd Sikh Infantry.—Lieut. F. C. Dunlop, officiating wing officer on probation, to be wing officer and quartermaster on probation.

CUNLIFFE—3rd Punjab Infantry.—Lieut. E. W. Cunliffe, S.C., to be wing officer and quartermaster, and to officiate as adjutant.

HUDSON—Volunteer Corps—Behar Mounted Rifle Corps—Mr. W. B. Hudson to be major commandant.

Promotions in the S.C.:—

MUIR—MACPHERSON—WHISTLER—BIGNELL—AUSTIN—WEBB—To be captains—Lieuts. C. W. Muir, D. A. A. Macpherson, C. C. Whistler, E. D. F. Bignell, G. B. Austin, and H. North Webb.

HENNESSY—LA TOUCHE—Bengal Army—To be majors—Captains D. C. Hennessy and E. N. D. La Touche, G.L.I.

Permitted to retire from the service from the date specified:—

BROWN, Lieut. Col. and (Brevet Col) C. L., B.L.S.C.

CALDWELL, Surgeon Major W. S., M.D., is permitted to retire from the service from July 4.

Good service pensions:—

BUNNY—MAUNSELL—PALLISER—HATCH—Major General A. Bunny, C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, from Dec. 10, 1880; Major General F. R. Maunsell, C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, from Dec. 21, 1880; Col. (Brigadier General) Sir C. H. Palliser, K.C.B., Bengal S.C., from Dec. 28, 1880; Lieut. General W. S. Hatch, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Major J. A. D. Gordon, G.L.I., wing commander 2nd (Queen's Own) N.L.I. (private affairs) for two years; Major S. C. M'Tier, S.C., wing commander 33rd (The Allahabad) N.I. (private affairs); Capt. W. Hailes, S.C., deputy assistant quartermaster general on the establishment (medical certificate) for one year; Lieut. J. W. Dunlop, R.A., to England for six months, on private affairs; and Lieut. J. G. Turner, to Calcutta, from July 15, 1881, to Jan. 15, 1882, to study the native languages; Capt. W. H. M. FitzHerbert, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, to England for fifteen months on private affairs; Lieut. F. G. R. Ostrehan, 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment (late 1-6th Foot), from July 1, to Oct. 31, to study the native languages; Capt. R. H. W. H. Harris, 2nd Battalion the East Surrey Regiment (late 70th Foot), to England for fifteen months, on urgent private affairs affairs; Lieut. J. G. Hunter, to Calcutta from July 1 to

Sept. 30, to study the native languages; Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. A. Cherry, 2nd Battalion the Scotch Rifles (Cameronian) late 90th Foot, to England for fifteen months on private affairs; Surgeon R. Macrae, I.M.D., to Kashmir and Northern India, from July 1 to Dec. 31, on private affairs; Lieut. W. H. Harkness, 1st Dragoon Guards, to England, for three months, on urgent private affairs; Lieut. M. L. Shipley, officiating squadron officer on probation, 14th Bengal Lancers, from July 15 to October 31, to study the native languages; Lieut. E. E. Foley, 2nd Battalion, the Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge's Own) (late 77th Foot) instructor of musketry, to England, for six months, on urgent private affairs; Capt. H. C. Cholmondeley, 1st Battalion, the Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own), to England, for fifteen months, on private affairs; Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col. J. J. H. Gardon, C.B., S.C., commandant 29th (Punjab) Regiment of N.I., private affairs, for 273 days; Lieut. Col. G. W. Holdsworth, Infantry, medical certificate, for two years and 171 days; Major J. E. Sandeman, S.C., deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, survey of India, private affairs, for 1 year and 55 days.

EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—Passed the lower standard in Hindustani:—Surg. Major C. S. Wills, C.B., A.M.D.; Surg. A. R. W. Sedgewell, I.M.D.; Surg. F. S. Peck, I.M.D.; Lieut. K. S. Davison, R.A.; Lieut. F. C. E. Childers, R.A.; Lieut. R. M. Maxwell, 1-18th Foot, and 2nd Lieut. G. F. D. Hamilton, 70th Foot.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, July 12.)

CAZALET—1st Bengal Cavalry—Lieut. W. H. Cazalet, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be squadron officer.

YOUNGHUSBAND—14th Bengal Lancers—Lieut. G. W. Younghusband, supernumerary on the establishment of the 19th Bengal Lancers, to be squadron officer.

CAMPBELL—17th Bengal Cavalry—Lieut. A. W. D. Campbell, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be squadron officer.

STANSFELD, Lieut. Col. H. H., B.L.I., is posted to the Presidency for general duty.

(Headquarters, Simla, July 15.)

BURRELL—FREEMAN—WRIGHT—Officer and non-commissioned officers qualified in army signalling, and received the following certificates:—2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regt. (late 2-2nd Foot)—Certificate as instructor, Lieut. W. S. Burrell; certificate as assistant instructors, Colour Sergt. W. Freeman, and Corp. W. Wright.

SMITH—TULLOCH—Deputy Surgeon General A. Smith, C.B., to proceed to Gibraltar, making over administrative medical charge of the Rawul Pindi Division to Brigade Surgeon J. Tulloch, M.D., A.M.D.

FARRANT—Dalhousie Depot—Capt. H. C. B. Farrant, 2nd Battalion North Lancashire Regt. (late 81st Foot), to officiate as station staff officer.

Orders confirmed:—

DENYS—Sirhind Division O., May 30, appointing Capt. W. H. A. Denys, 1st Battalion the Prince of Wales's Royal Canadian Regiment (100th Foot), officiating deputy assistant adjutant general for musketry, 5th Circle.

JOHNSTON—2nd Battalion the Cheshire Regiment (late 2-22nd Foot)—Battalion O., April 18, appointing Lieut. R. Johnston to officiate as instructor of musketry.

HALLIDAY—DITMAS—15th Bengal Cavalry—R.O., June 28, making the following appointments:—Major G. T. Halliday, squadron commander, to officiate as 2nd in command; Capt. F. R. Dittmas, squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, July 20.)

POSFORD, Mr. J., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Chumparun, to act as district and sessions judge of Muzafferpore.

JENKINS, Mr. F. L. L., assistant magistrate and collector, Darbhanga, to have charge of the Begooesrai Division of Monghyr District.

WALLER, Mr. R. M., deputy commissioner of Darjiling, to act as deputy commissioner of Lohardaga.

DAWSON, Mr. H., district superintendent of police, Purneah, to act in the 4th grade of district superintendents of police.

MEARES, Mr. G. R. K., district superintendent of of police, Backergunge, to act in the 4th grade of district superintendents of police.

GORDON, Col. W. R., deputy inspector general of police, to act as inspector general of police.

FAGAN, Col. W. T., district superintendent of police, Sarun, to act as a deputy inspector general of police.

RIVETT-CARNAC—The services of Mr. J. T. Rivett-Carnac, assistant superintendent of police, Midnapore, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

O'DONNELL, Mr. H., to act as an assistant sub deputy opium agent in the Benares agency.

CLARKE, Mr. H. G. C., assistant sub deputy opium agent, Behar agency, to act as sub deputy opium agent of Patna.

HILL, Surgeon H. W., to act as civil surgeon of Manbhoom.

BIGG-WITHER, Capt. A. C., executive engineer, 1st grade, joined the Julporee division on March 18.

FURLOUGHS.—Mr. A. M. Salmon, assistant engineer, 1st grade, and district engineer under the Road Cess Committee, Patna, privilege leave, for three months; Mr. J. A. Campbell, executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, Darjiling Division, three months' privilege leave; Mr. H. W. Gordon, officiating district and sessions judge of Mozufferpore, leave for three months.

Barry, first assistant secretary, to officiate as under secretary; Mr. L. A. S. Porter, second assistant secretary, to officiate as first assistant secretary; and Mr. H. W. W. Reynolds, assistant magistrate and collector, to be second assistant secretary.

MILLET—From June 28, Mr. A. F. Millett, sub judge, 1st grade, to be a deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, but to continue to officiate as district judge, 3rd grade, substantive pro tem.

FERRAR—GRIGG—IRWIN—Mr. M. L. Ferrar, assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to be deputy commissioner, 3rd grade; Capt. E. E. Grigg, assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to be assistant commissioner, 1st grade; and Mr. H. C. Irwin, assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to be assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, temporarily.

IMPEY, Mr. W. H. L., assistant magistrate and collector, is transferred from Hamirpur to Farukhabad.

DODSWORTH, Mr. A. T., assistant engineer, Aligarh Division, Ganges Canal, passed, on June 11, the colloquial examination in Hindustani. (*N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, July 16.)

HANNAGAN, Mr. J. S., subordinate judge, 3rd grade, to be substantive pro tem. subordinate judge, 2nd grade, and to be posted to Lucknow.

CEARNS—The services of Mr. J. E. Carns, extra assistant commissioner, Sultanpur, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the judicial commissioner, Oudh.

BUCK—The services of Mr. E. C. Buck, director of agriculture and commerce, N.W. Province and Oudh, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

SANDERS—The services of Surg. Major R. C. Sanders, M.B., civil surgeon, 2nd class, Bareilly, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, Military Department.

HORST, Mr. W. P. V., executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), to officiate as assistant secretary to Government, N.W. Provinces and Oudh P.W. Department.

MARTIN—RAMSEY—Appointments in the Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps: Second Lieut. T. A. Martin to be lieutenant A Company; Rev. A. Ramsey, chaplain of Agra, to be honorary chaplain.

TODD, Surg. O., A.M.D., doing duty with the 1-23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to the civil medical charge of Chakrata.

BENSON, Mr. T., joint magistrate, 2nd grade, Allahabad, to officiate as district and sessions judge, 3rd grade, and to be posted to the Azamgarh District.

REDFERN, Mr. T. R., officiating joint magistrate, on being relieved of the charge of the Karwi sub division in the Banda District, to officiate as district and sessions judge, 3rd grade, and to be posted to the Mainpuri District.

DANIELL, Mr. C. J., district and sessions judge, 2nd grade, Moradabad, to officiate as commissioner of the Allahabad Division.

EVANS, Mr. H. T., officiating joint magistrate, Cawnpore, to officiate as district and sessions judge, 3rd grade, and to be posted to the Moradabad District.

HAMBLIN, Mr. R. E., officiating joint magistrate, from Agra to Cawnpore.

CEARNS—The services of Mr. J. E. Carns, extra assistant commissioner, Sultanpur, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the judicial commissioner, Oudh.

BUCK—The services of Mr. E. C. Buck, director of agriculture and commerce, N.W.P. and Oudh, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

HALL—The Hon. the Lieut. Governor and Chief Commissioner is pleased to accept the resignation of his commission in the Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps by Lieut. F. T. Hall.

SANDERS—The services of Surgeon Major R. C. Sanders, M.B., civil surgeon, 2nd class, Bareilly, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, Military Department.

HORST, Mr. W. P. V., executive engineer, 4th grade, to officiate as assistant secretary to Government, N.W.P. and Oudh, P.W.D.

FURLOUGHS.—Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps—Dr. R. Willmot, honorary surgeon, two years; Surgeon Major A. Hilson, honorary surgeon, six months; Lieut. E. Bedford, G Company, three months; Mr. A. H. Davis, district superintendent of police, Jaunpur, eighteen months, to Europe, on medical certificate.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, July 16.)

ADDISON, Lieut. J. C., R.E., assistant engineer, is reposted to the office of the chief engineer, Central Provinces, for special duty.

FURLOUGH.—One year's furlough is granted to Mr. E. Dobbs, assistant conservator of forests.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette.)

ROBERTS, Capt. A. S., judicial assistant commissioner, to officiate as deputy commissioner of Gujranwala.

MORRIS—3rd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps—Second Lieut. D. Morris, from the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be second lieutenant, retaining probationary rank from the date of his commission, April 28.

GULLIVER—POLLARD—Major Gen. H. W. Gulliver, R.E., received, and Major Gen. C. Pollard, R.E., made over, charge of the office of joint secretary to Government, Punjab, P.W.D., and chief engineer, irrigation, on June 20.

FURLOUGHS.—Second Lieut. W. D. Henry, 2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, from April 1 to October 1, to England on private affairs; Lieut. J. C. Shirres, R.A., No. 1 Mountain Battery, general leave from May 24 to Nov. 21, to visit Kashmir.

CALTROP, Surgeon Major C. W., 4th Bengal Cavalry, to officiate as civil surgeon of Rawul Pindi.

GARDINER, Mr. J. W., is, on being relieved of the charge of the Gujranwala district, transferred to Gurdaspur as officiating deputy commissioner.

BROWN, Mr. J. C., officiating judicial assistant, from Sialkot to Lahore District, which he joined on July 8.

SIMMONDS, Surg. W. A., 12th Bengal Cavalry, resumed the duties of civil surgeon of Jhelum, June 27.

MILLAR, Col. F. J., deputy commissioner, is, on being relieved of the charge of the Gurdaspur District, to officiate as additional commissioner and additional sessions judge of the Lahore and Rawul Pindi Divisions.

Orders confirmed:—

Brigade O. Punjab Frontier Force, March 25, making the following temporary appointments:—

ANDERSON—NELIS—Surg. J. Anderson to proceed to Abbottabad to take over medical charge of the 5th Goorkha Regt.; Surg. J. A. Nelis, 2nd Sikh Infantry, to take over medical charge of the 3rd Sikh Infantry.

LEWES—DANIELL—BRUCE—4th [Punjab Infantry—R.O., June 2, making the following temporary appointments:—Capt. J. M. D. Lewes, officiating wing commander, to act as 2nd in command; Lieut. A. Daniell, quartermaster (officiating adjutant), to officiate as wing commander; Lieut. G. W. C. Bruce, wing officer (acting quartermaster), to officiate as adjutant.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette.)

FURLOUGH.—Mr. S. A. L. Corrigan, assistant engineer, 1st grade, Bassein Division, six months' leave on private affairs.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, July 19.)

BAYNES, Major C. D., Persian and Hindustani translator to Government, delivered over charge of the office on July 9.

MARSHALL, Mr. T. E., deputy master attendant, to act as master attendant, Madras.

BARTLETT, Mr. W. H., first assistant master attendant, to act as deputy master attendant.

BROWNE, the Rev. J. F., chaplain of Trinity Church, Bangalore, to be chaplain of Wellington.

WALKER, the Rev. J. Mills, M.A., chaplain of North Black Town, to act as chaplain of Trinity Church, Bangalore.

SMITHWHITE, the Rev. J., acting chaplain of St. Thomas's Mount, to be chaplain of North Black Town.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Mr. C. Banson, assistant superintendent, Government Farms, Madras, six months' special leave to England; Mr. E. S. Stevenson, assistant superintendent of police, furlough for one year; Mr. A. L. Taylor, port officer, Gopalpur, three months' privilege leave.

MILITARY.

WELCH—The services of Lieut. M. E. H. O. Welch, S.C., are placed at the disposal of the Political Department.

CARRUTHERS, Lieut. G. A., 31st Foot, officiating wing officer, 9th Regt. N.I., is admitted to the M.S.C. from March 15, 1880.

TURNER—Appointment in the Hyderabad Contingent:—Lieut. A. H. P. Turner, R.A., subaltern, No. 3 Field Battery, to officiate as commandant.

EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—Passed the lower standard in Hindustani:—Lieut. W. E. Kerrich, R.A.; Second Lieut. R. M. Rainey, 2-24th Foot; Lance Corporal D. Sunderland, 12th Lancers; Lance Corporal D. M. Gordon, 12th Lancers; Private E. Lewis, 12th Lancers; Private A. Leaver, 2-24th Foot; Private M. O'Connell, 24th Foot; Private A. Cullen, 24th Foot; Private Thomas Grumble, 1-21st Foot; Gunner W. Tobin, C.B., R.H.A.; and Store Sergeant W. Wesson, Ordnance Department.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Ootacamund, July 13.)

Orders confirmed:—

BROWNING—June 6, by the Officer commanding Centre District, directing Surgeon W. B. Browning, I.M.D., to assume medical charge of 10th Regt. N.I.

CAMA—Dec. 22, by the officer commanding Nagpore Force, appointing Surgeon Cama, doing duty 2-13th L.I., to be attached to the 2nd Regiment Madras N.I. for duty. (Headquarters, Ootacamund, July 14.)

Orders confirmed:—

BUTLER—May 30—By the commandant 32nd Regiment N.I., appointing Major S. E. R. Butler, wing commander, to officiate as second in command and wing commander.

WEST—WROUGHTON—MATHIAS—July 5—By the commandant 39th Regiment, N.I., making the following appointments:—Lieut. Col. F. E. West to officiate as commandant, Major F. J. Wroughton to officiate as second in command and Capt. V. L. Mathias to officiate as wing commander.

HILL—July 6—By the commandant 39th Regt. N.I., appointing Capt. R. H. T. Hill, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander.

BAILEY—VANDERZEE—ANDERSON—July 9.—By the commandant 24th Regt. N.I., making the following appointments:—Lieut. Col. W. S. Bailey to officiate as commandant; Major F. H. Vanderzee to officiate as second in command and wing officer; and Capt. E. B. Anderson to officiate as wing commander.

PURDON—July 9—By the commandant 36th Regiment N.I., appointing Lieut. D. W. Purdon to officiate as quartermaster.

LANGFORD, Lieut. W. J., from attached 4th Regiment N.I. to attached 7th Regiment N.I.
 COSTOBADIE, Capt. H. H., B. Battery, B Brigade, R.H.A., to proceed to Wellington to do duty at the depot.
 BLEWITT, Lieut. W. E., No. 4 Battery, 8th Brigade, R.A., is to proceed from Thayetmjo to join D Battery B Brigade R.H.A.
 KERRICH, Col. R. H. A., is appointed temporarily to command the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, July 21.)

HIGGINS, the Rev. J., officiating senior presidency chaplain, to do duty at Dharwar.
 PATWARDHAN—GILES—Messrs. S. V. Patwardhan and E. Giles, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Educational Inspector, Northern Division, on the 1st inst.
 YOUNGHUSBAND, Mr. A. D., to act as assistant collector at Ahmedabad.
 PORTEOUS, Mr. W., to act as collector of salt revenue.
 WAITE—The services of Mr. W. E. Waite, assistant superintendent, 1st grade, Gujarat revenue survey, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, Foreign Department.
 LAUGHTON, Mr. E., passed on the 15th inst. an examination in Marathi.
 MONTEATH, Mr. J. M., C.S., to act as under secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments.
 M'TIER, Mr. R., passed an examination in Marathi on the 15th inst.
 PORTEOUS—WINTER—Messrs. W. Porteous and H. E. Winter respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of first assistant to the collector of Ahmednagar on July 6.
 DAVIS—DICKINSON—Mr. D. Davis delivered over and Mr. J. H. Dickinson received charge of the office of first assistant superintendent of police, Khandesh, on July 2.
 RYAN—DAVIES—Mr. R. Ryan delivered over and D. Davies received charge of the office of second assistant district superintendent of police, Khandesh, on July 2.
 DICKINSON—PROBYN—Mr. J. H. Dickinson delivered over and Major O. Probyn received charge of the joint offices of district superintendent of police, assistant political agent, and Western Bhil agent, Khandesh, on the 2nd inst.
 WESTROPP—KING—Lieut. Col. G. R. C. Westropp and Capt. J. S. King respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of political superintendent, Savantvadi, on the 11th inst.
 CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Mr. G. L. Gibson, deputy conservator of forests, Thana, privilege leave for three months; Mr. H. F. Silcock, assistant collector, Nasik, privilege leave for three months.

MILITARY.

DOIG—To be lieut. col. from the date specified:—Major Arthur John Doig, S.C., July 16.
 MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The City of London Regiment—Royal Fusiliers, 2nd Batt.—Lieut. G. W. Z. Moss, to England for six months medical certificate; Major R. Westmacott, S.C., wing commander, 19th N.I., to Europe for one year and 183 days, medical certificate.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna, July 22.)

Appointment on H.E.'s personal staff as a temporary measure:—
 GATACRE, Major W. F., 2nd Battalion, the Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge's Own), to officiate as military secretary.
 RADFORD, Capt. A., D Battery, 2nd Brigade, to do duty with C Battery, 2nd Brigade, R.A.

Promotions and postings of R.A. officers:—

OWEN—CASEY—DEAN—PITT—PHILPOTTS—BLEWITT—Lieut. G. P. Owen, 1st Battalion, 1st Brigade, has been promoted captain into No. 15-9 Brigade, but will do duty with E 2 R.A. until further orders; Lieut. C. L. Casey, M 1st Brigade, has been promoted captain into No. 13 Battery of the Brigade; Lieut. D. C. Dean-Pitt, E-B, has been promoted captain into No. 17 Battery, 11th Brigade; Lieut. A. H. C. Philpotts, D-B, has been appointed to F-B, but will remain with the former battery until further orders; Lieut. W. E. Blewitt, No. 4 Battery, 8th Brigade, has been appointed to D Battery B Brigade.

ROBERTSON, Capt. R. W. P., officiating commandant, No. 2 Mountain Battery, has been placed upon the second list.

Orders confirmed:—

FISHER—LAING—DOWN—13th N.I.—R.O., June 26, making the following appointments:—Lieut. Col. C. E. Fisher, 2nd in command, to officiate as commandant; Capt. W. Laing, quartermaster (officiating wing commander) to officiate as 2nd in command; Lieut. C. B. Down, adjutant, to officiate as wing commander.

CHAPMAN—Worcestershire Regiment, 1st Battalion—R.O., July 1, appointing Lieut. D'Arcy Chapman, acting interpreter to the regiment.

MACBAY—10th Regiment N.I.—R.O., July 1, appointing Capt. W. G. W. Macbay, officiating wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster.
 CARTER—19th Regiment N.I.—R.O., July 1, appointing Lieut. R. L. B. Carter, officiating wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster.

EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—Passed the required examination in the following languages:—Persian: Lieut. W. C. F. Field, 17th Regiment N.I. Hindustani Higher Standard: Capt. J. M. Russell, 17th Lancers; Major R. J. Watson, the Worcestershire Regiment (1st Battalion); Major H. C. G. Dugdale and Capt. the Hon. E.

Noel, Rifle Brigade (1st Battalion); Lieut. H. F. C. Hodges, 2nd L.C., Lieut. J. H. E. Reid, 3rd L.C.; Lieut. J. E. H. Cates, 6th Regiment N.I., Lieut. H. M. Abud, 11th Regiment N.I.; Surgeon W. K. Hatch, I.M.D. Lower Standard: Lieuts. F. R. Wingate, R.A.; C. Anderson, N.I., R.A.; A. H. Birch, R.A.; Second Lieuts. C. Tritton and G. Laing-Meason, the Royal Lancaster Regiment (King's Own), 2nd Battalion; H. J. A. Rowe, the Leicestershire Regiment; H. M. R. Menzies, the Wiltshire Regiment (1st Battalion); Capt. B. Carey, Bandmaster S. Barritt, Lance Corporal H. Ranson, the South Staffordshire Regiment (3rd Battalion); Acting Sergeant W. Milton, Private P. Nyland, the Royal Irish Fusiliers (Princess Victoria's); Surgeon J. Emerson, A.M.D.; Hospital Apprentice N. Collins, Sub M.D.

WAR OFFICE.

PALL MALL.—AUG. 12.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.—Lieut. General S. Westmacott retires upon retired pay, with the honorary rank of General; Lieut. Col. Sir W. A. Frankland, Bart., retires upon retired pay, with the honorary rank of Colonel; Gentleman Cadet H. B. MacKay, from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, to be Lieutenant, vice D. A. Johnston, promoted.

The following Gentlemen Cadets from the Royal Military Academy to be Lieutenants from July 26, 1881:—J. E. Edmunds, vice J. Hare, promoted; W. R. Morton, vice R. F. Moore, promoted; A. D. G. Shelley, vice M. H. P. R. Sankey, seconded; G. H. Paske, vice G. A. K. Wisely, seconded; E. M. B. Newman, vice A. E. Dobson, deceased; F. Glanville, vice T. R. Henn, deceased; H. M. Chapman, vice G. Henry, promoted; W. M. Ellis, vice H. E. M'Callum, placed upon the Temporary Reserve List.

STAFF.—Captain and Brevet Major W. R. Fox, Royal Artillery, from Brigade Major in South Africa, to be a Deputy Assistant and Quartermaster General (Intelligence Branch) at Headquarters; Captain W. A. H. Hare, Royal Engineers, to be a Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General (Intelligence Branch) at Headquarters, vice Major J. C. Ardagh, C.B., Royal Engineers, whose period of service in that appointment has expired; Captain H. S. Tunnard, 1st Battalion of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be Aide de Camp to his Excellency Sir F. A. Weld, K.C.M.G., Governor of the Straits Settlements.

COMMISSARIAT AND TRANSPORT STAFF.—Deputy Commissary General E. Morris, C.B., to be Commissary General, vice Sir E. Strickland, K.C.B., retired; Deputy Commissary General L. W. Blacker to be Commissary General, to complete establishment; Assistant Commissary General A. Clerk to be Deputy Commissary General, vice E. Morris, C.B.

CHAPLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.—Chaplain to the Forces of the Fourth Class the Rev. D. Horman, M.A., to be Chaplain to the Forces of the Third Class.

MEMORANDUM.—Captain F. H. Fawkes, from half pay Royal Engineers, has been placed upon retired pay.

INDIA OFFICE.

AUG. 9.

Her Majesty has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian military services made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be lieutenant colonels—Major Alfred Frederick Pollock Harcourt, Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. Henry Collett, C.B., Majors James Miller, Edward Lacon Ommanney, and Henry Montgomery Barton Burton.

To be majors—Capts. Arthur George Hammond and John Edward Sandeman, Capt. and Brevet Major Edward Molloy, Capt. William John Williamson, C.I.E., Capt. and Brevet Major James Cook, Capt. Celadon Charles Brownlow and Frederick William Nicolay.

To be captains—Lieuts. Vernon Ansdell Schalch and Gervas Selwyn Eyre.

BENGAL ARMY.

CAVALRY.

To be lieutenant colonels—Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. Alfred Robert Davidson Mackenzie, Major and Lieut. General Sir Dighton Macnaghten Probyn, K.C.S.I., C.B., V.C., and Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. John Lewis Loch.

To be major—Capt. and Brevet Major John Shakespear Irvine, late 2nd European Cavalry.

INFANTRY.

To be majors—Capts. Ralph Anstruther Price, Edward Evans Grigg, James Murphy Tulloch, Charles Ransford, and George M'Call, Capts. and Brevet Lieut. Col. John Richard Brecks Atkinson, Capts. James Fraser, Etwell Walter Smyth, Edward Harvey Webb, Hugh Stark Anderson, William Walter Hopton Scott, Percy Wyndham Smith, James Agnew M'Neale, Charles Frederick Thomas, Arthur Oldham, Walter Edward Gowan, Allan Harden, William Charles Ramsden, Thomas Nicolls, and John Andrias Davidson Gordon.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be brigade surgeons—Surgeons Major Alfred James Dale, Benjamin Simpson, M.D., Robert Faure Hutchinson, M.D., John Pictall, M.D., George Vernon Currie, Theobald Ringer, M.D., Philip Warren Sutherland, Alfred Eteson, M.D., William Watson, Alexander John Cowie, William John Palmer, M.D. (since retired), James Henry Loch, M.D., Robert Rouse, James Rawlinson Jackson, M.D., Archibald Macdonald Garden (since retired), John Drake, Alexander Garden, William Walker, M.D., George Alder Watson, Theobald Matthew, James Fairweather, M.D., Charles Julian Jackson, Robert Bird, M.D., and John Martin Coates, M.D.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be lieutenant colonels—Majors Charles Lewis Raikes, George Baillie Farrington, William Charles Plant, Peter Arding Van Homrigh, Horace Francis de Lousade, and William Chisholm.

To be major—Capt. Thomas Price.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be lieutenant colonels—Majors Augustus Marshall Phillips and John Jacob.

To be majors—Capts. Henry Byam Abbott, Charles Frederick Hughes, Alfred Hercules Mayhew, Frederick Mercer Hunter, and Henry Stratford Tandy.

BOMBAY ARMY.

INFANTRY.

To be majors—Capts. Freeman Henry Jackson, Walter Francis Hume, and Charles Michael Browne.

BOMBAY MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be brigade surgeons—Surgeon Majors Lewis Stanhope Bruce, William Peyton Partridge, Henry Cook, M.D., John Pinkerton, M.D., Christopher Joynt, M.D., William Edward Cates, John Cruickshank, M.D., Charles Kelway Colston, and William Henry Colvill.

BREVET.

To be major—Capt. James Turner Cummins, Madras Staff Corps.

AUG. 10.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major W. J. Williamson, C.I.E., S.C., Major J. M. Trotter, S.C., Major A. Vallings, S.C., Lieut. Col. R. C. R. Clifford, S.C., Capt. W. Hailes, S.C., Major J. A. D. Gordon, Inf., Major J. E. Campbell, S.C., Lieut. Col. W. G. Waterfield, C.S.I., S.C.

Madras Estab.—Major T. H. B. Young, S.C., Lieut. E. T. C. N. Marten, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Col. W. A. Gillespie, S.C., Col. T. W. W. Pierce, S.C., Col. W. C. Anderson, C.S.I., S.C., Surgeon Major M. M. Mackenzie.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—V. Bertelsen (Uncov.), E. W. Oates (Uncov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major G. R. Grylls, S.C., two months; Surgeon Major J. B. White, three months; Surgeon T. Moloney, M.D., six months.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. S. W. Jervis, S.C., two months.

Bombay Estab.—Col. W. A. Baker, R.E., six months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—John White (Uncov.), two months, medical certificate; H. C. Williams (Cov.), three months; J. Dixon (Uncov.), six months, medical certificate; J. R. Macdonachie (Cov.), twelve months; J. B. Goad (Uncov.), six months; J. C. Wyatt (Uncov.), two months, medical certificate; H. F. J. Kean (Cov.), one month, medical certificate; D. O. Meiklejohn (Cov.), three months.

Bombay Estab.—J. E. Down (Uncov.), two months, medical certificate; P. Reynolds (Uncov.), fifteen days.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. H. M. Mason, S.C., Capt. R. A. Gilchrist, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Col. R. Houghton, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Major General J. W. Schneider, C.B., Inf., Major E. V. Stace, S.C., Col. S. de B. Edwards, Inf., Brigade Surgeon W. E. Cates.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—A. Ludlam (Uncov.), S. C. Roberts (Uncov.), J. H. Handley (Uncov.), T. Spratt (Uncov.), C. C. B. Taylor (Uncov.), W. H. Wright (Uncov.), G. E. McLeod (Uncov.), T. D. Jameson (Uncov.), F. W. R. Fryer (Cov.).

Bombay Estab.—J. G. Gingle (Uncov.), G. Waddington (Cov.), T. Cooke (Uncov.), W. Monies (Uncov.).

AUG. 12.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers of her Majesty's India forces:—Lieut. Cols. and Brevet Col. G. H. Thompson, T. H. Sibley, C. L. Brown, all of the Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. E. H. Power, of the Madras Staff Corps; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. W. H. Benyon, of the Bombay Staff Corps; Lieut. Col. E. S. Fox, of the Bengal Staff Corps; Brigade Surgeon R. Bird, M.D., of the Bengal army; Surgeons Major W. H. Harris, M.D., S. J. Wyndowe, M.D., of the Madras army.

The Queen has approved of the undermentioned officer being permitted to resign the service:—Surgeon H. Malins, of the Bengal army.

BREVET.

The undermentioned officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

To be major generals—Lieut. Cols. and Brevet Cols. G. H. Thompson, T. H. Sibley, C. L. Brown, all of the Bengal Staff Corps; E. H. Power, of the Madras Staff Corps; W. H. Benyon, of the Madras Staff Corps.

To be colonel—Lieut. Col. E. S. Fox, of the Bengal Staff Corps.

To be deputy surgeon general—Surgeon Major E. Taylor, of the Bengal army.

HOME NEWS.

HONOURS AND REWARDS.—Lieut. Gen. William S. Hatch Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, has been awarded a distinguished service pension of £100 a year. The following officers have also had conferred upon them similar rewards for distinguished service:—

viz, Major Gen. J. E. Michell, C.B., Royal Artillery; Major Gen. F. R. Maunsell, Royal Engineers; Major Gen. Arthur Bunny, C.B., Royal Artillery; and Brigadier Gen. Sir C. H. Palliser, K.C.B., Bengal Staff Corps. Capt. W. A. Hare, Royal Engineers, has been appointed a deputy assistant quartermaster general in the Intelligence Department, Horse Guards, in succession to Major Ardagh, Royal Engineers, appointed on the staff of the Governor of Madras.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.—The following information respecting the movements of Her Majesty's ships is supplied by the Admiralty:—From the East Indies: Letters have been received from the Commander-in-Chief, Rear Admiral W. Gore Jones, C.B., up to June 15, in the *Euryalus*, at Tamatave, Madagascar; would leave for Mauritius about July 10, and then proceed with his cruise. The Commander in Chief, Rear Admiral W. Gore Jones, C.B., in the *Euryalus*, was at Mozambique; would leave on the 14th inst. for Zanzibar. The *Wild Swan* was at Aden on the 12th inst.

RELIEFS FOR INDIA.—The *Serapis*, which was to have left Portsmouth on Aug. 17, to convey troops from Durban to Bombay, has had her departure postponed until the 7th prox. The *Malabar* will leave on September 15 for Queenstown, where she will embark on the 19th the 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, at present stationed at the Curragh, for conveyance to India. She will be followed by the *Zuma* on the 20th, and the *Crocodile* on the 29th prox. As the *Euphrates* will not take any part in the ensuing troopship programme, it is probable that the Indian troopships will be employed in the customary relief service between Portsmouth and Bombay, the bringing home of the troops now at the Cape and the Transvaal being performed by hired transports.

ORIENTAL TELEPHONE COMPANY.—The board have received the following message from Alexandria, Egypt, dated 9th inst.:—"Telephone Exchange opened yesterday. Subscribers now talking. Working satisfactorily."

THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY notifies the restoration of telegraphic cable communication with India, China, Manila, Java, Australia, and New Zealand, via Bombay. When telegrams are not sent from the company's own offices they should be directed "via Eastern," this instruction being signalled by the postal authorities free of charge.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—Tenders were received on Wednesday at the Bank of England for Rs. 35,00,000 in Government bills on India, but the amount allotted was again below the total offered. The minimum price posted was 1s. 7½d., at which figure Rs. 12,00,000 was taken on Calcutta, and Rs. 3,00,000 on Bombay. The telegraph transfer rate was quoted 1s. 7 11-16d. The same amount will be offered for tender next Wednesday.

THE SILVER MARKET AND THE EASTERN EXCHANGES.—On Wednesday the market was unaffected by the reduced amount of the Council drafts allotted. Bars were sold to some small extent for India at 51½d., and Mexican dollars were again quoted 50½d. The exchanges from the East remained unaltered, and Rupee Paper was also without change.—On Thursday the tendency of the market remained favourable, but in the absence of supplies business was reduced to the smallest proportions. Bars were quoted 51½d., and Mexican dollars 50½d. The Bank of Bengal has raised its rate of discount to 5 per cent., but there was scarcely any alterations in the Eastern exchanges. The Bombay rate was telegraphed 1-16d. higher, at 1s. 7½d. Rupee Paper closed without change.—On Friday bar silver was sold to a moderate extent at 51½d., but no transactions were reported in Mexican dollars. The arrivals by the French and English packets were £37,000 in the uncoined metal, and £45,000 in dollars. The exchanges from the East were telegraphed steady, and there was no change in Rupee Paper.—On Saturday a fair business was transacted in refined bars at 51½d. per ounce; but the arrival of dollars by the French Mexican packets yesterday had not been dealt with at the close of business. The Eastern exchanges remain unaltered. Rupee paper in India seems, however, to have still further given way, but the market was in so unsettled a state that the quotations which were telegraphed did not agree. The prices received from one place gave the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. at 111½ and the Four per Cents. at 103½; while from another source the respective rates were 111 and 103½. Here there has been an absence of business, and the closing quotations were weaker, at 91½ to 91¾ and 85 to 85½.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.—The following are the traffic receipts of the undermentioned companies to the dates named, together with the aggregate receipts to date, officially supplied:—

	Date.	Miles open.	Receipts.		Aggregate.		Inc. or decrease.
			1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	
Bombay and Baroda	June 30	444	24,037	23,621	..	..	..
East Indian ..	Aug. 6	1507½	37,308	48,181	350,105	277,140	+ 53,265
Great Indian Penin.	June 11	1448	37,315	48,479	1,451,555	1,218,120	+ 237,335
Indus Steam Flotilla	June 16	..	183	60	..	..	..
Madras	June 25	858	14,133	9,485	268,023	269,590	- 1,566
Oudha and Rohilkund	June 18	547	7,774	8,476	232,690	227,037	+ 5,653
Sind, Pun., and De.	June 25	676	14,368	40,456	507,612	581,320	- 73,688
South Indian	June 18	655	7,135	8,166	165,854	163,909	+ 1,945

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY, AUG. 9.

RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.

Mr. STANHOPE asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs what was the total extent of the territory in Central Asia recently annexed to the Russian Empire; and what portion of it had hitherto been considered to belong to Persia.

SIR C. DILKE: Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at St. Petersburg has been officially informed that the country immediately surrounding Askabad is the Southern boundary of the Tekke Oasis, which has been annexed to Russia; that the headquarters of General Rohrberg, General Skobeleff's successor, are at Askabad, but that there may be a few troops at Gowas; and that some troops advanced as far as Lufabad, but have returned. Until her Majesty's Government receive more exact information it will not be expedient to express any opinion upon the extent to which the Russian advances trench—if they trench at all—upon what had been considered to be Persian territory.

In answer to a further question from Lord Sandon, Sir C. DILKE said the facts would be laid before the country as early as possible. This could not be done at once, owing to the difficulty of making the map that would be necessary.

COLONEL BURROWS.

SIR H. WOLFF asked the Secretary of State for India whether any communication had been made to Colonel Burrows, either by the Government of India or by the India-office, informing him of the grounds on which the Governor General in Council refused to adopt the recommendation of the Governor of Bombay in Council that Colonel Burrows should be permitted to return to his permanent brigade; and whether this decision was arrived at after any investigation at which Colonel Burrows was called upon for an explanation or defence; and, if not, whether an opportunity would be given to Colonel Burrows to defend himself against the charges made against him which are at present anonymous.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON: In December last the Government of Bombay were told by the Government of India that the Governor General in Council could not agree to the proposal of the Bombay Government that Brigadier General Burrows should be permitted to revert to his permanent brigade command, as, though his personal courage and gallantry were fully admitted, the Viceroy in Council was of opinion that the Brigadier General did not exhibit that degree of military capacity which would justify his being again intrusted with responsible military command. This must have been communicated to Colonel Burrows, as he appealed against the decision. That appeal was answered by the Government of India on May 2, 1881, and the Government of Bombay was informed that the previous decision was arrived at after very full and deliberate consideration of all the circumstances of the case, and the Governor General in Council was unable to depart from it. This was forwarded to the Commander in Chief of the Bombay army for communication to Col. Burrows. So far as is known here, there are no anonymous charges against Col. Burrows. The Government of India, after a careful review of the facts of the case, came to a deliberate conclusion that it would not be to the advantage of the public service to again entrust Col. Burrows with important military command. As being responsible in the first degree for the security of her Majesty's Indian dominions, they had no other course than to act on the judgment they had formed on the whole matter.

THE GOA TREATY.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT asked the Secretary of State for India whether the financial results consequent on the first year's execution of the Goa Treaty had proved highly satisfactory to both Governments concerned, and whether there were any official reports showing these mutually satisfactory results; and, if so, whether he would make these reports public in view of the very erroneous opinions widely circulated by the Portuguese Press in regard to the nature and bearing of the provisions of the treaty.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON said no report had been received from the Government of India on this subject, though they had been asked to furnish one and had been subsequently requested to furnish an immediate reply. A very favourable report had, however, been received through the Foreign-office as to the working of the treaty. He did not think it desirable to lay any papers on the table of the House until the report of the Government of India had been received.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY, AUG. 11.

SIR R. MEADE AND SIR SALAR JUNG.

Mr. RICHARD asked the Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to an article in the July number of the *Statesman* entitled "The Restitution of Berar," and to the statements in that article as to the conduct of the ex-British Resident, Sir Richard Meade, in forcing on the Nizam's Minister, Sir Salar Jung, as his colleague in the Regency, one Vikar-ool-Omra, an alleged enemy of that Minister and of the British Government; and whether the Government could state the reasons that dictated that appointment; whether he had observed the narrative in the same article of the conduct of the said ex-British Resident in supporting alleged spoliation and violent proceedings of Vikar-ool-Omra since

his appointment; and whether he would cause a full inquiry to be made by independent persons into the facts alleged in this article. 14

The Marquis of HARTINGTON said it was perfectly impossible for him to give anything like a complete answer to the statements contained in the article which he had seen, and which related to a very complicated matter. It was written with the avowed object of advocating a restitution of Berar to the Nizam. It contained a series of most violent attacks upon the conduct of the Government of India during the whole of the present century, and indeed during the whole of the past century, towards the Government of the Nizam. With regard to the specific point referred to in the question, the conduct of the ex-British Resident, Sir R. Meade, in the appointment of the Nawab Vikar-ool-Omra as co-regent with Salar Jung, that appointment was made, not by Sir R. Meade, but by the Government of India, whose proceedings were approved by the Secretary of State at the time. It was impossible for him to enter into an account of the reason of the appointment, which was the subject of a very full report, but he might briefly say that the main object was to adhere to the spirit of the arrangement which was come to in 1869, he thought, when it was decided to associate with the Regent, who was a very distinguished representative of the official classes at Hyderabad, a representative of the Hyderabad nobility. Whether what was done was done rightly or wrongly, it was done undoubtedly by Sir R. Meade, but not upon his responsibility, and he could not be held personally responsible for it. With regard to the alleged spoliation and violent proceedings of the Nawab Vikar-ool-Omra since his appointment, those allegations appeared to be made entirely on the foundation of a memorial which had been presented to the Indian Government by nephews of Vikar-ool-Omra. He had never seen the memorial. It was, no doubt, in the possession of the Government of India, and the Government of India would, if necessary, make a report upon it. The article contained imputations which were very grave on the character of the ex-British Resident, Sir R. Meade. It charged him in a manner scarcely disguised with misconduct and actual corruption. Sir R. Meade was a very distinguished officer, and hitherto of unblemished character. (Hear.) He was at present on leave, and had practically retired from the Indian service. He was on the Continent, and this article had only just reached him. He had heard from him on the subject. He said that many of the statements contained in the article were falsehoods, and that others were gross misrepresentations. With regard to the charges against himself, he said he thought his proper course would be to place himself in the hands of the Government of India, desiring them to take such steps as they might deem proper to ascertain what grounds there were for the imputations that had been made against him. He had accordingly addressed the Government of India. It would be highly improper for him (the Marquis of Hartington) to take any steps in the matter until he knew what the views of the Government of India on the subject were. (Hear.)

In answer to Sir G. Balfour, the Marquis of HARTINGTON said it was impossible to say whether any and what papers on the subject could be laid on the table. There were certainly a great number of papers. Some were of an extremely confidential character, and he had no hesitation in saying it would be impossible to lay them on the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, AUG. 12.

CHAPLAINS WITH THE TROOPS IN INDIA.

Mr. MOORE asked the Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to the position of Roman Catholic chaplains serving with the troops in India; whether it was a fact that in addition to their being paid on a scale very much lower than that of their Protestant and Presbyterian colleagues, they were also declared disentitled to any leave, whether sick leave or privilege leave, or furlough, whatsoever; whether this regulation is so strictly enforced that when ordered from one station to another all allowances cease from the moment of departure from the one to arrival at the other; whether there is any parallel for such treatment among any of the civil, military, or uncovenanted servants of Government in India; whether it is also the case that no provision is made for pension or retiring allowance, no matter what the length of service may be; and whether he will take steps to remedy these grievances.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON: The arrangements for the performance of all religious services for the Roman Catholic soldiery in India are made by the Archbishop or other provincial head of that Church. All the personal details are managed by him, and it is he who deposes the several priests for the duties. For this superintendence and for the maintenance of registers of marriages, burials, &c., in Roman Catholic chapels, he receives a monthly allowance from the State. The executive duties are paid for according to the number of Roman Catholic soldiers and Government servants in the garrison. The priests employed on these duties are not appointed by the Government. They are thus on a totally different footing from Church of England or Presbyterian chaplains, inasmuch as they belong to no establishment, and are not Government servants, either covenanted or uncovenanted. No comparison can therefore be sustained. The services of the Roman Catholic priest being neither personally continuous nor at the permanent disposal of the State, neither leave rules nor pension rules would be applicable to them. The non-application of such rules cannot, under these circumstances, be rightly considered a grievance, neither can it be a

grievance that, as individuals, they receive remuneration on a lower scale than those who are bound by strict conditions to the service of Government in India.

THE OPIUM TRADE IN CHINA.

Mr. A. PEASE asked whether her Majesty's Government had information concerning the statement of the *London and China Telegraph* of the 8th inst. that the Chinese Government had decided to increase the tax on foreign opium and to levy a tax on native opium, and whether her Majesty's Government considered that the Chinese Government was free to levy what duties it pleases upon opium imported and native.

Sir C. DILKE: Her Majesty's Government have received information that an increase of inland tax on opium is under the consideration of the Chinese Government, but not that such increase has been decided upon. They have no information as to a tax on native opium. The Chinese Government are free to levy what duties they please on native opium. Foreign opium, after it has left the importer's hands and is carried inland by the Chinese purchaser, is liable to such a taxation as the Chinese Government may think fit to impose upon it. (Hear, hear.)

RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.

Mr. STANHOPE asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether it was not a fact that Persia claims a considerable portion of the territory recently annexed by Russia in Central Asia; whether any remonstrances on the subject had been addressed by Persia to her Majesty's Government; and whether it was true that Russia had refused to allow any representative of this country to be present at the approaching limitation of the new Russo-Persian frontier.

Sir C. DILKE: In answer to the first clause of the question, I have to say that we are not aware that that is so. No remonstrance on the subject has been addressed by that Power to her Majesty's Government; and no proposal has been made to Russia, or refused by her, for the presence of a British representative at the delimitation of the new frontier.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY, AUG. 15.

ECCLIESIASTICAL SUBSIDIES IN CEYLON.

Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies for explanations of his despatches on Nov. 19, 1880, and June 14 last, with reference to ecclesiastical subsidies in Ceylon.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY observed that subsidies were paid to two bodies of Christians and also to the Buddhists. One of those bodies of Christians was under the English bishop. Since the cession of the island to this country several other bodies of Christians had sprung up. It was no reason because the latter had not subsidies why a Christian body to which one was paid, in pursuance of an understanding come to when the cession treaty was signed, should now be deprived of it.

Lord KIMBERLEY explained that the case of the Buddhists and that of the Christians were not similar. The former were the possessors of land out of which the subsidy was paid. The endowments to the Christians came out of the taxation of the country, and were paid to a handful of Anglicans and a handful of Presbyterians, while a large number of Roman Catholics, bodies of other denominations of Christians, and the Hindus and Mahomedans were entirely disregarded. He argued that there was no treaty obligation in the matter, and that good policy suggested the discontinuance of the subsidies to the two Christian bodies.

Lord CARNARVON urged that much care ought to be used in working out the matter.

Lord KIMBERLEY said five years would elapse before any of the subsidies would be stopped.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY, AUG. 15.

AFGHANISTAN.

Mr. ONSLOW gave notice that on Friday he would ask the Secretary of State for India whether the Viceroy had applied for the sanction of the Home Government for a further subsidy to Abdur Rahman to enable him to defend himself against Ayub Khan, and if not, whether it was the intention of the Government to interfere in any way by assisting one candidate or the other, or whether it was their policy to look on and leave the result of the present conflict to the survival of the fittest. He also begged to give notice that on the same day he would move for a return of the sums of money given to different Amiers of Afghanistan since Dost Mahomed, inclusive, and also the number of guns, large and small, and of the amount of ammunition which had been presented during the same period.

THE NIZAM.

Sir G. BALFOUR asked the Secretary of State for India whether he would cause a selection of papers for a long series of years connected with the Government of the Nizam to be laid before Parliament, in order that the real state of the relations of that State with the Government of India might be made known, and that the animadversions on the honour and character of the Indian Government and of Indian officers might be cleared away or substantiated by the publication of these official documents.

Mr. ONSLOW asked whether the noble lord or the Indian Government thought there was the slightest foundation for the allegations against Sir R. Meade.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON said that with regard to the question of the hon. member for Guildford he could not add anything to the statement he made on Thursday last. In reply to a question which his hon. and gallant friend put to him on Thursday, he said that the largest part of these papers were of a confidential character, and that it was perfectly impossible in the public interest to lay them on the table. Further examination convinced him that that was the case, and, although it would be possible to produce some of them, the great bulk and the most important of them could not be produced. It was, however, the intention of the Government to look at the correspondence, and they might think proper to make some statement with regard to the animadversions on Sir R. Meade.

THE PAUMBAN PASS.

Sir J. HAY asked the Secretary of State for India whether he would state what progress had been made in the works for deepening and improving the Paumban Pass, and what appropriation would be made for these works in the current financial year.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON said he found that no report had been received at the India-office on the progress made with the work of deepening and improving that passage; but he would take care that information on the subject should be asked for at once.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BURKINYOUNG—August 5, at Kilburn-park-road, N.W., the wife of Philip John Burkinyoung, 1 son, who died shortly after birth.

STAPYLTON—August 14, at Henley Lodge, Worcester-park, the wife of Edward Chetwynd Stapylton, a daughter.

WATSON—August 10, at Bella Luce, Guernsey, the wife of Captain Joshua Rowley Watson, Bengal Staff Corps, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BIALE—BRADY—August 10, at the Church of St. Francis, Notting-hill, by the Rev. C. Biale, brother of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. C. Ryder, O.L.C., N. C. Lawrence Biale, barrister at law, eldest son of Nicholas Charles Biale, formerly of Calcutta, to Jane (Jeanette) Mary, daughter of the late Sir Francis Brady, chief justice of Newfoundland.

BRAMALL—IMRIE—August 8, at the British Embassy, Paris, by the Rev. Dr. Cunningham Geikie, Richard Bramall, of the East Indian Railway, Allahabad, second son of the late William Bramall, of Manchester, to Jean, only daughter of William Imrie, of Paris.

CHANNER—RICHARDS—August 5, at Christ Church, Forest-hill, by the Rev. J. S. Simpson, John S. Channer, younger son of Colonel Channer, R.A. (late Bengal), to Jane Franklin Osborn, daughter of Sir George H. Richards.

WALKINSHAW—BILLAMORE—August 10, at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, Edward Whyte, son of the late Robert Walkinshaw, of Glasgow, and grandson of the late Daniel Walkinshaw, of Row Lodge, Row, near Helensburgh, N.B., to Dulcietella Ama, eldest daughter of the late Captain George Reid Billamore, Bombay Army.

WILSON—JACKSON—August 9, at St. Paulinus, Crayford, Robert Henry Wilson, Bengal Civil Service, son of the late Robert Wilson, of Dublin, to Isabella Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late Captain Francis C. Jackson, of the Stud Department, Bengal.

DEATHS.

BLAGRAVE—August 8, at Crossburn, near Milngavie, N.B., Charlotte Colquhoun, youngest daughter of the late Charles George Blagrove, of the Bengal Civil Service.

CHADWICK—July 5, at Stalybridge, John Chadwick, for many years manager of the Jafur Ali Mills, Surat, aged 48.

EDGEWORTH—July 30, in the Island of Eigg, Inverness-shire, Michael Pakenham Edgeworth, Esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service, youngest son of the late Richard Lovel Edgeworth, Esq., of Edgeworthstown, Ireland, aged 69.

EISDALE—August 7, at the Barclay Church, Edinburgh, David Anderson Eisdale, M.A., 11, Marmion-terrace, formerly superintendent of Funa College and inspector of Government Schools in the Deccan, aged 77.

HAMPSON—August 7, at 9, Lawford-road, Kentish-town, R. T. Hampson, assistant military secretary, India-office, aged 47.

HARLAND—August 7, Charles Harland, late of the Hon. East Indian Company's Service, aged 72.

HERVEY—July 30, at Ramlée, Alexandria, Isabel Hervey, the only and much-beloved daughter of Captain and Mrs. G. A. F. Hervey, late 3rd Regiment Bengal N.I.

MORSE—August 7, at 2, Edinburgh-mansions, London, S.W., Lydia, widow of the late Major Henry Charles Morse, Bombay H.E.I.C.S., and second daughter of the late Major General T. Walker, R.M.L.I.

NICHOL—August 1, at St. Germain-en-Laye, Seine-et-Oise, after a long and painful illness, Lieut. G. A. F. Nichol, late 22nd Bombay Army, son of Capt. John Nichol, Indian Navy, afterwards transport agent during first Rangoon War, aged 57.

POLLOCK—August 8, at Hanworth, Charles Edward Pollock, lieut. 10th Bengal D.G.O. Lancers, third son of George F. Pollock, Esq., aged 24.

STROVER—August 7, at 14, Norfolk-crescent, Bath, Violet May Carew, beloved child of Major G. A. Strover, deputy commissioner, Tonghoo, British Burma, and Edith, his wife, aged 3½.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

BIRTHS.

BARCLAY—July 16, at Allahabad, the wife of R. W. Barclay, E.I.R., a son.

BISS—July 15, at Allahabad, the wife of Webster Biss, Esq., a daughter, (prematurely).

BOWMAN—July 12, at Hazaribagh, the wife of J. Bowman, a daughter.
BOYD—July 17, at Allahabad, the wife of E. A. Boyd, assistant superintendent, Government Telegraphs, a son, stillborn.
BURTON—July 12, at Murree, the wife of Veterinary Surgeon J. Burton, A.V.D., a daughter.
CRAWFORD—July 15, at Fyzabad, Oudh, the wife of J. Thompson Crawford, B.C.S., a son.
DOWSON—July 17, at Belgaum, the wife of Ernest Dowson, a daughter.
EARLE-WELBY—July 18, at Bareilly, the wife of C. Earle-Welby, a son.
HACKETT—July 20, at Sagra, Benares, the wife of the Rev. H. M. M. Hackett, M.A., C.M.S., a son.
HASSARD—July 15, at Kussowlee, the wife of Deputy Surgeon General H. B. Hassard, a daughter.
HASTINGS—July 12, at Dera Ismail Khan, the wife of D. J. Hastings, telegraph master, a daughter.
HILL—July 13, at Turconleah, Chumparun, the wife of Dr. James H. G. Hill, a daughter.
MORIARTY—July 15, at Sultanpore, Oudh, the wife of Surgeon N. D. Moriarty, M.B., civil surgeon, a daughter.
MURRAY—July 12, at Monghyr, the wife of Major General Murray, a son, stillborn.

MARRIAGES.

FAIRBAIRN—ROWLAND—July 23, at Christ Church, Byculia, by the Rev. G. C. Reynell, John U. Fairbairn, of the P. and O. Company, to Annie, second daughter of F. Rowland, Byculia.
THORP—GARSTON—June 13, at Segowlie, Ernest E. W., son of Deputy Surgeon General E. C. Thorpe, I.M.D., to Mary, daughter of the late Colonel G. Garstin.

DEATHS.

BENNIE—July 12, at Khagon, near Dinapore, David Bennie, locomotive forman, E.I.R.
BISS—July 15, at Allahabad, Henrietta Wilby, infant daughter of Webster Biss, Esq.
BLYTH—July 5, at Port Said, on her journey home, Blanch Ellen, the wife of Fred Blyth, of Bombay.
BRERETON—July 17, at Naini Tal, Annie Furness, wife of Herbert J. Brereton, Accounts Department, Lahore, aged 25.
GIBBON—August 8, at Fyzabad, after gastric fever, Robert Ferguson Gibbon, Indian Civil Service, eldest son of the Rev. Canon Gibbon, vicar of Christ Church, High Harrogate, aged 30.
KERR—July 14, at Lucknow, Sergeant Charles Kerr, P.W.D., Military Works, aged 40 years and 9 months.
LE QUESNE—July 17, at Puna, Kenneth Pierce, son of W. H. Le Quesne, Esq., C.E., aged 11 months.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME—August 5. John Pender (s), Bombay; Cairnsmuir (s), Hankow; Cyclops (s), Shanghai.—6. Glenfinlas (s), Shanghai; Deike Rickmers, Rangoon; Olaf Trygvesson, Bangkok; Concordia, Rangoon.—7. City of Edinburgh (s), Calcutta; Bouldana (s), Calcutta; Norfolk (s), Hankow; Peshwa (s), Calcutta; Eikundassund, Akyab; Loch Linne, Rangoon; Mariana Benvenuto, Bassein; Carnarvon Castle, Java; Cape Horn, Java.—8. Moel Rhiwan, Rangoon; Georgio Washington, Rangoon; River Leven, Java; Orchis (s), Moulmein; Ravenna (s), Galle.—9. Kaffir (s), Cocanada; Buckinghamshire, Bombay; Hore, Bombay; Viceroy (s), Manila; James Wihart, Rangoon; Espana (s), Manila.—10. Star of France, Calcutta; Nuovo Nicolo, Rangoon; Auguste, Singapore; Kirkloch, Cocanada; Autocrat (s), Calcutta; Embleton (s), Akyab.—11. Europa, Rangoon; Frederick Stang, Bassein; Cochin, Calcutta; Clan Lamont (s), Singapore; John Elder (s), Australia; Irrawaddy (s), Rangoon; Nervion, Cebu; F. C. Sieben, Manila.
BOMBAY—July 18. Manila (s), Genoa.—19. Calcutta (s), Bussorah; Ancona (s), London.—20. Java (s), Delagoa Bay; Clan Stuart (s), Liverpool; Polluce (s), Hong Kong.—21. Memnon, New York.—22. Baghdad (s), Calcutta; Shahzada (s), Calcutta.—23. Arabia (s), Karachi; Riga (s), London; Branksome Hall (s), Liverpool.—24. Ellora (s), Moulmein.—25. Scotsman (s), Leith; Brindisi (s), London.
CALCUTTA—July 15. Medina (s), Rangoon; Topaze (s), Cardiff.—16. Peshawur (s), London; Wistaria, Port Natal.—18. Elcano, Liverpool; Ann Millicent, Liverpool; Jessie Renwick, Liverpool; Broomhall, Hull; Star of Scotia, London; Robin Hood, Cape.—19. Plassey, London; Uds'on, Liverpool; Fathe Salem, Liverpool.—20. Quetta (s), London.—21. City of Carthage (s), Liverpool; Rajpootana (s), Bombay; City of Agra (s), Glasgow; Rajmahal, Liverpool.
MADRAS—July 20. Deccan (s), Calcutta.—22. Chanda (s), Calcutta; Sultany, Muscat.—23. Navarino (s), Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

HOME—August 5. Galeota, Mauritius; Eastern Chief, Mauritius; Pelstane, Calcutta.—6. Kangra (s), Karachi; Baron Blantyre, Calcutta; Miranda (s), Singapore; Elizabeth Rickmers, Singapore; Hartington, Bombay; Mary Tatham (s), Japan; Herat, Calcutta.—7. British Empire, Calcutta.—8. Sicily (s), Bombay; Manora (s), Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; Orestes (s), Penang.—9. Parthia, Bombay; St. Kilda, Calcutta; Easington (s), Bombay; Alblasserwaard, Batavia; Neuwe Waterweg II., Java; Cormorant (s), Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; Altonswor (s), Penang; Governor Wilmot (s), Bombay; Wakefield, Hong Kong; Preciosa, Anjer.—10. Khiva (s), Bombay.—11. Jamaica Java; Fratelli Gaggino, Singapore; Altai, Hong Kong; Cape of Good Hope, Singapore; Melbourne, Hong Kong.
BOMBAY—July 19. Hathersage (s), Marseilles; Amanda (s), Tuticorin; Indus (s), Southampton; Burmah (s), P.G. via Karachi.—20. Clan Gordon (s), Karachi; Clan Ranald (s), Liverpool; Ramleh

(s), Marseilles; Culna (s), Coast and Calcutta; H.M.S. Wild Swan, Aden.—21. Glen Caladh, Mauritius; Storm Queen (s), Antwerp; Simoom (s), Antwerp; Inchmornish (s), Antwerp.—22. Java (s), Karachi; Cyprumene, Liverpool; Helena (s), Port Said.—23. Ancona (s), China.—25. Punjab (s), P.G. via Karachi.

CALCUTTA—July 15. Governor (s), City of Canterbury (s), and a steamer (number undistinguishable).—18. Japan (s), and Lennox (s).—20. Bhundara (s), Navarino (s), and Curlew (s).—21. Tibre (s).

MADRAS—July 20. Deccan (s), London.—22. Hartlepool (s), London; Glenath (s), London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Ravenna*, August 8.—From Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Cooper and child, Mr. Blackmore, Mr. Soames. From Hong Kong: Mr. W. Lee. From Singapore: Mr. C. okson, Mr. and Mrs. Erskine and child. From Calcutta: Mr. B. Bailly and child, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Cranstoun, Miss Ford. From Madras: Col. and Mrs. D. Grant and children, Mr. B. A. Wilcox, Mr. Slatter, Mr. Morgan, Mrs. Sinclair and child. From Galle: Capt. Temple, Mr. J. C. Hamilton. From Aden: Surgeon Beaumont. From Bombay: Mr. Oates, Surgeon Major Jackson, Lieut. Briscoe, Mr. Danagh, Mr. and Mrs. Underwood and child, Lieut. Knowling, Mr. and Mrs. Voullon and child, Mr. M'Crae, Mr. Undy, Capt. M'Donald, From Gibraltar: Mr. Baynes, Mrs. Condor.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Kashgar*, August 6.—From Bombay: Col. Montague, Capt. Hallett, Lieut. R. Carnac, Mr. Philpot, Mr. H. G. Price, Mr. H. D. Wilcox, Col. Pottinger, Capt. Stopford, Col. H. de Brett, Mr. Tanshan, Capt. Danshire, Mr. Hutchins, Col. Baillie, Capt. Cholmondeley, Dr. Levinges, Capt. Smith, Mrs. Hutchess, Mrs. Pole and child, Mr. Beard, Mrs. Walton, Major Ford, Mr. Grouse, Mr. Larg, Surgeon Major Harris, Lieut. Hon. W. Coke, Mr. Glade, Mr. Westmacott, Mr. Moore, Major Ward, Lieut. Hawkes, Mr. Western, Major Hartshorne, Mr. Buttans, Col. Trevor, Lieut. Williams. At Venice: Capt. Macpherson, Capt. Domville, Mr. Kidd, Messrs. Gordon, Mr. Carey. From Yokohama: Mr. Goff. From Alexandria: Mr. Money, Dr. Rittin, Dr. Abervis.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Ancona*, July 19.—From London: Mr. C. Lacka, Mr. W. Foxton, and Lieut. R. W. Wynyard. From Southampton: Dr. A. G. Savory, Mr. C. H. Halm, Mrs. Farrer, Mr. W. Richardson, Mr. L. Pilot, Mr. and Mrs. Shorter, Mr. A. Batchen, Mr. T. M'Grath, Mr. G. Ross, Mr. J. Williams, Mr. Mahomed Ali, Naidio Koy, Mr. H. S. Harmen, Mr. W. E. Parsons, and Bandmaster Hickley. From Brindisi: Mr. H. Rigg, Mr. C. C. Fox, Major and Mrs. Pennycuik, Mr. S. E. Ward, Major Temple, Major W. Roberts, Major H. C. West, Major C. S. Powlett, Major F. W. Doi, Major A. M. Saunderson, Major R. H. Adams, Dr. Lumsdaine, Mr. W. Rosari and child, D. H. P. Yeld, Major Oldham, Lieut. Col. Stewart, Mr. D. Cowasjee, Mr. Coote, and Mr. H. Carey. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Candy.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Brindisi*, July 25.—From Southampton: Mr. Kelly. From Venice: Major and Mrs. Thuillier, Mr. Figg, Lieut. Col. F. M. Birch, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace, and Mr. J. A. Crawford. From Brindisi: Mr. T. O. Wilkinson, Lieut. Col. Pratt, Mr. N. Boydell, Major A. H. Neill, Major M. C. Mackinnon, Major A. M. Brandreth, Mr. A. M'Millan, Mr. P. Westfield, Lieut. Col. W. H. Burton, Mr. F. L. Steel, Mr. R. Steel, Dr. S. H. Browne, Mr. and Mrs. Cresswell, and Mr. Buck. From Aden: Cowasjee Dinshaw, Esq., Mr. Munchejee, one private, Heerabhoj, and friend, Awanbhai, Mr. Barnabas, Mr. Cowla, Mr. Manekjee, and Abdulla.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Khedive*, August 3.—For Yokohama: Mrs. Chipp and child. For Shanghai: Mr. Fanner. For Hong Kong: Lieut. Burrows, Deputy Assistant Commissary General A. Sadler. For Bombay: Mr. E. L. Barton, Col. Rideout, Mr. Walsh, Lieut. Parkyn. For Malta: Rev. Mr. Llor, Col. Barnard, Lieut. Towait, Mr. Allen, Messrs. Vella, Mr. Duffield, Mr. Moors n, jun. For Gibraltar: Capt. and Mrs. Farrell, Master Francia, Capt. Meyrick, Master Recano, Messrs. Abrines, Master Balestrito, Mr. Coxen, Mr. Willis, Capt. Grieve, Mr. Black, Mr. Perry, Major Dixon.

FROM LONDON.—Per *Manora*, August 8.—For Malta: Mr. Palmer. For Colombo: Mr. E. Freeman, Mr. H. Drew, Mr. E. M'Kenna, Mr. P. M. Anstruther, Mr. C. F. Rowland, Assistant Commissary General Young (from Malta), Mr. Lindquist and two children, Mr. Dean, Mr. F. Luker. For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. J. W. S. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Lambert, Dr. M'Allum, Mr. S. Aldworth, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Ochterlony and servant, Mr. R. Smith, Mr. N. Stewart. For Calcutta: Mrs. Lamour, children, and nurse, Mrs. Elworthy, three children, and ayah, Mrs. Cattell and infant, Mr. W. D. Henry, Mrs. Marriott, two infants, and ayah, Mr. J. A. and Mrs. Fri sch, Mr. T. Hanson, Mr. Sykes, Mr. D. Steel, M's. Dowling, Mr. Tumber and brother. For Rangoon: Mr. and Mrs. Jameon.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Indus*, July 19.—For Brindisi: Mr. Western, Major A. G. Hartshorn, Mr. J. Micolm, and Mr. Butler. For Venice: Mr. L. Gordon, Mr. G. Place, and Mr. H. W. Uloth. For Suez: Mr. J. P. C. Robertson.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Gwalior*, July 26.—For Brindisi: Major R. M. B. Thomas, Mr. G. J. Provos, Lieut. W. S. Birdwood, Major F. M. Maitland, Sir James Gordon, Mr. E. Dobbs, Surgeon Major T. Mustagh, Lieut. M. C. Barton, Mr. Bennett Fitch, Mr. Gerald E. Smith, Lieut. A. E. Leslie, Mr. H. G. Morrison, Mr. W. H. Field, and Rev. T. Jernam Jones. For Southampton: Mr. Luke, Lieut. J. W. Thurston, Mr. J. W. Thurston, Mr. J. Short, Mr. F. S. Bees, Mr. R. Durran, Mrs. Gilling and two children, and Mr. C. Gough. For Venice: Dr. H. Caley and Mr. and Mrs. Bell.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Germania, Singapore to Havre, June 27, 10 N., 27 W.; Earnock, for Shanghai, July 11, 9 N., 24 W.; Harrington, for Anjer, July 11, 9 N., 24 W.; Charlwood, for Japan, July 4, 4 S., 31 W.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—July 25.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs 105½
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	113½
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan	100
Ten Years	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans	120

BANKS.

	Paid-up	Cash
	Rs.	Rates
Bank of Bombay	500	757½
Bank of Bengal	500	800x½
Bank of Madras	500	660x½
Agra	500	130
Chartered of India and China	20	270
Chartered Mercantile	25	280
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28½	550
National of India	12½	112
Oriental	25	295

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba	2,975	1050
Frere	150	20
Mazagon	2,000	30x½
Port Canning	1,400	250

PRESS COMPANIES.

Alkhar Cotton	2,850	1,070
Albert Ginning	500	425
Albert, Karachi	1,000	1050
Apollo (small shares)	2,200	540
Bellary	1,000	600
Benar Cotton Ginning	500	485
New Indian	350	185
Broach Cotton Ginning	250	42
Carwar	1,500	20
Colaba	1,880	950
Dholleria Ginning	300	250
East India	1,000	1,115
Fort	8,500	3,100
French	500	480
Sind	750	450
Mofussil	400	375
Prince of Wales	1,500	1,745
Sind and Punjab Cotton	753	1200
Sassoon	500	500
Volkart	1,000	520

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,500	2500
Anglo-Indian	100	135
Alfred Manufacturing	500	670 x½
Alliance Spinning	2,500	2,900
Shownuggur Mills	2,000	1,700
Bombay United	1,000	1,190
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	610
Central India S. W. and M.	500	840
Coorla Mills	1,000	1100
D. Spinning	2,000	1,135
Hindustan	1,000	1,180
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	1200
Khandeish	1,000	1,120
Madras	1,250	—
Madras United	1,000	1,950
Manchester Spinning	50	1,000
Mazagon Spinning	500	280
National Spinning	1,000	1,155
New Great Eastern	1,000	1,285
Oriental	625	920
Prince of Wales Spinning	1,250	524
Shrine of Wales Fire Insurance	1,000	—
Sholapore Mills	1,000	1,120
Victoria Mills	1,000	1100

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock	218-3-0	310
Do. New 50c Shares	120-14-6	70
Do. do.	65-7-3	50
Do. do.	21-13-1	71
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	1,000	1,275
Do. New 515 Shares	106-5-15	275

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Ice Manufacturing	100	170 x½
Bombay Burma Trading	1,500	2,425
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	10	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping	200	300
Treacher and Co.	500	870
Thacker and Co.	100	160

CALCUTTA.—July 21.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

% Promissory Notes	Rs 105 8 to 105 10
4½ of 1870 (1885)	105 10 to 105 10
4½ of 1871 (1881)	105 8 to 105 10
4½ of 1878-79 (1893)	113 4 to 113 6
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	113 4 to 113 6
4 Debentures of 1867	113 0 to 113 0

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884)	Rs 112 0 to 115 8
6 of 1865 (1885)	112 8 to 112 0
6 of 1866 (1886)	113 0 to 113 8
6 of 1867 (1887)	113 8 to 114 0
6 of 1870 (1890)	114 0 to 114 8
6 of 1872 (1892)	114 8 to 115 0
6 of 1878 (1908)	113 4 to —

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra Savings	500	122 to 123
Allahabad	100	125 to —
Alliance of Simla	100	127 to —
Bank of Bengal	100	130 to —
Do. of Upper India	500	810 to —
Delhi and London	100	127 to —
Himalaya	500	245 to —
Mussorie	100	120 to 125
National of India	100	100 to —
Simla Bank Corporation	500	109 to —
Unacovenanted Service (Agra)	100	88 to 90

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute	100	20 to —
Bally Paper Mills	100	115 to —
Barnagore Jute	100	84 to 85
Bengal Coal	1000	1720 to —
Bengal Ironworks	100	3 to —

Belliaghata Jute	100	— to —
Bengal Mills	1000	1000 to —
Bonded Warehouse	445	400 to 410
Bowrah Cotton Mills	100	71 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	98 to 100
Burrakur Coal	100	140 to —
Calcutta Docking	700	290 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	121 to 132
Calcutta Jute Mills	200	2 to 3
Carew and Co. (Limited), gar	100	116 to 117
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	117 to —
Darjiling Steam Tramway	100	132 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	105 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway	100	105 to —
East Indian Railway	100	105 to —
Equitable Coal	250	210 to 215
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	50 to —
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	295 to —
Gouripore	100	100 to —
Great Eastern Hotel	250	155 to 158
Howrah Docking	500	115 to —
Howrah Mills	100	104 to 104
India General Steam Navigation	1000	1420 to —
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	8 to 10 pm
Labour Transportation	100	— to —
Landing and Shipping	100	71 to 75
Merchants' Steam Tug	500	50 to 60
Murree Brewery	100	170 to —
Naini Tal Brewery	95	80 to 90
Nasmith's Patent Press	500	330 to —
Nanthpore Indigo	30	— to —
New Beerboom Coal	100	80 to —
Oriental Jute Manufacturing	100	— to —
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway	100	— to —
Rajmahal Stone	100	99 to 100
Ramkistopore Press	100	78 to —
Raneengunge Coal Association	100	75 to —
Riverside Press	90	101 to —
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas	100	— to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co	500	260 to 265
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail	100	— to —
Seepore Jute Manufacturing	100	80 to —
Strand Bank Press	100	108 to 109
Watson's Patent Press	100	109 to 110

TEA COMPANIES.

Adulpore Terai (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Amicable (Assam)	100	80 to —
Amluckie	100	75 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	90 to —
Assam	100	500 to —
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	100 to —
Baree (Kangra)	100	90 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	71 to 72
Do. contributory	80	61 to 62
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	270 to 275
Do. contributory	100	140 to 142
Borelli (Assam)	100	160 to 165
Borsillah (Assam)	100	— to —
Burkholia (Cachar)	100	60 to —
Central Cachar	200	70 to 71
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	70 to —
Chandypore (Cachar)	500	450 to —
Chota Nagpore	100	95 to —
Cinnatollah	100	60 par.
Colonial (Assam)	100	60 to —
Coocheela Cachar	100	72 to —
Cutlecherra (Cachar)	100	110 to 112
Darjiling	100	335 to —
Dedur Kosh (Cachar)	100	35 to —
Dehing (Assam)	100	68 to 69
Dehra Doon	100	80 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam)	100	65 to 70
Durrung (Assam)	100	68 to 69
Eastern Cachar	100	77 to 78
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	61 to 62
Giel'e (Darjiling)	100	86 to —
Gowhaty (Assam)	100	62 to 63
Grob (Assam)	500	250 to —
Holta (Kangra)	100	99 to 100
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	100 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	88 to —
Indian Terai	500	550 to —
Jellalpore (Cachar)	250	200 to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	100	40 to 45
Jokai (Assam)	100	100 to —
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	85 to —
Kangra Valley	100	— par.
Kunchanpore (Cachar)	100	45 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	125 to —
Do. contributory	200	100 to 102
Kurseong and Terai	100	6 to 7
Kuttal (Cachar)	5000	13000 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	65 to —
Longview (Darjiling)	100	115 to —
Loobah	100	125 to —
Lower Assam	100	8 to 10
Luckimpore (Assam)	100	120 to —
Majagram (Cachar)	100	75 to —
Mim. (Darjiling)	100	60 to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	64 to 65
Do. contributory	90	54 to 55
Moran (Assam)	80	20 pm.
Mothola (Assam)	100	80 to —
Do. contributory	90	70 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	100	— to —
Muttuck (Assam)	100	100 to —
Do. contributory	125	50 to —
New Falloohi (Darjiling)	100	90 to —
New Gholia Ghat (Assam)	100	100 to —
New Mutual (Cachar)	100	100 to —
Nutanpore (Cachar)	200	180 to 200
Phoenix of Cachar	85	65 to —
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	94 to 95
Puttarea (Sylhet)	100	50 to —
Rajabare (Assam)	100	104 to 105
Sapakat	100	100 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	50	20 pm.
Seemah	100	— par.
Singbullia and Murmah	100	100 to —
Singel' (Darjiling)	100	84 to 85
Soom (Darjiling)	100	93 to —
Springside (Darjiling)	100	90 to 95
Sungoo River (Chittagong)	100	87 to —
Teendarrae (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling)	100	115 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	80	102 to 103
Tutvar (Darjiling)	100	105 to —
Upper Assam	100	40 to —

MADRAS.—July 22.

Four cent	6 to 6½ % pre
Four and half per cents 1879	13½ to 13½ pre
Four and half per cents 1873 (1893)	13½ to 13½ pre
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885)	2½ to 3 do.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881)	2 to 3 do.
Five 1 cent. Debentures 1867 (1882)	2 to 1 pre
Bank of Madras Shares	41 to 43 prem.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
Banks, demand	Rs. 7 23-34d.	Rs. 7 11-16d.	Rs. 7½d.
Do. Tele.	—	—	—
Do. 6mo. sight	Rs. 7 15-16d.	—	Rs. 7½d.
Do. 4 do.	Rs. 7 27-32d.	Rs. 7½d.	Rs. 7 13-16d.
Do. 3 do.	Rs. 7½d.	Rs. 7 23-32d.	Rs. 7½d.
Cred. 1 mo. sight	Rs. 8½d.	Rs. 7½d.	—
Do. 2 do.	Rs. 7 1-32d.	—	—
Do. 6 c. sight	Rs. 8½d.	Rs. 8d.	Rs. 8 1-16d.
Do. 3	Rs. 8d.	—	—

LONDON.—Aug. 15.

OVERSEAS SECURITIES.

	Price.
4 India Stock, July 5, 1880	— to —
5 Do. October 10, 1888	106 to 106½
4 India Enfranchised Paper	85 to 86
4½ Do. do. 1885	— to —
5½ Do. do. 1893	91½ to 92
4 Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882	— to —
4 Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12)	7 to 12pm
4 Do. under £1,000 (months' notice)	7 to 12pm
3 Do. Deb., Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500	102½ to 103½
4 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883	100 to 103
6½ Do.	105 to 107
6 Mauritius, 1882	103 to 105
4 Do. 1895-96	122 to 124
4½ Do.	104 to 106
4½ Straits Settlements Government	102 to 104

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

	Price.
Perpetua Debenture Stocks	—
Eastern Bengal, guar. 4 p. c.	105 to 107
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c.	117 to 119
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c.	105 to 107
Oudh and Rohilkund, 4 per cent.	106 to 108
South Indian, 4½ per cent.	100 to 114

RAILWAYS.

B. B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	138 to 140
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	100	147 to 149
E. Indian, 4½ p. c. Ann. A, 1953	—	24 to 25
Do. Ann. B 5 per ann. (less 1/4)	—	24½ to 25½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua. 4%	—	137 to 139
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c.	100	134 to 136
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	126 to 128
Do. do. 5 do.	all	— to —
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	118 to 120
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	113 to 115
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c.	100	126 to 128
Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c.	100	126 to 128
Do. do. 5 p. c. shares	5	— to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	126 to 128
Do. do. 4½ do.	—	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua.	100	114 to 116

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern	10	10½ to 10½
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883	100	103 to 106
Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887	100	102 to 105
Do. 6 per cent. Preference	10	11½ to 11½
Eastern Exten., Austria & China	10	11 to 11½
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891	100	107 to 110
Do. 5% (A. G. S.) Deb. Sc., 1900	—	103 to 106
Do. registered, repayable 1900	—	103 to 106
Indo-European	25	28 to 29

BANKS

Agra	10	10 to 10½
Delhi and London	25	— to —
Chartered of India, A., and C.	20	24½ to 25½
Chartered Mer. of I., L. and C.	20	24½ to 25½
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28½	48½ to 49½
Land Mortgage of India	2½	24½ to 25½
Oriental Corporation	25	22½ to 23½

MISCELLANEOUS.

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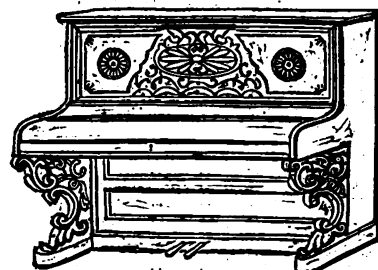
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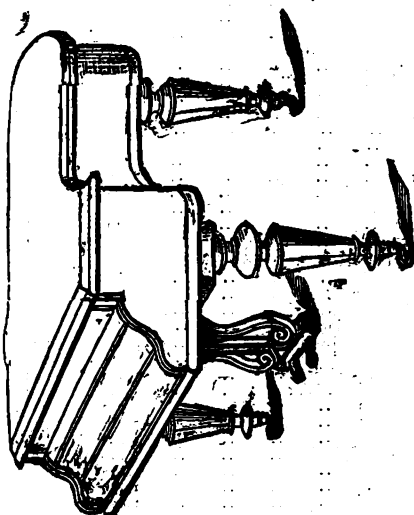
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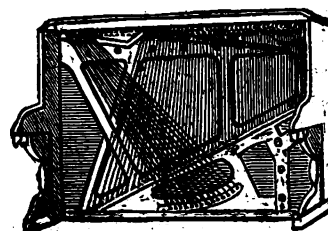
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This Prospectus was issued privately on July 20, 1881. This private issue has resulted in applications for 20,615 Shares, which will be allotted in full.

The full text of Mr. Bidder's report, received by the Directors subsequent to his telegram dated July 11, accompanies the Prospectus.

TAPADA GOLD AND ANTIMONY MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

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PROSPECTUS.

This Company is formed for the purpose of acquiring, working, and developing an important Antimony Mine in Portugal, containing also gold quartz of a rich quality.

The Directors have been furnished by the Vendor with, and the latter guarantees the accuracy of, the following details as to the Mine:—

1. The Mine is situated near the Village of Lixa, on the banks of the River Douro, about 12 miles from Oporto, in the Kingdom of Portugal.

2. The concession measures 1,000 metres in length by 500 metres in width (little more or less), equal to an area of about 123 acres.

3. The concession is held direct from the Crown, and the Vendor possesses a lease for 199 years, 196 of which are unexpired. There is no fixed royalty but a payment of £1 for each ton of antimony ore sold, and the Government tax of five per cent. on net profits. The freeholders under the laws of Portugal are entitled to a royalty of 2½ per cent. on net profits, and compensation for damage done to surface or occupation; these claims have been commuted by a payment of £80 per annum.

4. The mine has hitherto been worked as an antimony mine. The quality of the mineral is very superior. The ore has realised on sale from £19 to £30 per ton. The Vendor made a net profit of £7,500 in 1880 on antimony ore extracted from the Tapada Mine.

The locality in which this mine is situated was one of the most important stations of the Romans, and was mentioned by Pliny as being the district whence large supplies of gold and silver were obtained. As antimony was only used by the ancients for medicinal purposes and as a pigment for dyeing, it was not worked by them except where it was associated with gold-bearing quartz. The Tapada was a virgin mine at the date of its acquisition by the Vendor. Its quartz reefs are parallel with those of one of the mines most extensively worked by the Romans about two miles distant.

As is generally the case in antimony mines in this district of Portugal, the ore is found in close proximity to metalliferous quartz veins. Gold in paying quantities has long been known to exist in the antimony ore, but the presence of gold in the quartz has only been recently discovered in this mine while working for antimony. About one hundred tons of this quartz have been recently shipped to England, samples of which have given more than two ounces to the ton, as will be seen by the certified assays of Messrs. Johnson and Matthey, Messrs. Butterfield and Jackson, Messrs. Johnson and Sons, as follows:—

Certificate of Assay of Tapada Quartz, made by Messrs. Johnson and Matthey, Assayers and Melters to the Bank of England, March 3, 1881.

* Produce of Gold ... 2'150 ozs. per ton of quartz.

" Silver ... 0'400 "

* This assay was from a bulk sample of the quartz extracted from the mine. Certificate of Assay of Tapada Quartz, made by Messrs. Butterfield and Jackson, March 3, 1881.

* Sample of Tapada Quartz No. 1 from 54 Metres from Stopes, the sample contained '0033 per cent. of visible Gold.

Silver per Ton of Ore ... 00zs. 3dwts. 22grs.

* Gold " " " " " 20 " 3 " 9 "

* The above sample was assayed twice in order to be quite sure of the above result.

Certificate of Assay of Tapada Quartz, made by Messrs. Johnson and Sons, Assayers to the Royal Mint, June 9, 1881.

* Fine Gold 2 ozs. 5dwts. per ton of 20 cwt.

* This Assay was from a cargo (ex *Marcasite*) of 143 casks of quartz weighing about 44 tons.

The property has been valued by Mr. R. Nelson Boyd, F.R.G.S., F.G.S., &c., at £171,000, including all machinery, plant, engines, houses, dressing-floors, and the estimated profit on working the Gold as well as the actual returns of profit from the antimony ore. The Vendor, who is the promoter of the Company, will accept for his mine as a going concern, £120,000, viz., £70,000 in cash and £50,000 in fully paid-up Shares. No portion of the purchase money will be paid to the Vendor until a good title be shown to the mine, to the satisfaction of the Solicitor of the Company, and until the Directors are satisfied of the value of the property by the inspection, report, and valuation of an independent English Engineer.

The Vendor guarantees a minimum dividend of five per cent. per annum for three years, and to provide for the payment of such dividend will, on completion of the purchase, deposit with the Company approved securities to the amount of £22,500.

The Vendor has furnished the Directors with a Report by Mr. R. Nelson Boyd, Civil and Mining Engineer, who visited the property in January last, and who writes:—

"I therefore attach a high value to your Tapada Mine, taking into consideration the purity of the mineral, the richness of the lode, and the existence of other undeveloped veins.

"The Mine at present yields about two tons of antimony ore per day, which commands the highest price in the market after simple hand dressing, and I understand the net profit last year was about £7,500.

"This result was obtained from shallow workings, the present depth being only 54 metres below the surface. I have every confidence that the mineral will increase in quantity at greater depth.

"At Tapada the antimony ore and the quartz veins have been found to be auriferous, and to become richer in depth. Samples have yielded as much as 22 ounces to the ton taken at a depth of 54 metres from the surface. The average yield of gold contained in the quartz, taking samples from the surface downwards, is 2 ounces per ton."

Professor Adolph Leuschner, of Oporto, Mining Engineer of the First Class in the Kingdom of Portugal, Member of the "Maya" Scientific Association of Clausthal, and formerly First Class Engineer of the Mining Department in the Kingdom of Hanover, has also inspected and reported on the Tapada Mine under date June 20th, 1881. Herr Leuschner estimates the value of the Vendor's interest therein, in money value, at £160,000.

Mr. B. P. Bidder, C.E., Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, F.R.G.S., F.G.S., &c., &c., was on the 29th June, 1881, sent out on behalf of the Company to make an independent report for the guidance of the Directors, and the Solicitor to the Company has since received from him a telegram, under date 11th July, 1881, stating that he has made a thorough investigation of the Mine, and is well satisfied. Mr. Bidder estimates the present value of the Mine at one hundred and seventy-nine thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven pounds sterling (*vide* Report).

Herr Leuschner's original report, and a translated copy thereof, may be seen on application to the Secretary at the offices of the Company, where Mr. R. Nelson Boyd's original report and the certificates of the Assayers may also be seen.

It is the intention of the Directors, in due course after the allotment, to apply to the Stock Exchange for a settlement in, and quotation of, the Shares of the Company; and should no allotment be made the deposits will be returned in full. The vendor undertakes to defray all costs and expenses of agency, brokerage, advertising, printing, and all legal and other charges incidental to the formation of the Company up to the allotment of shares.

The only agreement made is between J. Blaikie Mac Glashan, the Vendor, of the one part, and Edward Marston as Trustee on behalf of the Company, of the other part, and bears date the 14th day of July, 1881. This Agreement, and the Articles of Association, may be seen at the offices of Mr. Reginald Hay Wilkins, Solicitor to the Company.

Samples of the ore, and numerous specimens of the quartz, containing visible gold, may be seen at the Offices of the Company.

Prospectuses, Reports, Forms of Application, &c., may be obtained from the Bankers and Brokers, or from the Secretary, at the Offices of the Company, 4, Broad-street Buildings, London, E.C.

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[PRICE 6D.]

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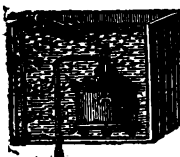
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1881.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

Our advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, August 2; Madras and Allahabad, July 31; Calcutta, July 30.

THE official report on the state of the weather and prospects of the crops throughout India for the week ended July 19, says that good rain is again reported from the Punjab, where agricultural prospects are favourable. In the North Western Provinces and Oudh partial showers have fallen in all districts, but more is needed. In some Bengal districts the rainfall has been heavy, though in many it is reported to be insufficient, and transplanting operations are delayed by the dry weather. A like complaint comes from one district of Assam; but general prospects in that province and in British Burma are good. There is an improvement in Rajputana, where there has been a good deal of rain. In the Central India States, also, the monsoon is well established; and in the Central Provinces, from which general, and for the most part heavy, rain is reported; sowings are again retarded in some places by the continued wet. In most districts of the Bombay Presidency prospects are satisfactory. In the Southern Deccan, however, more rain is required, and in Guzerat a break would be beneficial. In Berar the rainfall of the week has been light. There is no change of importance in the Mysor State or in Coorg. General prospects are good in the latter province; they are improving in the western portion of the Mysor territory, where the rain is now said to have been sufficient; and to the east, as before, the rainfall has been partial and inadequate. There was more or less rain in all the reporting districts of the Madras Presidency; but the crops are suffering in places, and prospects do not appear to be quite so good as heretofore. The weather has been generally seasonable in the Punjab and to the east, and in the centre of the country. In parts of Northern and Southern India and of the Mysor State more rain is wanted.

THE detailed reports from the Provinces for the same week are:—

MADRAS.—General prospects not quite satisfactory.

BOMBAY.—Rain general, and in Guzerat break required; in Southern Deccan more rain needed, especially in Kaladgi sowing progressing; cholera prevalent in Guzerat and elsewhere, diminishing in Baroda.

BENGAL.—Heavy rain in a few districts, but insufficient in many; transplanting operations retarded and young plants endangered, particularly in Bogra; bhadoi and sugar cane doing well; early rice and jute being reaped in places; food grains cheap; rivers rising; fever in some places, otherwise public health good.

N.W.P. AND OUDH.—Partial showers, more or less heavy have fallen in all districts, but more rain is now everywhere needed; young crops generally healthy; prices rising slightly in Gorakhpur, Rae Bareilly, and Saharanpur; elsewhere stationary; general health good.

PUNJAB.—Reports on agricultural prospects from all districts favourable.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.—Rainfall general in all districts, with heavy showers in Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Mandla, Raipur, and Sambalpur; kharif sowings continue, but are retarded in some parts by continuous rain; cholera reported from some districts; elsewhere public health good; prices easy; cattle disease abating.

BRITISH BURMA.—Excepting in Arakan, cholera is somewhat prevalent, especially in Amherst district; some small-pox in a few places, otherwise public health good; cattle disease in some districts; ploughing and sowing proceed satisfactorily.

MYSOORE.—Partial and insufficient rain in eastern districts, but in the west it is sufficient, and prospects are improving; prices are nowhere high, but show a tendency to rise.

CENTRAL INDIA STATES (INDORE).—Monsoon well established; health good; agricultural prospects favourable.

RAJPUTANA.—Prospects fair throughout.

NEPAL (KATMANDU).—Weather sultry; much thunder and lightning throughout the week; agricultural prospects good.

We are glad to be enabled by the telegraph to announce better news from most of the threatened districts of Mysor—indeed, from all except the metropolitan district. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs on August 21:—

"Rain was pretty general throughout Mysor during the last week, but was not so plentiful as on the previous week. The prospects are fair, except in the Mysor district, where the crops are withering, and water is scarce in the Madura district."

DURING the week last reported on before the departure of the mail, the number of deaths from cholera in Bombay were sixteen only, as compared to twenty-two in the week immediately preceding, and forty-two in the week before that. The disease has continued to decline also at Surat, Baroda, and Broach.

THE situation in Afghanistan is unchanged. Ayub is still at Kandahar, the Ameer at Cabul; both talk of an immediate advance, and are busy with preparations for the decisive struggle. As Abdur Rahman has been providing for a rainy day by sending money and arms to Turkestan, so now we hear of Ayub doing the same at Herat.

PERHAPS the most important intelligence of the week, so far as we are concerned, is that Ayub has proclaimed himself not only as Ameer, but also as Ghazi. This proclamation accentuates and calls the attention of the world to the fact that he glories in the role of the champion of the anti-English party in Central Asia.

ON the other hand, the adhesion of the Maulavi Abdul Karim Khan (son of the Mushki-Alam), and of the young Akhund of Swat to the cause of the Ameer, probably shows that Abdur Rahman too is bidding for the support of the fanatical party in Afghanistan. It will, however, be remembered that the Akhund now spoken of is a very different man from the old Akhund, his father, who used to wield such immense influence among the wild tribes between the Kabul districts and Kashmir. That venerable saint and warrior died nearly four years ago, and most of his power died with him.

THE imprisonment, by Abdur Rahman, of the "soldiers' general" Muhammad Jan, is a dangerous step that will be pronounced masterly if it succeeds, foolish and desperate if it fails. The escape of Mir Batcha makes it even more critical than it would otherwise have been, and it may be feared that the open hostility thus declared will be of more import than the adhesion of the Mushki-Alam's son. The title of the Maulavi Abdul Karim is curiously misprinted *Mould* in the *Times* telegram.

THE telegrams from the correspondents of the *Times* at Lahore, Quetta, and Calcutta have kept us from day to day well abreast of the military and political movements, such as they have been, of the week. We give the daily telegrams from Lahore:—

AUGUST 16.—A report, which has been confirmed, has reached Quetta to-day that the Ameer's troops have retired northwards from Kelat-i-Ghilzai, and that the quarrels among the three sections of Ayub's troops continue.

AUGUST 17.—At noon on the 15th inst. more than a hundred Zakr Khels raided the village of Sunga, near Peshawur, capturing sixty head of cattle. The militia, with the villagers, in pursuing, failed to retake the booty. The Zakrs are the most powerful of the Khyber tribes, with whom a treaty for guarding the pass was made six months ago. The treaty provided that, while surrendering the right of collecting tolls, the tribes, assisted by a British contingent of Jezailchis, should, after arranging the details of management for themselves, protect passengers from either end, refrain from raiding the British territory, and punish those guilty of a breach of the treaty. The general management of the treaty was intrusted to a representative Jirgah of all the tribes. At first the Khusrugi section of the Zakrs refused to join, but finally yielded, and twenty-five hostages were given over to the Government. Before Feb. 15 the total subsidy was about a lakh and a half. The Zakr Khels dwell between Kala Dushtia and Lundi Koral, and the Kukis between Kushtia and Jamrud. Both tribes dominate the pass, and it seems that the raid was connived by the Kukis. As a matter of fact, both tribes are generally allied in all tribal quarrels. The Zakrs and Kukis are the only tribes which molested the British convoys during the war. Hitherto the treaty worked admirably. Doubt-

less a display of tact and firmness may restore peace and security.

AUGUST 18.—The Viceroy has been informed that the Ameer has fully paid all the troops at Cabul, has sent reinforcements and treasure to Kelat-i-Ghilzai and Ghazni, and that he is collecting transport for the march southwards; also that the Ameer has formally and publicly proclaimed the capture of Kandahar, signifying his intention to take the field in person. The Viceroy's news that Mahomed Jan had been arrested by the Ameer is fully corroborated. My information, just arrived from the frontier, is to the effect that Cabul is quiet. As far as is known, about 6,000 of the Ameer's troops were distributed over Shekabad, Ghazni, and Kelat up to last week.

AUGUST 19.—Ayub declares his intention of making an early march on Kelat-i-Ghilzai. Considerable numbers of the Duranis from the country districts have lately arrived at Kandahar to offer their services. The irregular infantry of Ayub decline to enlist as irregulars, except for cavalry. Meanwhile, Ayub has moved five regiments, under Sartip Nur Mahomed, to the Cabul side of the suburbs of Kandahar. He has also despatched two lakhs, with a quantity of small arms and guns, to Herat. Kelat-i-Ghilzai is still held by the Ameer's troops.

THE official telegrams from the Viceroy at Simla to the India-office have been fuller and more interesting than usual. The three following have been published, dated respectively August 18, 19, 21:—

"The Ameer has issued proclamations all over North Afghanistan to chiefs and others, stating that the enemy had occupied Kandahar, and that the Ameer would leave for Kandahar in a week. He has paid up all troops at headquarters, and sent reinforcements with money to Ghazni and Kelat-i-Ghilzai; he is also collecting transport and manufacturing ammunition. General Mahomed Jan and several other leading men have been arrested. All quiet in Cabul."

"Following, dated 18th, from St. John:—'Messenger has reached Chaman from Kandahar with news that Sartip Nur Mahomed Khan, with three regiments and some Herat horse, encamped outside Kandahar, on Kelat-i-Ghilzai side, on 11th, and was followed on 13th by Abdulla Khan Nasiri, with two more. Ayub was to follow. Destination of force stated to be Jaldak. The Durani Horse are being mustered for service. Two thousand rifles, two lakhs of rupees, and sixteen guns have been sent to Herat. The Duranis from out districts who had collected round Ayub have dispersed, disgusted at their treatment. Kelat-i-Ghilzai was still held by Ayub's troops, to relieve whom a force from Cabul is believed to have reached Mukur. It is supposed in Kandahar that the Ameer himself will follow. Another correspondent writes that Ayub's affairs are not prospering, and the transmission of guns, arms, and treasure to Herat may indicate this. All quiet on and within our frontier.'"

"Merchants from Kandahar confirms the reports of Ayub's forces being encamped outside Kandahar. He is delayed by need of raising money to pay troops; has sent one lakh to Herat, and is borrowing at Kandahar. The Cabuli soldiers who joined Ayub are said to be inclined to desert him. Including these men and recruits, he has now eight regiments, each 600 strong. Many of the Durani horsemen have gone to their homes. Intelligence has reached Kandahar of reinforcements of some strength being on road from Cabul to join Ameer's troops at Kelat-i-Ghilzai. Ameer himself expected. Among former English employes at Kandahar only one, a revenue collector, has been imprisoned."

The Quetta correspondent of the *Times* sends a brief resume of the week under date August 21:—

"The situation is unchanged since last week, except that Ayub has moved five regiments outside the city. It is generally supposed that he will not attempt to attack Kelat-i-Ghilzai, but will meet half way any advance from that place on Kandahar. He does not appear altogether confident of success. He has sent 16 guns, 2,000 stand of arms, a lakh of rupees, and a quantity of camp equipage and stores to Herat. This will give him the means of resistance in case he loses Kandahar, and the Ameer pursues his advantage by attacking Herat, where the people may be depended on to resist the Cabulis, the feud between the two provinces being now more embittered than ever. The Kandahar Duranis are getting tired of their idol already, and have no idea of making a sacrifice to enable Ayub to extend his rule over Cabul. Many of the Kandahar tribal horse have already gone off to their homes, and a muster is being made of the remainder to ascertain how many may be depended on. Only one man formerly in the English employment has been imprisoned, and this was on account of defalcations in his accounts since our departure. Last Friday week an attempt was made by a number of fanatics to plunder the Farsiwans' quarters, but it was stopped without bloodshed by Ayub. All remains tranquil on our side of the frontier."

A FULLER and more detailed account of the week's pro-

ceedings, with an intelligent review of the present position is furnished by the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, under date Aug. 21:—

"The Ameer seems at last to have roused himself to the sense of his danger, and to be taking prompt and vigorous measures to meet it. He has issued a proclamation to the chiefs and people of Northern Afghanistan, stating that Ayub Khan has occupied Kandahar and that he himself is about to start for the seat of the war. He has advanced two months' pay to the troops at Cabul, and is busy collecting transport and manufacturing ammunition. Large reinforcements, under Mahomed Aziz Khan, marched for Kelat-i-Ghilzai on the 7th inst., and it is believed that another brigade of all arms has followed. Since that date the tribal chiefs have been summoned to Cabul with their levies in order to accompany the Ameer, and the Ghilzai chiefs have been directed to enlist freely from the Andara, Taraki, Katawaz, Zurmat, and Suliman sections of their tribe, and to collect a strong body of irregulars at Ghazni. Irregular levies of the Tagabis and Kohistanis have been brought to Cabul, so as to set free the regular troops garrisoned there for active operations. General Mahomed Jan and some other leading men, whose fidelity was suspected, have been thrown into prison, and will, it is supposed, be kept confined till the crisis is over. This step, coupled with the activity now shown by Abdur Rahman, is said to have had a decided effect in quieting down the excitement which the news of Ayub's victory had created in Cabul. Unfortunately, however, Mir Batcha, one of the principal leaders of the opposition, managed to escape. When the latest news left Cabul the Ameer proposed to set out in a week, escorted by a large body-guard of Turkestan horse, and accompanied, among others, by Mould Abdul Kurreem Khan, son of the fanatic priest Mooshk-i-Alam—a man whose influence will lend great weight to whichever side he may adopt. The Akhoond of Swat, another man who carries great authority among the devout Mussulmans, is said to have arrived at Cabul with a large following. It is also stated that the long deferred blow against Herat from Turkestan is about to be struck, and that Abdul Guddah, one of the Ameer's generals, is preparing to march from Dowlutgar with strong levies of the Taimani, Taiwara, Aimak, and Dehzangi tribesmen, in the hope of crushing Kushdil Khan, who is holding Herat for Ayub Khan with a small garrison. The Ameer's envoy has had an interview with the Viceroy at Simla. Rumour says that he asked for assistance in the shape of troops and arms, but not money, as it was only likely to excite the cupidity of the Afghans. Ayub still shows no sign of leaving Kandahar, and there are rumours of a dissension between the Herati, Candahari, and Cabuli elements. His army at Kandahar are soldiers who accompanied him from Herat, and they are said to have refused to proceed further and to have been disbanded. The Duranis from the outlying districts who joined Ayub Khan are reported to be dispersing, and it is stated that the Sirdar has sent to Herat some of the guns captured at Karez-i-Atta. On the other hand, it would appear that Sartip Mir Mahomed Khan has rejoined Ayub with several infantry regiments and some cavalry, and has encamped outside Kandahar, on the Kelat-i-Ghilzai road, and that the Durani horse are being mustered for service. Ayub Khan, like Abdur Rahman, has issued a proclamation to the Northern Afghans. He describes himself as Ghazi and Ameer, and says that his object is to wage a holy war. The Afghan situation may be briefly summed up by saying that while Abdur Rahman's prospects have greatly improved during the last fortnight, the future is as uncertain as it was before the battle of Karez-i-Atta. On the whole, the chances seem to be in favour of the Ameer, and if his present vigour is not merely spasmodic, it is possible that he may be able, if not to crush Ayub Khan, at least to stop his further advance, and the struggle may end by the separation of Afghanistan into two kingdoms, Abdur Rahman holding Cabul and Turkestan, and Ayub Kandahar and Herat."

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* is of opinion that the recent expedition against the Mahsud Waziris has had a good effect. Telegraphing yesterday, Aug. 21, he says:—

"The settlement with the Mahsud Waziris is now progressing. The Jirgah which accompanied the Chief Mashah to Cabul has now returned, and a large Jirgah of the tribe, assembled at Kot Shinghi, has insisted upon the surrender of Mashah and Yarih to the Indian Government. The stolen property is being brought in, and the lesson of the recent expedition seems to have had an excellent effect."

FURTHER particulars are now telegraphed, from the same source, of the audacious outrage on British territory perpetrated by the Khaibar tribes in the immediate vicinity of Peshawur, and actually within the limits of our canton-

ments there. Most people will be disposed to agree with the mild suggestion of the correspondent, that these outrages—for the present is at least the second that has been committed in a way showing the utmost contempt for our troops at Peshawur—"seem to show" that the Pass Afridis are not disposed "to observe strictly" (!) the terms of the treaty about which so much fuss was made a few months ago. Our readers will observe that the "Yakha Khels" and the "Zabha Khels" of the *Times* telegram, are one and the same tribe, the Zakha Khel, a sept of the great Afridi clan. The telegram runs as follows:—

"A raid has been made on the British village of Sunga, close to Peshawur. One villager was killed, another was wounded, and a herd of buffaloes was driven off. The military pursued the raiders, but without success, the raiders being too strong to be engaged. It is believed that the offenders are Yakha Khels, a Khyber tribe, holding the country between Katakustia and Lundikotal. It is not unlikely that the Kuka Khels, another section of the Afridi tribe, whose country lies between Katakustia and Janrood, were also implicated. This raid, and the recent attack on a cavalry picquet at Peshawur, seem to show that the Pass Afridis are not disposed to observe strictly the terms of the treaty into which they entered some months ago, and it is rumoured that the Indian Government will blockade the Zabha and Kuka Khels next winter."

THE statement that "the military"—whoever they may be, we trust not the whole of the garrison of Peshawur!—"pursued the raiders" without success, because the latter were "too strong to be engaged," is amusing, and smacks of that euphemism that talks of a stampede as "a strategical movement to the rear." A party of "military" following respectfully out of rifle range an enemy that is "too strong to be engaged," is not exactly our notion of a "pursuit."

OF the earlier outrage, the *Bombay Gazette* says:—

"The chief offender in the raid on the picquet of the 19th Bengal Lancers was Karnal, a man of the Malikdin Khel; and it is almost certain that all his accomplices were Khyber Afridis."

THE Viceroy's plans for the coming cold weather are now made out. From the *Times* telegram of yesterday we learn that it has been settled that the Viceroy will leave Simla about Nov. 1. He will spend about a month visiting Delhi, Agra, and Rajputana, and will arrive in Calcutta early in December. No durbar will be held at Agra or elsewhere. It is rumoured that Lord Ripon will visit Burmah during the winter.

We are glad to observe that the *Englishman* states, on authority, that Sir Ashley Eden's tenure of office as Lieutenant Governor of Bengal is to be extended for the period during which he acted as president of the army commission.

THE ex-Viceroy of India and the Countess of Lytton have left Carlton-house-terrace for the Isle of Wight.

At last, according to the announcement of the Prime Minister on Saturday, the Indian Budget will come on to-day. But, alas, Lord Hartington's statement—which should be a particularly valuable one, and will certainly be scanned by Anglo-Indians with peculiar interest—will be delivered to a beggarly array of empty benches.

THE *Indian Mirror*, one of the cleverest of the native papers of India, and one about whose loyalty there can be no manner of question, is never tired of pointing out how blind the present Government is in regard to the advance of Russia on the road to India. The Viceroy might often read with much advantage and edification the Russian articles in the *Mirror*; whilst on Afghan affairs it is frequently singularly well informed. In a recent issue, published before the news of Ayub's conquest of Kandahar had reached India, we read:—

"Rumours are current that Abdur Rahman is trying to assert his sovereignty over the tribes on the Punjab frontier whom the Government of India has always held to be independent, and it is certain that he received an embassy from the Mahsud Waziris while the British expedition against them was in progress."

It would probably be difficult to find, in the history of political controversy in this country, a parallel to the circumstances under which Sir Bartle Frere has just put forth his most thorough and triumphant refutation of the charges of political turpitude made against him in his absence by Mr. Gladstone in the Midlothian speeches. Sir Bartle Frere's pamphlet is published by Mr. Murray, and is entitled, "Afghanistan and South Africa: A Letter to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., regarding portions of his Midlothian speeches, with a letter to the late Sir John Kaye, and other papers." We shall take an early opportunity of summarising those parts of the pamphlet that relate to Afghanistan, and particularly the Note in which Sir Bartle meets Mr. Gladstone's accusations and replies to them. The covering letter shows the extraordinary hardship of the position in which the accused Governor was placed by those charges. It runs as follows:—

"TO THE RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE, M.P.

SIR,—In the course of a political tour in Scotland in 1879 you introduced my name in some of your many speeches as one of the principal instigators of a foreign policy which you denounced as wicked and aggressive, as depraving the morality, and ruining the finances, of England. These speeches, I need hardly say, produced an immense effect on public opinion, both in England and in the distant colony where I was then on duty. It was impossible for me to make, at the time, any effectual reply to what was so said. It was nearly a month before the report of the speeches made in Midlothian could reach the colony—another month before any answer could be received in England, even by return of post. Large numbers of my countrymen had, consequently, in reliance on your testimony, condemned me, and all I had done or proposed to do, in South Africa, before I could be heard in my own defence; and I was recalled from South Africa at a very critical period in the fortunes of its colonies. To the personal results to myself I have no intention to refer; but I believe that the statements and opinions to which those speeches gave currency and authority, caused, and are still causing, infinite mischief in South Africa. They have retarded the prosperity and progress of the European colonies in that region, they have laid the foundation of wars; and raised very serious obstacles to the religious, moral, and political advancement of the native races. On my return to England, I find the old calumnies and misrepresentations of fact and opinion, to which those utterances gave currency, constantly recalled and used by your political followers to the prejudice of the interests, and the ruin of the prosperity, of a region which might otherwise become a southern home of men of European races, discharging a great duty in civilising and raising in the scale of humanity the millions of natives of Africa, who for many ages past have never known what permanent peace and civilisation might mean. Such misrepresentations, which I would gladly believe were the result of want of knowledge of actual facts, and not a wilful distortion of them, affect necessarily not only the past history, but the future of those important colonies. I deem it, therefore, a duty I owe to the people whose best interests are at stake, to show how unfounded are some, and how distorted are all, the charges brought against me, on your authority, of ever having advocated an unjust or aggressive policy towards our neighbours, or an oppressive policy towards our own subjects, and, no doubt, you would yourself be the first frankly to acknowledge this—did you know the facts as I know them. I hope in time to show that, both in Afghanistan and Africa, the advice I gave and the action I took was the only advice and the only action compatible with my duty to my country and my Sovereign. I confine myself, however, for the present to endeavouring to show in the note of which I take the liberty to enclose a copy, that my views and advice regarding the course to be pursued both in Afghanistan and South Africa have been very gravely misrepresented. I cannot hope that, whilst weighted with the cares of the whole nation, you will have time to consider whether there was ever any just ground for the attacks on any character I may have had for justice, humanity, or intelligent devotion to public duty; but a time may come when you may have leisure to think on these things; and I may at least have put it in the power of those who come after us to judge whether I have been justly included amongst those who, in these latter days, have brought ruin and disgrace on regions in which it has been my duty and my pride for forty-six years to serve my country.—I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

"H. B. E. FRERE.

"Athenæum Club, July, 1881."

THE *Times of India* gives the following obituary of the week ending August 2, 1881:—Rajendra Bikram Sah, ex-Sovereign of Nepal; Mr. S. M. Moens, C.S., judge of Aligarh; and Mr. G. R. Gatliff, D.P.W.

A REUTER's telegram from Bombay, dated August 17, announced that the Bank of Bombay had on that day increased its minimum rate of interest and discount from 5 to 6 per cent. Another, from Calcutta, dated August 20, announced that the Bank of Bengal had on that day followed suit with a similar alteration of rate.

THE energy and vigour with which Sir Ashley Eden is developing the railway communications of Bengal, and thus opening up the province, are well illustrated by a list recently published of the new railways under construction or projected in the lieutenant governorship. The following lines are being made:—First, the extension of the Tirhoot State Railway, from Muzafpur to Bettiah, seventy-five miles, and from Durbunga to Pipra Ghat, twenty-eight miles; secondly, the extension of the Calcutta and South Eastern Railway to Diamond Harbour; third, the Central Bengal Railway scheme, which, when complete, will embrace four lines—namely, first, from Maimari, on the East Indian Railway, to Ranaghat, on the Eastern Bengal Railway, thirty-four miles; second, from Santipore to Bhagwangola, on the Ganges, eighty-two miles; third, from Ranaghat to Jessore and Khoolna, eighty-two miles; fourth, from Bongong to Calcutta, forty-seven miles. The following lines have been surveyed or projected:—First, the extension of the Northern Bengal State Railway to Dinapore and Caragola; second, a line from Dacca to Mymensingh; and a third line is from Palamow to Dultongung and Barum. The fourth line runs through Chota Nagpore, which will eventually form the link of a direct Calcutta and Bombay Railway. The fifth line is a steam tramway, six miles long, from Baedanath, on the East Indian line, to Deogarh. Most of these lines—probably all, except one or two that are likely to be overweighted in a hopeless competition for the cheap river-borne traffic of the Delta—promise to be fairly remunerative; all will co-operate in the rapid development of the unbounded resources of the rich country they traverse.

WE learn from the Calcutta telegram in to-day's *Times* that the Government has at last yielded to the representation of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the coal companies, and has put a stop to the sale of coal to the public by the East Indian Railway Company. It is notified that the Secretary of State has ruled that the company cannot lawfully raise coal from their own mines, except for purposes of their own line and of any branch lines worked directly by them. Orders have been issued that they shall regulate their output of coal as far as possible in accordance with their own requirements, and shall withdraw from their agreements for the supply of other railways on the earliest date they can do so without rendering themselves liable for a breach of contract. Whatever inferior coal, unfit for their own consumption and necessarily brought up along with the good coal they require, must be sold by public auction at the pit's mouth, so as to prevent competition with other coal owners in the Calcutta market. We presume that the company will now dispose of or close some of its extensive coal mines.

THE concluding volumes of Mr. Hunter's *magnum opus*, the "Imperial Gazetteer," have appeared this week, and we intend to devote a short series of articles to the more detailed examination of this great national work. We observe that a postscript preface, in the concluding volume, makes some acknowledgments of valuable help rendered to Mr. Hunter in the performance of his gigantic task. Mr. G. W. W. Barclay, M.A., late editor of the Calcutta *Englishman*, who has been for some years continuously employed on the editing staff of the "Imperial Gazetteer," is selected, with one or two others, for the special thanks of the editor-in-chief; and we venture to express a hope that the signal services rendered by Mr. Barclay in this capacity will receive due recognition from the Government of India.

OF the Calcutta tea market, Messrs. W. Moran and Co.'s report of same date says:—

"On July 21 10,356 packages were offered and sold. There

was a brisk demand, and previous rates were fully maintained, ordinary broken kinds advancing from half to one anna per pound. On the 28th 7,100 chests sold; prices were firm for all except finest sorts; Pekoe Souchongs, and all medium kinds rose in value half anna per pound. Fine and common broken were unchanged. The weather in the various growing districts is at present comparatively favourable, but it is now evident that the unseasonable weather in the earlier part of the year will be more felt than was anticipated, and production will probably fall short of expectations. In a few weeks, we hope to be able to present a revised estimate of what the amount available for shipment to England will be this season."

OF the indigo crop, Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.'s price current, up to date of departure of mail, has the following:—

"Our advices from Lower Bengal generally continue unsatisfactory, and some concerns in Kishnagur and Moorsshedabad are already closing manufacture with but poor results. There is nothing fresh to report from the other districts, but Purneah factories appear to be making a fairly good season, and Bhagulpore a very poor one. Tirhoot and Chumparun have continued to get bad produce, and, with one or two exceptions, the yield is decidedly below the average. More rain is needed, especially for the Khoonties; however, letters received this morning report a good fall at some concerns. Chuprah has been more fortunate than the neighbouring districts, and is making a better turnout, although rain is much wanted. In our next we hope to give the returns from first cuttings, but judging from present appearances unless the yield from Khoonties be unusually good, the season is likely to fall considerably short of the expectations formed by planters at the beginning of manufacture. Rain is still required in Benares and the Doab districts, but prospects continue good, and manufacture has commenced in some places.

DURING the past week several books of considerable importance and of especial interest to Indian readers have appeared. We have received, and shall notice in our next, the following:—

- (1) "The Afghan War of 1879-80. Being a complete Narrative of the Capture of Cabul, the Seige of Sherpur, the Battle of Ahmad Khel, the Brilliant March to Kandahar, and the Defeat of Ayub Khan, with the Operations on the Helmund, and the Settlement with Abdur Rahman Khan." By HOWARD HENSMAN, special correspondent of the *Pioneer* (Allahabad) and the *Daily News* (London). With maps. London: Wm. H. Allen and Co., 1881.
- (2) "Sikandar Nama, e Bara: or Book of Alexander the Great. Written A.D. 1,200, by Abu-Muhammad-bin-Yusuf-bin-Muayyid-i-Nizam-ud-din." Translated for the first time out of the Persian into prose, with critical and explanatory remarks, with an introductory preface, and with a life of the author collected from various Persian sources. By Capt. H. WILBERFORCE CLARKE, R.E., &c., &c. London, Wm. H. Allen and Co.
- (3) "Tales from Indian History; being the Annals of India retold in Narratives." By J. TALBOYS WHEELER, late assistant secretary, London; W. Thacker and Co., 1881.
- (4) "Tropical Dysentery and Chronic Diarrhoea; Liver Abscess, Malarial Cachexia, Insolation, with Other Forms of Tropical Disease; and on Health of European Children and Others in India." By Sir JOSEPH FAYRER, K.C.S.I., LL.D., M.D., F.R.S., President of the Medical Board, India-office, Honorary Physician to the Queen and to the Prince of Wales, &c., &c., &c. London: J. and A. Churchill, 1881.

WE advert, in our leading columns to-day, to the rapid progress of the gold districts in the Wainad. Several of the leading gold mining companies have now united in a highly important and very promising scheme for providing for the sanitation and the medical care of the south-eastern portion of the Wainad district. A sanitary officer will be appointed, and a hospital and dispensary established at once. Some seven companies have already joined this union; and, as the aggregate of the capital represented is more than a million sterling, the power for good of such an association will be very considerable. In another place we lay before our readers to-day the report of an important meeting, held in London this week, of scientific men and others interested in the improvement of the processes of gold mining. *Fervet opus.*

A CORONATION IN NEPAL.—At the coronation of the boy King of Nepal, which will take place early in November next, embassies from Lhasa and China, and Chinese troops to the number, it is said, of 14,000, will assemble in the valley of Katmandu. Two thousand elephants are being trained for the "tumasha," and several lakhs of rupees will be expended in feasting the Brahmins.—*Bombay Gazette.*

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF CARLYLE.*

THE "Carlyle Literature," that was naturally to be looked for on the occasion of the death of the sage of Chelsea, has already been tolerably voluminous; but we have not seen any account, unofficial and by an outsider as it is, that can at all compare in interest with the Memoirs now published by Mr. Shepherd and Mr. Williamson. The obituary essay that appeared in the *Graphic* is worked up with numerous inedited letters and other personal reminiscences; and the excellent illustrations that appeared in the *Graphic* are also reproduced. For more than ten years before Carlyle's death Mr. Shepherd had planned his work, and busied himself in collecting materials for it; and the result of all this industry and devotion, combined with the supplementary notices collected by Mr. Williamson, forms a series of memoirs which will be read with the utmost satisfaction by all those who desire full and accurate information regarding the life and writings of the most prominent literary man of the middle of the nineteenth century.

* "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Thomas Carlyle: With Personal Reminiscences and Selections from his Private Letters to Numerous Correspondents." Edited by R. H. SHEPHERD, assisted by C. N. WILLIAMSON. In two vols. London: Wm. H. Allen and Co. 1881.

THE RAJATARANGINI.*

MR. JOGESH CHUNDER DUTT, brother of the well-known and promising Bengal civilian, Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt, has done a good work by translating from the original Sanskrit the early part of the valuable history of Kashmir known as "The Rajatarangini." A sketch of the contents of the first six cantos, from the pen of the late Professor Horace Hayman Wilson, appeared in the fifteenth volume of the "Asiatic Researches;" but Mr. Dutt's work has the great advantage of being a literal translation. The instalment of it that is now given to the public brings the student down to the reign of King Harsha, *circa* A.D. 1101. The latter portion of Kahlana Pandit's work is a detailed account of the forty-eight years immediately preceding the time at which the author wrote—A.D. 1148; and we shall look forward to the translation of this portion with much interest. The "Rajatarangini" was subsequently continued under the titles "Rajavali" "Jainarajatarangini" and "Rajavalpitaka," down to the time of Akbar, and a good translation of the whole, with a full index, would be a work that would entitle its author to the deep gratitude of all Orientalists. Mr. Dutt has performed his task, so far as it is now before us, with much care and success; his English is simple and unaffected, and he has contrived at the same time to adhere closely to the wording of the original.

* "The Kings of Kashmir: Being a Translation of the Sanskrit Work 'Rajatarangini' of Kahlana Pandita." By JOGESH CHUNDER DUTT. Calcutta: Stanhope Press.

THE READER'S HANDBOOK.*

TO the thousands of Indian schools and colleges, in which English literature is a subject of daily instruction, and where allusions and references form an important feature of the examination papers, Dr. Brewer's admirable "Reader's Handbook of Allusions, References, Plots, and Stories" will be a book of the highest value. The Englishman in India, too, who is seldom able to carry about with him a large library of reference, will find herein condensed information on most of the points requiring elucidation or illustration in his readings of current English literature. Names, whether of works in prose or poetry, or of characters or places mentioned in those works, are herein explained; the terse yet clear way in which the plots of poems and dramas are summarised is worthy of all praise.

* "The Reader's Handbook of Allusions, References, Plots, and Stories." With two appendices. By the Rev. E. C. BREWER, LL. D., Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Second edition, corrected. London: Chatto and Windus.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

SIR HENRY NORMAN AND THE PENSION RULES.

THE chief difficulty in the way of fair play is the present constitution of the Indian Council. Between General Norman and his brother officers is war to the knife. It is, therefore, easy to predict that the revised pension rules, in the framing of which General Norman will have taken a leading part, will be illiberal and inadequate. We believe that Lord Hartington is only anxious to do justice, but it will be very difficult to get him to listen to anything outside his Council chamber; and the only hope for adequate relief is in the services of sympathising and pertinacious members of Parliament, and the good offices of the Viceroy's Council, if it turn out, as we anticipate, that the revised rules are a mere mockery. Indian officers will be grateful to Lord Elcho and Sir T. Lawrence for the questions they put to the Secretary of State for India in the House on the 20th of last month. The answers given clearly indicate the India-office view, and are disingenuous. The Marquis

of Hartington is incapable of knowingly returning a misleading answer, or of knowingly being guilty of *suppressio veri* or *suggestio falsi* in replying, but he is in the hands of his Council. Suffice it to say, as regards the answers in question, that they are singularly incorrect; Lord Hartington's statement that Staff Corps officers, leaving it to be inferred that all Staff Corps officers can serve on for a pension of £1,100 a year, is the reverse of fact; and, lastly, the leaving it to be inferred that the officers of the new line regiments, who were formerly in the Indian Army, and whose pensions and the rules for calculating them have been now for some years placed on a satisfactory footing, can be compulsorily retired and ousted *volens volens* out of their prescriptive right to the pension of £1,100 a year is quite Indian in its nature and has the Norman twang about it. All we can say is that Indian officers would like to have similar pension rules, and would be quite willing, if they got them, to labour under similar imaginary disabilities.—*Englishman*.

THE FOREIGN-OFFICE.

THE detection of Mr. Stuart, the deputy registrar of the Foreign-office, in communicating private information to the Bhopal State only anticipated expectations, formed long ago, regarding this office. It so responsible a clerk as the deputy registrar could have been capable of so betraying his trust, what is not possible with men who are heavily involved, and, therefore, liable to strong temptations to turn a penny in the best way that offered? The name of the deputy registrar reminds us to ask whether this very person, while attached to the Foreign-office, was not allowed openly to carry on a millinery shop in Chowringhi two or three years ago? With whose authority was he allowed to engage in trade while a Government servant? During a furlough from his office he kept the shop so openly that he sat in it and sold things himself, and he continued the practice even after his leave had expired. Every fellow-clerk in his office, from first to last, knew of this affair. How was it that such a gross breach of the rules of the Government service was permitted? And who is responsible for such a scandal? This person is evidently of a commercial turn; having sold cloth, he now sells papers or information! We have repeatedly found fault with the Foreign-office for various reasons. Here is a burning proof that our complaints were not unfounded. We hope the present inquiry will lead to a complete reform of all abuses in the office. Is it true that its accounts are in arrear with the Accounts Department?—*Indian Mirror*.

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

FORAGE SUPPLY COMMITTEE.—A special committee composed of a civilian, a commissariat officer, a British and a Bengal cavalry officer, and an officer of the Royal Horse Artillery has been ordered to assemble at Mirat on the 15th of October next to report on the whole question of forage supply for the mounted branches of the service in the Bengal Presidency. A veterinary surgeon might with advantage be added to the Committee, especially as there are some of them in this country who have devoted a good deal of attention to the question of forage.—*Ibid*.

CUSTOMS REVENUE.—The net amount of Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue, exclusive of salt revenue, for the first three months of the current official year, has been Rs.59,63,000, as compared with Rs.55,45,000 in the corresponding period of last year.—*Englishman*.

SUBORDINATE JUDICIAL SERVICE.—A proposal of the High Court to increase, for a time at least, the subordinate judicial service—both judges and munsifs—in Bengal, is at present under the consideration of the Government.—*Ibid*.

DONATION.—The Government of India has presented Mr. C. L. Tupper, under secretary in the Finance and Revenue Department, with a donation of Rs.1,500, for his work on the "customary law of the Punjab."—*Ibid*.

POLITICAL APPOINTMENTS.—Surg. Major J. P. Starton is appointed resident of the Western States of Rajputana, but officiates as resident in Maiwar, and Lieut. Col. W. Tweedie, C.S.I., acts as resident in the Western States of Rajputana.—*Ibid*.

DARJILING.—The local paper tells us that rain fell in the Darjiling district on Saturday July 16, and since then more or less rain has fallen every twenty-four hours. The temperature is still abnormally high; but alternate rain and heat are exactly what tea planters want.—*Ibid*.

SIAM.—Owing to the seasonable rainfall the prospects of the crops in Siam are reported to be favourable.—*Ibid*.

THE TIKARI CASE.—The great Tikari case, so far as the hearing before the judge of Patna is concerned, is drawing to a close. The evidence for the defence has been taken. Mr. Evans has summed up, and a week has been allowed to the Advocate General to prepare his reply, which will take perhaps another week in the delivery.—*Ibid*.

LIEUT. DENNYS.—Lieut. C. J. Dennys, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is to be appointed a cantonment magistrate in the Punjab.—*Ibid*.

CARRIER PIGEONS.—There is said to be a scheme on foot in the Quartermaster General's Department for training carrier pigeons

for use at the different large military stations in this country, after the plan adopted in France and Germany.—*Ibid.*

CALCUTTA FREIGHTS.—At the date of the departure of the mail, the amount of unfixed tonnage in port was 15,000 tons. Rates:—London *via* Canal: Wheat 57s. 6d. and 55s.; jute, 62s. 6d.; tea, 70s. London *via* Cape: Wheat, 47s. 6d., 50s.; linseed, 50s.; rapeseed, 52s. 6d., 55s., 57s. 6d.; poppyseed, 55s., 57s. 6d. Agents asking for an advance of 5s. on previous rates. Liverpool: Wheat, 45s., 47s. 6d.; linseed, 47s. 6d. Hull: Linseed, 53s. 9d.

MADRAS.

THE SOUTH WEST MONSOON AT COCHIN.—During the whole of this week we have had little or no rain, and the temperature has, in consequence, gone up considerably. We hear complaints from all sides that the paddy plants have withered away owing to the excessive heat. Altogether, the look-out is a very gloomy one for cultivators.—*Cochin Argus.*

A MEMORIAL OF MR. ADAM.—It has been decided to perpetuate the memory of the late Right Hon. W. P. Adam at Ootacamund by the erection of a public market, with an ornamental memorial fountain. The committee of management consists of General Payn, Sir J. Gordon, the Chief Justice of Madras, the Bishop of Madras, Dr. Furnell, and other influential men in Southern India.—*Times of India.*

THE CARNATIC FAMILY.—According to a Madras paper, Mir Feroze Hossein Khan, of the Carnatic Family, proceeds to England shortly. This gentleman is related by marriage to the late Ghulam Mahomed Ghouse Khan, the last of the Nawabs of the Carnatic, and it is said that he is going with a view to represent to the proper authorities "matters connected with the affairs of the Carnatic."—*Ibid.*

DR. POPE.—The Rev. Dr. Pope, warden of Bishop Cotton's schools and colleges, goes home at the end of the year for good, as I told you in a previous letter, and the committee of the institution find it no easy matter to fill his place. I fancy they will have to send to England for a suitable successor to the worthy Doctor, who, with all his faults, has made his mark as a successful educationalist in Southern India.—*Ibid.*

MR. PUCKLE.—Mr. R. K. Puckle, C.I.E., second member of the board of revenue at Madras, is about to retire from the service.—*Englishman.*

MR. SANDFORD ON DANCING.—Bangalore society was startled the other day when the learned judge of the Chief Court, Mr. Sandford said, or rather was reported to have said, during the hearing of a case, that "no modest lady would learn dancing." But it appears that the judicial functionary did not make any such sweeping assertion after all. Writing to a local journal Mr. Sandford says: "A remark made by me in the trial of an appeal lately heard in my court has been, to the best of my belief, incorrectly reported in your paper. What I said, or at any rate what I intended to say, was 'No modest native lady would learn dancing.' I was alluding, of course, to the professional dancing of native dancing girls, which was the subject of the appeal."—*Bombay Gazette.*

DR. SHORTT.—With reference to the award of the Albert medal to Dr. Lowson for heroism, the *Madras Mail* says the decoration would be equally well bestowed on Deputy Surgeon General Shortt, Madras Army, retired. Some years ago when he risked his life repeatedly every day in his experiments to discover a cure for the poison of the cobra, a jugler was suddenly bitten by a cobra in the forefinger, and Dr. Shortt without a moment's hesitation, applied his mouth to the wound, sucked out the poison, ligatured the finger above the wound, and the man recovered. The doctor never bragged, and our contemporary only happens to know of his quiet deed of heroism from the fact that a friend witnessed it.—*Ibid.*

BOMBAY.

THE GOA TREATY.—At the opening of the Junta Geral da Provincia the other day, the Governor General of Portuguese India made a statement regarding the results of the Goa Treaty between Great Britain and Portugal. He said the experience of one year had certainly firmly convinced them that the new order of things had been productive of advantages to the population in general, and more especially to the poorer classes.—*Bombay Gazette.*

THE NEW CHAIRMAN, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—Mr. E. Comber, of the firm of Messrs. Lyon and Co., has been elected chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, in the place of Mr. J. N. Graham.—*Ibid.*

DIVORCE SUITS.—Two decrees for divorce were pronounced by a Judge of the Bombay High Court the other day—one against Captain J. S. King, acting assistant superintendent of Sawantwadee, at the suit of his wife; and the other against a Mrs. Pitt, wife of an engine-driver on the G.I.P. Railway, in the latter case with costs against a co-respondent named Warrington, captain of a British India S.N. Company's steamer.—*Ibid.*

THE BHILS.—The heavy rain which has fallen in the Bhil

districts seems to have had the effect, anticipated by local officers, of diverting the attention of the wild ryots to their fields; and no further cases of lawlessness have been reported. Major Probyn will, however, carry out his mission by meeting as many of the headmen of the pals as possible, and making inquiry into the various causes of complaint put forward.—*Ibid.*

ARABIA AND SYRIA.—Reports received from Muscat give some details of the recent disturbances in Oman. In June last a conflict took place between the Beni Omar and the El Howasineh at a place named El-islam, in the Batinah. An attack had been made by the Ibriyeen of El-awabi on the Beni Ghafir tribe at Amk. Information has been received that the prohibition on the export of food grains from the Velayat of Baghdad, which was necessitated by the dearth of provisions in Irak, has recently been removed. It is reported from Baghdad that there had been no case of plague since June 27. Quarantine at Selahie, Tenkret, Ghumet Ali, Aleppo, and Damascus has been reduced to eight days.—*Ibid.*

The dispute which has been waging for several years between the Bombay Municipality and certain Mahomedan fakirs regarding a pir's tomb in a corner of the public Victoria Gardens, has been carried to the High Court, where the matter was part heard and the further hearing adjourned.

MAJOR SCOTT, the administrator of the Gondal State, Kathiawar, has published an order in that State by which protection is assured to those who make or assist widow re-marriages. This is a good example, which might be followed with advantage in other native States.

BERAR.—Surgeon C. Little is appointed sanitary commissioner in the Haidarabad assigned districts, in the place of Surgeon Major R. T. Abbott, deceased.—*Englishman.*

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.—The *Globe* of Saturday evening states:—"We are informed on good authority that the Peninsula and Oriental Steamboat Company have at length definitely decided upon the long-contemplated step of abandoning Southampton as a port of arrival and departure for their steamers, and that, after the end of September, passengers will be embarked at Gravesend. In all probability they will be conveyed from Liverpool-street station to Tilbury at the P. and O. Company's expense, and there put on board the steamers by tender. It is also intended that the homeward-bound steamers shall call at Plymouth for the convenience of those passengers who choose to disembark at that port. This decision is almost of vital importance to the town of Southampton, which depends so largely for its prosperity upon business connected with the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers, and the Great Eastern and London, Tilbury, and South-end Railway Companies will be large gainers by the increased traffic over their lines."

SIR ASHLEY EDEN.—The Lieutenant Governor will leave Darjiling on August 8, for his annual river tour. He will visit Rangpur, Dhubri, Dakka, Backerganj, Khulna and Port Canning, reaching Calcutta about August 24. From Calcutta Sir A. Eden will proceed to Midnapur, returning thence to Calcutta. He will be accompanied on tour by his personal staff and by Messrs. Cockerell and Levinge.—*Englishman.*

DARJILING FORESTS.—Few persons can have travelled much in the neighbourhood of Darjiling without being struck with the reckless way in which the country has been denuded of timber. The mischief thus done is practically irreparable, and is far from being confined to the mere loss of timber sources which, properly conserved, would be perennial. Yet it is still allowed to go on unchecked, if not in British territories, in the parts of Sikkim immediately adjoining them. All along the banks of the Ranjit the destruction of valuable sal forest, for the mere purpose of cultivation, continues unabated, and the time is not far distant when the rainfall of the district will be seriously affected. The trees, if they are not burnt, are allowed to lie and rot where they are felled, no attempt even being made to utilise them.—*Englishman.*

AN EXCHANGE FOR CALCUTTA.—Among the many anomalies which mark the business arrangements of Calcutta, perhaps the most prominent and the least justified by circumstances is the absence of a mercantile exchange. Among the various obstacles to the establishment of such an institution, the most formidable is, we suspect, the apathy of those principally interested. Whether this apathy is less now than it has hitherto been, we do not know. At all events a movement is on foot for the removal of what in most mercantile communities of importance would be considered a very serious want. The proposal, which has been submitted to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, is to erect a commodious exchange on the site at present occupied by the mean block of buildings in the new China bazaar opposite the Oriental Bank, containing among its appendages branch post, telegraph and telephone offices, a restaurant, members' and brokers' offices, and perhaps a library and reading room and rooms for the Chamber of Commerce. This, it is estimated, would cost about four lakhs, which might be raised by a debenture loan, and would, it is believed, be covered by the receipts in the shape of rent and subscriptions. It is considered, however, a *sine qua non* that the Government should give substantial aid in the shape of, at least, a free site.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY, AUG. 16.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN CENTRAL ASIA.

Lord STRATHNAIRN asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether the Government had received any information of the annexation of Askabad by Russia and its occupation by Russian troops. The noble lord observed that he had placed this question on the notice paper, but he also wished to ask the Government whether a railroad had been constructed or was in progress of construction from Askabad to Michaeloff, a new port, near the centre of the east coast of the Caspian, which frequently had been the intended, or actual base of Russian operations against Central Asia. He went on to say that Askabad was an old Turcoman fort, about 200 miles south east of Michaeloff, and stood on the junction of the Khiva caravan road with the Michaeloff and Herat road, which left Merv eighty miles east of its nearest point. It appeared by a debate in another place that her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at St. Petersburg had informed her Majesty's Government that this annexation and military occupation had taken place, but seemingly without the consent of her Majesty's Government. Askabad was important as belonging to the vast region called Central Asia, which ran between and marched with India and Afghanistan to its south and Russia to the north. Roughly speaking, it was of great political interest to both Powers, who, therefore, for the sake of their mutual rights and a good understanding between themselves, established a balance of power in Central Asia, of which Count Nesselrode often said England and Russia were the arbiters, and England and Russia had officially promised to uphold its integrity. Russia in possession of Askabad was sure to connect it by rail with Michaeloff, and by another rail with Herat and Merv. It was, he contended, impossible to argue that the annexation and military occupation of Askabad and its district by Russia without the consent of her Majesty's Government was not a very dangerous disturbance of the Central Asian balance of power. Astrakan, at the head of the Caspian, stood at the mouths of the Volga, and the operation against Herat by Michaeloff was 300 miles shorter than that of the operation formerly intended by Russia by the line from Astrakan of the Attek River and valley, with the further advantage that it would not awaken the susceptibilities of Persia as to any interference with her territorial rights on the Attek Valley. Those susceptibilities were so strong that when we were on good terms with Persia we obtained an engagement from Russia that she would respect these rights for a considerable distance up the course of the River Attek. In the Eastern Question and Afghanistan debates it was not the policy of her Majesty's Government to contemplate Russia's present policy by the light of the past, but to keep Russia in the background, although she was the great actor in both dramas from the end of the 17th century. The question of Askabad could not be properly appreciated without a brief reference to past history, in which he hoped their lordships would accompany him. In 1711 Russia, signally defeated in her attempt to invade the Bosphorus and Constantinople from the Black Sea and line of the Pruth, as shown by the Treaty of Falcscen, turned her thoughts of aggrandisement to the Caspian Sea as a base of operations against Persia and Central Asia, through which she wished to conduct her mercantile military caravan route from Orenburg or Siberia to the mouths of the Amoor River and the China Ocean. Fortune favoured her. The Afghans had invaded and overrun Persia and the Shah had fled to Ispahan, and, in despair, entreated the Czar to aid him with an army against the Afghans. The Czar consented, but on the condition that Persia should cede him her fairest provinces on the south east of the Caspian. Under the influence of a treacherous Prime Minister, the Shah, in a treaty bearing the Minister's dishonoured name—the treaty of Ismail Bey—ceded the provinces; but Peter the Great, with protestations of his unceasing friendship for his faithful ally and good friend the Shah, declined to fulfil the treaty promises of military aid. From this time to 1838 Russia's annexations from north to south and west to east were too well known to require description, but they mostly were in the direction he had stated. In that year Count Nesselrode had promised formally to Lord Palmerston that if her Majesty's Government would agree to the ascent to the throne of one of the Persian princes, not the heir, he engaged the Emperor's word that he should not undertake any war of reconquest, especially of Herat, the key of Afghanistan, which was the gate of India. But the prince had hardly become Shah before he, with the consent and assistance of General Simonich, Russian Minister at Teheran, organised the most formidable army that had ever been set on foot since Nadir Shah, and, in spite of all our Government's and Lord Palmerston's energetic protests, besieged Herat, accompanied by the Russian and English Ministers. From the Shah's camp the Russian Minister called on the Governor of Herat to surrender it to the Shah, or he would bring up an army to besiege it, and on Khamran Khan, backed up by a gallant British artillery officer, Capt. Pottinger, refusing to do so, General Simonich borrowed from the Shah 2,000 Russian deserters, and with a Persian division attacked the main redoubt of Herat and was severely wounded and repulsed. In the meantime, General Simonich had detached to Cabul his military attaché, Capt. Vicovich, to seduce Dost Mahomed, the Ameer of Afghanistan, from our alliance, and to persuade him, by

a secret treaty, to give up Kandahar to Persia. Capt. Vicovich succeeded in both attempts, of which the results were war between India and Afghanistan, the flight of Dost Mahomed from Cabul, and the English occupation of Cabul by Lord Keane. There was another fatal consequence of Dost Mahomed's rupture with India, effected by Russian agency—the retreat from Cabul. Under an inefficient leader the column retired in disorder, encumbered by a helpless crowd of women and children, in frost and snow, with a scanty commissariat, with no precautions in the dangerous passes of the Suliman ranges, with no advance or rear guard, no reconnoitring, no crowning of heights. The English troops were attacked on all sides, and, with the exception of one or two individuals, destroyed by the savage and warlike tribes who inhabited and held the Suliman ranges and their dangerous passes, except one, the Golowrie Pass, further down. These ranges branched off from the Himalayas, opposite Peshawur, in a southerly direction, and divided India from Afghanistan to the meeting of the five rivers at Mittunkote. Their inhabitants were so aggressive that India, at a great expense, was obliged to maintain a small army of all arms, with a line of forts, to protect our Trans-Indus and Punjab possessions from their devastations. So fanatical were these people that it was death to a British subject to enter their mountains. Over such subjects the Ameer, their religious head, held a sort of suzerainty, half feudal, half religious, paying them £70,000 a year, instead of their paying him taxes. And he had no power over them for good, but only for the worst purposes, such as a cruel Jehad, which the Ameer meditated against India in 1857 to relieve Islamism in danger before Delhi; and if he had done so, we, in the opinion of the most competent judges, should have lost India. Such were the irregular soldiery of the Ameer of United Afghanistan, who had also at his disposal a fairly organised regular army, for the East, of all arms of from 45,000 to 50,000 men; but it might be said that the better organised they were the more dangerous they were, for they had a disagreeable quality of deserting to the enemy in a body. As regarded the present Ameer, surely no one could believe that he was of the slightest use with Ayub Khan in possession of Kandahar and the tribes of the Suliman ranges ready to rise in his support should he march on Cabul. And it was equally certain that, as Afghanistan was no longer part of our balance of power in Central Asia, to entrust the defences of our north west frontier to troops who would have to take the field in the deadly climate of Peshawur would be a useless sacrifice of them.

Viscount ENFIELD: Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at St. Petersburg has been informed that the country immediately surrounding Askabad is the southern boundary of the Tekke Oasis, which has been annexed to Russia; that the headquarters of General Rohrbeg, the successor of General Scobeleff, are at Askabad, but that there might be a few troops at Girvan; that some troops had advanced as far as Luftabad, but have returned. Until her Majesty's Government receives more exact information it cannot express an opinion as to the extent to which the Russian advances may trench, if they trench at all, upon what has been considered to be Persian territory.

The Marquis of SALISBURY suggested that the noble earl opposite (Earl Granville) should state whether his information on this subject was exactly similar to that which had reached the India-office. It was most important to know the exact position of the Russian forces on the borders of the Persian Empire. Of course he was quite prepared to be told that the information received at the Foreign-office was not such as could be communicated at present to the House; but he should like, if possible, to know what information the noble earl possessed on the subject—whether Persia was a consenting party to the presence of Russian troops on the ground they occupied, and whether there was any ground for connecting the operations of Russia with those of Ayub Khan. He asked these questions, which might appear to the noble earl indiscreet, because it seemed to him—he said so with hesitation, and he hoped the noble viscount would not consider it a personal reflection—that cold water was being thrown upon this subject. At all events, the importance of it in relation to English interests seemed to be somewhat depreciated by the noble earl disdaining to take notice of it.

Earl GRANVILLE: I agree with the noble marquis that perhaps I ought to have answered this question. The reason I did not is this: In the first instance, the noble and gallant Lord (Strathnairn) gave notice of his intention to address his question to the Under Secretary of State for India; then he wrote to me, requesting me to be in my place in order that I might answer it. I came down to the House accordingly, but the noble and gallant lord did not appear till a late hour, and his question was postponed. Then he gave public notice that he wished to put it to the noble viscount. In these circumstances I did not think it necessary to publicly interfere, but I furnished my noble friend with the answer I should myself have given. I therefore do not think I am altogether open to the charge of the noble marquis. On the other hand, there is some inconvenience in the noble marquis the late Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs starting up and putting a whole string of questions on this subject, some of which I cannot at this moment remember, without giving the slightest notice of his intention. As far as I can gather these questions, I do not think I am in a position to give an affirmative answer to any of them; but if the noble marquis will repeat them—say on Thursday—I shall be glad to give him all the information we possess.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY, AUG. 18.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY (REDEMPTION OF ANNUITIES) BILL.

Viscount ENFIELD, in moving that this bill be read a second time, said the object of the bill was twofold—first, to extend the power granted by the Purchase Act of 1879, by which the Secretary of State is permitted to create India 4 per cent. stock in order to purchase the annuity of any proprietor of East Indian railway stock, so as to enable him to create $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock (or stock at any other rate not exceeding 4 per cent.), in order to purchase the annuity of any holder thereof. The object was, secondly, to act in a similar manner in regard to any other existing liabilities of the Indian Government. In all cases it was provided that there should be a reduction of interest (by at least 1-9th), and that the saving so effected should be used, by way of sinking fund, to extinguish the permanent stock created within the period for which the liability existed.

The bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY, AUG. 18.

ASSAM TEA COMPANIES.

Mr. O'DONNELL asked the Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to the fact that the average mortality of the indentured coolies in the Assam tea gardens had been 10 per cent. per annum; whether he was aware that, notwithstanding this excessive mortality, the period for service for indentured coolies in the Assam tea gardens had been extended from three to five years; and whether he would grant a return of the servants of the Crown in the Supreme Government of India and in the Government of Bengal possessing pecuniary interests in Assam tea companies and holding shares in Assam tea gardens.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON: It is the case that, according to the last annual report—that for 1879—on coolie immigration in Assam, the mortality rate among coolies in two districts exceeded 8 per cent. in one district and 9 per cent. in another for that year. Indeed, on two gardens it was considerably higher still during the second half of the same year. The average death-rate of the districts, however, was not 10 per cent., but 5.68 per cent., which, although a considerable improvement over previous years, is a high rate, and it was pointed out by the Secretary of State to the Government of India that, with a view to lessen the evil, efforts should be made in the direction of improving the condition of newly imported coolies; and, further, that a garden in which a high death-rate should be found to be due to neglect on the part of the planter should be closed to coolies immigrating under the Bengal Act of 1873. It is proposed, among other things, by a bill now before the Bengal Council, to extend the maximum of contract to five years, this being one of the recommendations made by a commission which has recently reported on the Bengal Emigration Act of 1873. As regards the return asked for respecting the interest of servants of the Crown in India in Assam tea companies and gardens, there is no information in the India-office on the subject; but there is nothing contrary to the rules laid down by the Secretary of State in 1861 and 1862 in the possession of shares by civil servants in such enterprises, provided they take no part in the management and are not employed in the district where the operations are carried on.

BENGAL GAOLS.

Mr. O'DONNELL asked the Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to the last administrative report on the Bengal gaols for 1880, issued on April 7, 1881, in which, among other instances of terrible destruction of life in Bengal gaols, the following figures appeared with regard to the death-rate per thousand in the gaol of Julpigoree:—Death-rate per thousand in 1879, 282.7; death-rate per thousand in 1880, 341.2; whether it was officially reported of the same Julpigoree Gaol, in which the death-rate was so fearful in 1879 and 1880, that "the mortality during the first quarter of the current year, 1881, had been at the rate of 612 per thousand per annum;" and whether any censure had been passed on the responsible Government of Bengal for permitting this state of things to continue for a period of two and a-quarter years unchecked, and without breaking up this death gaol and removing the prisoners to less fatal places of imprisonment.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON: The Secretary of State is aware of the statement in the report for 1880 that in the Julpigoree Gaol the death-rates during the years 1879 and 1880, and during the first quarter of the current year, were such as are stated in the question of the hon. member. The mortality in this gaol has engaged the special attention of the Inspector General of Gaols and of the Lieutenant Governor, who, in his resolution of the 30th June last, gave orders that should there be no improvement apparent in the returns for that month the gaol must be temporarily closed. In 1879 this gaol was only third in point of mortality, so that there was no reason for singling it out for closing in that year. The Inspector General of Gaols says in his report for 1880, dated the 7th of April, 1881, page 45:—"The extraordinary death-rate in the Julpigoree Gaol has been, and I regret to say continues to be the cause of much anxiety. Everything that the medical officer in charge or myself could suggest has been tried without effect. The mortality for the first quarter of the current year has been 612 per mille per annum. If there is no decided improvement in the next two months I propose breaking up the gaol and transferring all the prisoners with sentences above

one month to one of the neighbouring gaols." (Hear.) The following extract from a private letter of the secretary to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal shows that from the moment of assuming the administration this subject has engaged his attention:—"Soon after assuming charge of Bengal, Sir Ashley Eden was struck with the unsatisfactory, and necessarily unhealthy, condition of some of the gaols, and under orders then issued by him the building of eight entirely new gaols was commenced; and these gaols, which are being constructed upon an approved plan, are fast approaching completion."

Mr. O'DONNELL said he had avoided personal matters in his question, and had confined it to facts only.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON said he had not intended to infer that the hon. member made a personal charge; but as the case in reference to Bengal had been brought so prominently forward he had thought it only just to read the extract which he had given.

Mr. O'DONNELL asked the Secretary of State for India whether he had passed any censure upon the Government of Bengal for the enormous number of floggings, numbering 8,322 in 1879, and 3,386 in the first six months of 1880, inflicted upon prisoners suffering from the dietary scales enforced during those periods; whether he would lay upon the table of the House a copy of such censure; whether he would also cause a report to be laid upon the table of the House of the number of prisoners flogged for non-performance of penal task-work while subject to said dietary scales who subsequently died in prison from dysentery, diarrhoea, anæmia, and various forms of starvation diseases; and whether he would provide that such report be compiled under independent and impartial supervision.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON: A marked decrease has taken place in the number of corporal punishments inflicted on prisoners in the Bengal gaols since 1879. In that year it was 8,322, in the first half of 1880 it was 3,386, in the second half of 1880 it was 1,268. In the first quarter of the present year only 284 prisoners were punished with stripes, and a further proportionate decrease is expected during the remaining months of the year. This great decrease is, no doubt, in a great measure due to the implicit directions given by the Lieutenant Governor in his resolution on the report of 1879, that this form of punishment should be restricted to the most serious cases, since we find that the number of gaol offences greatly increased during the same period. In 1880 the number of offences per cent. of prisoners passing through the gaols was 114.6 compared with 88 in the previous year. There will be no objection to lay on the table of the House the ordinary administration report of the Gaol Department for 1880. This report contains, among other things, statistics as to the offences committed by convicts, the punishments inflicted on them, and the causes of the deaths throughout the various prisons. It does not give these statistics, however, in the form specified by the hon. member, as it does not show the punishments inflicted for particular forms of offences, nor does it show the death-rate among those of the prisoners who were punished. This matter, like the mortality in Indian gaols, is under consideration by a special committee of the Indian Council, and the question whether further statistics should be called for from the Government of India will, no doubt, receive their attention. (Hear.)

NATIVE ARMY OF BENGAL.

Mr. O'DONNELL asked the Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to the fact that 922 men per 1,000 in the native army of Bengal, mustering 58,873 strong, were admitted to hospitals for fever during the year 1878, and whether the Surgeon General of Bengal had reported that such excessive sickness was mainly due to the fact that "the dwelling-house of the native soldier is unhealthy from top to bottom."

The Marquis of HARTINGTON: My attention has been called to both these statements, though the form in which the statement is put in the question is not quite accurate. The admissions into hospital were 922 per 1,000 strength, not 922 men admitted per 1,000 the same man may be admitted many times during the twelve months. The deaths from fever did not exceed 4.81 per 1,000. The remarks of the Army Sanitary Commission on these reports were forwarded to the Government of India, whose attention has frequently been called to the faulty construction of the native lines. Much has been done, I believe, towards their improvement, though much doubtless remains to be done, and the attention of the Viceroy will again be drawn to the subject.

IMPORTATION OF EUROPEAN GIRLS INTO INDIA.

Mr. O'DONNELL asked the Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been drawn to the numerous complaints in the Bombay press with regard to the importation for immoral purposes and by deception and false pretences of large numbers of European girls, principally from Wallachia and the Lower Danube countries, who were condemned thenceforth to infamous bondage in India. He referred the noble marquis particularly to the *Bombay Guardian* and the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON said the *Bombay Gazette* had been examined, but it apparently said nothing about the matter. He would look into the Bombay press and make inquiries.

LIEUT. COLONEL H. E. CONINGHAM.

Sir H. WILMOT asked the Secretary of State for India whether he would state on what grounds Lieut. Colonel Henry Evelyn

Coningham, of the Madras Staff Corps, holding the appointment of district superintendent of police at Tinnevely, was precluded from returning to military duty, and why no additional allowances were granted to him for performing duties in the police department, his present allowances in the police being the unemployed pay of his rank and nothing more; and why he was not permitted to draw the same pay as that of officers of his rank in the native infantry regiments—viz., Rs.270 a month—in addition to his unemployed pay.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON: Lieut. Colonel Coningham, after a little more than five years' service in the army, joined the police in 1861, and does not appear since that time to have performed regimental duty. It would, therefore, unless the military authorities had special grounds for desiring it, not be expedient to bring back an officer after twenty years' absence from military duty into a regiment in a position suitable to his standing. His present allowances in the police are those allotted to the position in that service which he has risen in, and these happened to be those of his regimental rank; or should they be less he is permitted to draw the full pay of his rank in the army. The Government of India did not recognise unemployed pay. Lieut. Colonel Coningham is drawing his full pay. It may be assumed that he entered the police in his own interests, and for the sake of higher salary or other advantage over regimental pay. It would not be for the advantage of the service either that on attaining a rank which would now give him an advantage in joining a regiment he should be allowed to do so to the prejudice of officers who have throughout performed regimental duty with its earlier disadvantages, or that, on the other hand, he should be permitted to place himself out of employment in order to draw his full military pay in idleness. As he draws the full pay of his civil or police appointment no addition can be made to it. (Hear, hear.)

THE KHYBER PASS.

Sir W. BARTELOT: I beg to ask the noble lord whether the reports in the newspapers are true that the tribes to whom the safe custody of the Khyber Pass was entrusted have made raids into the Peshawar district, and if so, what steps have been taken to restore the passage of the Khyber?

The Marquis of HARTINGTON: I have received no communication from the Government of India on the subject.

INDIAN (HOME) AND WAR-OFFICE CHARGES.

Sir G. BALFOUR asked the Financial Secretary to the Treasury why the report of Lord Northbrook's committee on the Indian (Home) and War-office charges had not been laid before Parliament, and whether a copy of the proceedings would at once be placed in the library for reference, prior to the discussion on the Indian Budget; and whether the information needed by the Controller and Auditor General, as set forth in his report on the appropriation accounts on army (Indian) home charges, would, without delay, be supplied, both to the House and to the Auditor General.

Lord F. CAVENDISH: As far as I am aware the report of Lord Northbrook's committee on the reimbursement of effective charges incurred in England on account of her Majesty's troops serving in India, dated Oct. 4, 1880, has not yet been moved for. There is no objection to giving it if my hon. and gallant friend will move for it, and if he wishes it a copy can be placed in the library without delay. As regards the second question, I can only assure my hon. and gallant friend that the Treasury will supply, as far as it is able to do so, all information which the Controller and Auditor General may require in connection with the account of the vote on Indian home charges. Such information would in due course reach the House through the report of the Controller and Auditor General and of the Committee of Public Accounts.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—SATURDAY, AUG. 20.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

Mr. GLADSTONE announced that, in the event of the report of supply being closed that day, the Secretary of State for India would make his financial statement on Monday.

THE Hon. W. Huddleston, Acting Governor of Madras, will resign the service in June next.

CALCUTTA OUT IN THE COLD.—The *Statesman* trusts there is no truth in the rumour that Lord Ripon will, after leaving Simla in October, stay a couple of months in Agra. "There can be no objection to the durbars and other official *fetes*, but there are strong objections to His Excellency spending such a long period of the precious winter months there. Last year His Excellency was compelled by sickness to break journey at Allahabad, and to remain a considerable time there, and while he was missed here, the cause of delay gave rise to a good deal of kindly sympathy for the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Ripon. We very much fear that other feelings will be aroused if they voluntarily absented themselves for this large portion of the few precious months when we expect their presence here. If Calcutta is only to be visited by the Government when there is nothing else to be done, or nowhere else to visit, let the sham of calling Calcutta the capital be done away with, and let it be understood that Calcutta shall henceforth be the capital of Bengal only."

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.

THE following in order of merit, with the number of marks, are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the open competition held in June and July, 1881, for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst:—

Charles Archer ...	6836	E. M. Woodward ...	4565
Bernard R. James ...	5711	W. F. H. Hinde ...	4556
George W. Priestley ...	5651	B. St. J. Mundy ...	4538
William T. Holland ...	5568	J. F. Erskine ...	4525
G. D. Macpherson ...	5447	W. M. Tracy ...	4524
G. H. Arbuthnot ...	5368	C. H. L. James ...	4523
P. A. Smurthwaite ...	5359	J. A. H. Woodward ...	4522
Francis John De Gex ...	5315	H. C. L. Cole ...	4513
S. V. F. Churchill ...	5309	J. A. L. Haldane ...	4502
William J. Bonus ...	5308	A. W. Cripps ...	4467
Lancelot C. Koe ...	5207	J. H. Hale ...	4463
John Loch Luck ...	5206	C. M. Crawford ...	4457
J. Rutherford-Clark ...	5183	G. B. Geach ...	4451
C. H. C. van Straubenzee ...	5175	J. H. S. Griffith ...	4441
Arthur J. St. John ...	5175	C. J. Markham ...	4439
John C. Erk ...	5163	A. R. Gilbert ...	4431
Philip U. W. Vigors ...	5162	T. C. Hunt ...	4431
R. A. F. Marter ...	5125	A. W. W. A. Thellusson ...	4429
Herbert C. Suft ...	5092	C. W. Jacob ...	4427
Edward R. Reade ...	5063	T. R. D. Bell ...	4426
John A. H. Walford ...	5031	W. C. Tonge ...	4423
H. S. Naylor-Leyland ...	5016	J. L. Kaye ...	4406
Charles F. Campbell ...	5014	B. R. Mitford ...	4399
W. P. Ward ...	5008	W. C. Oates ...	4390
W. H. Salmon ...	5004	P. E. P. Crawford ...	4385
W. F. Walter ...	4997	H. S. Belle-Bivar ...	4383
F. I. Maxse ...	4963	E. L. Englehart ...	4358
N. W. Cuthbertson ...	4960	F. L. Banon ...	4356
J. Ramsay ...	4955	G. W. Fitton ...	4354
R. E. Blakey ...	4945	W. Kirk ...	4351
A. Giles ...	4919	Albert V. Jenner ...	4341
S. C. F. Jackson ...	4897	Slade Thomson ...	4314
G. Freer ...	4880	P. T. Westmorland ...	4309
T. Capper ...	4869	Walter D. Sellar ...	4301
*S. Walter ...	4869	H. R. Cholmondeley ...	4291
A. J. Richardson ...	4865	Roland M. Byne ...	4283
C. E. Hodgson ...	4855	Lionel M. Herbert ...	4282
G. H. M'Ausland ...	4821	George B. M'Andrew ...	4277
*F. M. Gray ...	4814	Edward C. Ryall ...	4274
H. H. Nicholson ...	4814	Clifford Cullen ...	4262
S. L. Le Bailly ...	4806	Arthur G. Vincent ...	4255
P. R. T. Gurdon ...	4761	George O'Callaghan ...	4238
A. L. Napier ...	4740	Beaumont C. Holt ...	4232
B. J. St. George ...	4733	William A. Oswald ...	4232
C. J. Melliss ...	4654	C. V. Humphreys ...	4229
E. R. Taylor ...	4643	G. C. I. Stockwell ...	4227
J. Boulger ...	4635	Charles H. Halford ...	4225
E. F. David ...	4626	Frederick Ayrton ...	4215
J. W. Fraser ...	4619	Charles A. C. King ...	4195
H. C. Petre ...	4619	*W. M. Inglis ...	4193
D. Beames ...	4596	*Henry W. Campbell ...	4184
J. H. Ansley ...	4594	*James M. Chadwick ...	4180
T. B. Hawkes ...	4587		

Candidates marked thus * are eligible for commissions in the West India Regiments only.

The following were the successful competitors at the examination held at the same time of university candidates for cadetships at the Royal Military College:—

G. L. Selater-Booth ...	5975	Wilfrid Clayton ...	3531
Fuller Whistler ...	4288	C. Barry Close ...	3462
James Forrest ...	4089	C. R. R. Malone ...	3224
R. G. H. Hughes ...	3839	Wm. Nicholson ...	3168
Reginald Hall ...	3583	G. A. Brownrigg ...	3126
T. D. Leslie ...	3564	H. Clare Filmore ...	3122

The following Queen's cadets, Queen's India cadets, and honorary Queen's India cadets have passed a qualifying examination for cadetships at the Royal Military College:—

QUEEN'S CADETS.			
Henry V. Campbell ...	2154	L. H. Bazalgette ...	1452
Herbert R. Blyth ...	1990	John Gerald Ridge ...	1373
QUEEN'S INDIA CADETS.			
H. D. Merewether ...	4155	G. C. M'D. Birdwood ...	2045
W. C. Olpherts ...	2112	T. C. V. Shortland ...	1984
HONORARY QUEEN'S INDIA CADETS.			
C. D. Bruce ...	2251	D. A. M'Leod ...	1806
Thompson M'Kay ...	2056	C. E. H. Connell ...	1690

AFGHAN MEMORIAL FUND, COLABA CHURCH.—The *Bombay Gazette* understands that Rs.344 have been subscribed by the 4th Bombay Rifles to provide a special memorial of the late Lieut. Col. Crispin, if possible; otherwise to be devoted to the general fund. The British officers of the 25th B.L.I. have subscribed Rs.55. Rs.200 have been sent by Mrs. Simpson and children in memory of Surg. Major J. Simpson, 23rd N.L.I., and the same sum has been received in memory of Lieut. Col. L. G. Brown, 8th N.I., from his mother and brother. An anonymous Rs.100 was sent through a Bombay bank "in memory of two brother officers." Much delay is caused by the necessity of references to the architect in London, who has undertaken the work of preparing the designs and estimates; but early next month details of the work are expected, which will satisfy many enquiries, and give a great impulse to the interest taken in the memorial. The total amount at present paid into the fund is Rs.2,735-14-6.

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The Rt. Hon. Lord ELPHINSTONE.
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Forms to be filled in by Candidates for Election by the Committee, may be obtained from

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1881.

THE WAINAD GOLDFIELDS.

A CAPITAL book on the Wainad goldfields, thoroughly practical and yet most readable, has just been brought out by Mr. S. Jennings, the secretary of the South Indian Company and of the Indian Glenrock Company, who has recently returned from a tour of inspection. Mr. Jennings, who is a Fellow of the Linnæan and of the Royal Geographical, writes as a naturalist and a man of science, as well as a keen gold-pro prospector and a shrewd and thoughtful observer of men and things generally. His style is bright and lively, and he describes what he saw and did in the gold districts with charming frankness and ease, which carry his readers along with him in the best of spirits. His book is entitled "My Visit to the Goldfields in the South-East Wynaad"; and is published by Chapman and Hall (Limited). It is admirably illustrated with engravings from drawings made on the spot, and in every way is well calculated to effect its object—that of familiarising English readers with a region destined to become famous as one of the homes of gold.

As to the auriferous richness of the districts which he examined, Mr. Jennings is fully in accord with those earlier official reports which have already attracted so much English capital thither. And on this point, the sobriety and obvious candour of his opinions and expectations, even more than the calm confidence he evinces in the sure future of the enterprise, will be very valuable to those who are investing their capital in the exploitation of this new and most promising field. Mr. Jennings anticipates a satisfactory return even upon the first rough crushings; but he shows that this return will be considerably exceeded when the best method of treating the concentrates shall have been determined.

To those who know anything, from personal experience, of the marvellous rapidity of the progress of an Australian district when once gold has been found, the energy and *verve* that are being displayed by the gold pioneers in the Wainad will not be surprising. Mr. Jennings is able to testify that vigorous operations are

being carried on, "that tunnels are being driven, machinery erected, roads made, bungalows, coolie-lines, and stores are springing up in all directions, the evidences of energetic determination to accomplish whatever is to be accomplished. Experienced and capable skill is to be found there too; and not a little enthusiasm amongst mining engineers, who to a man are confident."

Of course, where the scene of operations is in a country totally unlike, in its physical aspects and political and social conditions, any other in which gold mining has been carried on on a large scale, much has still to be learnt, numerous experiments will have to be tried, and doubtless many mistakes will be made before the best methods, in regard both to cheapness and to efficiency, will be discovered for every phase and detail of the work. Apart from the scientific question of the best modes of obtaining the gold, and the various theories on the process of reduction, there are the questions of roads, of railways, of sanitation, of banking—above all, there is the all-important question of labour. On all these points Mr. Jennings has something to say; on every point he gives excellent reasons for the faith that is in him, and we rise from the perusal of his book with the conviction that it would be difficult to find a safer or more sensible guide. As an instance of this accuracy of judgment, we would quote his remarks on the suggestion that has been made that Chinese labour might be introduced into the mining districts with advantage:—"I venture to think that in Southern India it would not prove of benefit in the long run. Any considerable influx of Chinese workmen would in all probability exercise an unfavourable influence upon native labour. I have already said that native labour is both abundant and cheap." Of course, the only difficulty with regard to native labour consists in the timidity of the native workmen—which, it has been suggested, might cause a stampede or a strike in case of any untoward accident happening to a party of them working underground. But we quite agree with Mr. Jennings that this danger is not sufficiently pressing to warrant such a ruinous measure as the introduction of the Heathen Chinese. The present writer has been down in a Raniganj coal mine, and seen gangs of Bauris and Santals, working as cheerily as Cornishmen, in galleries at a great depth below the surface; and they do so in parts of the Raniganj district under circumstances of considerable danger from flooding.



OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, July 23.)

CIVIL.

LITTLE, Surgeon C., M.D., civil surgeon, Amraoti, and officiating sanitary commissioner in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is confirmed in the latter appointment, vice Surgeon Major R. T. Abbott, M.D., deceased.

HUME, Surgeon T., M.B., civil surgeon of Akola, to be civil surgeon of Amraoti, vice Surgeon Little.

Promotions and appointments:—

STRATTON, Surgeon Major J. P., officiating resident of the 2nd class and resident in Meywar, to be a resident of the 2nd class and resident in the Western States of Rajputana, but to continue to officiate as resident in Meywar.

TWEEDIE, Lieut. Col. W., C.S.I., political agent of the 1st class and

officiating political agent in the Western State of Rajputana and commandant Erinpura Irregular Force, to officiate as resident of the 2nd class and resident in the Western States of Rajputana.

HEWITT, Major G. L. K., 3rd Bengal Cavalry, to be commandant of the Erinpura Irregular Force, vice Lieut. Col. W. Tweedie.

MILES, Lieut. Col. S. B., political agent, 1st class, and political agent, Muscat, is posted to Zanzibar as political agent, vice Dr. Kirk.

ASHFIELD—The services of Capt. W. Ashfield, adjutant, Malwa Bheel Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Bombay Government at his own request.

BIGNEL, Capt. E. F. D., 17th Bengal N.I., to be adjutant, Malwa Bheel Corps, from the date assuming charge, vice Capt. W. Ashfield, resigned.

HOPE, Capt. T., officiating political agent, 3rd class, and assistant secretary in the Foreign Department, to be junior under secretary, vice Lieut. Col. Ridgway, on furlough.

MARTINDALE, Mr. A. H. T., M.C.S., to officiate as political agent, 3rd class, and assistant secretary in Foreign Department, vice Capt. Hope.

STANTON, Lieut. E. C., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the presidency and Oudh command, Military Works.

D'AGUILAR, Lieut. F. B. G., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is posted to the Rawal Pindi command, Military Works.

RIGG, Mr. H., executive engineer, 1st grade, to the railway branch of the P.W.D., and placed at the disposal of the chief commissioner, British Burma.

ELLIS, Lieut. C. C., R.E., to the P.W.D. as assistant engineer, 1st grade, and to the Military Works Branch.

MITCHELL, Mr. W., to be a 3rd grade officer on probation in H.M.'s Indian marine.

MALLOCK, Mr. A. G., to be a 3rd grade officer on probation in H.M.'s Indian marine.

Orders confirmed:—

BERKELEY—MILES—Lieut. Col. J. C. Berkeley, political agent, 1st class, vice Lieut. Col. Cadell, to the Home Department; Lieut. Col. S. B. Miles, officiating political agent, first class, vice Surg-Major J. P. Stratton, promoted.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Dr. J. Kirk, political agent, first class, and political agent at Zanzibar, to Europe for two years from date of departure; Major F. H. Mal'land, political superintendent, Charkhari, three months' privilege leave from July 14, 1881.

MILITARY.

MELVILLE, Lieut. P. J., 2nd Battalion Royal Highlanders (Black Watch) officiating wing officer, 2nd (Queen's Own) N.I., June 2, 1880, subject to confirmation.

DYMOTT—4th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent—Surg. D. F. Dymott, Madras Establishment, to be officiating medical officer, vice Surg-Major H. Crocker, M.D., transferred to the 1st Cavalry.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Capt. F. G. Malby, S.C., wing officer, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, private affairs, for two years; Lieut. C. H. M. Smith, S.C., wing officer and adjutant, 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, and Paid Attache in the Intelligence Branch, Quartermaster-General's Department, medical certificate, one year and ninety-one days; Surg. T. Robinson, M.B., 4th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, private affairs, for 273 days; Lieut. Col. (Brevet. Col.) C. S. Lane, S.C., assistant commissary-general, 1st Class, leave in India, medical certificate, for 182 days from May 31.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.
(Headquarters, Simla, July 18.)

BRAITHWAITE—2nd Battalion Devonshire Regt. (late 2-11th)—Lieut. J. H. V. Braithwaite to be instructor of musketry, vice Kelsall, promoted.

CHAMBERS—Station Staff, Fyzabad—Major W. E. Chambers, S.C., to be station staff officer, vice Major Wheler.

CLARIDGE—3rd N.I.—Lieut. F. E. S. Claridge, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer on probation, vice Stewart, promoted.

MACDONALD—ANDERSON—OLDHAM—12th N.I.—Col. W. Macdonald, second in command, to be commandant, vice Price, retired; Major H. S. Anderson, wing commander (on furlough), to be second in command, vice Macdonald; and Major A. Oldham, wing officer, to be wing commander, vice Anderson.

FAIRBROTHER—13th N.I.—Lieut. W. T. Fairbrother, wing officer, to be quartermaster, vice Molesworth, appointed adjutant.

BELLERS—17th N.I.—Lieut. E. V. Bellers, to be wing officer on probation, vice Brehon, deceased.

RATTRAY—22nd N.I.—Lieut. R. H. Rattray, to be wing officer on probation, vice Hare, deceased.

CHANNER—32nd N.I.—Major (Brevet Lieut. Col.) G. N. Channer, V.C., wing commander, 29th N.I., to officiate as commandant, vice Major C. N. Hodgson, whose services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of Government.

FORD, Major H. I. E., R.A., to officiate as assistant adjutant general Sirhind Division, from July 1, 1881, during absence on furlough of Lieut. Col. H. Thompson.

HOOD, Capt. W. C., 2nd Battalion the Royal West Surrey Regiment (late 2-2nd Foot) is added to the list of candidates who passed the higher standard in Hindustani on April 4.

MORGAN, J. W. A., veterinary surgeon, Veterinary Department, from Rawal Pindi to Saugor for duty with the R.A. at that station.

SAVAGE, J. B., veterinary surgeon, Veterinary Department, from Jhelum to Benares, for duty with the R.A. at that station.

Orders confirmed:—

RIDDELL—CORFE—Barrackpore Station O., dated June 30, 1881, appointing Capt. W. Riddell, adjutant, R.A., Presidency District, to officiate as station staff officer, from July 1, 1881, vice Capt. W. D. Coife, R.A., relieved; there being no other officer available.

MACKENZIE—DAVIDSON—2nd Battalion the Seaforth Highlanders

(late 78th Foot), Regimental O., dated June 18, 1881, making the following appointments to the left half battalion stationed at Benares from May 13, 1881:—Lieut. K. R. Mackenzie, to be acting adjutant; and Lieut. H. Davidson, to be acting paymaster and quartermaster.

(Headquarters, Simla, July 25.)

ROGERS—2nd Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers (Princess Victoria's)—Lieut. C. R. Rogers to be adjutant, vice Harman, promoted into the 94th Foot (2nd Battalion Connaught Rangers).

BLYTH—10th Bengal Lancers—Lieut. F. A. Blyth, officiating wing officer on probation, 40th N.I., to be officiating squadron officer on probation, vice Onslow appointed adjutant of the Viceroy's Body Guard.

GOLDNEY, Capt. T. H. Goldney, Staff Corps, wing officer, 38th N.I., is appointed officiating deputy assistant adjutant general for musketry, 5th Circle, from July 9, during the furlough of Capt. A. I. Shepherd, Staff Corps.

FURLOUGHS.—Royal Horse Artillery—Lieut. W. H. Stuart, to England for six months on private affairs. 1st Battalion the Lothian Regiment (Royal Scots) (late 1st Foot)—Lieut. E. A. Altham, to England, for twelve months from date of embarkation on medical certificate. (Lieut. E. A. Altham is removed from the list of probationers for the staff corps. 1st Battalion the Connaught Rangers (late 88th Foot)—Lieut. Col. E. Hoptan, to remain in England from Oct. 21st, 1881, to Jan. 20th, 1882, on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted. 2nd Battalion the South Staffordshire Regiment (Prince of Wales's) (late 98th Foot)—2nd Lieut. F. Geldard, to England, for six months from date of embarkation on urgent private affairs. 2nd West India Regiment—Lieut. W. J. H. Bond, to Calcutta, from July 20th to September 19th, to study the native languages. 12th Bengal Cavalry—Capt. J. B. Lynch, Staff Corps, to Simla, from July 17th to October 15th, on private affairs. Royal Artillery—Lieut. G. H. Bittleston, for twelve months; and Lieut. E. W. Briscoe, for six months.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, July 27.)

WALLER, Mr. R. M., officiating deputy commissioner of Lohardugga, to act in the 2nd grade of deputy commissioners from July 12, vice Mr. W. B. Oldham.

GARRETT, Major C. H., deputy commissioner of Singbhoom, to act in the 2nd grade of deputy commissioners, from July 12, during the absence on leave of Mr. R. M. Waller.

FORBES, Mr. L. R., officiating deputy commissioner of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, to act in the 3rd grade of deputy commissioners, from July 12, vice Major C. H. Garrett, promoted.

EDGAR, Mr. J. W., C.S.I., officiating magistrate and collector of Chumparun, to act as commissioner of the Chittagong Division, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. E. E. Lewis.

TOBIN, Mr. H. M., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Sewan, Sarun, to act temporarily as magistrate and collector of Chumparun, vice Mr. J. Ware Edgar, C.S.I.

COLLIN, Mr. E. W., assistant magistrate and collector, is posted to the Sudder Station of the 24-Pergunnahs.

MANSON, Mr. C. F., deputy magistrate and deputy collector in charge of the Damin Forest in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, is posted to the Sudder Station of that district.

MORAN, Mr. T. D., temporary deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Dooinka, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is appointed to have charge of the Damin Forests in that district.

PIFEARD, Mr. F. E., officiating deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is posted temporarily to Deoghur.

KNOX, Surgeon Major M., is appointed to have medical charge of the Dinapore Lock Hospital, in addition to his other duties, from May 1 last, vice Surgeon Major E. Wilkes, on leave.

RISLEY, Mr. H. H., assistant commissioner, Hazareebagh, is vested with the powers of a subordinate judge.

PETERSON, Mr. H. H., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector in charge of the Goalundo Division of the Furreedpore District.

FOSTER, Mr. E. W. P., executive engineer, 3rd grade, Eastern Sone Division, returned to duty on the 15th inst.

LEONARD, Mr. G. S., assistant traffic superintendent, is appointed to officiate as traffic superintendent, Northern Bengal State Railway, during the absence of Mr. Drury, on privilege leave.

JOHNSTON, Mr. W., officiating assistant conservator of forests, of the 1st grade, is confirmed in that grade from May 9.

FURLOUGHS.—Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Jessore, one month, from the 24th prox.: Mr. A. C. Mackertich, deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Chittagong Hill Tracts, three months, from the date on which he may be relieved; Mr. S. C. Roberts, deputy revenue superintendent, 2nd grade, Orissa Canals, an extension of four months' special leave without pay; Mr. G. M. Drury, traffic superintendent Northern Bengal State Railway, two months' and thirteen days' privilege leave, from August 9; Mr. W. de W. Peel, executive engineer, 4th grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, three months' special leave, from August 1; Mr. E. E. Lewis, commissioner of the Chittagong Division, two months' and twenty-six days, from the 23rd prox.; Mr. E. Behrmann, assistant engineer, 1st grade, who is under transfer to Bengal, privilege leave for two months' and sixteen days.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette.)

KENNEDY, Mr. T. J., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Ferozepore to Sirsa District.

WILSON, Mr. J., officiating settlement officer, Sirsa, to officiate as under secretary to Government, Punjab (Revenue Department), from July 16, during the absence on leave of Mr. Fanshawe.

LUDLAM, Mr. W. M., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, transferred from Ludhiana to Mooltan district.

EGERTON, Mr. R. W., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the

Umballa and Kulka Railway survey division, which he joined on the afternoon of June 8.

SMALLMAN, Mr. H. F., executive engineer, 4th grade, is transferred from the Dera Ghazi Khan Division, Indus Canals, to the lower Sutlej and Chenab Division, Inundation Canals.

Orders confirmed:—

HOWELL—1st Punjab Infantry—Regimental Order, dated June 11, consequent on the departure of Major A. Vallings, wing commander and officiating 2nd in command, on leave preparatory to furlough, making the following temporary appointment:—Capt. H. Howell, wing officer, to officiate as 2nd in command, in addition to his other duties as wing officer.

BROWNLOW—Dated June 13, making the following temporary appointments:—Lieut. C. B. Brownlow, quartermaster and officiating adjutant, to officiate as wing commander in addition to his other duties, pending the return of Capt. L. Campbell from privilege leave, or until further orders.

FURLOUGH.—Mr. H. C. Fanshawe, under secretary to Government, Punjab (Revenue Department), privilege leave of absence for three months, from July 15.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES AND OUDH.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, July 30.)

MARTIN, Mr. W. T., joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as magistrate and collector of Bulandshahr during the absence on leave of Mr. F. S. Growse.

MULOCK, Mr. H. P., joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as magistrate and collector of Shahjahanpur during the absence on leave of Mr. J. S. Porter.

DANIELL, Mr. C. A., commissioner, Benares division, to officiate as member of the board of revenue of the North West Provinces during the absence on leave of Mr. C. P. Carmichael.

SLADEN, Mr. J., magistrate and collector, Saharanpur, to officiate as commissioner, Benares division, during the absence on deputation of Mr. C. A. Daniell.

WILLIAMS, Mr. J. C., joint magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as magistrate and collector, Saharanpur, during the absence on deputation of Mr. J. Sladen.

BROWN, Mr. J. A., assistant magistrate and collector, Benares, to be in charge of the cantonment magistracy, Benares, in addition to his own duties, from June 14th.

GRIGG, Major E. E., assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade; and Capt. F. Barrow, officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, from June 16.

IRWIN, Mr. G. R., assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade; and Mr. C. L. M. Eales, officiating assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, from June 21.

PETRE, Mr. F. L., assistant magistrate and collector, Bareilly, on return from leave, to Bijnor, as a temporary arrangement.

TWEDDY, Mr. G. A., assistant magistrate and collector, from Aligarh to Saharanpur, on return from leave of Mr. F. B. Mulock.

WRIGHT, Surg. Major R. T., M.D., supernumerary civil surgeon, 2nd class, from Azamgarh to Jaunpur.

GRIFFITHS, Surg. G. S., supernumerary civil surgeon, 2nd class, from Ghazipur to Azamgarh.

FREYER, Surg. P. J., M.D., civil surgeon, 2nd class, from Ghazipur to Bareilly, as a temporary arrangement, during the absence on deputation of Surg. Major R. C. Saunders, or until further orders.

WEIR, Surg. P. A., M.B., officiating principal assistant Benares Opium Agency, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government, to the civil medical charge, Ghazipur, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Surg. P. J. Freyer, M.D., on deputation.

STOWELL, Surg. Major C. F., to be captain of C Company Mussooree Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Promotions and reversions with effect from dates specified:—Mr. A. W. Cruickshank, assistant magistrate and collector, to officiate as magistrate and collector, 1st grade, from June 5; Mr. R. S. Aikman, joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as magistrate and collector, 1st grade, from June 8; Mr. J. M. C. Steinbelt, district and sessions judge, 3rd grade, to officiate as district and sessions judge, 2nd grade, from June 1; Mr. R. S. Aikman, officiating magistrate and collector, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade, from June 5; Mr. J. H. Harrison, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade, from June 8; Mr. J. Nugent, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade, from June 27; Capt. F. Barrow, assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade; and Mr. C. L. M. Eales, assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, from June 3.

FURLOUGHS.—Mr. J. S. Porter, magistrate and collector, Shahjahanpur, privilege leave for three months, from August 10; Mr. C. P. Carmichael, Member of the Board of Revenue, North West Provinces, privilege leave for two months and twenty nine days from July 31.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, July 30.)

SCOTT, Major T. A., officiating deputy commissioner, Sambalpur, made over charge of his duties to Mr. W. A. Nedham, officiating deputy commissioner, on July 11.

BROOKE, Lieut. Col. T. H. B., deputy commissioner, returned from the leave granted him and resumed charge of the Mandla District on July 18, from Mr. J. P. Goodridge, C.S., officiating deputy commissioner.

BROWNE, Surg. S. H., M.D., civil surgeon, Hoshangabad, returned from the leave granted him and resumed civil medical charge of the

Hoshangabad District, and executive charge of the gaol at that station, on July 27, from Surg. Girdharilal Ratanlal Daphtary, M.D., officiating civil surgeon.

ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, July 21.)

STEPHEN, the Rev. C. L., to be commissioner for the Shillong station vice Jerman.
KENNEDY, Mr. C. C., extra assistant commissioner, Sibsagar has been invested with the powers of a Munsif.
M'CABE, Mr. R. B., assistant commissioner, made over charge of the Golaghat sub division, in Sibsagar, to Mr. H. M. Hinde, extra assistant commissioner, transferred from the Naga Hills, and availed himself of the privilege leave granted to him on June 25.
WILLIAMSON, Major W. J., reported his departure from India by the steamer *Siam*, which left Bombay on the afternoon of the 5th inst.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, July 26.)

GORDON, Mr. Laurie, solicitor, to officiate as clerk of the Crown during the employment of Mr. H. J. Tarrant on other duty.
MACLEOD, Mr. B., assistant magistrate and collector in the district of Tanjore, to be magistrate of the 2nd class.
CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The Rev. E. Penny has been granted an extension of leave on medical certificate for six months by the Secretary of State for India; Mr. T. E. Marshall, deputy master attendant, Madras, privilege leave for two months, August 15.

MEDICAL.

The following officers of the Indian Medical Service to be brigade surgeons from Nov. 27, 1879, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Surgeon Majors J. M. Joseph, M.D., LL.D., F.R.C.P.E., M.R.C.P.L., since promoted to deputy surgeon general; E. S. Cleveland, M.D.; W. H. Harris, M.D.; W. H. Rean, M.D., since promoted to deputy surgeon general; A. Sanderson, M.D., M.A.; C. Cooper, M.D., F.R.C.S.; S. J. Wyndowe, M.D., since retired; W. R. Cornish, F.R.C.S., C.I.E., since promoted to surgeon general; A. H. Beaman; G. S. W. Ogg, M.B., M.A.; W. Pearl; E. E. Lloyd, from April 1, 1880, vice Brigade Surgeon Cornish, promoted; M. C. Furnell, M.D., F.R.C.S., from May 16, 1880, vice Brigade Surgeon Joseph, promoted; G. A. Burn, M.A., M.D., from Feb. 7, 1881, vice Brigade Surgeon Furnell, promoted; R. Dempster, from March 28, 1881, vice Brigade Surgeon Rean promoted.
STURMER—Surg. A. J., secretary to the surgeon general, to act as assistant physician, general hospital, without prejudice to his own duties during the absence of Surg. C. M'Nally, on leave.
DOYMOTT—The services of Surg. D. F., M.B. Indian Medical Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India.
FURLOUGHS.—Surg. G. F. Bevan, Indian Medical Department in charge, 24th N.I., is granted furlough (private affairs) out of India for two years; extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India:—Surg. Major C. A. Harvey, six months, medical certificate.

MILITARY.

RAMSDEN, Lieut. H. F. S., 67th Foot wing officer, 10th N.I., is admitted to the M.S.C. from September 9, 1879.
NICOL, Lieut. J. C. W. D., 58th (late 48th) Foot, officiating wing officer, 25th N.I., is admitted to the M.S.C. from May 31, 1880.
M'LEOD, Capt. D. J. S., having completed twenty years' service to be major, from July 20.
SEATON, Major W. J., having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieut. Col., from July 20.
NANGLE—The services of Major H. B. Nangle, Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Provincial C-in-C, from the date on which he is relieved by Col. Magrath of the charge of the Amrut Mahal Depot.
WELCH, Lieut. M. E. H. O., Staff Corps, to be commandant of a Battalion of the Nair Brigade, Travancore.
ELLIS—The services of Lieut. C. C. Ellis, R.E., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, P.W.D.
FURLOUGH.—The sixty days' privilege leave granted to Col. R. A. Moore, Staff Corps, acting commissary general, is converted into ninety days' accumulated privilege leave.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Ootacamund, July 19.)

OGG, Surgeon Major G. S. W., M.B., M.A., to officiate as medical officer, 1st Regt. N.I., Secunderabad.
M'CARTHY, Surgeon Major D. J., M.D., from 33rd N.I. to 10th N.I.
MORAN, Surgeon J. J., M.D., from attached 1st N.I., to officiate as medical officer, 24th N.I.
LEE, Surgeon W. A., from attached 34th L.I. to 33rd N.I., Mangalore.
HOOPER—MOLESWORTH—COX—HAKIN—The undermentioned candidates have passed the lower standard examination in the Hindustani language:—Lieuts. R. P. Hooper, H.M.'s 2-13th Foot; H. C. Molesworth, R.A.; Second Lieut. W. C. Cox, H.M.'s 2-13th Foot; and Surgeon H. M. Hakin, Indian Medical Department.
BROWN, Capt. C. E., No. 7 Battery, 8th Brigade, R.A., has been nominated for the adjutancy of the 1st North York Artillery Volunteers, that officer is directed to proceed to England as soon as possible to assume the duties of his appointment.
DE LOUSADA—ATKINSON—The appointments of Major (now Lieut.

Col.) de Lousada as second in command, and of Major Atkinson as wing commander of the 5th N.I., are cancelled.

HATTON, Lieut. A., from attached 15th N.I., to attached 41st N.I.
DYMOTT, Surg. D. F., M.B., attached to 36th N.I., is directed to join the 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, on relief from his present appointment.

CHARLES, Major J., No. 11 (Mountain) Battery, 11th Brigade, has been transferred to No. 4 Battery Brigade, R.A.

Orders confirmed:—

COTTON—June 1—By the officer commanding 43rd L.I., appointing Second Lieut. H. R. S. Cotton, acting instructor of musketry to the Left Half Battalion, Tonghoo, vice Capt. Williamson, relieved.
PRITCHARD—June 29—By the officer commanding 2-13th L.I., appointing Lieut. A. B. Pritchard interpreter to the Battalion from June 28.
GALL—July 11—By the officer commanding 2-7th Royal Fusiliers, appointing Lieut. and Adjutant C. D. M. Gall to perform the duties of interpreter in addition to his own, from June 8, vice Lieut. Herbert, proceeded to England on leave, there being no other qualified officer available.
FURLOUGH.—Staff Corps—Lieut. C. F. Stevens, Adjutant 29th N.I., has been granted leave of absence for two months, from July 19.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, July 28.)

PHILLPOTTS—BAKER—Messrs. S. H. Phillpotts and M. B. Baker respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of judge and session judge of Ahmedabad on July 18.
FARRAN—FOX—Messrs. C. H. Farran and C. E. Fox respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of master and register in equity, commissioner for taking accounts and taxing master, High Court, on July 19.
OLIVER—FARRAN—Messrs. A. K. Oliver and G. H. Farran respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of assistant commissioner and taxing master, High Court, on July 19.

MILITARY.

FINDLAY—The services of Surgeon J. Findlay, M.B., are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department, with effect from August 23.
HEMANS, Mr. A. W., G.I.P. Railway Volunteer Corps, is appointed second lieutenant in the corps.
Promotions, as follows, are ordered in the Ordinance Department, in succession to Hon. Lieut. and Assistant Commissary William M'Donald, pensioned:—Hon. Lieut. and Deputy Assistant Commissary (acting assistant commissary) Thomas Courtenay to be assistant commissary; Conductor (acting assistant commissary) Giles Penstone to be deputy assistant commissary, and to continue to act as assistant commissary; Sub Conductor (acting conductor) Richard Cresswell Webb to be conductor substantive *pro tem.*; Store Serjeant (acting sub conductor) Albert Stapleton to be sub conductor substantive *pro tem.*; to bear date May 1.
The following promotions in the barrack branch of the P.W.D. are made:—Sergeant and Acting Sub Conductor John Mooney to be sub conductor, and Sergeant Patrick O'Donnell to be acting sub conductor, from May 18, vice Stanwell, invalided; H. N. B. Erskine, Esq., C.S.I., is appointed hon. colonel in the Sind Volunteer R.C.
FURLOUGH.—Major H. S. Tandy, S.C., wing commander, 8th N.I., is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna, July 29.)

MANDER—13th Regiment N.I.—Major F. D. Mander, General List Infantry, W.O., to be wing commander, vice Major Grant, removed.
COX—14th Regiment N.I.—Lieut. E. C. Cox, S.C., W.O., to be quartermaster, continuing to officiate as adjutant during the absence of Lieut. Candy, or until further orders.
IRVING, Lieut. A. Bell, No. 5 Battery, 11th Brigade, R.A., to H. Battery, A Brigade, R.H.A.

Orders confirmed:—

VIDAL—Mehidpur Station O.—July 21, appointing Lieut. L. H. Vidal, officiating quartermaster and adjutant, 18th N.I., to officiate as station staff officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt. Penton.
COUSSMAKER—Puna Division O.—July 22, appointing Major M. F. Coussmaker, attached to 16th N.I., to command the depot 8th N.I., in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut. Abud, 11th N.I., relieved.
LAMB—Rifle Brigade (1st Battalion)—R.O., April 28, appointing Lieut. C. A. Lamb, assistant instructor of musketry, from Sept. 20, 1880.
HAMILTON—R.O., June 1, appointing Lieut. the Hon. R. Baillie Hamilton to officiate as adjutant, during the absence on leave of Lieut. and Adjutant C. I. E. Metcalfe.
NOEL—R.O., July 21, appointing Capt. the Hon. E. Noel, interpreter to the battalion, vice Lieut. C. A. Lamb.
JACOB—WALTER—FIELD—17th Regiment, N.I.—Regimental Order, dated July 26th, 1881, makes the following appointments on the departure of Col. Plomer on furlough:—Lieut. Col. J. Jacob, second in command, to officiate as commandant; Major H. L. Walter, wing commander, to officiate as second in command; and Lieut. M. C. F. Field, adjutant, to officiate as wing commander, in addition to his own duties.
SCHNEIDER—26th Regiment N.I.—Regimental order, dated July 20th, 1881, appointing Lieut. S. M. Schneider, S.C., attached, to

officiate as quartermaster, as a temporary measure, vice Capt. Forjett, resigned.

EDEN—SARTORIOUS—21st Regiment N.I.—R.O., dated May 31, making the following appointments consequent on Lieut. Col. Beville assuming command of the regiment :—Major W. T. Eden, wing commander, to officiate as 2nd in command, and Major G. C. Sartorius to officiate as wing commander.

The following orders are confirmed as a temporary measure :—13th Regiment N.I.—Regimental Order, dated July 6, appointing Lieut. W. G. Alban, officiating wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster in addition to his own duties, vice Capt. Laing; 18th Regiment N.I.—Regimental Order, dated July 21, appointing Lieut. L. H. Vidal, officiating wing officer, to officiate as adjutant in addition to his own duties, vice Capt. Penton; 30th Regiment N.I.—Regimental Order, dated July 15, appointing Lieut. M. B. Salmon, officiating wing officer, and quartermaster, to officiate as adjutant and wing commander in addition to his other duties with effect from July 16, vice Capt. Harrison, appointed fort adjutant, Asirgarh; Major M. F. Coussmaker, S.C., officiated as wing officer and as wing commander 19th N.I. (in addition to his own duties) from June 7 to July 6, and from July 7 to 14 respectively; Lieut. G. W. S. Fryer, officiated as quartermaster 13th N.I., in addition to his duties as officiating wing officer, from June 13 to July 9.

FURLOUGHS.—Second Lieut. F. B. Lawson, Gloucestershire Regiment, 2nd Battalion, six months leave on medical certificate from date of embarkation.

INDIAN TEA TRADE WITH KABUL AND CENTRAL ASIA.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.)

From a report on the Peshawar tea trade with Kabul and Central Asian countries, it appears that from October, 1880, to Jan., 1881, 2,144 maunds of Indian tea and 7,940 maunds of China tea were exported from Peshawur. These figures include the whole of the tea exported over the frontier in the direction of Kabul and Bokhara. It has been ascertained that by far the greatest proportion of the tea exported from Peshawur is consumed in Bokhara. From Oct., 1880, to Jan., 1881, Peshawur merchants have sent to Bokhara 3,288 maunds of green China tea, 2,069 maunds of black China tea, 602 maunds of green Almora tea, 198 maunds of chara Almora tea, 262 maunds of putta Almora tea, 13½ maunds of black Almora tea, 524 maunds of green Dera Doon tea, 118 maunds of putta Dera Doon tea, and 30 maunds of green Kangra tea. In Bokhara proper green China tea is in great demand. China Lonka is of three qualities.

No. 1 is bought in Peshawar at	Rs.119	per maund
is sold in Bokhara at	147	"
No. 2 is bought in Peshawar at	112	"
is sold in Bokhara at	145	"
No. 3 is bought in Peshawar at	108-8	"
is sold in Bokhara at	130-8	"

There is a class of China tea known as "Kazaz," which has been from time to time imported to Bokhara from Russia. Persons who have long resided in Bokhara say that this tea is bought in Russia at 40 per maund and is sold in Bokhara at Rs.76 per maund. The road is now closed to this trade; but these figures show how far Russian merchants can compete with the Indian trade.

Black China tea is not drunk to any great extent in Bokhara, but finds a market in Khokand. It sells in Peshawar at 6 as. per lb. Bokhara is the central mart. The Indian teas are exported thither, but for the most part are at once bought up by merchants from Samarkand, Tashkend, Khokand, and other outlying places, and are consumed in those countries.

Of Indian teas, Lonka from Almora, Dera Doon, and Kangra, sells at Rs.77 per maund; from the trade returns it appears that the price per maund in Peshawur is 60.

The merchants in Peshawur are of opinion that there is an increasing demand for Indian green teas. Some Indian black tea was sent by one merchant as an experiment to Bokhara, but the tea did not meet with approval; this may be due to the fact that the Indian black tea was of the second and third quality, the heavy price of the first quality rendering its export unprofitable.

The average journey to Bokhara takes from three to four months. Merchants bound for Bokhara do not seek for a market on the road; it entails trouble to unpack their goods. They start with the fixed intention of bringing back Bokhara silks and gold, and are sure of a certain profit.

The route from Cabul runs by Bamian, Saighan, Doaba, Heibak, Hasrat Sultan, Khulm, Balkh, Kileffort, Karshi, to Bokhara.

The market in Bokhara is most uncertain, and there is a singular want of concert among the exporting merchants. The market is frequently over-stocked, and the smaller men come back with heavy losses. At the present time out of eleven merchants who have traded Bokhara with teas, seven declare that they can no longer trade with profit—that it is all a matter of luck.

The daily consumption of teas in Bokhara including the outlying countries is said to be 80 maunds; in Cabul 6 maunds, in Jelalabad 2 maunds, in Peshawur 5 maunds. From this it will be seen that the consumption of tea in Cabul is insignificant as compared to that of Bokhara, and all merchants connected with

tea agree in saying that Kabul will never afford a large market for the sale of teas.

From the books of Peshawur merchants, it appears that from October, 1880, to January, 1881, 82 maunds of green China tea and 36 maunds of black China tea have been sent to Cabul, and 295 maunds of green Almora tea, 151 maunds of green Dera Doon tea, 7 maunds putta Dera Doon tea, and 30 maunds green Kangra tea. The greater part of the tea consumed in Cabul is exported thither by Cabul merchants.

China Lonka of the first quality is by far the most popular of teas as it is the most expensive, and all classes in Bokhara will stint themselves in many of the necessities of life to indulge in this luxury. A saying has almost passed into a proverb in Bokhara that "a man drinks tea or dies," and it is clear that Bokhara and the neighbouring countries will always be a great and increasing market for teas.

IMPORTATION OF EUROPEAN GIRLS INTO INDIA.

THE following letter on the above subject has been addressed to the editor of the *Times* :—

"Sir,—With regard to a question put by me to-day, the answer of which could not be traced by the India-office, allow me state, in reply to many inquiries, that the *Bombay Gazette* has for a considerable period been publishing letters from 'A Lady Visitor' on the painful topic. In the *Bombay Gazette* of July 4 there is the following paragraph on the horrible business extracted from the *Bombay Guardian* :—

"AN ABOMINABLE TRAFFIC.—We have more than once, in past years, spoken in our columns of the abominable traffic by which European girls, chiefly from Wallachia, we believe, often Jewesses, are brought to this city to lead lives of prostitution, that the chief traders may get themselves up as gentlemen and hang about our thoroughfares, and then go back to Europe with well-filled pockets, while their victims live and rot and die. We are glad to see that attention is being drawn to this enormous evil by correspondents of a contemporary."

"I understand that the police of Bombay are inclined to resent these disclosures, Bombay being under the Contagious Diseases Acts, and the official implication being that irregularities are impossible. As even previous to the Brussels revelations on the pretended *Police des Mœurs* I had formed my opinion on these detestable productions of degraded legislation, I need not add that the official implication carries slight weight with me. I am told that the German white slavery trade with Calcutta deserves the attentions of a Vigilance Association.—I have to remain, yours faithfully, F. H. O'DONNELL. House of Commons, August 18."

GOLD MINING APPLIANCES.

ON Friday last there was an important meeting of gentlemen interested in gold mining at the Works of the Foreign and Colonial Tunnelling and Prospecting Company, in Guildford-street, York-road, Lambeth, to inspect various kinds of gold mining appliances, and to witness a demonstration of a new chemical system of treating complex auriferous ores. There were present the Right Hon. Lyon Playfair, C.B., M.P., chairman of the company; Colonel Bolton, Colonel Beaumont, the agent general for Queensland, and others interested in gold mining and metallurgical operations. The chemical process is that of Messrs. Molloy and Warren, and its object is the extraction of gold and silver from ores of a refractory character, such as tellurides pyrites, arsenical pyrites, &c., which can only be partially treated by the ordinary methods of extraction. In the new system the ore is first crushed and roasted, and these processes were shown in operation by means of the Beaumont steam stamp which works direct, and is similar in action to a steam hammer, and an ordinary reverberatory furnace. The ore is then placed in a stone tank, and there subjected to a nitro-hydrochloric solvent. The liquid solution is drawn off into a settling tank and from thence into a precipitating tank, where the gold is precipitated as a fine powder. This powder is then placed in an ordinary crucible and melted down into gold bar. Should there be any silver present it is obtained by washing the residual ore, precipitating and melting down the product as in the case of the gold. The chief point is that about 90 per cent. of the acid is recovered after use, otherwise the process would prove too expensive, as has been the case previously when tried in practice. It is claimed that by this process the whole of the gold and silver is extracted from the ore however refractory it may be. This is, in fact, done by ordinary analysis by the wet process, which, however, involves the loss of the acid. By means of the process discovered by Messrs. Molloy and Warren the same acid is used over and over again, with only a fractional loss, as was demonstrated at the experiments. The plant and machinery employed are of a simple character, and appear to be subject only to slow deterioration. Besides the mining apparatus, there was also shown a system of electric lighting, consisting of a Gramme machine and a series of "British" incandescent lamps, arranged to show the application of that form of lighting to mines and other underground works.

WAR OFFICE.

PALL MALL.—AUG. 16.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir Francis Colborne, K.C.B., to be Honorary Col., vice General Sir E. W. F. Walker, K.C.B., deceased.

The Manchester Regiment—Lieut. Gen. and Honorary Gen. Edmund Richard Jeffreys, C.B., to be Honorary Col., vice Gen. Sir R. Waddy, K.C.B., deceased; Col. Sir Charles George Arbuthnot, K.C.B., Royal Artillery, to be Major General, vice R. P. Radcliffe, Inspector General of Artillery, made Supernumerary to the Establishment, under the provisions of Article 24 (1) of the Royal Warrant of June 25, 1881.

Royal Artillery—Col. Roderick Mackenzie retired upon special retired pay with the honorary rank of Major General; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. George Keppel Taylor to be Colonel, vice Sir C. G. Arbuthnot, K.C.B., promoted; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. Richard Oldfield to be Colonel, vice W. French, C.B., retired; Lieut. Col. Francis Arthur Whynates retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Colonel.

Majors to be Lieutenant Colonels—William Rooke, vice, Brevet Col. G. K. Taylor, promoted; Thomas Cuming, vice Brevet Col. R. Oldfield, promoted; and Charles Edmund Southouse Scott, vice J. M. C. Vibart, retired.

Captains to be Majors—Brevet Major Frank Galloway, upon the Seconded List; Maitland Moore-Lane, vice W. Rooke, promoted; Francis Carmichael Nicolas, upon the Seconded List; William Henry Wright, vice J. H. Lloyd (late Bombay), deceased; Arthur Warry and Henry Knollys, upon the Seconded List; Spencer Gardiner, vice T. Cuming, promoted; Brevet Major Henry Robert Yates Browne, upon the Seconded List; and Charles William Thomson, vice C. E. S. Scott, promoted.

Lieutenants to be Captains—William Hodgson Stuart, vice M. Moore-Lane, promoted; Charles Edward Coffey, vice W. H. Wright, promoted; Reginald Johnstone Bevan, upon the Seconded List; Francis Henry Hall, vice S. Gardiner, promoted; Constantine Rodney William Hervey, vice C. W. Thomson, promoted; and Edward Montague Flint, vice W. H. Frith, placed on the Seconded List.

Gentleman Cadet Herbert Montgomery Campbell, from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, to be Lieut., vice H. N. Bunbury, placed on the Seconded List.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets from the Royal Military Academy to be Lieuts.—Henry Heywood Clark, vice N. Maxwell, placed upon the Seconded List; Albert Sandeman Biscoe, vice H. M. Sandbach, placed upon the Seconded List; Alfred Capel-Cure, vice L. E. Coker, promoted; Reginald Manleyville Rodwell, vice W. G. Lowther, promoted; Thomas William Guy Bryan, vice T. Kelaart, placed upon the Seconded List; Charles Henry Augustus Hervey, vice T. J. Roch, promoted; Louis Hay Ducrot, vice F. M. Gould-Adams, placed upon the Seconded List; Charles Augustus Williams, vice A. N. Rochfort, promoted; William Christopher Ramsay Stratton, vice J. H. Rosseter, promoted; Charles William Richardson, vice J. G. Turner, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Cyril Charles Sankey, vice K. O. B. Young, resigned; Charles Darracott Scott, vice R. M. B. F. Kelly, placed upon the Seconded List; Bernard Francis Drake, vice J. F. Manifold, placed upon the Seconded List; Melville Walker, vice R. L. S. Vassall, deceased; Arthur Handley, vice G. P. Owen, promoted; Sydney Belfield, vice F. T. M. Beaver, promoted; Landon Dealtry, Jackson, vice H. S. Dalbiac, promoted; Percy Henry Slee, vice R. F. Maitland, promoted; Henry Ernest Stanton, vice C. O. Fairbank, resigned; Clement Coke, vice R. S. Watson, promoted; Herbert Algeron Brendon, vice C. L. Casey, promoted; Robert Douglas Anderson, vice D. C. D. an-Pitt, promoted; Robert Austen Vigne, vice F. B. D. Irymple, promoted; Edward Albert Frederick Henry Day, vice P. C. E. Newbigging, promoted; Arthur Forbes Montanaro, vice R. H. Du Cane, deceased; Montgomery Launcelot Carlston, vice J. S. Frith, promoted; Ranulph Edward Montague Mostyn, vice R. H. Mahon, placed upon the Seconded List; George Warren Biddulph, vice W. C. Savile, placed on the Seconded List; William Gurdon, vice A. L. Lane, promoted; Walter John Underwood, vice C. C. Townsend, placed upon the Seconded List; Henry Calley, vice G. R. Challenor, promoted; Victor Frederick William Augustus Paget, vice E. M. Baker, promoted; Thomas Bowman Nowlan, vice F. G. Slade, promoted; Charles Melvill Gonne, vice M. J. Barlow, promoted; William Morlais Thomas, vice S. K. Mackenzie, promoted; Alexander Campbell Connal, vice W. S. Walford, promoted; Arthur Reade Braid, vice A. H. H. Sharland, promoted; William Gordon Terry, vice F. W. Campbell, promoted; Henry Joseph Clutton, vice W. G. Phillimore, promoted; and Joseph Hanwell, vice F. A. Bowles, promoted.

Staff—Capt. Henry Denison, Royal Engineers, to be a Brigade Major (for Royal Engineers), on the Staff of the Army, vice Major H. J. W. Gehle, Royal Engineers, who has resigned that appointment.

Commissariat and Transport Staff—To be Assistant Commissary Generals—Deputy Assistant Commissary Generals—Walter Thompson M'Leod, vice Pennell, deceased; Edwin Fitz Stubbs, vice Petrie, retired; Ernest Grattan, vice Ramsey, retired; and Thomas Patrick Shannon, vice Prissick, retired.

Half Pay—Capt. Henry Sheil, from the Royal Artillery, to be Major, under Article 10 (1) of the Royal Warrant of June 25.

MEMORANDUM.—Col. Leonard Griffiths, retired Royal Artillery, has been permitted to commute his retired allowance.

AUGUST 19.

Major Gen. James Frankfort Summers Browne, C.B., Royal Engineers, to be Lieutenant General, vice S. Westmacott, retired.

Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. Wilbraham Oates Lennox, V.C., C.B., Royal Engineers, to be Major General, vice J. F. M. Browne, C.B.

Royal Engineers—Major and Brevet Col. Richard Harrison, C.B., from the Seconded List, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Brevet Col. W. O. Lennox, V.C., C.B., removed as a general officer.

Major Edward Henry Courtney, from the Seconded List, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Sir W. A. Frankland, Bart., retired.

INDIA OFFICE.

AUG. 17.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major T. St. Q. Clutterbuck, Inf., Major A. G. Hartshorne, Inf., Capt. R. G. Handcock, S.C., Lieut. A. R. Martin, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Col. D. G. S. St. J. Grant, S.C., Surgeon Major A. E. Dalgairns, Surgeon E. Levinge, Col. C. R. Shaw, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. J. B. Lawrence, S.C.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Hon. Surgeon R. D. Logg, Lieut. Col. R. Bradon, Cav., Surgeon Major Jas. Brown, M.D., Lieut. C. W. Young, S.C., Col. F. W. Peile, R.E., Lieut. H. H. Ozzard, S.C., Capt. G. W. Deane, S.C., Major C. Case, S.C., Major W. I. Boyes, half pay, late 12th Foot, Lieut. C. Hogge, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. W. E. Evans Gordon, S.C., Col. T. S. Hawkes, Major M. Frotheroe, C.S.I., S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Col. T. R. Nimmo, S.C., Surgeon I. H. Earle, Lieut. G. E. Walter, S.C.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surgeon Major E. Selons, M.D., two months; Capt. A. B. Clare, Inf., six months; Major P. Lambert, R.E., thirty-three days; Major W. H. Unwin, S.C., two months; Lieut. J. E. N. Fasken, S.C., three months; Capt. C. Hoskyns, R.E., five months; Lieut. Col. R. Home, R.E., twelve days.

Madras Estab.—Major J. H. M. Barnett, S.C., two months.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. A. W. C. Bell, S.C., one month; Capt. T. Teed, S.C., two months; Major A. H. Mayhew, S.C., three months; Surgeon S. M. Salaman, six months; Major A. F. Stewart, S.C., six months.

AUG. 19.

The undermentioned appointments to the Staff have been made by the Government of India:—

Major W. Hill, Staff Corps, wing officer, 2nd Goorkha Regiment, to be a deputy assistant adjutant general for musketry, to fill an existing vacancy.

Capt. W. F. Nuthall, 63rd Foot, to be a deputy assistant adjutant general for musketry, vice Capt. J. T. Turner, whose term of Staff service has expired.

Major J. Cook, Staff Corps, wing commander, 14th (the Ferozepore) Regiment of Native Infantry, to be a deputy assistant adjutant general, vice Major G. T. Halliday, whose term of Staff service has expired.

The appointment of Lieut. A. G. A. Durand, Staff Corps, as an extra aide de camp on the personal Staff of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, is dated March 14, 1881, and not as stated in the *London Gazette* of June 10, 1881.

HOME NEWS.

PRESENTATION OF MEDALS FOR BRAVERY BY THE QUEEN.

—The 66th Regiment, under the command of Colonel Hogg, marched from Parkhurst, on Wednesday, to Osborne, for the purpose of witnessing the ceremony of presentation of medals for bravery on the field of battle to six soldiers of the regiment by the Queen. The recipients, who were at the battle of Maiwand, were Sergeant Williams, Sergeant T. Lovell, Lance Corporal Martin, Private Clayton, and Private Battle, and Colour Sergeant Woods, of the 5th Fusiliers. The Queen pinned the medal on the breast of each of the gallant fellows, and addressed a few encouraging remarks to each and applauding their courage in the hour of battle.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.—The following information respecting the movements of her Majesty's ships is supplied by the Admiralty:—

—“From the East Indies, The *Euryalus* arrived at Port Louis, Mauritius, on June 28, proceeded to Rodriguez with the Lieutenant Governor on board, and returned to Port Louis on July 7. The *Euryalus* has since arrived at Tamatave.”

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—The tenders for Rs.35,00,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were:—To Calcutta, Rs.32,06,000, and Bombay, Rs.2,94,000, the average rate in each case being 18.775d. Tenders on both Presidencies at 18.734d. received about 40 per cent. The amount offered would, therefore, appear to have been applied for two-and-a-half times over. Next week Rs.35,00,000 more are to be offered, and the minimum price will, as usual, be announced at noon on Wednesday. We suppose it may be inferred from this allotment that the market and the Indian Council have so far adjusted their differences, and, bills being really wanted, tenders are made more freely, notwithstanding the official minimum.

THE SILVER MARKET AND THE EASTERN EXCHANGES.—

On Wednesday bar silver was quoted without alteration at 51 9-16d. per ounce, the absence of supplies, however, preventing actual business from being transacted. The tone of the market decidedly improved on the announcement that for the first time for some weeks the entire amount of India Council drafts tendered for had been allotted, owing to the minimum price being placed by the Government at a figure more generally in accordance than of late with

market opinion. The action equally of the exchange banks and the Government in the present instance is regarded as indicating that increased trade requirements call for remittances to the East. Mexican dollars remained at 50½d. Telegraphic transfers from Bombay and Calcutta were on the exact level of the price at which the Council bills were disposed of, the Eastern exchanges generally being unchanged. Four-and-a-Half Rupee Paper receded ¾, to 91 to 91½.—On Thursday the market for bar silver and Mexican dollars was inactive, but prices were again unaltered. The Indian and China exchanges were without change. The weakness in Rupee Paper both here and in India continued, and the rise of 1 per cent. in the Bank of Bombay rate to 6 per cent., coupled with dearer money in Calcutta, enforced the further closing of speculative accounts. In London the closing quotations for the Four-and-a-Half and Four per Cents. were 90½ to 91 and 84 respectively, while in India the rates were about 110 and 101½.—Friday was another quiet day in the silver market. Business was, in fact, at a standstill, and the supplies which were on hand were of the most meagre kind. In the meantime, prices both of bars and dollars were unaltered. The Indian rates for telegraphic transfers were unchanged at 1s. 7¼d., but the tendency is, if anything, not quite so strong. China rates, however, were steady at 5s. 1½d. in Shanghai and 3s. 8½d. in Hong Kong. Dearer money both here and in India continued to have an adverse influence on the prices of Indian Government paper. Values here have fallen to 90¼ to 90½ for the Four-and-a-Half per Cents., and 82¾ to 83¼ for the Four per Cents., these prices corresponding to the complete collapse of the market in India, whence 109½ and 100 respectively have been telegraphed as the nearest rates.—On Saturday the bar silver brought by the Araucania from Chili was disposed of at 51 9-16d. per ounce, but the consignment was not valued at more than £17,000. Mexican dollars were likewise unaltered at 50½d., and, moreover, without business. The Indian quotations for telegraphic transfers were a shade harder, at 1s. 7 13-16d., thus bringing the four months' sight rate up to a fraction over 1s. 8d. Advances have been received of a further advance of 1 per cent. in the Bank of Bengal rate of discount, the current quotation being 6 per cent., or on a level with the Bank of Bombay rate. This upward movement in money had an unfavourable effect on Rupee Paper, because speculators are loaded with stock, which they are trying to sell in any way they can. From India the rates received for the Four per Cents. were about 99¾ and for the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. 108¾, while here the respective closing prices were 82¾ and 90.

OBITUARY.—The Earl and Countess of Haddington have received a telegram from India announcing the death of their second son, the Hon. Richard Baillie Hamilton, of the Rifle Brigade. He died at Puna, where he was serving with the 1st Battalion of his regiment, on the 12th inst. The late Lieut. Baillie Hamilton was born August 28, 1858, and obtained his rank of lieutenant in August, 1880.—Colonel Sir Henry Atwell Lake, K.C.B., died on Wednesday, at Brighton, at the age of 73. He was the third son of the late Sir James Samuel William Lake, fourth baronet, by his marriage with Maria, daughter of Mr. Samuel Turner, and was born at Kenilworth, Warwickshire. He was educated at Harrow, and entered the army in 1826. Formerly an officer in the Madras Engineers, he was transferred to the Royal Army as a lieutenant colonel unattached for his services at the defence of Kars, for which he was likewise nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath, received the Second Class of the Order of the Medjidie, and was made an officer of the Legion of Honour. He was for some time colonel of the 93rd Foot, but retired in 1856. He was nominated to the Civil Division of Knights Commanders of the Order of the Bath in 1875. Sir Henry Lake was the author of "Kars and our Captivity in Russia," and also of a professional work entitled "The Defence of Kars."—Colonel John Edmund Watson, of the Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, died on Wednesday, at Sharnford Rectory, Leicestershire. The deceased was the second son of the late Rev. Fisher Watson, vicar of Lancing, Sussex, and was born in the year 1826. He entered the army in 1843, obtained a lieutenancy in 1845, and was promoted to a captaincy in 1858. He served the Punjab campaign of 1848-49, including the battles of Sadoolapore, Chillianwallah, and Goojerat. He also took part in the Oudh campaign in 1858. He obtained the rank of major in 1867, was promoted to lieutenant colonel in the following year, and shortly afterwards retired with the rank of colonel.

BANK OF MADRAS.—The annual report and statement of the directors states that the net profits for the year, including the balance of Rs. 34,995-1-2, brought forward from the previous year, amount to Rs. 6,11,586-7-5, which the directors have disposed of as follows:—In payment of a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, for the half year ended Dec. 31, 1880; Rs. 1,75,000; in payment of a dividend at the rate of 11 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ended June 30, 1881, Rs. 2,75,000; transfer to doubtful bill account Rs. 52,261-5-9; transfer to reserve fund, Rs. 50,000; balance carried forward Rs. 59,325-1-8; total rupees, 6,11,586-7-5. The demand for money has been moderate during the year, and low rates of interest have prevailed. Following upon an easy money market there has been an increase in the value of good securities, in consequence of which the bank's investments in Government Paper have been profitable, and the bank's fixed deposit receipts are now granted at reduced rates of interest. The profits earned by the

branches on the east coast have been in excess of those of last year, which has in some measure made up for reduced profits at the branches on the west coast, and in Ceylon, consequent upon deficient coffee crops. The sub-agency at Kandy, Ceylon, was closed in March last. It had been established in connection with advances to native traders at the Colombo branch, which have been considerably restricted, owing to the depressed state of the coffee enterprise. The board have to announce the death in March last of their secretary and treasurer, Mr. T. E. Franck, and desire to record their regret at the loss of the services of this esteemed officer. As a mark of their appreciation of the zeal and faithfulness with which the late Mr. Franck served the bank for a period of 28½ years, the directors recommend to the general meeting of shareholders that a gratuity of Rs. 10,000 be given to his widow. Owing to the retirement in the month of April last of Messrs. J. C. Shaw and D. Rasbotham, on their departure for Europe, two vacancies occurred in the board, which the directors have filled up, under section 29 of the Bank Act, by the election of Messrs. John Fortune and C. A. Ainslie.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.—The following are the traffic receipts of the undermentioned companies to the dates named, together with the aggregate receipts to date, officially supplied:—

	Date.	Miles open.	Receipts.		Aggregate.		Inc. or decrease.
			1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	
Bombay and Baroda	July 9	444	11,090	22,334	..	..	..
East Indian	Aug. 13	1507½	59,435	46,495	389,840	323,633	+ 66,205
Great Indian Penin.	June 11	1448	57,315	48,419	1,455,555	1,218,720	+ 237,335
Indus Steam Flotilla	July 9	..	174	231	..	..	..
Madras	June 30	858	10,095	5,233	278,118	274,829	+ 3,289
Oudh and Rohilkund	June 18	547	7,774	8,476	232,693	227,057	+ 5,636
Sind, Pun., and Del.	July 9	676	15,308	11,397	..	..	..
South Indian	June 25	655	7,730	6,234	173,584	170,143	+ 3,441

INDIA IN THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

BUSINESS has been very quiet during the past week. On Wednesday Eastern Telegraph declined ½, to 10¼ to 10½. In Tea and Coffee, Assam advanced 1, to 59 to 61; British Indian ¼, to 4¼ to 5¼; and Luckimpore ¼, to 9¼ to 9½; but Ouva declined ¼, to 10 to 10½.

On Thursday East Indian Railway "A" Annuity rose ½, to 24½ to 25½. In Telegraphs there was a rise of ¼ in Eastern, to 10¾ to 10½. In Mines, Indian Glenrock experienced a decline of ½, to 1½ to 1¾. In Tea Shares, Lebong advanced ½, to 11 to 12.

On Friday, among Indian Railways, Great Indian Peninsular declined 1, to 133 to 135. In Telegraphs there was a fall of ¼ in Eastern, to 10¼ to 10½. Mining Shares were dull, and declined—¾ each in Devala Moyar, to 1¾ to 1½; Indian Glenrock, to 1½ to 1¾; Indian Trevelyan, to ½ to 1½; Mysore, to 1½ to 1¾; Ooregum, to ½ to ¾; Rhode's Reef, to ¾ to ¾; and South East Wynaad, to 1½ to 1¾.

On Saturday but little business was transacted. As regards Indian Railways, West of India Portuguese declined ¼, to 4 to 4½. In Telegraphs there was a rise of ½ in Eastern, to 10¾ to 10½. Indian Glenrock Gold Mine advanced ½, to 1½ to 1¾.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.

TEA DELIVERIES.—The quantity of tea delivered from the bonded warehouses in London for the week ended with Saturday last was 4,247,308lb. Of this total 2,562,035lb. was for home consumption; 980,809lb. was exported; 538,272lb. was sent coastwise; 161,084lb. was sent coastwise for exportation; and 5,108lb. was for ships' stores. The amount of duty received was £64,051.

RICE has continued in speculative demand. Business has been done in Madras to arrive at 8s.; and four or five cargoes Burma, including together about 8,000 tons Ngatsein, 8s. 10½d.; Ngakyoun, 8s. 7½d., Liverpool ex quay terms; Rangoon, June sailing, 8s. 9½d., open charter; Necranzie, on passage, 8s. 6d.; Bassein, August sailing, 8s. 9d., ex quay terms, Liverpool.

PEPPER.—More inquiry. Singapore white has sold at 7¼d. to 7½d.; black tending upwards. Penang, spot and arrival, 5d. to 5¼d.; Singapore, 5¼d.

COTTON.—The market is quieter on the spot, but quotations are unchanged. American futures opened at a slight advance, but closed at yesterday's prices. Sales about 3,500 bales, including Tinnevely for arrival July-October, Suez, 5¼d. for fully good fair g.f.c. Forward delivery, American, August-September, 6 31-32d., September-October 6 7-16d., October-November, 6¼d.; November-December, 6 3-16d. per lb. for middling l.m.c.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—A good demand prevails for refined, and prices show a further improvement. In public sale 1,226 bags Bengal, bought in 22s. 6d. to 23s. 6d.; 483 hogsheads, 160 barrels Porto Rico at 23s. to 25s. 6d. For arrival 1,100 tons cane Jagghery sold at 15s. 6d. per cwt.

COFFEE.—The sales have again been small and unimportant, and went without alteration in prices; 85 casks, 13 barrels and bags plantation Ceylon, low middling, 80s. to 84s.; good middling, 93s.; bold 106s.; peaberry, 104s. 6d. to 107s.; 1,166 bags East India chiefly sold—raw, medium, pale grayish, 78s. 6d. to 79s. 6d.; medium to good medium, 87s. to 89s. 6d.; and bold, 95s. to 97s. 6d.; 20 half frazils mocha withdrawn.

RICE is less active; a cargo of 1,100 tons Rangoon sold at 8s. 8¼d. open charter.

JUTE a firm market, but business checked to some extent by the high prices asked; about 3,000 bales sold, chiefly for arrival.

COTTON.—The market on the spot continues inactive. East Indian to arrive are steady, and American futures partially 1-16d. dearer. Sales about 3,000 bales, including Dhollerah, at 5½d. per lb. For arrival—Tinnevely, Sept. Suez, 5¼d. for fully good fair g.f.c. Western Madras, August-Sept., Suez, 4 9-16d. to 4½d. for fully good fair g.f.c. Forward delivery—American, August, 7d.; Nov.-Jan., 6 3-16d.; Feb.-March, 6 7-32d. per lb. for middling l.m.c.

Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson state that the better feeling in several of the markets quoted last week has continued to prevail, and there is some partial speculative business. Tea does not follow the improvement in other articles, the very large supply, with further heavy arrivals, tending to keep prices depressed, and common grades of new season's Congou have sold down to 6d. per lb. The finer classes are not pressed for sale. Indian growths are without material change. Colory plantation Ceylon coffee has realised full to advanced prices, pale and ordinary kinds, including East India, being easier; and the numerous parcels of foreign brought forward only partly found buyers. Estimates of the Brazil crop remain at 5 to 5¼ million bags. There are at length signs of improvement in the sugar market, the trade taking moderate supplies of West India, and the decline of last week has been recovered. Refined more active, being dearer for pieces and and Clyde produce. Beet sugar cannot be obtained on previous terms. The unsettled weather has influenced speculative operations in Burma rice, many cargoes being sold at some recovery on late extremely low prices.

TEA.—The late high prices for Indian teas are fully maintained, and fine and finest China Congous are firmly held, and prices are steady.

SUGAR.—There is not any alteration in the market. Only 68 casks West India; by private contract, 2,500 bags brown Bengal, 14s. 6d. to 15s.; 6,300 bags Mauritius syrups, 22s. 6d.

COFFEE.—The small supply of plantation Ceylon, 108 casks 47 barrels and bags went without alteration—small and gray, 75s. 6d. to 81s.; middling, 89s. to 91s.; good middling to bold, 94s. to 102s.; 395 cases 773 bags East India, partly sold—medium to bold grayish, 83s. to 92s. 6d.; bold colory, 101s. 6d. to 102s.; 4,516 bags Costa Rica about half sold at steady rates, except for the common, which was cheaper; greenish, 63s. to 64s.; grayish, 74s. 6d. to 78s.; fine colory, 91s. 6d. to 92s.; 1,946 bags other foreign were chiefly bought in.

RICE.—A cargo of Bassein sold at 8s. 7½d. per cwt. open charter.

COTTON.—The market is unchanged for East Indian, but American futures are 1-16d. to ¼d. dearer. Sales about 3,000 bales, including Bengal, at 4¼d. to 5d.; Tinnevely, at 5½d.; Persian, at 4¾d.; and Fiji, at 16¼d. per lb. For arrival—Tinnevely, August-September, Suez, 5¼d. for fully good fair g.f.c. Forward delivery—American, November-December, 6¼d. per lb. for middling l.m.c.

FRIDAY EVENING.

INDIAN TEA.—The auctions have included about 6,500 packages of new crop, which have sold readily at full prices, the only quotable change being a decline of 1s. 2d. on the finest lines selling from 2s. 9d. to 3s. 6d. per lb. Further arrivals comprising about 15,000 packages are reported, including the first shipment of the Assam Company's growth, which will be sold on the 25th inst.

COFFEE.—A flat market, and part of the 627 casks, 315 barrels and bags plantation Ceylon by auction sold at 1s. to 2s. per cwt. decline. Middling, 86s. to 90s.; good to fine, 94s. to 98s.; bold, 100s. to 102s. 6d. 1,835 bags East Indian brought high prices for fine qualities from 98s. 6d. to 113s.; 44 casks, 2,234 bags foreign, and 30 packages Mocha mostly bought in or withdrawn.

RICE.—The London Rice Brokers' Association Circular reports an active market, with large business on the spot and for arrival, at an advance of 1½d. per cwt. in the former position, and in the latter 3d. for distant cargoes. To-day six cargoes reported, including Necranze at 8s. 6d.; Bassein, 8s. 7½d. to 8s. 9d. open charter, and off coast at 8s. 1½d. open charter; also Rangoon, September-October, at 8s. 10½d. per cwt. open charter.

JUTE continues in demand, and is rather higher for new crop to arrive. The sales afloat amount to-day to about 8,000 bales.

COTTON.—A firm market at unchanged rates. Sales about 2,500 bales, including Western, at 4¼d.; Sind, at 4¼d.; and Bengal, at 4½d. to 4¾d. per lb. For arrival—Tinnevely, August-September, Suez, 5¼d. for fully good fair g.f.c.; Bengal, May, Cape, 5½d. for fine f.g.c. Forward delivery—Bengal, October, 5 1-16d. for fine f.g.c.; American, August-September, 7½d. to 7 3-16d.; November-January, 6¼d. per lb. for middling l.m.c.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BLISS—August 16, at Southsea, the wife of H. W. Bliss, Madras. Civil Service, a son.

CHICHESTER—August 16, at Woolwich, the wife of Lieut. Col. H. Chichester, Royal Artillery, a daughter.

HOGG—August 16, at Summer Hill, Torquay, the wife of Captain Hardinge Hogg, 3rd Sind Horse, a daughter.

PARRATT—August 16, at Byron Lodge, Leamington, the wife of Colonel William Mellish Parratt, late Staff Corps (Madras), a daughter.

TRESHAM—Aug. 18, at 10, Oseney-crescent, Camden-road, the residence of her mother, the wife of W. C. Tresham, Esq., of Palie Estate, Bignour, India, a son.

TURNBULL—Aug. 18, at Daildairach Lodge, Arrochar, the wife of Stewart R. Turnbull, of Madras, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ADAMS-WILLSHIRE—August 16, at St. Margaret's Church, Ivy-heath, Bucks, by the Rev. C. Ellis, vicar of Cranbourne, Windsor Forest,

the Rev. James W. Adams, senior chaplain, Bengal Establishment, to Alice Mary, eldest daughter of the late General Sir Thomas Willshire, Bart., G.C.B.

FULLERTON-CLARK—August 17, at St. Marylebone Church, John Younge Fullerton, Madras Uncovenanted Civil Service, son of the late John Younge Fullerton, Barrister-at-law, to Rebecca (Rebie) youngest daughter of William John Clark, of 45, Hungerford-road, Camden Town, N.W.

IRVIN-M'CLINTOCK—August 16, at Cillylea Church, Henry C. Irvin, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, to Constance H. C. M'Clintock, eldest daughter of the late Lieut. Col. M'Clintock, Fellows-hall, county Armagh.

RADCLIFFE-LUSHINGTON—August 18, at Cobham, Surrey, Francis R. Yonge Radcliffe, to Helen, daughter of Edward H. Lushington, late Bengal Civil Service.

DEATHS.

BOOTHBY—August 10, at Aden, Hugh William Robert Boothby, R.N., acting sub lieutenant H.M.S. *Ruby*, aged 19.

CAMPBELL—August 14, at 27, Ventnor-villas, Brighton, Colonel H. L. Campbell, commandant 9th Bengal Cavalry, aged 55.

DANIELL—Aug. 19, at Brighton, Emma Catherine, wife of Cairnes A. Daniell, Esq., Indian Civil Service, aged 42.

FERNIE—August 13, at Southwick-crescent Hyde-park, William Fernie, Esq., C.E., late district engineer, Purneah, Bengal, aged 35.

MACKENZIE—August 6, at Horsepools, near Stroud, Gloucestershire, Anna Fowler Mackenzie, youngest daughter of the late Captain Alexander Mackenzie, of the Madras Army, and of Ord., N.B., aged 45.

TREMLETT—August 12, at Temple Ewell, near Dover, Georgiana, Mary, the widow of the late Capt. Henry Augustus Tremlett, Madras Army.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BRERETON—July 12, at Naini Tal, the wife of Herbert J. Brereton, accounts department, a son.

BURN—July 25, at Poona, the wife of Mr. W. W. Burn, a daughter.

CAMPBELL—July 17, at Kelburne, Haputali, Ceylon, the wife of John H. Campbell, a daughter, stillborn.

DAVIS—July 23, at Amritsar, the wife of Mr. James Harriott Davis, S. P. and D. Railway, a son.

FRY—July 15, at Malegaon Nasik District, the wife of T. B. Fry, Bombay Forest Department, a daughter.

HARE—July 27, at Madras, the wife of Arthur J. Hare, a son.

JOHNSTON—August 12, at Colaba, Bombay, the wife of the Rev. C. F. H. Johnston, chaplain, a son.

LAWLER—July 22, at Lahore, the wife of Osmond B. Lawler, head master, the High School, a daughter.

LYALL—August 18, at Shillong, Assam, the wife of C. J. Lyall, H.M.'s Indian Civil Service, a daughter.

M'RAE—July 16, at Gulmurg, the wife of Lieut. H. N. M' Rae, 45th Rattray's Sikhs, a daughter.

MANSON—July 22, at Chittagong, the wife of A. Manson, Civil Service, a son.

ODLING—August 8, at Shiraz, Persia, the wife of Dr. T. F. Odling, a son.

OLIVER—July 15, at Simla, the wife of J. P. Oliver, postal department, a daughter.

OLIVER—July 20, at Hollyoak, Simla, the wife of Edward E. Oliver, a son.

PEEL—July 11, at Naini Tal, the wife of Lieut. F. Peel, Royal Engineers, a daughter.

PORTER—July 11, at Royapettah, Madras, the wife of Surgeon Major A. Porter, a son.

QUERPEL—July 14, at Snowview, Nuthia Gully, the wife of A. E. Queripel, assistant superintendent horse breeding operations, a son.

ROBINSON—July 18, at Mercara Coorg, the wife of Surgeon Mark Robinson, I.M.D. 40th Regiment M.N.I., a son.

ROBINSON—July 23, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. J. A. Robinson, extra assistant commissioner, a son.

TEYEN—July 16, at "Oakover," Naini Tal, the wife of L. W. Teyen, a son.

TROWARD—July 18, at Murree, the wife of T. Troward, Bengal Civil Service, a son.

TURNBULL—July 15, at Naini Tal, the wife of D. N. Turnbull, district superintendent of police, Karnal, Punjab, a daughter.

WARD—July 1, at Nawalapitiya, Ceylon, the wife of H. J. S. Ward, Public Works Department, a son.

WEBSTER—July 19, at Murree, the wife of Major H. W. Webster, 30th P.N.I., a son.

ZORAB—July 25, at Balasore, the wife of J. M. Zorab, Esq., a son.

MARRIAGES.

BEADLE-BULKLEY—July 26, at Surat, by the Rev. A. G. Lewis, chaplain of Ahmedabad, Robert, eldest son of the late D. R. H. Beadle, captain, 12th M.N.I., to Alice Wilford, only daughter of A. S. Bulkley, Esq., Guzerat Revenue Survey.

BENNETT-DAVENPORT—July 9, at Sahibgunge, F. J. Bennett to Harriet Kathleen Davenport, daughter of the late Peter Davenport, of West London.

COCHRAN-KIRKE—July 18, at Colombo, Michael Cochran, M.A., F.C.S., to Margaret Williamson Nicol, daughter of Robert Kirke, D.D., Hutton, Berwickshire.

KUHNLE-WOLFF—July 26, at Calicut, the Rev. J. Gotfried Kuhnle, Basel Missionary, to Henrietta Maria (Hetta), daughter of the Rev. A. F. Wolff, Leipzig Mission.

MIDDLETON-KERR—July 14, at Meerut, Oswald R. Middleton,

major, 4th King's Own Regiment, to Christine, daughter of Admiral Robert Kerr, of Cheltenham.

DEATHS.

- ACHARD—July 23, at Bhusawal, Edith Claudine Achard, only daughter of Robert A. Achard, aged 4 months and 3 days.
- ARTHUR—July 17, at Cossipore, Robert John Arthur, C.E., manager, Cossipore Gun Shell Factories, aged 50.
- ATKINS—July 16, at Nowshera, Mary Ann, wife of Apothecary C. J. Atkins, 2-14th Regiment, aged 24.
- AVABAI—July 28, at Girgaum Back Road, near Sir Mangaldas Bungalow, Avabai widow of Seth Rustomjee Dhunjeeshaw Captain, mother in law of Mr. Cowasjee Shapurjee Mehta.
- BRERETON—July 17, at Naini Tal, Anne Furness, wife of Herbert J. Brereton, accounts department, aged 25.
- GATMELL—July 21, at Mooltan, George R. Gattmell, P.W.D., Railway Branch, after a long and painful illness, aged 42.
- HAMILTON—August 12, at Puna, the Hon. Richard Baillie Hamilton, Rifle Brigade, aged 22.
- HIGHAM—July 23, at Kasauli, Rosa, wife of Mr. T. Higham, executive engineer.
- HUME—July 25, at Panchgani, Abbie L., the wife of Rev. R. A. Hume, of the American Marathi Mission, Ahmednagar.
- IGNATIO—July 19, at Cannanore, George, the second son of Andrew and Mary Ignatio, aged 44.
- LIEBERT—July 21, at Hazaribagh, after a lingering illness, Maximilian Liebert, Esq., twenty-eight years manager of the Ramghur tea estate, aged 48.
- LLEWHELLIN—July 17, at Mozufferpore, of heat apoplexy, W. R. Llewhellin, of Japaha.
- M'GRATH—July 14, at Kistna, Catherine Mary, the wife of E. R. M'Grath, assistant superintendent, G.T.D.
- M'GREGOR—July 30, at Byculla, of typhoid fever, W. M'Gregor, lifting foreman, Pareli Works, aged 42.
- MARRYAT—July 19, at Murree, Rupert Cecil, son of Major E. L. Marryat, R.E., of diphtheria, aged 8½.
- MORRIS—July 30, at Mazagon, R. Cage, eldest twin son of William and Marie Morris, aged 19 months and 3 days.
- ODLING—August 13, at Shiraz, Persia, the beloved wife of Dr. T. F. Odling, aged 31.
- RICHARDS—July 17, at Koozhteah, Edward Huey, son of Vincent and Grace Maud Richards, aged 3 months and 4 days.
- SEYMOUR—July 17, at Lahore, Julia Emma, the wife of Mr. S. D. Seymour, aged 38.
- SMITH—July 24, at Samnuggur, Catherine, the beloved wife of W. Smith, aged 24.
- TURNOR—July 31, at Léhs, Middle Tibit, Herbert Brook Turnor, late 71st H. L. Infantry, aged 32.
- WENDEN—July 20, at Belgaum, Bombay, Agnes Jane Eyre, third daughter of the late Henry Wenden, of Barnes, Surrey, aged 31.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

- HOME.—August 11. F. C. Sieben, Manila.—12. Irrawaddy (s), Rangoon; Clan Lamont (s), Singapore.—13. Wetterhorn, Moulmein.—14. Livingstone, Hong Kong; Vorwarts (s), Batavia; Lockyer (s), Calcutta; Indus (s), Bombay; Nordzee Kanaal, Java; Patna (s), Karachi; Sate of Maine, Hong Kong; Meridian, Mauritius.—15. Duke of Devonshire (s), Calcutta; Southfield, Cocanada; Bengloe (s), Hong Kong; Seladon, Rangoon; Fortunato, Rangoon; Speke Hall (s), Bombay.—16. Cape Horn, Java; Glenavon (s), Foo-chow; Serapis, Shanghai; Monarch (s), Rangoon; Martin Scott, Bombay.—17. Ann Armitage, Rangoon; Daggy, Bassein; Palm (s), Rangoon.—18. County of Anglesea, Bombay; Bretton Castle (s), Bombay; Fratelli Arecco, Akyab; Deutschland, Rangoon; Papa Risetto, Bassein.—19. Her Majesty, Madras; City of Canterbury (s), Calcutta.
- BOMBAY.—July 26. Byculla (s), Moulmein; Chinsura (s), Calcutta; Pachamba (s), Bussorah.—27. Deccan (s), Calcutta.—28. H.M.S. Dryad, Mu-cat; Peeress, Kangoon.—29. Lizzie English (s), West Hartlepool.—30. Java (s), Karachi.—August 1. Africa (s), Calcutta.
- CALCUTTA.—July 22. Mapras (s), Rangoon; Great Victoria, Mauritius.—23. Pemba (s), Singapore.—24. Veg (s), London.—25. Shajehan (s), Penang; Majestic, London.—27. Ingomar, Liverpool; Carisbrooke Castle, Port Elizabeth.—28. Khandalla (s), Bombay; Satara (s), Camorta; Caroline, Algoa Bay.
- MADRAS.—July 23. Chanda (s), Calcutta.—25. Tibre (s), Calcutta.—26. Cathay (s), London; Cathay (s), Southampton.—29. Ensign, Rio de Janeiro; Asia (s), Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

- HOME.—August 11. Melpomene, Algoa Bay; Utrecht (s), Batavia.—12. Minna, Singapore; Wistow Hall (s), Bombay; Venture, East London; Thyra, East London; Ellen Stuart, Calcutta; Griqua, Natal; Gleneagles (s), Singapore.—13. Nestor (s), Hong Kong; West Australian, Colombo; James Watt (s), Bombay; Duke of Argyll (s), Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; Mara'ona, Port Natal; Muriel (s), Rangoon; Deanfield, Calcutta; Poseidon, Java.—14. Fratellanza, Table Bay.—15. Edwin Reed, Hong Kong; Maria, Hong Kong; Saerimmer, Singapore; Joseph Haydn, Singapore; Willy Rickmers, Singapore; Barcelona (s), Singapore; Limpopo (s), Natal.—16. Nostra Madre, Point de Galle; Thos. Turnbull (s), Aden; Boyne (s), Bombay.—17. Madura (s), Java; Siam (s), Calcutta; Juno, Galle; Urania, Singapore; Clan Alpine (s), Bombay; Patroclus (s), Penang; A. and W. C., Java.—18. Heinrich, Rangoon; Severnake, Bombay; First Lancashire, Bombay.
- BOMBAY.—July 26. Baghdad (s), Zanzibar; Gwalior (s), Venice; Kt. of St. Patrick (s), Bordeaux; Pollice (s), Trieste.—27. Kerbella (s), Coast and Calcutta.—28. Bokhara (s), Australia; Canute, Hull;

Annot Lyle, Moulmein; Clandius (s), Dunkirk.—29. Arabia (s), Karachi; Parkfield, Liverpool; Kathleen (s), Marseilles; Brindisi (s), China.—30. Exporter, Havre; Algiba (s), Liverpool; Shahzada (s), Coast and Calcutta; Khalif (s), Port Said.—31. Henry Bolckow (s), P. Gulf.—August 1. Manila (s), Genoa; Cosmo (s), Liverpool; Choice, Falmouth.

CALCUTTA.—July 22. Purulia (s).—23. Busheer (s), and a steamer (number undistinguishable).—24. A steamer (number undistinguishable).—27. Curlew (s), Duke of Sutherland (s), Victoria (s), and City of Madrid (s).—28. Oriental (s), and Sir John Lawrence (s).

MADRAS.—July 25. Navarino (s), London; Tibre (s), Pondy and Galle.—26. John Allan, London; Cathay (s), Calcutta; John Allan, Gopaulpose.—28. Chindwara (s), Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Indus*, August 14.—From Calcutta: Mr. Bailey and child, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Cranstown, Mrs. A. W. Ford. From Madras: Col. Grant and two children, Mr. L. Sinclair and two children, Mr. Wilcox, Mr. Slater, Mr. Morgan. From Bombay: Major Terry, Mr. Ahloff, Col. and Mrs. Hastings, Surgeon Curtis. From Malta: Sub Lieut. Hart. From Gibraltar: Capt. Montague, Mr. Newton, Mr. Gordon, Capt. Brown, Mrs. Brown, Capt. Houghton.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Tanjore*, August 13.—From Shanghai: Mr. J. H. Evans. At Venice: Mr. J. R. Johnson. From Bombay: Mr. C. M. Barton, Major Maitland, Mr. Field, Sir Jas. Gordon, Col. Holmes, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Smith, Capt. Penny, Surgeon Major Murtagh, Mr. Nicholl, Mr. Prevost, Mr. Beaufort, Dr. Cayley, Mr. Fitch. From Alexandria: Mr. Scailly, Mr. Austin, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. T. Hootseck, Mr. Moore, Mr. Broadway, Mr. Inchalla.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Gwalior*, August 13.—From Bombay: Major Seaton, Major Tandy, Mr. D. G. Zemiss, Capt. and Mrs. E. Brown, Lieut. Leslie, Mr. Ledgart, Lieut. Birdwood, Major R. M. B. Thomas, Capt. L. J. M'Cudden, Mr. Silcock, Mr. H. J. Parsons, Lieut. Col. Collett, Col. and Mrs. Safford, Mr. J. L. Crowley, Mr. F. Fidden, Dr. Lidderdale, Mr. W. H. Chamberlain, Mr. P. H. Cresswell, Mr. A. W. Shakespeare, Mr. Carmichael, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Walker, Mr. L. Fraser, the Hon. and Mrs. St. Clair, Mr. and Mrs. Verner, Messrs. T. and J. Dunes, Mr. Talbot.

AT VENICE.—Per *Gwalior*, August 22.—From Bombay: Mr. D. Salmon, Mr. Spray, Mr. G. L. Gibson, Mr. H. Cousens, Mr. F. A. Baker, Mr. W. R. Robinson, Mr. P. H. Harper.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Khiva*, August 10.—For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Dare and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Gunter and child, Ahsanuddin Ahmad, Mrs. Levestre. For Aden: Surgeon E. A. Hudson, Com. Darwell. For Suez: Capt. Curling. For Malta: Commander K. T. Henderson. For Gibraltar: Mr. J. Banasco, Mr. G. Renny, Mr. Santy, Lieut. Nelson, General Green, Mr. Rugeroni.

FROM VENICE.—Per *Kashgar*, August 19.—For Bombay: Mr. L. N. Broome, Mr. Kelleher. From Brindisi: Lieut. Blunt, Lieut. Nixon, Mr. T. Sweeting, Major Blood, Mr. Ommaney, Mr. Buckland, Lieut. Dewar, Mr. H. C. Rotton, Mr. Sullivan, Archdeacon Bely. For Aden: Capt. Rowley, Dr. Colson.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Gwalior*, August 2.—For Brindisi: Lieut. Col. W. B. Holmes, Mr. C. W. Beaufort, Capt. Moneypenny.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Deccan*, August 2.—For Southampton: Mr. J. H. Stewart Reid, Mrs. M'Tier and two children, a lady, a gentleman, Mr. A. Shakespeare, Mr. and Mrs. Rowett and child, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Farren and three infants, Miss Morrison and Mr. J. Ralph, Col. A. G. Plomer, Mr. King, Mr. A. M'D. Salmon, Lieut. C. W. Cottrell, Mr. H. F. Maguire, Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Brown, Major R. M. B. Thomas, Lieut. A. E. Leslie, Major H. S. Zandy, Mr. H. J. Parsons, Capt. L. A. J. M'Cudden, Mr. William Cant, Major W. J. Seaton, Mr. R. R. Deans, Mr. D. J. Zemin, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Pickering, Miss Pickering, Mr. I. Earl, Messrs. T. and James, Mr. A. H. Spry, Mr. H. Ledgard, and Mr. P. H. Cresswell. For Venice: Major C. F. Call, Mr. J. H. Harper, Major M'Tier, 33rd B.N.I., Mr. F. A. Baker, Mr. G. L. Gibson. For Suez: Mr. Appleby. For Aden: Sub Conductor M. O'Shea, Sergeant Martin, wife, and five children.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Beta, for Shanghai, 47 days out, 24 S., 24 W.; Gitanella, for Anjer, 35 days out, 12 N., 25 W.; Agnes Muir, Hamburg to Hong Kong, July 27, 19 N., 25 W.; Erin's Gem, from Rangoon, June 13, 35 S., 21 W.; Industrie, for Singapore, July 17, 11 N., 26 W.; Ellen Stuart, for Calcutta, August 16, 49 N., 4 W., all well; Lady Palmerston, for Calcutta, June 27, 2 S., 27 W.

THE work in connection with the doubling of the East Indian Railway line, in the North West Provinces, will shortly be commenced.

ASSAM.—The chief commissioner, Assam, proceeded on tour on July 20. He leaves Shillong for Cherra Punji, descends to the Valley of the Surma, and floats over the districts of Sylhet and Cachar. For the first time, the *Englishman* remarks, Mr. Elliot will see the amphibious state of existence in which between two and three millions of people over whom he rules live and carry on their daily avocations.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—Aug. 1.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ..	Rs 104½
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ..	112½
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan ..	100
Ten years ..	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ..	120

BANKS.

	Paid-up	Cash
	Rs.	Rates
INDIAN BANKS.		
Bank of Bombay ..	500	738½
Bank of Bengal ..	500	800xd.
Bank of Madras ..	500	660xd.
Agra ..	500	130
Chartered of India and China ..	20	270
Chartered Mercantile ..	25	280
Hong Kong and Shanghai ..	28½	550
National of India ..	12½	112
Oriental ..	25	295

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba ..	2,975	1025
Frere ..	20	20
Mazagon ..	2,000	30xd
Port Canning ..	1,400	245

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton ..	2,850	1,000
Albert Ginning ..	500	425
Albert, Karachi ..	1,700	1070
Apollo (small shares) ..	2,200	540
Bellary ..	1,000	600
Berar Cotton Ginning ..	350	485
Farwandi ..	500	185
Broach Cotton Ginning ..	250	42
Carwar ..	1,500	20
Colaba ..	1,880	1,025
Dholleria Ginning ..	300	265
East India ..	1,000	1,115
Fort ..	8,500	3,175
French ..	500	465
Sind ..	750	460
Mofussil ..	400	310
Prince of Wales ..	1,500	1,700
Sind and Punjab Cotton ..	753	1200
Sassoon ..	500	500
Volkart ..	1,000	520

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ..	1,000	2500
Anglo-Indian ..	100	135
Alfred Manufacturing ..	500	670 xd
Alliance Spinning ..	2,500	2,900
Bhownuggur Mills ..	2,000	1,100
Bombay United ..	1,000	1,180
Bombay Saw Mills ..	1,000	600
Central India S. W. and M ..	500	840
Coorla Mills ..	1,000	1070
D. Spinning ..	2,000	1105
Hindustan ..	1,000	1,180
Hyderabad Spinning ..	1,000	1200
Khandeish ..	1,000	1,105
Madras ..	1,250	1,000
Manchester Spinning ..	1,000	1,950
Mazagon Spinning ..	50	1 noml
National Spinning ..	500	270
New Great Eastern ..	1,000	1260
Oriental ..	625	805
Prince of Wales Spinning ..	1,250	520
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance ..	1,000	—
Sholapore Mills ..	1,000	2,220
Victoria Mills ..	1,000	1100

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock ..	218-3-0	310
Do. New 420 Shares ..	130-14-6	70
Do. do. ..	65-7-3	50
Do. do. ..	21-13-1	71
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ..	1,000	1,275
Do. New 425 Shares ..	106-5-15	275
Bombay Ice Manufacturing ..	100	170 xd
Bombay Burma Trading ..	1,500	2,475
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ..	10	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping ..	300	390
Tracher and Co. ..	500	865
Thacker and Co. ..	100	160

CALCUTTA.—July 29.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

% Promissory Notes ..	Rs 104 10 to 104 12
4% of 1870 (1885) ..	104 10 to 104 10
4% of 1871 (1881) ..	104 10 to 104 12
4% of 1878-79 (1893) ..	113 0 to 113 0
4% of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ..	113 0 to 113 0
4% Debentures of 1867 ..	102 0 to 102 0

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884) ..	Rs. 112 0 to 115 8
6 of 1865 (1885) ..	112 8 to 113 0
6 of 1866 (1886) ..	113 0 to 113 8
6 of 1867 (1887) ..	113 8 to 114 0
6 of 1870 (1890) ..	114 0 to 114 8
6 of 1872 (1892) ..	114 8 to 115 0
6 of 1878 (1908) ..	113 4 to —

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ..	122	123
Agra Savings ..	102	125
Allahabad ..	100	172
Alliance of Simla ..	102	130
Bank of Bengal ..	500	870 to 875
Do. of Upper India ..	100	127
Delhi and London ..	625	245
Himalaya ..	100	120 to 125
Mussoorie ..	100	100
National of India ..	612½	109
Simla Bank Corporation ..	500	500
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ..	100	88

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute ..	100	20
Bally Paper Mills ..	610	115
Barnagore Jute ..	610	83
Bengal Coal ..	1000	1720
Bengal Ironworks ..	100	100

Bellaghatta Jute ..	100	—	to	—
Bengal Mills ..	6100	1600	to	—
Bonded Warehouse ..	445	400	to	410
Bowreah Cotton Mills ..	100	70	to	—
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ..	80	98	to	100
Burrakur Coal ..	100	140	to	—
Calcutta Docking ..	700	290	to	—
Calcutta Hydraulic ..	100	124	to	135
Calcutta Jute Mills ..	200	2	to	3
Carew and Co. (Limited), gar ..	100	116	to	117
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ..	100	117	to	—
Darjiling Steam Tramway ..	100	132	to	133
Dunbar Cotton Mills ..	100	103	to	104
Eastern Bengal Railway ..	620	—	to	—
East Indian Railway ..	620	—	to	—
Equitable Coal ..	250	210	to	215
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ..	100	50	to	—
Goosery Cotton Mills ..	200	295	to	—
Gouripore ..	100	100	to	—
Great Eastern Hotel ..	250	155	to	158
Howrah Docking ..	500	115	to	—
Howrah Mills ..	100	100	to	—
India General Steam Navigation ..	1000	1430	to	—
Kamerhatty Jute Mills ..	50	8	to	10 pm
Labour Transportation ..	100	—	to	—
Landing and Shipping ..	100	80	to	81
Merchants' Steam Tug ..	500	50	to	60
Murree Brewery ..	100	170	to	—
Naini Tal Brewery ..	95	80	to	90
Nasmith's Patent Press ..	500	350	to	—
Nanthpore Indigo ..	30	—	to	—
New Beerboom Coal ..	100	75	to	—
Oriental Jute Manufacturing ..	100	—	to	—
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway ..	610	—	to	—
Rajmahal Stone ..	100	99	to	100
Ramkistopore Press ..	100	78	to	—
Ranegunge Coal Association ..	100	75	to	—
Riverside Press ..	90	101	to	—
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas ..	100	—	to	—
R. Scott Thomson and Co ..	500	260	to	265
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail ..	620	—	to	—
Seepore Jute Manufacturing ..	100	77	to	78
Strand Bank Press ..	100	108	to	109
Watson's Patent Press ..	100	109	to	110

TEA COMPANIES.

Adulphore Terai (Darjiling) ..	100	80	to	—
Amicable (Assam) ..	100	80	to	—
Amuckie ..	100	75	to	—
Arcuttipore (Cachar) ..	100	90	to	—
Assam ..	620	500	to	—
Balassun (Darjiling) ..	100	100	to	—
Baree (Kangra) ..	100	90	to	—
Bengal (Cachar) ..	100	73	to	—
Do. contributory ..	80	73	to	—
Bishnauth (Assam) ..	200	270	to	275
Do. contributory ..	100	140	to	142
Borelli (Assam) ..	610	160	to	165
Borsillah (Assam) ..	100	—	to	—
Burkha (Cachar) ..	100	60	to	—
Central Cachar ..	200	70	to	71
Central Terai (Darjiling) ..	100	77	to	78
Chandypore (Cachar) ..	500	475	to	—
Chota Nagpore ..	100	96	to	—
Cinnatollah ..	100	60	to	par.
Colonial (Assam) ..	100	60	to	—
Coocheella (Cachar) ..	100	72	to	—
Cutlucherra (Cachar) ..	100	110	to	112
Darjiling ..	100	300	to	—
Dedur Kosh (Cachar) ..	100	35	to	—
Dehing (Assam) ..	90	72	to	—
Dehra Doon ..	100	80	to	—
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ..	100	65	to	70
Durrung (Assam) ..	100	68	to	69
Eastern Cachar ..	100	77	to	78
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ..	100	61	to	62
Giel'e (Darjiling) ..	100	86	to	—
Gowhaty (Assam) ..	100	62	to	63
Grob (Assam) ..	500	250	to	—
Holta (Kangra) ..	100	99	to	100
Hoolmarree (Assam) ..	100	100	to	105
Hoolungore (Assam) ..	100	90	to	—
Indian Terai ..	500	550	to	—
Jellalpor (Cachar) ..	250	200	to	—
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ..	100	50	to	—
Jokai (Assam) ..	100	100	to	—
Kalocherra (Cachar) ..	100	85	to	—
Kangra Valley ..	100	—	to	par.
Kunchanpore (Cachar) ..	100	50	to	—
Kurseong and Darjiling ..	250	125	to	—
Do. contributory ..	200	99	to	100
Kurseong and Terai ..	100	—	to	—
Kuttal (Cachar) ..	5000	12000	to	7
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ..	100	65	to	—
Longview (Darjiling) ..	100	115	to	—
Loohab ..	100	125	to	—
Lower Assam ..	60%	8	to	10
Luckimpore (Assam) ..	610	120	to	—
Majagram (Cachar) ..	100	75	to	—
Mim. (Darjiling) ..	100	60	to	—
Monacherra (Cachar) ..	100	65	to	66
Do. contributory ..	90	57	to	—
Moran (Assam) ..	80	20	to	pm.
Mothola (Assam) ..	100	80	to	—
Do. contributory ..	90	70	to	—
Mungledye (Assam) ..	610	—	to	—
Muttuck (Assam) ..	100	100	to	—
Do. contributory ..	125	50	to	—
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ..	100	103	to	104
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ..	610	100	to	—
New Mutal (Cachar) ..	30	100	to	—
Nutanpore (Cachar) ..	200	180	to	200
Phoenix of Cachar ..	85	65	to	66
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ..	100	94	to	95
Puttaree (Sylhet) ..	100	50	to	—
Rajabare (Assam) ..	100	104	to	105
Sapakat ..	50	20	to	pm.
Second Mutal Cachar ..	100	—	to	par.
Seemah ..	100	100	to	101
Singbullia and Murmah ..	100	86	to	88
Singel' (Darjiling) ..	100	95	to	—
Soom (Darjiling) ..	100	90	to	95
Springside (Darjiling) ..	100	87	to	—
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ..	100	83	to	84
Teendarra (Darjiling) ..	100	115	to	—
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ..	80	102	to	103
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ..	200	195	to	—
Tukwar (Darjiling) ..	610	40	to	—
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4 Do. do. 1885 ..	— to —
5 Do. do. 1893 ..	80½ to 80½
4 Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882 ..	— to —
4 Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redem. on 12) ..	6 to 11pm
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3 Do. Deb. Aug. 16 84, £1,000 & £500 ..	102½ to 103½
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6 Do. ..	105 to 107
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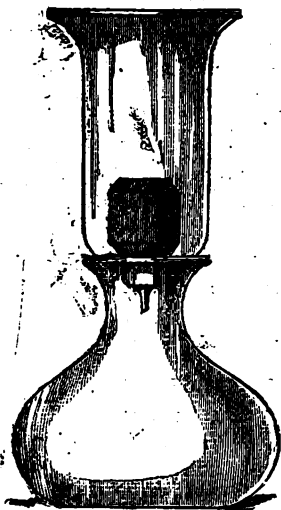


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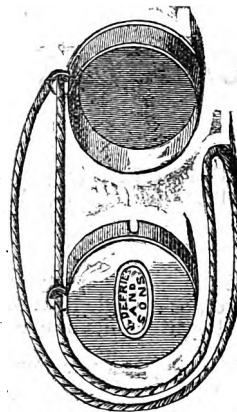
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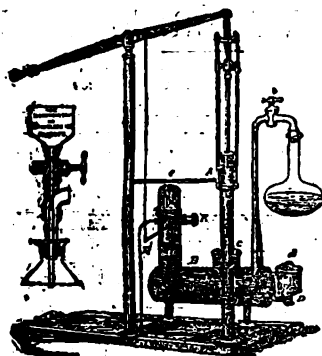
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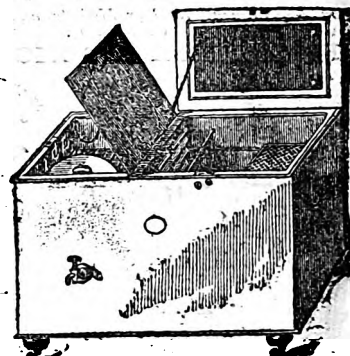
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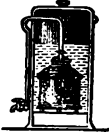
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1881.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

Our advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, August 9; Madras and Allahabad, August 7; Calcutta, August 6.

THE official report on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending July 26, says that there has been good rain during the week in British Burma, Assam, and Bengal; but the fall has varied in the last named province, having been excessive in some parts and deficient in others. In the North Western Provinces and Oudh also the rainfall, though general, still seems to have been somewhat insufficient in a few districts. In the Punjab, in Rajputana, in the Central India States, in the Central Provinces, and in Guzerat there has been copious, and in many places very heavy, rain. Prospects in these territories and states are satisfactory, though here and there the early sowings have been damaged or impeded by the wet. In parts of the Deccan, both in the Bombay Presidency and in the Nizam's dominions, rain is much required. In Berar and Coorg prospects are generally favourable, but the want of more rain is a good deal felt in several districts of the Madras Presidency and of the Mysor state. Prospects are now good in the greater part of India. In some portions of the centre of the country a break in the rains would be beneficial, whilst towards the south the weather has, as yet, been in some cases too dry.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* gives us further information, up to date, regarding the prospects in Mysor, where, however, the situation seems to be practically unchanged. He says:—"More rain is wanted in the northern and eastern districts of Mysor, where prospects continue doubtful. Prices are falling slightly."

WE are glad to observe, from the Calcutta telegram in the *Times* to-day, that it is now settled that Mr. A. Mackenzie, secretary to the Bengal Government, succeeds Mr. Grant at the Home Office, when the latter acts for Sir A. Lyall at the Foreign Office. Mr. Mackenzie's career in Bengal has been a distinguished one; and his accession will greatly strengthen the Supreme Government, where the Bengal element has been somewhat under a cloud since Lord Ripon's accession to the Viceroyalty. An earlier telegram informs us that the shuffling of the cards in the Bengal Secretariat, on Mr. Mackenzie's departure for Simla, will bring in Mr. D. M. Barbour as financial secretary. Mr. Barbour's early service was in Bengal, but he has long been recognised as one of the most promising officers of the Financial Department of the Supreme Government, in which he has filled the under secretaryship at headquarters, the Madras accountant generalship, and other important posts.

No actual change has occurred in the position of affairs in Afghanistan during the past week; but there are indications of reviving energy on the part of the Ameer Abdur Rahman. And the impression seems to be gaining ground that he is likely to make a good fight of it—which is in itself a consideration of some importance, for hopefulness is of the greatest value in Asiatic warfare.

THE official telegrams of Afghan news, received from the Viceroy at the India-office, are:—

"SIMLA, AUGUST 26:—Following from St. John, 25:—'A trustworthy correspondent sends information that Ayub's force has much diminished, and that his eight regiments do not number more than 400 men each, of whom the Cabulis are very discontented. Ayub has sent more small arms, tents, stores, and money towards Herat. It is believed that some danger is threatening him in that quarter. Ayub's attempt to raise the Durani Horse has failed. It is improbable that Ayub will

be able to meet the Ameer's forces at any distance from Kandahar."

"SIMLA, AUGUST 27.—It is reported from Kandahar that Ayub and his army will march on 28th. Sartip Nur Mahomed with cavalry, is on the march forward. The principal chief of the Kotak Ghilzais has come to Kandahar."

THE Quetta correspondent of the *Times* is very clear in regard to the brightening prospects of the Ameer. Telegraphing yesterday, August 28, he says:—

"The Ameer has shown far more energy than was expected by friends or enemies, and, according to all appearances, will have little difficulty in regaining possession of Kandahar. After a brief hesitation, caused apparently by fear of treachery at Cabul, he decided on a bold course, and began by arresting Mahomed Jan and all other prominent partisans of the late dynasty. At the same time he sent a strong force of regular troops to Kelat-i-Geilzai, under his cousin Aziz Khan, and followed himself on the 11th with all the force he could collect, having first summoned the Ghilzai tribes to his aid. Kziz Khan reached Shahjui, forty miles from Kelat, some days back, and halted there. The Ameer should have caught him up by this time, and their united forces may be expected to reach Kelat in a day or two. Ayub, whose Herati and Candahari regiments have been encamped outside the city for some days was to have marched towards Kelat to-day. Whether he takes his Cabuli troops with him is uncertain, for they are notoriously untrustworthy, and it might be equally dangerous to take or leave them. A report has reached Quetta that they have been disarmed and dismissed; this is not beyond probability, but the rumour has no solid foundation that I can trace. All danger of a general rising of the Durani tribes in Ayub's favour has disappeared; with the exception of certain Barakzais of the Helmand, they appear to be unanimously holding aloof. I never believed that the feeling of the people for the family of Shere Ali was so strong as was generally supposed, but I was unprepared to find it so shallow and feeble as it has turned out. It is true that Ayub has done nothing in Kandahar to make himself popular; he has made Hashim Khan a stronger governor; he has squeezed the merchants—Afghans as well as Farsiwans, and has not even spared the priesthood, the guardian of the holy Shrine of the Prophet's Cloak having been recently imprisoned and fined. The Durani chiefs and horsemen flocked in to join his standard at first, hoping for pay, or, at least, promises of it, but they got neither. They were told that Ayub wanted none but regular troops, to pay whom all the available cash was required, and returned to their homes in dudgeon. The inferior priesthood and the mob who make up the fanatical section of the population had no fancy for fighting Abdur Rahman, but clamoured to be led against the English—an enterprise Ayub and his advisers are far too wise to attempt. He has thus disappointed every one, and has probably hardly more supporters than the Ameer had when we made over Candahar to him in April. Whatever may be the result of the approaching struggle, in which, according to all appearances, the Ameer can hardly fail to be victorious, one thing is certain, that the people of Candahar will more than ever look back with regret to the infidel masters whom they have lost."

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* on the same date telegraphs:—

Reports have reached India that the Ameer has arrived at Ghazni, and a Lahore paper states that he is now near the army at Kelat-i-Ghilzai. The remaining items of news from Afghanistan are few. It is asserted, with more or less probability, that Ayub has disarmed and disbanded his Cabuli troops; that his force is much diminished, consisting only of eight regiments, each 400 strong; that the attempt to raise the Durani horse failed; that he is borrowing money and impressing carriage at Kandahar, and that he continues to despatch arms, money, and tents towards Herat. It is also said that there is a complete revulsion of popular feeling against Ayub. A report, requiring confirmation from Cabul, states that the Ameer has sent his family to Turkestan. He is said to be treating Mahomed Jan kindly, although he wisely considers that so popular a leader cannot be trusted with his liberty during the present crisis. Mian Gul, the Akhoond of Swat, who lately visited Cabul, has left for his home. Reports agree that he has been using his great spiritual influence on the Ameer's behalf, and that Abdur Rahman has shown his gratitude by presenting him with valuable gifts. There has, on the whole, been no important change in the Afghan situation during the past week, and the prospects of the future remain as uncertain as ever, though the chances appear to be somewhat in favour of the Ameer.

As we mentioned last week, the young Mian Gul must not be confused with his father old Akhund, who died some three years ago. The latter venerable sage and warriors exercised immense influence over the wild tribes on the

northern frontier of the Punjab, between Cabul and Kashmir; and that influence was almost invariably used to excite hostility against the British power. At the most critical time, however, when Sher Ali was preaching *jehad* against us at Cabul, the old Akhund of Swat—prompted by some personal jealousy of the Amir—refused for a long time to give that movement the benefit of his blessing; and indeed remained more or less neutral up to the time of his death. Mian Gul has never possessed more than such remains of his father's power as might be secured to him by the prestige of his relationship to the saint.

AN incident is reported this week in the telegram of the *Times* Calcutta correspondent that ought to be seriously pondered by those people in England who are always crying out for restrictions on the power of the local English authorities in India. Such people will probably be startled by the declaration of the correspondent, that similar cases are believed to be of frequent occurrence, though seldom found out. The telegram runs as follows:—

"A case has lately been discovered of an offence which was believed to be of frequent occurrence, although it could seldom be traced—namely, plundering Government arsenals and smuggling arms and ammunition into the native States. The culprit is a man named Mahomed Ali, a general dealer at Mhow. He was arrested in a carriage on the Holkar State Railway, having in his possession 2,000 Martini-Henri ball cartridges bearing the Government mark, and which it is supposed had been stolen from the Mhow Arsenal for conveyance to Jaora. A search of the man's shop resulted in the discovery of 15,000 loaded and empty rifle and revolver cartridges, a quantity of powder and shot, and 25 rifles, all carefully concealed. The fact that such an extensive traffic in stolen goods should have been possible does not reflect much credit either on the police or on the arsenal and railway authorities.

By the same authority we are informed that the work of tabulating the result of the census held last February is now proceeding rapidly, and the figures for the whole country will soon be published. It is believed they will show a total population of a little over 250,000,000. It is to be regretted that these results were not available in time for the first edition of the *Imperial Gazetteer*, just published. It is, of course, obvious that the *Gazetteer* must forthwith be revised by the light of these new returns.

At the meeting of the Madras Legislative Council at Ootacamund last Monday, August 22, the Governor expressed fear of the stability of the Madras harbour works, and deprecated the passing of the Port Trust Bill until the work had been tested by the cyclone. He stated that lately there had been a subsidence of a portion of the southern pier and erosion of the beach, and the collection of silt within the harbour had caused anxiety. The Secretary of State was requested to instruct Mr. B. Parkes to come out immediately and remain until May. The opinion in Madras seems to be that the fears of the Government are exaggerated, and that the sea has done nothing more than was anticipated.

WE give elsewhere the list of the successful candidates in the recent competition for the Army Medical Department.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs, under date of August 28:—

The Indian Government has sent home a complete scheme of reorganisation of the Medical Department on the principle of unification of the British and Indian services. It is proposed that the latter should be permitted to die out, no new appointments being made, and that the medical officers appointed since 1865 should be amalgamated with the British establishment, which will supply Indian wants, and whence candidates for civil employment will be selected; the whole to be under Directors General for India. It is expected that some reduction in expenses will thus be attained. Brigade surgeons and surgeon majors who entered the service before 1860 are to cease civil employment at the age of 55.

THE executive committee of the Indian Medical Service Defence Fund will publish in a day or two a most interesting report on the conclusion—or at least the cessation for the present—of their public-spirited and highly successful labours. They have obtained redress for the more serious grievances under which the service has laboured, and

they have secured full consideration of all disabilities. On one or two points the decision of the authorities hangs fire; and it is to watch these and to guard against any unforeseen encroachments on the privileges of the service, that the executive committee, whilst adjourning *sine die*, have resolved not altogether to dissolve their organisation. But, on the whole, the report now before us is of the nature of a *Nunc Dimittis*, issued under the happy circumstances of victory all along the line. We quote one paragraph:—

"The majority of the objects for which the fund was formed, have now been attained, and the service as a whole has greatly benefited from the changes effected during the past eighteen months, inasmuch that, with the exception of the senior surgeon major, the pecuniary prospects of every member of the service, from the surgeons general with Government to the youngest cadet at Netley, have been materially improved. Under these circumstances, at first, the executive contemplated a dissolution of the committee, believing that the existence of their organisation is to a certain extent inconsistent with the good feeling and confidence which ought to exist between a Government and its officers; many of their friends, however, have urged that it would be inopportune to dissolve altogether at a time when a scheme for the unification of the services is under consideration, as experience unfortunately demonstrates that the Indian Service has no official representative in this country. They have therefore decided to keep the fund together for the present, but in a passive form: no meetings will be held, and no publications issued, unless circumstances imperatively demand renewed action on their part. In other words, the machinery of their organisation will be maintained intact, but thrown out of gear for the present. With this view the executive have made arrangements with their secretary to hold himself at their disposal whenever required, and to maintain an office on a greatly reduced expenditure, to meet which the balance of the fund now in hand will be almost sufficient for another year.

THE renewed troubles in the Bhil country are, we fear, indications of a feeling of unrest in India not confined to the wild tribes of the jungle. A good description of the Bhils was once given by a Bengali undergraduate in a Calcutta University examination. Asked "What do you know of the Bhils?" he wrote as follows:—"When a Bhil meets you at night in the jungle, he sticks poisoned arrows into you, and flings your corpse into a ditch, by this you will always know a Bhil."

THE *Indian Mirror* shows how appointments are sometimes "worked up to." It says, "The rumour that Sir A. Lyall is to succeed Sir George Couper is beginning to shape itself into a kind of settled thing in the columns of the *Pioneer*."

THE Russian Government has given instructions for the collection of information—topographical, geographical, tribal, and political—about the tribes on both sides of the Hindu Kush.

THE Grand Shariff of Mecca is reported to have been in correspondence with the Nawáb of Baháwalpur. A famous Mullah of the holy city, named Muhammad Hassan, has visited the Nawáb.

WE regret to learn from the *Times* Calcutta correspondence this week, that there has been further outbreak of ill-feeling between Hindus and Mahomedans. The telegram is:—

"The tension of feeling which seems now to prevail between Hindus and Mahomedans in various parts of the country has received further illustration by the occurrence of riots between followers of the two religions at Mirzapore. There, as at Mooltan, the Hindus were the aggressors and the ostensible cause of the disturbance was the slaughtering of cows by Mussulmans. It does not appear that there was any wilful attempt to hurt the religious ideas of the Hindus, and the slaughtering took place at the usual spot outside the town, so that probably this was a mere excuse and the disturbance was due to a long-cherished feeling of dislike between the two parties. It was put down without difficulty or bloodshed. It is reported that certain pious Hindus of Benares are about to send a deputation to England to try and procure a prohibition of the slaughter of cows throughout India. Rajah Siva Pershad will head the deputation, and the Maharaja of Benares will bear the cost.

RAJA SIVA PERSHAD, C.S.I., is one of the most highly

educated and enlightened Hindus of the North West Provinces. He has been long an inspector of schools in the Education Department of the North West; and for his services has been created successively a companion of the Star of India, and a Raja.

THE P. and O. Company's Steamer *Assam* will leave Southampton on Wednesday next for Calcutta, taking the Mediterranean mails.

DURING the course of the next month or two many sportsmen will be leaving England for India, some for a winter's sport, others for a more lengthened stay. We propose to devote a page occasionally to the record of any events of interest in connection with Indian sport; and shall be happy to open our correspondence columns to authenticated accounts of current sporting experiences. We shall also be glad to publish, for the edification of our sporting readers, any "wrinkles" that old *shikaris* may favour us with.

Apropos, a capital bag for Indian sporting use has just been invented by Mr. Malcom, the manager of Messrs. Woolgar and Co., of 40, Ludgate-hill, which is well adapted equally for a fishing bag or for a game bag. It is an improvement on the old "Freke Fishing Bag," invented by the same firm, and for many years in use by all mahseer fishermen, for whose needs its expanding properties were exactly suited. One division is waterproof and the other of canvas. The porous division can be let down for some distance, and then be readjusted by means of two rings, one at either corner, which are strung on to the sling of the bag, so as easily to take in a large mahseer. For India this division is made so that it can be removed and cleaned, whereby all unpleasant smell is obviated.

THE *Ceylon Observer*, in an editorial note, asks whether it is fair that the word "coffee" should be used in the name "date-coffee," that is applied in some advertisements to a product in no way connected with coffee in its origin. A planter writes on the same subject, to suggest that the cockchafers that live on the coffee roots should be dried, pulped, and reduced to a "coffee," that might be sold to the British public under the name of "Melolonthine coffee."

A REUTER'S telegram from Calcutta, dated August 26, gives the following quotations:—Piece goods quiet; 7lb. shirtings, 3r. 6a.; 8½lb. shirtings, 4r. 10a.; 40's Banner-mill twist, 4a. 8p.; jute, G.N. 1st marks, 28r.; saltpetre, 6r. 15a.; linseed, 4r. 4a.; rapeseed, 3r. 9a.; rice (Ballam) 2r. 1a.; Exchange on London, four months' bank bills, 1s. 8 3-16d.; Freights, 57s. 6d. to 70s. And from Bombay, on the same date:—Piece goods unchanged; 7lb. shirtings, 3r. 6a.; 8½lb. shirtings, 4r. 1a.; 40's mule twist, 9r. Cotton dull. Shipments of the week, 14,000 bales. Exchange on London, four months' bank bills, 1s. 8 3-16d. Freights, 37s. 6d. to 40s.

FIGURES lately published, and telegraphed from Calcutta, show that the exports from British India to adjoining foreign countries during 1880-81 were Rs.4,68,54,621, against Rs.4,29,28,923 in the previous year. The imports were Rs.4,67,94,871, against Rs.4,59,79,290. Upper Burma continues to head the list, although transactions with that country have fallen off considerably. Next comes Nepal, then Cabul, and then Cashmere, trade with all which countries shows a large increase both in exports and imports. Kandahar stands fifth, and shows a large decrease in transactions.

THE *Times of India* gives the following obituary of the week ending Aug. 9:—Rev. D. Macpherson, D.D., the Desai of Neriad, Mr. R. F. Gibbon, B.C.S., and Mr. H. H. Lucas, D.P.W.

THE GAOLS OF BENGAL.

Mr. A. S. LETHBRIDGE, M.D., the Inspector of Gaols, Bengal, has addressed the following letter to the editor of the *Times*:—

"Sir,—As public attention has recently been drawn to the excessive mortality in Bengal gaols in 1879, and as the subject was referred to in the House of Commons, I hope you will, by inserting this letter, give me an opportunity of stating certain

facts in connection with this subject. The death-rate in the gaols of the different provinces for the years 1878-79 was as follows:—

	1878.	1879.	Average for two years.
Bombay	124 per 1,000	110 per 1,000	117 per 1,000
Punjab	109	103	106
Central Provinces	119	70	94
Madras	126	56	91
Bengal	69	94	81
Assam	61	98	79
N. W. Provinces	41	40	40

"Looking at these figures it is difficult to understand why Bengal should have been selected for special notice as regards its mortality. Bengal, the most unhealthy province in India, is here shown to have a death-rate in its gaols which compares favourably with the rate of mortality in four other provinces which are considered more healthy. Not the least curious part of the present agitation is the fact that it was begun by a Bombay paper. One would have imagined that it had quite enough to write about in the statistics of its own province. As a fact, in the whole history of Bengal gaols there has been no such mortality as that shown in the Bombay returns for these two years. In making these comparisons I do not for a moment mean to say that because the mortality of Bengal is lower than that of some other provinces, there should be no special inquiry into the, in my opinion, extraordinary mortality of 94 per 1,000 in 1879. My whole action in this matter shows that I have at all times courted the fullest inquiry into the subject, and I am not sure that the present prominence given to Bengal mortality is not due to my strongly expressed views on the subject in my report for 1879, and also to the Government resolution on that report. The average mortality for the sixteen years previous to 1878 was 58·7 per 1,000; in 1878 it rose to 69 per 1,000, and in 1879 to 94·8 per 1,000. In both these years there had been an unusually large mortality from cholera. In 1878 there were 215, and in 1879 341 deaths from this disease. The absence or prevalence of cholera has in past years made the mortality fluctuate between 40 per 1,000 and 107 per 1,000. If in 1879 there had been no cholera the mortality from other causes would still have been 76 per 1,000—a rate which in itself calls for special inquiry. In my report for 1879 I expressed an opinion to the effect that the mortality was chiefly due to the insufficiency of the diet scale recommended by the Prison Conference which met in January, 1877, and I quoted the rates of mortality in other provinces to show that some very general cause was operating to influence the health of prisoners prejudicially in so many provinces at the same time.

"The Prison Conference was composed of representatives from the gaol departments of all the provinces in India, and the result of its deliberations was given to the Government of India in the form of a report. Among other subjects which were considered, was the question of gaol dietary. As I was not a member of the Conference, I am unable to say how the Conference arrived at the idea that a dietary containing only 174 grains of nitrogen was sufficient for Bengali prisoners on hard labour. I assumed charge of the Gaol Department in December 1877, and was called upon by the Government of India in 1879 to give effect to the recommendations of the Prison Conference. The diet scale recommended by the Conference was introduced on March 1, 1879. The medical returns for 1879 were tabulated and brought under consideration in March 1880. On March 22, 1880, on my recommendation, the Bengal Government issued immediate orders increasing the diet. It has finally been decided to increase the amount of nitrogen in the diet from 174 grains to 249 grains for prisoners of Lower Bengal, and also to increase the diet of Behar prisoners from 208 to 288 grains of nitrogen.

"I am not aware that any facts have been brought forward to dispose of the view that the cause of increased mortality was an insufficient dietary. On the other hand, the use of a more liberal dietary in Bengal in 1880 and 1881 has resulted in a reduction in the average mortality to 63·5 in 1880, and judging from the returns already received, there will be a still further reduction in the current year.

"Much capital has been made out of the fact that in certain gaols there has been a mortality as high as 360 per 1,000. This death-rate has been moreover made to appear as the average death-rate of Bengal gaols, and one paper has gone the length of comparing the mortality of our gaols to the number of deaths in the Black Hole of Calcutta. In the first place, average mortality, when it is calculated on a small population, has really no meaning. Take, for instance, an extreme case. There were in 1879 only two political prisoners in Bengal; one of these, a man aged seventy-five, died during the year. Imagine the terrible embarrassment of the Government if a member of the House of Commons had got up and asked the Secretary of State whether it was true that the mortality among political prisoners in Bengal had been at the rate of 500 per 1,000. Take, again, the case of the Maldah Gaol, which in 1878 showed a death-rate of 74 per 1,000, and in 1879 a death-rate of 258 per 1,000. What were the facts as regards this case? Maldah is a

very malarious district, and the people are as a rule in an unhealthy condition. In 1879 452 individuals were subjected to imprisonment in this gaol, giving a daily average population of 61·8 prisoners. Of the 452 individuals, 15 died, showing a mortality of 2·58 per 1,000 on the daily average population. Of the 452 individuals admitted into gaol, 74 were returned as being in indifferent health, and 11 in really bad health. Now, I would ask, can the average mortality shown in this small gaol have any practical value from a statistical point of view?

"With regard to the high rate of mortality in the gaols of Dinagepore and Baraset, which show 360 per 1,000 and 288 per 1,000 respectively, Lord Hartington has already explained in the House that these two gaols had, in consequence of the good accommodation in them, been selected for the confinement of invalid prisoners from other gaols. It was to be expected, therefore, that the mortality in these gaols would be very high.

"Ever since the Gaol Department was first organised, the gaols situated in what are known as the sub-Himalayan districts have been extremely unhealthy. Nor can we expect very great improvement in these gaols if the free population from which the convicts are taken continue to suffer from diseases of malarious origin to the extent that they do. Julpigoree, which is a small gaol, drawing its gaol population from the malarious Terrai district known as the Doovro, has, without exception, been the most unhealthy gaol in Bengal, and I regret to say that, in spite of all that can be done, it continues unhealthy. Within the last five years the site of the gaol has been changed four times. Changes and additions to diet and changes in water supply have all been tried without effect. A new gaol is now under construction, in which the sleeping barracks will be raised fourteen feet off the ground. This in a malarious country will, no doubt, prove very beneficial, but it can have little or no effect on constitutions undermined by malaria previous to admission to gaol. Since the central gaol system was introduced, it has become evident that, in the eight large gaols, with a total average population of 8,000 prisoners, where the men are worked harder at special industries, and the discipline is more strict, the general health has improved and is improving every year, whereas the returns of the thirty-eight district gaols, which contain about 7,000 to 8,000 prisoners, show that the death rate in them is increasing and is likely to increase. This extraordinary tendency to improvement in the one case and retrogression in the other is easily explained. Every healthy prisoner under forty-five years of age having a sentence of six months and more to serve has to be transferred from a district to a central gaol. All prisoners in bad health or those incapacitated for hard labour from age or disease are retained in the district gaols. This system has now been worked for five years, and the result is that a large proportion of the convicts in district gaols are weak and old men, who naturally would give a higher death rate, not only as compared with the prisoners of central gaols, but also as compared with the free population of the districts in which these gaols are situated. I have shown that it is unreasonable, in considering gaol mortality as a whole, to take the death rate of a few small gaols and to generalise on these figures as representing the state of the gaols of a province, but this is what has actually been done by Mr. O'Donnell in his questions in the House of Commons.

"There is only one other point I would like to refer to, and that is to the subject of whipping in Bengal gaols. The Government has been opposed to this form of punishment for minor offences, and I have myself written strongly on the subject. As soon as the returns for 1879 were tabulated, in March, 1880, and it was seen that the number of whippings were nearly double that of the previous year, orders were issued which have entirely checked the tendency to use whippings too frequently. For the information of those who have laid great stress on this particular point I would mention that there is no comparison between floggings as they are understood in English gaols and the whippings with the rattan adopted here. In the majority of cases the stripes did not exceed five in number, and there were very few above ten; 57,897 individual convicts passed through our gaols in 1879 who had to be subjected to discipline and labour; 51,435 offences against gaol rules, &c, were recorded—that is, about one offence to each individual brought under prison discipline. Of the 51,435 prisoners punished, 8,232 were whipped. In further considering the subject it ought to be remembered that in our gaols prisoners live in association, that the number of punishment cells is insufficient, and that the only other methods of punishment available were penal diet and fetters. With such limited means at his disposal for punishing prisoners, a superintendent was frequently placed in a position of considerable difficulty. He did not know what to do with cases in which prisoners had to be punished. Five stripes or more with the cane appeared to him an easy way out of the difficulty, and I have no doubt that this accounts for the increase in the number in 1879. There is no foundation whatever for the charges of deliberate cruelty which have been brought against superintendents. It is, perhaps, not known that the gaols of this province have visitors unconnected with the gaol department, who are required to inquire into the punishments used by superintendents. In 1879 more than 1,500

recorded visits were paid by visitors to the gaols of Bengal, and I am not aware of a single case in which any gaol officer was reported to have acted in a cruel manner as regards gaol punishments."

LABOURERS IN ASSAM.

THE following letter has been addressed to the Editor of the *Times* :—

"Sir,—In case any of your reader should be inclined to attach importance to the statements made by the member for Dungarvan to the Speaker last night, relative to the rate of mortality among imported labourers in the tea districts of Assam, and thus be led to infer that Assam is a particularly unhealthy country—no care being taken by the employers of the health of the coolies—I ask your permission to publish for general information the following extracts from the official memorandum of the Army Sanitary Commission on the report of the sanitary commissioner of Assam for 1879. Dr. De Renzy observes :—'It is quite a mistake to suppose that Assam is an unhealthy province. . . . I have seen a family of four purely European children who have lived for the last five years uninterruptedly in the plains of Assam, and who, when I last saw them, looked as ruddy and were as muscular, as well chested, and as well limbed, as full of fun and healthy vigour as any children of the same age in the healthiest part of England.' It is well known that children of European parents are the most susceptible of all subjects to so-called climatic influences. Dr. De Renzy describes the steps taken to improve the water supply of tea plantations, and the results deserve to be made widely known in India, as showing that obtaining good well water is a matter of no great difficulty. It appears that the circulation of his previous reports had called the attention of the tea planters to the subject, but there was difficulty in the work of well-sinking from want of the requisite skilled labour. The planters, however, were not to be beaten, and the following abstract from the report will show what they did, and the results :—'In many cases they set themselves to learn the business of well-sinking, and succeeded in making tolerably good wells of the common Indian type. In other cases they struck out a new plan altogether. They have used the large thirty-inch glazed sewer pipes (which are made at Calcutta) as a lining for the well, in lengths of about three feet; these are cemented together, and make a perfectly impervious tube from the surface of the ground to the depth of several feet below the permanent water level. The system has answered so well that a considerable trade in sewer pipes appears to have already sprung up.' It is hardly necessary to say that Mr. O'Donnell's assertion that engagements by coolies to proceed to the tea districts are 'compulsorily' made is entirely opposed to the facts of the case, and is as little to be relied on as his insinuation that the members of the Bengal Government are likely to be influenced by their 'interests' in tea.—Your obedient servant, ERNEST TYE, Secretary, Indian Tea Districts Association, St. Mary's Chambers, St. Mary Axe, Aug. 23."

THE INDIAN MAIL.

THE following letter has been addressed to the Editor of the *Times* :—

"Sir,—I observe in the interesting report of the Postmaster General which you published yesterday the following passage :—'With respect to foreign and colonial posts, an improvement has been made in the despatch of the night mail to Paris, the effect of which is to ensure an earlier and more regular delivery in that capital.' We are thankful for this, but there is one point to which I should like to call Mr. Fawcett's attention. It is that every Friday night's post from London to the Continent is an exception to the above improvement. In fact, Sir, the arrangements for the transmission of the Indian mail are a peril and a nuisance to every unfortunate traveller to and from the Continent to London, *via* Calais. It has often been my unhappy lot to leave London on Fridays by the night mail. On arriving at Dover, one finds the whole of the deck awning amidships laid out for the reception of mail bags. In addition to the usual hurry scurry for departure, the shooting of ill-used baggage down the long gangway to the deck, some hundreds of bags of mail matter are at the last moment brought down and piled in that part of the vessel which is most affected by people liable to nausea. Sometimes it is hardly possible to pass fore and aft, and I have often thought that in case of any accident this vast pile of bags in the middle of the deck would become a terribly serious impediment to passengers and seamen. So much for danger. The inconvenience is greater. You arrive at the end of the pier at Calais, and there, whatever the weather may be, you must wait until all the bags have been carried ashore, and packed into the Brindisi train, which starts first. I judge from my own observation when I say that on the average forty to fifty minutes are lost in the double transfer. I think I am correct in saying that the train is invariably late in leaving for Paris or Brussels, and, as a rule, 30 to 50 minutes late in arriving. In fact, if I am

not mistaken, the whole Continental passenger service is thrown out of gear by the Brindisi mail. I have experienced similar inconvenience in travelling the other way. I do not think either the railway company or the postmaster general ought to be allowed to continue this vexatious and, as I here show, even dangerous arrangement. A special service ought long since to have been organised for the Indian mail. The postmaster general is making money and can well afford to pay the extra expense. If, after this, people continue to endure the inconvenience, or should suffer from some calamitous accident, as the result of these awkward arrangements, neither the Postmaster General nor the railway company can say that they sinned without knowledge.—I am, Sir, your faithful servant,

"Paris, Aug. 17."

"E. J."

THE ZENANA MISSION.

ON Monday a meeting was held in the Mayor's room, at the Leeds Town Hall, in connection with the Indian Female Normal School and Instruction Society, the object of which is to spread the gospel among the women of India by the establishment of normal schools, and by sending to India ladies trained as Zenana and medical missionaries. The Mayor (Ald. Tatham) presided. There was a large attendance, the audience being composed principally of ladies.

The MAYOR, in opening the proceedings, said the occasion that had brought them together was to show their interest in the Zenana or Indian Bible Mission. Those who had not studied the matter would be very little prepared for the state of degradation, slavery, and ignorance in which the women of India were kept. This position was not the outcome of Hinduism itself, and did not exist prior to the conquest of India by the Mahometans. Mahomet said a woman had no soul, and they all knew what was the abominable result of that style of teaching. In India the women were kept entirely ignorant. Girls at an early age were married, and when they were ten years of age they must be married, or by the unwritten law of the country they brought great reproach upon their families, and their families were prepared to make great sacrifices rather than endure that reproach. The consequence was that marriage became exceedingly costly, and it was said that any man with a large family of girls was absolutely ruined by the cost of finding husbands for those girls. When married a girl was kept in entire seclusion, with no means of improving her mind or getting information; and if she became a widow her lot was lamentable indeed. By some it was thought that a widow ought not to be allowed to live. She was regarded as being entirely unfitted to associate with her class. She was kept on low diet, her clothing was of the vilest description, and she was not allowed to lie on a bed but on the ground. The result was that widows tried any kind of expedient to relieve themselves from this state, and it was perhaps not to be wondered at that the suttee or burning of widows prevailed in former times. Although there was a very great work to be performed in improving the position of the women of India, there was a good prospect of success, because the women of India were beginning to understand the degradation of their position, and to desire instruction. We were responsible for the good government of India; and he believed that if we could elevate the women we should do more to promote the happiness of India than in any other way.

Miss BEILBY, a lady medical missionary from Lucknow, then addressed the meeting, and gave an interesting account of her work among women in India. She said the children of Hindu women were married when they were almost babies, and when eleven, twelve, or thirteen years of age they went to live with their mother-in-law, not as mistresses, but as almost the servant of the mother-in-law. One part of the house, which was called the zenana, was set apart for the women, and it was generally the worst part. With the exception of their husband, they were not seen by any man but their father and brothers, and when sick they were separated from the other members of the family. She described the difficulties with which she had to contend in consequence of the superstition of the people, and their dislike to have English people touching their food or anything they drank. There were 120 millions of women in India, and 40 millions were shut up in these zenanas, and could only be reached by zenana teaching missionaries or zenana medical missionaries. So strong was the prejudice in Upper India against a woman listening to a man, that women would not be considered respectable if they stood and listened to a man. In Upper India, therefore, they must have female agency. They wanted more workers—ladies who had given themselves to Christ, and who were willing to go and work for Him in India. They also wanted money. People in India gave liberally, and the fees received for medical assistance went to support the mission; but some ladies could not pay for the whole of their medical education, and so they tried to help those who were in that position, but who were willing to go out to India. Miss Beilby also stated that she had had an interview with the Queen, at Windsor Castle, with reference to the mission. Her Majesty asked her questions, and desired to know all about the work,

and suggested one or two things that might possibly be done to relieve the sufferings of the women in India.

The Rev. A. R. CAVALIER (secretary of the mission) said he believed that if India was to be saved from infidelity and atheism and won to Christ at all, it must be by visiting the women at their own homes. There was, at the present time a society called the Theosophical Society of Great Britain and America. It was composed of atheists, and within the last two or three years it had established missionary agencies, and was sending out emissaries to India, Ceylon, and Burmah. Those emissaries told the Buddhist priests that the learned men of Europe and America had come to the conclusion that the Bible was false, and that Buddhism was the most moral as well as one of the most ancient of religions, and therefore that it had the greatest claim upon the people; that they had been sent out by the learned men of Europe and America to fraternise with the Buddhists, and to make Buddhism a religion which would convert the whole world. In the streets of Kandy these men actually received the worship which is given to the Buddhist priests; and so great was the effect of their abuse of God's Word that some copies of God's Word were taken by the heathen natives and kicked about the streets of Kandy. Some of the writings of Bradlaugh had been translated into the native languages and bound up closely resembling religious books. When infidelity was making so much effort to undo the work of the missionaries, they must lose no means whatever to secure the success of the Gospel. They wanted more lady missionaries, who could go to the houses of the women in India and tell them the glad tidings of salvation.

The Rev. Canon JACKSON said that by means of the Zenana Mission the women of India could be reached when no other Christian agency could possibly reach them. Whilst they were thus seeking to benefit the women of India, they should not forget that these women were the mothers of the children of India, and by taking Christian influences within the Zenana, they would not only be doing good to the mothers but to the little children. He hoped that the appeal in support of the mission would meet with a warm response.

The Rev. R. COLLINS (Vicar of St. Silas's), Mr. SYKES (Roundhay), and the Rev. E. G. INGHAM (Vicar of St. Matthew's) afterwards spoke in support of the object of the society. At the conclusion a collection was made in aid of the mission funds.

THE PESHAWUR TEA TRADE.

FROM a report on the Peshawur tea trade with Cabul and Central Asian countries it appears that from October, 1880, to January, 1881, 2,144 maunds of Indian tea and 7,904 maunds of China tea were exported from Peshawur. These figures include the whole of the tea exported over the frontier in the direction of Cabul and Bokhara. It has been ascertained that by far the greater proportion of the tea exported from Peshawur is consumed in Bokhara. There is a class of China tea known as "Kazaz," which has been from time to time imported to Bokhara from Russia. Persons who have long resided in Bokhara say that this tea is bought in Russia at Rs.40 per maund, and is sold in Bokhara at Rs.76 per maund. The road is closed to this trade, but these figures show how far Russian merchants can compete with the Indian trade. Black China tea is not drunk to any extent in Bokhara, but finds a market in Khokand. It sells in Peshawur at 6ans. per lb. Bokhara is the central mart. The Indian teas are exported thither, but for the most part are at once bought up by merchants from Samarkand, Tashkend, Khokand, and other outlying places, and are consumed in those countries. Of Indian teas, Lonka from Almore, Dera Doon, and Kangra sells at Rs.77 per maund. From the trade returns it appears that the price per maund in Peshawur is Rs.60. The merchants in Peshawur are of opinion that there is an increasing demand for Indian green teas. Some Indian black tea was sent by one merchant as an experiment to Bokhara, but the tea did not meet with approval. This may be due to the fact that the Indian black was the second and third quality, the heavy price of the first quality rendering its export unprofitable. The average journey to Bokhara takes from three to four months. Merchants bound for Bokhara do not seek for a market on the road. It entails trouble to unpack their goods; they start with the fixed intention of bringing back Bokhara silks and gold, and are sure of a certain profit. The route from Cabul runs by Bamian, Saighan, Doaba, Heibak, Hasrat, Sultan, Khulm, Balkh, Killefort, Karshi, to Bokhara. The market in Bokhara is most uncertain, and there is a singular want of concert among the exporting merchants. The market is frequently overstocked, and the smaller men come back with heavy losses. The consumption of tea in Cabul is insignificant, as compared with that of Bokhara, and all merchants connected with tea agree in saying that Cabul will never afford a large market for the sale of teas. A saying has almost passed into a proverb in Bokhara, that "a man drinks tea or dies," and it is clear that Bokhara and the neighbouring countries will always be a great and increasing market for teas.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

A. NEW EDITION OF ROGET'S THESAURUS.*

THE old "Thesaurus" of Dr. Roget is a work of reference that has been well known in the schools of India for more than twenty years past. The "Life of the Honourable Onocool Chunder Mookerjee," made famous by an amusing *critique* in the *Saturday Review*, was a delightful example of the misuse to which this excellent work may be put; for a careful analysis showed that each sentence in that wonderful biography had been created by substituting for each word of the original sentence (in ordinary English) the most unusual synonym that could be found for it in Roget. But the value of the work as an aid in English composition is very great indeed; and by natives of India it can be very usefully used much in the same way as that in which English schoolboys use the "Gradus" in Latin verse composition. The new edition, which has recently been published by the author's son, is a great improvement on the old one; for it is much enlarged, and has the inestimable advantage of a tremendous index with any number of cross-references.

*"Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases," classified and arranged so as to facilitate the expression of Ideas and assist in Literary Composition. By PETER MARK ROGET, M.D., F.R.S. New Edition, enlarged and improved, partly from the Author's Notes, and with a full Index, by JOHN LEWIS ROGET. London: Longmans, Green, & Co.

A PLANTER'S ORGAN.

WE have read with much pleasure the first number of a new monthly publication, started at Colombo in the planting interest. It is published at the office of the *Ceylon Observer* and consists chiefly of extracts judiciously selected from that paper and from the Indian Home and Colonial journals. The present preliminary issue the conductors say, cannot be taken as a fair specimen of what will follow, and it will be their endeavour to find a place in the pages of *The Tropical Agriculturist* for everything bearing on the practical work of a tropical planter. We get capital articles on the various details of coffee planting; also numerous paragraphs dealing with tea, cocoa, cinchona, sugar, cardamoms, cinnamon, and other tropical products. The magazine supplies a distinct want and ought to succeed.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

THE KHULNA-JESSORE RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE terms on which it was originally proposed that the Khulna-Jessor Railway be constructed, differed in an important particular from those finally agreed upon with Messrs. Rothschild. The financial member, in view of the advantage likely to be derived from the precedent, was very anxious that the line should be undertaken without a Government guarantee; and Messrs. Rothschild were willing to forego this condition. But they proposed, as a *quid pro quo*, a more favourable arrangement for the ultimate taking over of the line by the Government. This apartment was opposed by the Public Works Department, and the result was that Messrs. Rothschild fell back upon the guarantee of 4 per cent. for five years.

Not knowing what the alternative terms proposed by the concessionaires for the taking over of the line were, we can, of course, form no opinion as to which of the two arrangements would have been the more advantageous from a financial point of view. The gain of inaugurating a system of railways constructed by private capitalists without a guarantee would, however, have been very great, and the existing state of the money market presented a more than usually favourable opportunity for the purpose.—*Englishman*.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S "BILLETS-DOUX."

In a document recently published the Government of India, in the Department of Finance and Commerce, expresses a firm resolution to obtain certain requisites for the administration of this land, not from home through the Secretary of State, but in India. The Bengal Government has been ordered to call on the Bombay, Cawnpore, and Calcutta cotton mills for tenders for red tape—an article which, as everyone knows, is essential to good Government. Nor could the affairs of the country be duly and righteously administered in the absence of rulers; and these—round, flat, and parallel—are, says his excellency the Governor in Council, to be manufactured locally. But reading through the list, one soon comes to articles which it might be better to obtain neither through the Secretary of State nor through local firms; in fact, they might be dispensed with altogether. For instance, "envelope stands of fancy wood, with compartments of sizes;" which, the Department of Finance and Commerce sagaciously remarks, can be made in Calcutta and other towns. But who are the officials who cannot govern this God-granted country without envelope stands of fancy wood? Were collectors in the habit of sending valentines to the Board of Revenue, if Lieutenant Governors had, *ex officio*, to write *billetts doux*, if administration reports were in ballad form, then fancy envelope cases, dainty note paper, and pink-sealing wax, should certainly be procured at the expense of the State.

But his Honour a Lieutenant Governor never writes a *billet doux*—well, hardly ever; reports get *prosy*, and the Bengal Government might as well buy hair pins as fancy cases for envelopes.—*Pioneer*.

THE LIBERAL MINISTRY AND INDIA.

The present advisers of her Majesty, before stepping into office, had committed themselves to a certain line of domestic and foreign policy, as prompted at the time by dictates of duty not quite untainted with the animus of party spirit. This they have since tried for the sake of consistency, to carry out only so far as the circumstances of their altered position could permit of being done with safety. The course pursued by them would seem to be marked with the precaution which veteran politicians, such as the leaders of the present Government, seldom fail to put under requisition while in the possession of office so as to prolong its tenure. Sixteen months now passed must have sufficed to convince the general public that most of the liberal professions of the Liberal Party, made at the time of their attempts to snatch the reins of the Government from the hands of rivals, have been but partially and tardily tried to be carried out since the success of those attempts. All their official acts and proceedings would seem to be carefully hedged round with circumspection and carefulness begotten of a desire to preserve to themselves and their following the sweets of office as long as practicable. Hence the aspect of their accomplishments as ministers being so faint in colour and so poor of effect when contrasted with the brilliant prospect that had been held up to the public imagination before and at the time of the general elections, as the probable outcome of a liberal administration. Hence the disappointment now being felt by the subjects of the Crown in many parts of the empire, specially, the people of India. The Vernacular Press Act, so sturdily denounced by the Liberal party when in opposition as a measure of unwise public policy and calculated to cause unmerited and wanton heart-burning to millions of her Majesty's loyal subjects, still continues to disgrace the statute books; the extravagant expenditure for carrying on the administration, so often strongly condemned in and out of Parliament by Liberal statesmen of all ranks, is still in vogue; unequal and oppressive taxes remain in force as yet in spite of the urgent appeals and recommendations of the most respectable authorities for their modification and repeal. To be brief, instances could be multiplied *ad infinitum* to show that, as regards India, the Liberal party since coming into power has failed a long way to art up to its professions as declared when they formed her Majesty's Opposition, while in the case where any real attempts have been made to redeem their pledges the same would appear to be of the most paltry and halting character.—*Bombay Chronicle*.

BENGAL GAOLS.

THERE is no doubt that Dr. Lethbridge is entitled to public sympathy in regard to recent discussion condemnatory of gaol management in Bengal. He is the victim of the Prison Conference almost without any fault of his own. He was ordered to introduce a certain scale of diet into the gaols under his charge, and he did so, with the unhappy results which he has been the first to denounce. It is unfortunate for him that he has not yet informed the public of the means he adopted to secure his being immediately informed of the result on convict health of a marked diminution in their food supply. In his letter to the *Times* he states that the diet scale recommended by the Conference was introduced on March 1, 1879. The medical returns for 1879 were tabulated and brought under consideration in March 1880. We presume the medical returns include mortality returns, which we always understood were supplied oftener than once a year. It is scarcely credible that the inspector general is left in ignorance of the health condition of his gaols from year's end to year's end. It is to be regretted that the fact has been put in a form so liable to be misunderstood as the passage in the *Times* letter makes it. We do not for an instant believe that Dr. Lethbridge was unaware down to March, 1880, that in the previous year the gaol population was dying away at a rate of, as he puts it, "an extraordinary mortality," yet we are afraid this is what most readers of the *Times* will imagine. This is the more unfortunate as we have no doubt of the entire truth of Dr. Lethbridge's statement that he "courts the fullest inquiry." A chief point made by the inspector general, following Lord Hartington, is that the high mortality in Dinagepur and Baraset was caused by the transfer to these gaols of invalid prisoners. It does not seem to strike either of these gentlemen that if these prisoners had been left in other and less "commodious" and healthy gaols the mortality of the average would probably have been higher. The question is why there were so very many invalid prisoners in all the gaols, particularly when Sir Ashley Eden has put it on record that "the great sickness and mortality of the year cannot be attributed to the general state of public health," which was unquestionably good in 1879. Dr. Lethbridge also urges that mortality is always high in the sub-Himalayan districts. This is true, but explains only a small fraction of the general fatal sickness. Rajshahi, with a mortality of 177.4 per thousand in 1879, does not come under this denecence; neither does Singbhum with 212, nor Bogra with 262 in 1879, nor Balasur with 110.8, nor Mymensingh with 142.8 per thousand in 1880. We believe that Dr. Lethbridge would have been much bet-

ter advised in holding by his short rations theory as a whole in those two years. He has done a public service in courageously proclaiming the real cause of the mortality. The manner in which he despatches the Prison Conference is an admirable bit of official sarcasm. Says the inspector general: "As I was not a member of the conference, I am unable to say how the conference arrived at the idea that a dietary containing only 174 grains of nitrogen was sufficient for Bengali prisoners on hard labour." Judged by its work, this august body deserves nothing better than to be dropped in this contemptuous fashion.—*Englishman*.

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

THE MAKHUM RAILWAY.—The Assam railway referred to in Reuter's telegram is a line about eighty miles in length, to be constructed by the Assam Railway Trading Company (Limited), for the purpose of opening out and working the rich coalfields and timber resources of Makum. The line, which is to be metre gauge, will extend from the banks of the Brahmaputra at Debrogurh along the Government road towards Sadaya, terminating at the Talus Tea Estate. A branch line about twenty miles will extend to the Makum coalfields. The Government engages to give a subsidy of a lakh of rupees per annum if the revenue from the railway does not yield a revenue of five per cent. on the railway capital. This subsidy to remain current for twenty years. The Government have given the company a lease of the Makum coalfields estimated at thirty square miles for twenty years, renewable on favourable terms. The quantity of coal available is very large, and the quality according to the records of the Geological Department much superior to that of any other coal in India. The licence to cut and trade in timber gives the concessionaires a right to the Nabor and other forests in the vicinity of Makum. This concession is also current for twenty years.—*Times of India*.

TRANSIT DUES IN KOTAH.—Transit duties on all goods save opium and other intoxicating drugs have just been abolished in Kotah, Rajputana, by the Maharao of that State.—*Ibid*.

COFFEE IN BURMA.—The Government of British Burma is reported to be making an effort to put new life into the southern districts of the province by offering liberal terms to intending coffee planters.—*Ibid*.

THE C.D. ACT IN CALCUTTA.—The enforcement of the C. D. Act in Calcutta is to be restricted to those portions of the city frequented by soldiers and sailors.—*Ibid*.

BENGAL NON-REGULATION PROVINCES.—The Secretary of State for India has sanctioned a scheme for the gradual abolition of the grades of assistant commissioners in the non-regulation districts in Lower Bengal, and the appointment instead of additional joint magistrates and deputy magistrates. The scheme will be carried out as vacancies occur in the commission.—*Bombay Gazette*.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.—The following is an extract from the half-yearly report of the directors of the Dunbar Cotton Mill, Calcutta, dated June 30:—"The mill has given an out-turn of 9,20,647 lbs. for the six months, as against 8,52,300 lbs. for the corresponding period last year. This increase is mainly due to the working of rather longer hours by the electric light, which has been in use for the greater portion of the half-year, and has worked to our satisfaction. The lights in the Dunbar Mill were supplied by the Indian Electric Light Company, Calcutta.—*Ibid*.

KASHMIR.—The marriage of the second son of the Maharaji of Cashmere takes place at Jammu in October next.—*Englishman*.

MANIPUR.—A final decision has been arrived at in regard to the formation of the Manipur contingent. The scheme is to be abandoned.—*Ibid*.

MADRAS.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.—Mr. Grant Duff is a man who would, in one respect, have taken the fancy of the late lamented Mr. John Gilpin, the citizen of "famous London town." Mr. Grant Duff has a "frugal mind." He has telegraphed for some of Mr. Adam's admirably selected horses, but has declined to pay the prices asked for them in a way that has surprised people.—*Madras Mail*.

MINING LEASES IN MYSOR.—It is officially announced to-day that the Maharaja has sanctioned the following rules for granting mining leases in Mysor. They do not apply to the Kolar concessionaires. Each lease is limited to a block not exceeding a square mile, and will be given for a term of thirty years, according to priority of application. The lessor has to make his own arrangements with the holders of lands in regard to entering on possession, and has to pay an annual assessment or quit rent in addition to an assessment of eight annas per acre on arable lands, and taxes of every description, and a royalty of 5 per cent. on the gross proceeds from all gold metallic ores, coal, and other substances of a merchantable nature, and 10 per cent. on the saleable value of precious stones; the lessee to search and mine for gold in the most effectual manner, without intermission. After the expiry of the first two years of the lease Government reserves the option of levying in lieu of royalty an assessment of five rupees per acre. The lessee to keep regular accounts, plans, and maps of the mines. The working to be open to the inspection of Government officers.

Government are authorised to recover arrears of rent by distraint and sale of property. In the event of a breach of covenant on the part of the lessee, Government to have the power to cancel the lease within six months. Any lessee not desiring to renew his lease is bound to re-deliver the land with all the appurtenances in good repair, with books, maps, and plans, free of any claim on account of buildings or other property left standing. Any arrangement for commuting the royalty by the present payment of a lump sum may be considered. No lease is to be granted until the applicant deposits a sum of Rs.1,000 as security for the proper fulfilment of the contract.—*Bombay Gazette*.

A MADRAS BARRISTER.—Mr. Cadwallader Waddy, of the Middle Temple, a member of the Madras bar, has been suspended, by resolution of the benchers of his inn, confirmed by the chief justice of Madras, from the privileges.—*Ibid*.

THE ROHILLAS IN THE HYDERABAD STATE.—A report was received from Palmoor, a village on the Mukhtul road, that a band of Rohillas were creating a disturbance in the place. A troop of the African Cavalry Guards, under Lieut. Maitland, left yesterday morning for Palmoor.—*Deccan Times*.

BOMBAY.

CHOLERA IN BERAR.—A correspondent writes from Akola, July 29: Cholera has made its appearance in the native hamlets, and fourteen fatal cases are reported. The disease still prevails at Khamgaum and Mulkapoor. There has been no rain for three days, which is most advantageous to the kharif plants. At Akola the death-rate by cholera is reported at 49 per cent., and at Khamgaum 35 per cent., the total cases attacked being 33 and 165 respectively to date.—*Ibid*.

THE REV. D. MACPHERSON.—We regret to state that the Rev. Duncan Macpherson, senior chaplain of the Scotch church in Bombay, died suddenly on Saturday morning of cholera. The funeral, which took place at Sewree Cemetery on Saturday afternoon, was very largely attended. Dr. Macpherson had twenty-one years' service, the greater part of which had been spent in Bombay.—*Ibid*.

A FRENCH COMPANY AT ADEN.—An official note informs us that news has been received from Aden that a Mr. Arnoux, styling himself "director of the France Ethioienne Company," has reached Aden, and announced his intention of leaving at once for Obokh with a party of about thirty persons, mostly Frenchmen, with their families. The object of the company is to open up communication with Shoa by a new route passing to the north of Lake Aussa, and entering Shoah from the north. Mr. Arnoux professes to have obtained concessions giving his company special rights to certain mines.—*Ibid*.

THE RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.—It is notified in general orders that the Government of India have decided that all officers proceeding to or from Bombay on duty at the public expense, from or to all stations north of Cawnpore, including the Gwalior, Rohilkund, and Oudh commands, shall henceforth travel *via* the Rajputana State Railway. That route is also to be used by individuals and small parties in cases when proper arrangements can be made for their food, &c., during the journey without involving additional expense to the State. Troops requiring to be detained at Deolali, and invalids will continue to travel by the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula Railways as heretofore.—*Ibid*.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR QUETTA.—The orders directing the 25th Regiment N.L.I., to be held in readiness to proceed at short notice to relieve the 8th Regiment N.I. in the Bolan have been countermanded, and this regiment will accordingly remain at Bombay until required to move to Bhuj next trooping season. We are informed from Allahabad that the 14th Sikhs, at Umballa, have been warned to relieve the 8th Regiment, N.I. should it be considered necessary to do so; but so long as everything remains quiet in the Pishin and beyond Chaman there is little likelihood of General Hume's division requiring reinforcements.—*Ibid*.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—The fourteenth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Bank was held on Wednesday afternoon, under the presidency of Mr. James Thorburn. In moving the adoption of the report, the chairman stated that, in spite of money being even cheaper than it was last year, the average rate of interest on short loans on Government paper having been about 4½ per cent., as against 5½ per cent. the previous year, the earnings of the bank were nevertheless considerably larger, and nothing in the shape of bad debts had to be provided for. He congratulated the shareholders with some degree of confidence on the result which had enabled them to strengthen the reserve fund, which now stands at 22½ lakhs, by the addition of Rs.25,000. The chairman, after entering into other particulars regarding the prosperous state of the bank, observed that a sum of Rs.10,000 had been set aside to form the nucleus of a fund for the benefit of its worn out European and Natives employes. The report having been adopted, the Hon. J. N. Graham and Mr. Ahmedbhai Hubibbhai were reelected directors of the bank, and Messrs. H. R. Cormack and Mr. Edujee Nusserwanjee Setna were reelected auditors of the bank, Rs.750 being fixed as their remuneration for each audit. The thanks of the shareholders having been passed to the directors and officers of the bank for their management of its affairs, the meeting separated.—*Ibid*.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY, AUG. 22.

GRANTS AND SUPPLIES TO AFGHAN AMEERS.

On the motion of Mr. Onslow, an address for return of the amount of money given by the Indian Government to the different Ameers of Afghanistan since the Ameership of Dost Mahomed (inclusive), also the number of guns, both large and small, and the amount of ammunition for the same period, was agreed to as an unopposed return.

Mr. ONSLOW asked the Secretary of State for India whether his Excellency the Viceroy had applied for sanction from the Home Government to give Abdur Rahman a further grant of money, arms, or ammunition to defend himself against Ayub Khan; and, if his Excellency had not so applied, whether it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to interfere in any way in the internal affairs of Afghanistan by assisting one candidate for the Ameership against another; or, whether it was the policy of her Majesty's Government to look on and leave the result of the present conflict to the survival of the fittest.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON: In reply to the hon. member's question, I have to say that although we have been in constant communication with the Viceroy of India on the subject of the state of affairs in Afghanistan, we have received no information whatever to the effect that Abdur Rahman Khan has made any application either for money, arms, or ammunition. So far as we are aware, it is not the intention of the Government of India to interfere in any way in the contest now proceeding between Abdur Rahman Khan and Ayub Khan. With reference to the return which the hon. member moved for as to the amount of money given by the Indian Government to various Ameers of Afghanistan, I find, on inquiry, that the information as to the money and arms supplied to former Ameers is not in the India-office, and we could not give it as an unopposed return without communicating with the Government of India on the subject.

Mr. E. STANHOPE asked whether any further papers relating to Afghanistan would be laid on the table.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON: They are in preparation and will be laid on the table before the close of the session.

Mr. ONSLOW said he had understood from the noble lord that there would be no objection to produce the return. He had given notice last week in order that the noble lord might telegraph to the Government of India in case of necessity; and the House had agreed to the return. He should be sorry to do anything that could not be done regularly.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON: The matter is one that could hardly be disposed of satisfactorily by telegraph. If the hon. member would like to have a return of the sum of money and the arms given to the present Ameer, there will be no objection to its production.

The SPEAKER said that the motion for the return had been put from the chair on the understanding that it was an unopposed return. Being opposed, it must be cancelled by his authority.

Mr. ONSLOW explained that if he had not understood that it was an unopposed return he would not have moved it as he had done.

THE PERAK EXPEDITION.

Mr. CROPPER asked the Under Secretary for the Colonies whether the expenses incurred by the Indian Government in connection with the expedition against Perak in 1876 had been refunded; and whether any final settlement between the Imperial Government and the colony for the cost of military operations had been made, and, if so, would he state what proportion of their charges had been borne by this country and what by the colony.

Mr. COURTNEY: It was arranged that the expenses incurred by the Indian Government, the War-office, and the Admiralty should be repaid in three annual instalments of \$180,000. The first instalment was paid in May last and was applied in liquidation of the Indian claim, leaving a small balance, which will be paid out of the next instalment on Dec. 31, or earlier if a proposed loan is launched. In the result, no part of the charge of the expedition will be borne by this country. (Hear, hear.)

THE MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

Captain AYLMER (for Mr. Grantham) asked the Secretary for India whether, the Master of the Rolls having refused to allow the official liquidator of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company to accept the offer of her Majesty's Government to purchase the company's undertaking for sums amounting in the whole to £1,391,217 4s. 2d. on the conditions following—viz., that it should be divided between the company's ordinary stockholders and its officers, and the mortgagees of the undertaking, so that the stockholders should be repaid the whole of their capital with a premium of 6 per cent., and the officers receive a *douceur* of £12,000, while the mortgagees should accept in discharge of their securities three-fourths only of their capital, and should also forego two years' interest thereon—Her Majesty's Government will modify those conditions so as (without increasing the total amount to be paid by the Government) to give the mortgagees their principal and interest or to leave to the decision of the Court the mode of division among the parties interested of the sum offered by the Government for the undertaking; and, if not, on what ground did they refuse to modify

their conditions as to division; and whether the Government would lay upon the table of the House a letter from the Right Hon. Edward Pleydell Bouverie, dated October 2, 1880, to the Secretary of State for India, Viscount Enfield's reply thereto, dated November 6, 1880, Mr. Livingstone Learmonth's letters to the Secretary of State for India in Council, dated respectively July 5, 1881, and August 5, 1881, and the replies (if any) which may have been given thereto.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON: The facts are as suggested by the question; but I may remark, in passing, that the "capital" referred to means the amount for which the mortgagees hold debentures, not the amount paid by them, which was 82 per cent. The Master of the Rolls declined to sanction the arrangement merely because a statutory majority of the mortgagees had not accepted the terms offered to them. I see no reason in the events which have recently occurred for modifying the conditions referred to in the question. The board of directors of the company made certain proposals which we accepted, and I have not received from the representatives of the company any further communications on the subject. There is no objection to the letters of the 2nd of October and the 6th of November, 1880, being given. The correspondence of 1881 is not yet complete, but may be given in a few days.

RUSSIAN ADVANCES IN ASIA.

Mr. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the British Cabinet had addressed a remonstrance to Russia upon the fact that Askabad, which he stated a few weeks ago was the extreme limit of the Russian outposts, had been made the headquarters of the Russian commander, and occupied by a large force, Askabad being over 300 miles nearer British India than Krasnovodsk, on the Caspian, which was General Skobelev's headquarters a year ago; whether it was true that the Russian cavalry had recently been surveying the Kershef road, close to Meshed, the capital of Persian Khorassan, as the newest boundary; whether the British Government intended to protest against the violation of Persian territory by the Russian generals, and to insist upon the presence of a British officer on the Delimitation Commission for the Persian frontier; whether he had seen the statement of the correspondent of the *République Française*, in Central Asia—that "in a very short time the Tekkes themselves will furnish the White Czar with excellent cavalry. The main result is this. The road to Herat is broadly open, without the least fear of danger, without the least difficulty to encounter. There is nothing more than to march some 250 miles, and to say, 'J'y suis.' The Tekkes, the bravest people of Turkestan, have submitted. The road to Herat has behind it a good railroad to convey men and provisions. It is only an affair of a year or two, and amid admirable conditions of security, rest, and every kind of facility. What could Persia do against Russia? Russia is about to put her hands upon the keys which will open to her the gates of Afghanistan;" and whether he could state how much of the Russian railway from the Caspian towards Herat was already completed.

Sir C. DILKE feared that he could add very little to what had already been said about these matters. He had frequently stated that there was a Russian force at Askabad. With regard to the second branch of the question, he could only say that the Government had not heard of any crossing of the Persian frontier by Russian cavalry, and that they had no intention of protesting against a violation of territory of which they had not even heard. The question of the proposed presence of a British officer on the Delimitation Commission for the Persian frontier was under consideration. The fourth branch of the question consisted of a long quotation from a French newspaper, which he had not previously seen. The subject to which the fifth branch of the question referred had already been explained in the House of Commons. He could not give the House any fresh information on that subject.

Mr. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT, being of opinion that the hon. baronet had not really answered his question, gave notice that he would draw attention to the insufficiency of the information of the Government on the points to which those questions referred.

FRONTIERS OF RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

Mr. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT wished to ask the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether, in view of the negotiations going on between Russian and Persian officials, and of the interest which the Government had always shown in the question of the frontiers of Persia, the Government would not at once take steps to insist upon delimitation commissioners being appointed, that the Government might know what was going on.

Sir C. DILKE said he had already stated that there would be a delimitation commission.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON then rose to make his annual financial statement with regard to India. The noble Marquis said: No one, I am sure, can regret more than I do that I am under the necessity of making a statement with regard to the finances of India at so late a period of the session, when it will be quite impossible for it to receive so much attention as the subject deserves. The House is aware that, in consequence of the exigencies of the present session, more exciting topics, although, perhaps, not more interesting, have also had to be postponed to a very late period of the session, and I can assure the House that it is only in consequence of the exceptional circumstances of the present session, and not in any

degree of any desire on my part, that the statement has been postponed to so unseasonable a moment. Sir, the lateness of the period at which I speak also warns me that I ought to make my statement as brief as I can. It is, I am afraid, impossible to make my statement very short, and all I can do is to endeavour to waste no time of the House by any preliminary observations, and to proceed as rapidly as I can to lay the facts and statements before the House. The statement deals, as usual, with the accounts and estimates of three years. In the first place there are the closed accounts of 1879-80, which are now no longer a matter of estimate or uncertainty. Then there is the regular or revised estimate, which was framed at the end of the financial year just closed, and of which a public statement was made for the year 1880-1; then there is the Budget estimate, or estimate framed for the year 1881-2. As to the year 1879-80, the accounts show that the estimated revenue was £64,562,000, and the estimated expenditure £65,917,000, showing a deficit of £1,355,000. This Budget was last year converted into a regular estimate, which showed a result of £67,615,000 revenue, and £67,285,000 expenditure, or a surplus of £329,515; and in the spring of this year, when this regular estimate was converted into a stated account, the result was—Revenue, £68,484,666; expenditure, £69,667,615; showing a deficit of £1,182,949. Thus the revenue increased by £3,922,000 over the Budget estimate presented in 1879, and by £869,000 over the regular estimate formed in the spring of last year. But, on the other hand, the expenditure increased by £3,750,000 over the Budget estimate, and by £2,382,000 over the regular estimate. The general result is that the regular estimate showed a net improvement of £1,685,000 over the Budget estimate; but that improvement, as shown by the accounts, was converted into a more unfavourable result by £1,513,000 than the regular estimate, although the net result was £172,000 better than when the Budget estimate of 1879 was formed. I stated last year that opium brought £1,900,000 in excess of the estimate formed when the Budget was framed, and that there was an additional receipt of £1,000,000 under the head of productive public works; while on the side of the expenditure there was a saving of £500,000 upon ordinary public works. I stated at the same time that there was an estimated increase of £2,532,000 on the charge for war and frontier railways. As a matter of comparison between the accounts and the regular estimate there is nothing remarkable on which I need detain the House, except to say that most sources of revenue showed a slight improvement with the exception of opium, which failed to reach the regular estimate by £148,000, and salt, which fell short by £53,000. On the expenditure side £1,568,000 more than was calculated in the regular estimate for war and frontier railways came on the charge of the year. But that, as I will show by-and-by, was a matter of very little importance, because charges very much in excess of that sum were incurred during that year and came into the accounts of the year subsequent. Before I proceed to state the figures for the years 1880-81 and 1881-82 it might be convenient that I should give some explanation on one point, which, if not borne in mind, might lead to some confusion and misconception—I refer to the Treasury contribution of £5,000,000 in aid of the war, which has been brought into the estimate of revenue. The House is aware of the terms upon which the contribution was made. The debt of £2,000,000 incurred to the Home Government by India in 1879 and remitted has been estimated as revenue, half a million was paid to India in the last financial year, half a million in the present financial year, another half a million will be paid next year, and so on, until the whole sum of £5,000,000 is made up. The House must bear in mind that the balance-sheet of the finance accounts contains two sets of figures, the first those of the revenue and expenditure of the year, the next those of the debt, deposit, and other transactions, the whole making up the account of the receipts and disbursements of the year. If this contribution made by this country to India had been unconnected with any special expenditure it would only have been right that this sum of £5,000,000 should never come into the accounts of revenue at all. It would have simply taken its place in the accounts of receipts and disbursements. But, in the special circumstances in which this contribution has been made, it is in reality as clearly a receipt in diminution of the war charge as if derived from the increased proceeds of railways and telegraphs, for which credit has been already taken. As the whole of the war expenditure has been or will be brought into the accounts and estimates of the year to which it relates as expenditure, it was necessary to determine how this contribution in aid of that expenditure should be brought to account as revenue. It was impossible to bring it to account as part of revenue received in the former years of which the accounts are now closed, and it would be extremely inconvenient to bring it to account as revenue of the year in which it was received. If that course had been adopted the accounts of the next four years would have been disturbed by the entry of £500,000 as revenue really received. The course, therefore, agreed upon between the Government of India and the Secretary of State in Council as the most convenient way of showing this sum as revenue was to show it as nearly as possible as part of the estimated cost of the war years, thus leaving the years that follow as nearly as possible unaffected by the war expenditure. For the purpose of estimate, therefore, the sum of £5,000,000 has been divided into two parts, £2,000,000, which is put down to revenue in the regular estimate of 1880-81, and £3,000,000, for

which credit is taken in the present financial year. It is hoped and expected that before the accounts of 1880-81 are finally closed it will be possible to ascertain almost accurately the amount of the war charge that will come in in the present year. When this is ascertained that portion of the £5,000,000 will, as nearly as it can possibly be ascertained, be entered as part of the balance of the year closed. The House will therefore bear in mind in the figures I have to lay before it for 1880-81 and 1881-82 that the account of revenue has been increased by £2,000,000, owing to the Treasury contribution in 1880-81, and by £3,000,000 owing to the Treasury contribution for 1881-82. I now come to the regular estimate of 1880-81. I will state how the regular estimate of 1880-81 compares with the closed account of 1879-80. The accounts of 1879-80 show, as I have already said, a revenue of £68,484,666, and an expenditure of £69,667,615, showing a deficit of £1,183,000. For 1880-81 the regular estimate is £70,783,615, while the expenditure is £77,003,382, showing a deficit of £6,219,767. The revenue of 1880-81 is £2,299,000 larger than the revenue of the preceding year 1879-80, while the expenditure is £7,336,000 in excess. The whole result is that the year 1880-81 is £5,037,000 worse than 1879-80. I have said that the revenue of 1880-81 shows an increase of more than £2,000,000 over the preceding year, but if the House bears in mind the explanation I have given it will perceive that that increase is almost entirely due to the Treasury contribution of £2,000,000. The excess of the expenditure of the latter year is, as I have said, £7,336,000. Now, the budget estimate was framed in February, 1880, while the regular estimate was framed in March of the present year. The Budget estimate of revenue for 1880-81 is £66,746,000 or a surplus of £417,000. The regular estimate of revenue is £70,783,615, and of expenditure £77,003,382, which leaves a deficit of £6,219,767. The revenue as taken in the regular estimate is £4,037,000 in excess of that estimated in the Budget; but, on the other hand, the expenditure is £10,674,000 greater than was estimated in February, 1880. Of course, as I have already stated, the £4,000,000 improvement in the regular estimate is due to the Treasury contribution. I stated last year that besides £3,200,000 in respect of the war as an addition to the regular estimate of 1879-80, £3,500,000 must be added to the Budget estimate of 1880-81 for the same reason. But only £1,568,000 was shown in the accounts of 1879-80, leaving £5,132,000 to be added to the charge for 1880-81. As I have already said, only £1,568,000 of that sum was brought to account in the year 1879-80, leaving on the estimate stated to the House last year £5,132,000 to be added as a charge on 1880-81. The actual addition, after including the Treasury contribution of £2,000,000, is £7,166,000, which shows a more unfavourable result than the Budget estimate. Now I will state the principle sources of the difference between the regular and the Budget estimates. On the revenue side the chief source is, in the first place, opium, which shows a difference of £1,218,000. The Budget estimate was a high one—£7,250,000—but the regular estimate shows that the net revenue reached £8,468,000, or £1,218,000 more than could be estimated as a high Budget estimate. The other chief sources of difference are excise £309,000, and customs £351,000. On the other hand, there is a deficiency of £295,000 on the land revenue, which is mainly due to the fact that the census was taken in the spring of this year, as the officials were fully occupied, and considerable arrears had to be postponed to the present year; and there is also a deficiency of £491,000 in respect of salt, the result of taking the receipts of the previous year as a basis of the estimate, which receipts were not fully made good in the year under discussion. On the side of expenditure the difference is £466,000, arising partly from the premium on the 3½ per cent. loan, £156,000; £172,000 more from an alteration in the date of paying interest; £86,000 from the conversion of stock; and £52,000 from other sources. There is also a saving of £621,000 under the head of loss from exchange, owing to the fact that, in consequence of the pressure by the war on the resources of India, it was impossible to remit the whole sum due from India last year, so that there was a proportionate diminution of loss. On the other hand, on the other side of the account there is a deficiency of £7,166,000 in respect of the war and frontier railway; on the army ordinary charge, £136,000; on superannuation, £241,000; on ordinary public works, £279,000; State railways, £441,000; productive public works, £508, and an item of £206,000 in respect of provincial surpluses, an apparent increase on which I shall have something to say presently. I now come to the Budget estimate for 1881-2, and I find that, as compared with the regular estimate for the year 1880-1, the figures stand as follows:—The regular estimate for 1880-1 puts the revenue at £70,783,000, and the expenditure at £77,003,000. The Budget estimate of the year gives the revenue as £70,981,000, and the expenditure as £70,126,000; showing the revenue improved by £198,000, and the expenditure diminished by £6,877,000. The regular estimate of 1880-1 showed a deficit of £6,219,000, whereas we expect a surplus of £855,000. The whole result of the year 1881-2 shows an improvement of £7,075,000 on the regular estimate of 1880-1. On comparing this with the estimate for the previous year we find a diminution on war charges proper of £9,885,000, and on frontier railway charges, £1,409,000, or a total diminution of £11,295,000, and after deducting the diminution of the war charges the Budget estimate shows an apparently worse result than the regular estimate by £4,221,000. This is accounted

for, in the first place, by the much lower estimate that has been taken of the opium revenue. That had been estimated at £2,000,000 less than the receipts of 1880-1, and I think perhaps I ought to give the House the figures to show the principle on which this great apparent under estimate has been made. Now, the net receipts for 1880-1—the highest point ever reached—were £8,468,000, but it is not considered safe or prudent to reckon on the continuance of these large receipts. During the ten years of 1858-9 to 1867-8, the average net income from opium was £5,629,000; from 1868-9 to 1877-8, the average was £6,500,000; in 1878-9 the receipts rose to £7,699,000; in 1879-80 to £8,251,000, and they culminated in 1880-1 with £8,468,000. I must mention that the fluctuation of this opium revenue has always been very great. Only thrice within the last nineteen years has the estimate been within half a million of the gross receipts; three times the actual receipts failed to reach the estimate by £1,200,000, and in the fifteen other years the receipts exceeded the estimates by the average sum of £1,000,000. It has frequently been inculcated on the Government of India by various Secretaries of State that a prudent estimate of this sort of revenue is to be taken, and the most recent despatch sent to them on this subject expresses a doubt as to the wisdom of very high estimates, and enjoins a more prudent course for the future. (Hear.) Now, this diminution of £2,000,000 on the opium revenue accounts for £2,000,000 out of the £4,000,000 I have already referred to. The next large item is one of £1,500,000 for famine insurance, so that we have now accounted for £3,500,000 of this sum, and leave £800,000 to be made up in other ways. I do not think that I need go into many details, but I will state to the House what are the chief sources both of improvement and of diminution, which are expected in this year's Budget, as compared with the regular estimates. In the first place, the chief sources of improvement are in the land revenue £687,000, which is partly due to the postponement of the census from the latter months of the past financial year to the early months of the present, and in the provincial balances, under which head there is an improvement of £797,000. On the other hand, the chief sources of diminution are—Customs £161,000 (and it has not been thought prudent to expect the recurrence of the large imports of 1880-81); telegraphs, £116,000; interest charges, £272,000; law and justice, £132,000 more, due to an increase of the establishment in Bombay; marine, £200,000, part of which is due to an increase of our forces in British Burma; loss by exchange, £510,000; miscellaneous, £103,000; ordinary public works, £401,000; army, £179,000; productive works, £105,000. The House will have observed that I have already referred to items of revenue and expenditure under the head of Provincial Surpluses and Provincial Deficits. It appears to me that some explanation on this subject ought to be given to the House. (Hear.) The system of provincial finance was commenced in the year 1870-71, and I will shortly state what effect these items of Provincial Surpluses and Provincial Deficits has upon the estimates of the present year. On the revenue side the revenue is stated to be increased by £709,000 under the head of Provincial and Local Deficits, and on the other hand the expenditure is stated to be diminished by £88,000 through the reduction of Provincial and Local Surpluses. There is, therefore, a net gain on these two items of £797,000. I think these items require some explanation. In the year 1870-71 the system of what is called Provincial Finance was introduced. Certain revenues, amounting to about £648,000, were made over for the Government of India to the local governments. Certain allotments were also made. Sums were allotted to them on the condition of their undertaking to provide for certain provincial and local services. The idea of the effect of that was that by giving to the provincial and local governments an interest in the careful collection of certain sources of revenue and in the expenditure of certain services, economy would result. They were given a balance of £200,000 to commence with, and they were authorised, within certain limits, to spend any increase over the balance which they were required to keep in the hands of the Government of India. From 1871-72 to 1875-76 the additional allotments amounted to about £5,000,000 annually. They were shown in the accounts as allotments for provincial services, and no explanation whatever of the expenditure by the provincial governments was given. But in the year 1876-77 the system was very considerably enlarged and extended. Additional revenues were placed under the control of the provincial and local governments, and the line "Allotments for Provincial Services" in the accounts were discontinued, but receipts and charges were shown in the general accounts under the various heads to which they belong. The Government of India really act as bankers to the provincial and local governments. The whole of the receipts and expenditure are included in the accounts and estimates. If the receipts of a local government have exceeded its expenditure, its balance is increased, and the amount by which it is increased, and to which the liability of the Government of India to the local government is increased, is shown in the accounts as a charge. If, on the other hand, the expenditure of the local government exceeds its receipts, its balance is diminished, and the liability of the Government of India to the local government is decreased, and the amount by which the liability is so decreased is shown on the side of revenue. The system has now obtained very considerable proportions. The revenues estimated to be received by the local governments in 1881-82 on their own account was

£10,072,000; for certain specified local purposes, £2,751,000; from allotments for the central government, £4,287,000; and from other sources, £269,000; or a total local revenue for provincial and local governments of £17,380,900, or about one-fourth of the total gross revenues of India. I do not think I need trouble the House with the detailed sources of the revenue, but it may be interesting to the House to know the chief items of expenditure which have to be provided for out of this revenue of £17,380,900. The provincial Governments are expected to provide the following services:—Collection of land revenue, over £2,000,000; law and justice, £2,764,000; police, £284,000; education, £1,048,000; administration of minor departments, marine, educational, medical, &c., £1,832,000; and public works, £4,718,000. This system has worked, I believe, on the whole, in an extremely satisfactory manner. It is a step in the much needed direction of decentralisation. No doubt it is necessary that the richer provinces of India should pay more than their share before the general expenses of the general administration of government, and it may be even necessary that the richer provinces should assist in the development of the resources of the poorer ones; but no doubt the principle is a sound one that each local government should have an interest in the development of its own revenue, and in the economical expenditure of the services which it can itself control. A very glowing account of the results of this was recently given by Sir Ashley Eden, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, who said:—

"That the system of decentralisation has been thoroughly successful in Bengal is sufficiently clear from the foregoing sketch. The revenues have rapidly increased, independently of any new taxation; useless expenditure has been curtailed; and funds have been made available for improvement under all branches of the administration. All grades of the service have shown the deepest interest in increasing the resources of Government, under the belief that the surplus revenue would be available for the good of the province. The three heads of improvable revenue made over to the management of the provincial Government, with an income of 165½ lakhs in 1876-7, will stand with an income of not less than 217½ lakhs in 1881-2. In the meanwhile, the Lieutenant Governor has been able to carry out numerous works of improvement on his own responsibility, many of which, under the previous system, would have been indefinitely postponed. Besides making a special contribution of 20 lakhs to the Imperial Treasury in time of need, he has been able during these five years to increase the staff of executive and judicial officers; to provide increased facilities for the administration of justice; to increase the grants for emigration; to make grants in aid of district communications, and of works of drainage, sanitation, and municipal improvements; to build school, colleges, and hospitals; to replace the huts, in which the public business was transacted or prisoners were confined by substantial masonry court-houses and gaols; to spend 20 lakhs on railways, which will bring in a large return; 5½ lakhs on tramways, three-quarters of a lakh on a steamer service, to improve communications with Assam, and two lakhs on a road to develop the trade with Thibet; to spend 11 lakhs in the first portion of a work which will develop the trade of Orissa and protect it from famine; and to spend 38½ lakhs on improving navigation, and providing a supply of pure water for the people; while 77½ lakhs have just been expended on great measures of material improvement, and the expenditure on ordinary public works has been increased from Rs.25,12,000, in 1877-8 to Rs.63,53,000, exclusive of expenditure on preliminary works of railway construction 1881-82; and while no legitimate outlay has been spared to strengthen every part of the administration, the five years' period, which opened with a credit balance of at least Rs.2,88,000 only, will close with a credit balance of at least Rs.14,46,000. When it is recollected that under the system which prevailed before 1871 every new charge required the sanction of the Imperial Government, that the decision of the demands of each province took no cognisance of the extent to which it had contributed to the Exchequer, that nothing was to be gained by economy, because money left unspent by any one Government was practically lost to it and only went to increase the amount to be scrambled for by all, some idea may be gained of the advantages which Bengal has reaped from the control of its own finances. There is no department of the service which has not felt the benefit of the financial independence conferred on the Government immediately responsible for its administration."

Well, Sir, that is Sir Ashley Eden's account of the working of this system in Bengal. I have not before me the results of the system in the other provinces. No doubt Bengal, being the most prosperous province, has profited more by this system than any other, but the same causes have brought about similar results in the other provinces. Indeed, I believe every Government is satisfied with the working of the system, and would be unwilling to revert to the former practice. I must add, however, that of course this system must tend to an increase—I believe a necessary increase—of expenditure. A very considerable part of the increase of £800,000 which I had to explain just now is due to expenditure undertaken by the local Governments; but if the system is to be a reality, and if it is to work as it was intended to work, it is absolutely necessary that when the provincial and local Governments have by economy increased their balances, they should be given the advantage of them, and should be allowed to extend them for the benefit of their province. There can be no doubt that this system of finance introduces confusion.

(Hear.) An increase in the revenue or a decrease in the expenditure of a provincial Government is neutralised in the general account by an apparent increase of expenditure under the head of contingent expenses. On the other hand, a decrease of revenue or an increase of expenditure is apparently balanced by an apparent increase of revenue under a separate heading. It is, no doubt, quite right that the provincial accounts in regard to the Government of India as regards their balances should be clearly and accurately stated; but I have very great doubt whether these headings should find their place in the general account of estimated expenditure and revenue. (Hear.) These accounts, in my opinion, should simply give an account of the revenue and expenses of what has been actually received or actually expended, either by the Government of India or by the local Government, and the relative position of the local Government to the Government of India with respect to balances should be made the subject of a separate account. I have to give to the House the chief figures with respect to the cost of the war in Afghanistan. The amounts as shown for each year are as follow:—In 1878-9, £2,976,000; in 1879-80, £6,416,000; in 1880-1, £5,590,000; total for three years, £14,982,000. I stated to the House last year that the estimate of the war expenditure was £18,184,000. The amount now shown in the regular estimates for these three years is—war charges, less receipts of all kinds, £15,861,000, and frontier railways, £4,465,000; or about £20,000,000. That is very nearly twice the amount estimated by Sir R. Strachey, in February, 1880, as the probable expenditure on the war. The estimate of expenditure for the close of 1880-1 was—war, £5,980,000; railways, £3,940,000; or a total of £9,920,000. The actual amount is over £20,000,000. To that amount is to be added for 1881-2 a charge in respect of the war of £2,300,000, and for railways, £880,000; giving altogether a total of £23,412,000. Deducting the amount paid by England, the net charge borne by India is £18,412,000. Well, that I believe to be an accurate account of the charge for war. I think I stated to the House last year that a committee had been appointed by the India-office to inquire into the cause of the mistake that had been made in the estimate of expenditure. That committee made a very careful inquiry, and has made a very full and careful report. I cannot enter into a discussion of that report now. It is enough to say the committee has recommended the adoption in India of the English system. That system was adopted last year by the Government of India, and under it, it is believed that the military expenditure for 1880-1 is known within a few days of the close of the year. Major Baring in his financial statement, which is before the House, says, the result of the change of system to which I have already alluded, is that the regular estimates for 1880-1 include not only sums outstanding in the years 1879-80, but also sums which, under the old system, would have figured in the account for the year 1881-2. The old system included in the account all payments made on vouchers before April 1, and in order to give time for audit the final closing of the account was delayed for six months. But during the progress of the war, as has unfortunately been discovered, these accounts had fallen very much into arrear, and, therefore, under the old practice—perhaps it would not be correct to say under the whole system—the accounts of the year did not include anything like the whole amount of the issues from the Treasury. Well, I have stated the war charge to be £23,000,000. I have endeavoured to show to the House how this amount has been dealt with by India. In the first place, if there had been no war charge and no construction of frontier railways, and, at the same time, provision of £1,500,000 had been made in each year for the relief of famine, there would have been in each of the years of the war the following surpluses:—In 1878-9 a surplus of £1,523,885, in 1879-80 of £3,521,515, in 1880-1 of £3,623,174, and in 1881-2 of £855,000 (hear), or a surplus during the four years of £9,523,574. Of course, the surpluses, amounting to nine millions and a half, have gone for payment of the war; the balances of the famine insurance, amounting to £4,035,309, have been appropriated to payment of the war. There were also contributions from the British Treasury amounting to £5,000,000 towards payment of the war, and there was taken from cash balances for the same purpose a sum of £4,513,470. It appears to me that that is an unsatisfactory financial statement. (Hear.) The House will remember that in 1878 the Government of India undertook to provide a surplus which would enable it to appropriate annually £1,500,000 for famine insurance purposes. The cost of the war in Afghanistan, as I have already stated, prevented the intentions of the Government being accomplished; but the present Government fully accept the liability which was undertaken in 1878, and we have resolved that during this year, as I have already stated, instead of trusting to surpluses, which are always liable to be diminished, either by an increase of expenditure or by a remission of taxation, an amount shall be provided for famine purposes. There is, therefore, included in the estimated expenditure for the present year a million and a half for famine insurance. In the absence of disturbing causes, a million and a half will be devoted in the first place to any charge for actual famine relief that arises during the year; and if nothing unforeseen occurs, and there should be no famine, any balance of that sum will be devoted to what is called protective works—that is, works which cannot be safely classed as works as to which a reasonable confidence can be felt that they will pay interest on the cost of their

construction in a very few years. Therefore they cannot be safely included in the category of reproductive public works. The works that are first selected for commencement under the heading of protective public works comprise a canal in the Deccan, a railway in the Punjab, and other works in Madras and Bombay. The remainder of the famine insurance provision, £750,000, is to be devoted to the reduction of debt, for which purpose a body of commissioners have been nominated. It will be the duty of the commissioners to apply the money which the Government of India pays over to them in the manner which the Government directs, because, as we borrow annually for protective works, it may be advisable to retrieve the loss for that purpose and to make up the deficiency from the famine insurance fund. I am quite ready to admit that the functions of the commissioners, as at present arranged, are more of a formal than of a practical character. But, nevertheless, I think that the appointment of that body may be the foundation of considerable and perhaps salutary changes hereafter. The commissioners at present are, or will be, entirely official persons. Their functions are almost purely ministerial, but those conditions are not necessarily permanent conditions. It is possible that it may be found advisable to appoint as commissioners some one or more persons unconnected with the Government, and their functions may perhaps be further developed. I cannot speak positively, but the appointment of this commission may possibly become the foundation of a system under which some external supervision, if not control, will be introduced into the administration of the Government which has been up to the present time of a purely bureaucratic character. I return, however, to the subject of the famine insurance fund. The million and a half for provision against famine having, in consequence of the war, failed to be applied to the reduction of debt or to protective works, it was thought advisable to take advantage of the Treasury contribution made last year of five millions for effecting a reduction of debt at home. Notice was therefore given in November last year for the repayment in November of the present year of the Indian Four per Cent. Bonds to the extent of £4,487,000. But, as the whole of the Treasury contribution will not be paid for four years from now, it was necessary to raise money by the issue of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock. But the arrangements have been so made that the whole of the five millions of the Treasury contribution will be devoted to the payment of sterling debt, whether in the form of permanent debt or bonds, and the entire loan will be gradually discharged. India has paid or will pay out of revenue so many millions towards the cost of the war. England contributes five millions. These five millions will not go to reduce the amount which India will have to pay, but they will go to reduce the debt. The result will be that India will pay 13 millions out of revenue for the cost of the war, and England will pay five millions for the reduction of debt. No sooner had the famine insurance policy been announced by Sir J. Strachey than it was disturbed by the outbreak of the Afghan war. Sir J. Strachey reckoned in 1879 on an annual surplus of two millions. A million and a half was to go to famine insurance, and £500,000 it was thought prudent to set apart for contingencies. But for the war the hopes which he then formed would have been more than justified, because, after providing a million and a half for famine insurance, there would have been a surplus of about nine millions in four years. The surplus, however, went, the famine insurance has also gone, the indebtedness of India has also increased, and there has been a diminution of the balances by about four millions. But, considering the circumstances through which India has passed, it does not appear to me on the whole that her financial position is unsatisfactory. That I think is the opinion likewise of the financial world and the money market. During the last fifteen months it has been necessary to issue three loans for productive and other public works. In June of last year a loan of 313 lakhs was raised in India at the interest of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The price at which it was raised was 103 3-16. In January of the present year a loan of three and a half millions was raised in London at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and the price at which it was raised was £103 19s. 6d. In July, 1881, again a loan of 300 lakhs for public works was raised in India, and, although it was reduced to 4 per cent. interest, the price at which it was raised was 105 3-16, as against 103 3-16 last year. I will now give the House the figures of the public works expenditure. The amounts expended from borrowed money on productive public works have been these:—In 1879-80, £3,364,330; in 1880-81, £2,687,695; in 1881-2, the estimated expenditure is £2,608,000. That gives a total of £8,660,025, to which has to be added the expenditure on the East Indian Railway, or £1,646,248 in the same three years, making altogether £10,306,273. I will next state to the House what has been the revenue account for those public works during the same period. In 1879-80 the revenue was £8,446,704; in 1881 it was £9,027,018; in 1881-82 it was £9,380,000, making a total for the three years of £26,853,722. The expenditure was in 1879-80 £8,724,361; in 1880-1 it was £9,221,880; and 1881-2, £9,680,000, making together a total of £27,626,241. The entire deficit upon these public works for the three years is £772,519, comparing the expenditure with the revenue. They have failed by about £255,000 a year to pay the full interest on the capital outlay. Of course the House is aware that a very considerable number of these works have either been only recently constructed or are not yet fully reproductive, and others are not reproductive at all. It

may be stated that the railways have now reached a turning point, and that they are likely to become a source of revenue to India. The East Indian Railway paid in 1880-1 8 per cent. on a capital of thirty-one millions. Other railways have paid in some years 7, 6, and 5 per cent., and some are not entirely completed. But notwithstanding this extremely favourable result as compared with a few years ago, when productive public works involved a charge of between two and three millions, the Government have not seen any reason to relax the limit of the public works expenditure on borrowed funds, which was recommended by a committee of the House and adopted by the late Government. Until a more certain estimate of the prospects of Indian finance and also of the results of the works themselves can be framed, we do not think it would be prudent to burden the revenues of India with a greater sum than two-and-a-half millions annually for expenditure of this character. But at the same time the House is aware that a capital expenditure of two and a half millions is not sufficient either to develop the resources of the country or to furnish the immunity which railways and canals are calculated to give from famine; and perhaps one of the most hopeful signs for the prosperity of India is that there at least appears to be some prospect of private capital entering the field to occupy some of the ground still vacant for enterprises of this kind. Hitherto it has been considered impossible to construct railways in India by private capital except with the aid of heavy and onerous guarantees. These enterprises were scarcely private enterprises, and the Government exercised a strict control over the capital account in order to prevent the finances of the country being unduly burdened. It was not yet possible for the Government to do all that was desired. A company has been recently formed at Calcutta which, although it has received some State assistance, has received it on terms very different indeed from those under which the old guarantee companies received it. The money was guaranteed for a very limited period—in fact, for four years, during which the line would be in course of construction. After the line is made other conditions will come into operation; and at the end of ninety-nine years the whole of the permanent works revert to the State, and the rolling-stock will be taken at a valuation. I think these terms contrast favourably with those connected with the old companies. I admit I have seen with some regret the delay which has occurred in closing some of the most hopeful of these proposals, but it is absolutely necessary that care should be exercised and that no undertakings that were not sound should be guaranteed. I think it would be a great misfortune to India if any other policy were pursued. I think from what I have said it will be seen that the Budget produced by the Government of India is of an eminently prudent character. I think the prudent course which has been adopted is amply justified by the facts of the case at the time the Budget was made. At that time the troops were still in Afghanistan; the retirement had not been completed for two or three months afterwards. Until the troops had returned behind the frontier it was impossible to say what further complications or difficulties might ensue, and it was necessary, I think, to take a prudent view of the financial condition of India. Then there was the uncertainty as to opium. I think the low estimate as to opium will be considerably exceeded. I think it will probably come up to the exceptional result of the past year. It was, I believe, wise on the part of the Government of India under these circumstances to postpone any reduction, or even any adjustment, of the opium revenues. There is one subject with which, I regret to say, we are unable to deal in the present year. I refer to the cotton duties. The total loss in 1878-79 was £170,000, and in 1880-1 it was £120,000. The loss on gray goods dealt with a few years ago was heavy. The loss on the goods specially dealt with was in 1878-9 £210,000, and in 1880-1 £320,000; and the estimated income derived from gray goods does not exceed £100,000 a year. I need not point out to the House that very considerable inconvenience is caused to trade by the inspection and examination which are necessary under the present system. Often the minute examination which was necessary was somewhat vexatious, but the interference with trade is very great. The result of the interference is shown by the figures. Before the remission, when all—I am speaking of gray goods—were equally taxed, the value of this class of goods was 95 per cent. of the whole of the goods. Since the remission, the value of the goods which are still liable to duty has fallen to 26 per cent. from 95 per cent. There can be no doubt as to the effect on native manufacture. It has, I believe, almost altogether disappeared. The natives manufactured coarser goods, and therefore they are exposed to the whole of the Lancashire manufacture. But the effect is that while protection has been withdrawn from native industry, a sort of protection has been given to one class of English goods against another. The coarser goods are now protected or stimulated by free admissions, while finer goods are still taxed. It seems to me absolutely impossible that this condition of things can be permitted to continue. (Hear.) I regret that it should have been thought necessary to continue it even for another year. It is a state of things unfair to the manufacturers and injurious to the Indian consumer. What has happened? The whole case has been changed by our system, and by the peculiarities of the tariff the Indian consumer is now forced or induced, not to take that class of English goods which he prefers, but that class which the English manufacturer is able, owing to the peculiarities of the tariff system, to supply to him most cheaply. Under this condition

of things I believe many mills in Lancashire are actually standing still, because they are unable to produce with their existing machinery that class of goods which is now admitted free. They have been beaten out of the market by the coarser qualities. The loss that is borne by India is heavy, and I regret that another year must elapse before remedying such an anomalous condition of things. I am afraid that the existing tariff and the changes which have been made were extremely unpopular in India, and I am afraid that it would have been extremely inexpedient even to make this trifling reform—trifling in a pecuniary point of view—unaccompanied by any larger steps. It would have been supposed that it was done for the interest of England without consideration for the people of India. My opinion is that the state of things is still more unfortunate for people themselves than for the Lancashire manufacturers. I shall lose no opportunity of urging on the Government at all events next year to remedy this grievance. The net loss for the year 1881-2 on exchange will be about three millions. For the year 1880-1 it was £2,553,000, and for the year 1879-80 about two millions. In the three years the net loss was £8,542,000. To a great extent this loss is over-estimated, because it is taken as though the value of the rupee was 2s., whereas, as the House is aware, the rupee was 1s. 10½d. at the time when the estimated loss was put at two millions a year, or six millions for the three years. No doubt that is a very considerable and heavy loss. I will say a very few words upon the attitude which the Indian Government have assumed on the question of bi-metallicism; and on the conference recently held at Paris. I have stated what the loss is and I will not enter upon the scientific or theoretic aspects of the question, upon which there is the greatest divergence of opinion among the highest authorities; but the subject has a practical bearing upon the finances and economic condition of India. Great disturbance has arisen, and considerable loss has been inflicted upon India in consequence of this loss in exchange. I will say a word or two upon the general effect produced on the general trade of India. The immediate effect upon a country situated as India is would be that its exports would be stimulated and its imports restricted. It may be supposed, therefore, that in India the purchasing power is diminished and the selling power increased. The balance of these advantages and disadvantages may be nearly equal; and, at all events, it is not necessary to discuss what the effect upon India these different standards of value have. The inconvenience from which India suffers arises from a different cause. It arises from her having to pay very heavy duties to the Home Government, averaging for several years considerably more than six millions a year. The losses by exchange are not less than eleven millions. That is a serious matter for a country situated as India is, where any readjustment of taxation is a matter of great difficulty. The injury to India does not stop there—at the actual loss incurred. The injury is greatly increased by the uncertainty caused in every financial estimate and transaction. It is absolutely impossible for an Englishman to make an estimate upon which he can confidently rely as to the expenditure and revenue for the next year. His surplus is liable to be converted by causes over which he has absolutely no control into a deficit. Every financial operation, every project which the Government may form, either for a reduction of debt or for any change in the mode of making remittances home is liable to be disturbed. Shall debt incurred in India be discharged? Shall money be kept at home? Shall home remittances be made by the sale of balances in England, or shall debts incurred in England be repaid? All these questions are unsettled, and it is impossible that any Government can take a certain view with regard to any of them. It has always been the aim of every financier to endeavour to secure a more stable exchange. There appears, however, no possibility of establishing a modern tariff between England and India, and there seems to be no greater probability of a common standard. We can only hope that some similar agreement may be come to between this country and India to those which exist between the different countries of Europe. It is no wonder, therefore, that the Government of India feel a warm interest and a deep sympathy with all efforts to arrive at some common agreement, and at all attempts in the direction of fixing a settled ratio between the values of the two metals. Everything done to attain that result is a benefit to India. Holding these views, the Government of India think it their duty to do what they can to assist in the attainment of some agreement between the nations of Europe, and they sent delegates to the recent Paris conference with that object. The House is aware that the conference has adjourned, but it is hoped that on their reassembling some result may be arrived at. There are one or two other matters with which I should like to trouble the House, although they are not connected with finance. I said last year that the commission appointed to inquire into the organisation of the Indian army with a view to its reduction had reported. The Government of India have applied themselves vigorously to the task, and have already sent home some of their proposals. I regret to say it has been found impossible as yet to give any sanction to those proposals. Some of these proposals would require parliamentary sanction, and I need hardly remind the House that we have not this session had time to enter into that subject. Others of their proposals are intimately connected with the organisation of the army at home. They cannot be adopted without full communication with the military authorities at home and with my right hon. friend the Secretary of State for War. These proposals, which affect only the Indian army, might no doubt

be dealt with without much difficulty. But we should do well not to adopt any changes in the organisation of the Indian army without full and careful consideration. There are other important subjects with regard to which recommendations have been made. I cannot give to the House any hope that the adoption of any of these recommendations will, as I trust may be the case as regards the army, lead to any immediate or probable reduction in expenditure. On the contrary, they are more likely to lead to an immediate, if not to a permanent, increase. There is the Famine Fund. The obligation of keeping the people of India alive has been accepted by the Government of India and the people of this country. Immense sums of money have already been spent with that object, and it is almost inevitable that in future years immense sums will have to be spent. Unorganised spending of money is sure to be wasteful, and it is therefore absolutely necessary that we should have a carefully considered system. With this object the commission have framed certain recommendations:—First, that those districts which are most liable to famine should have introduced into them either improvements in the agricultural system or improvements in the means of communication. Secondly, the great object of the Famine Commission is to devise measures under which the relief of famine, when it actually occurs, may be effected. With regard to the second of these objects something has already been done. The commission have recommended several principles upon which famine relief shall be conducted, and the secretary has proposed a code of instructions for the local governors. These instructions have been circulated to the local Governments, and if famine were unfortunately to occur again, this code, although no doubt subject to considerable modification, will form a basis upon which the Indian Government and the local Governments will be able to deal more satisfactorily with an outbreak of that kind than at the former time. The Government has proposed, and the proposal has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State in Council, to reconstitute the department which was, as I think, unfortunately given up a few years ago—I mean the Agricultural Department. (Hear, hear.) But we have recommended that the new department should be manned as far as possible by officials drafted from existing offices, and that it must not be definitely established until we are fully informed as to its duties. Now, without making any attempt to forecast the future, I think we may say that the revenue of the last three years has been more than sufficient to meet the ordinary expenses of the administration. It has, in fact, been large enough to provide a necessary insurance against famine. The opium revenue is, of course, a source of uncertainty and anxiety to the Government. The remaining sources of revenue, notwithstanding readjustments, have shown a sure if slow increase. I trust that there will be some room for a reduction in military expenditure. The growing administrative, educational, sanitary, and other similar wants of the Government may be met, I believe, from the increasing resources of those branches of the revenue to which I have referred under the head of provincial finance. My statement, I fear, has been an unusually dry one. (Hear, hear.) I have had no large reduction of expenditure to announce, and no reduction or even readjustment of taxation. I am decidedly disposed to take an extremely conservative view of Indian finance. As I have said, there may be some room for reduction in military expenditure, but the framework of the civil administration of India is of such a character that, if it is not to be weak, it is essential that it should be composed of the very best materials—(Hear, hear)—and if it is to be composed of the best materials they must, of course, be adequately paid for. There is much room for a further development of the resources of India, but, in the meantime, any increase or even readjustment of the taxes or burdens that rest upon the people must affect such vast masses of men and so largely influence public feeling and opinion that I cannot but think that any alteration of taxation, certainly that any increase of it, is only a work to be entered upon with great reserve and caution. In conclusion, I have to say that, if I am content to lay before the House a Budget which is simple and unambitious, I hope that it is not altogether an unsatisfactory one. (Cheers.)

Mr. STANHOPE expressed an earnest hope, after what the noble lord had said, that this was the last occasion they should have of the Indian Budget brought on in the last days of the session. In India it was very apt to be complained that little interest was taken in Indian affairs, but he could assure them that the smallness of the attendance of that day was not due to smallness of interest in the subject, but solely to the fact of the Budget being brought on in the last days of the session. Passing on to refer in detail to the statement of the noble marquis, and on the item of the opium revenue, he stated that the mode of estimating it announced by the noble lord was not only novel but wrong in principle. On the question of economy in the administration of affairs in India, this view had been repeatedly pressed on the Government of India; and it was the deliberate view of the House of Commons, and he believed of the country, a few years ago, that there should be some deliberate attempt to reduce the expenditure of the Indian Government in respect of its civil and military arrangements. He confessed he had hoped to hear from the noble marquis some more distinct assurance than they had heard on this subject. The noble marquis did say something about the army, but he did not draw from the speech they had heard any, very sanguine hope that anything was going to be done. He should welcome any attempt to reduce the expenditure

of India, and so far as was consistent with the efficiency of the service, such attempt by the noble lord should have his cordial support. On the matter of the Debt Commission, he should like the noble lord to state how that Commission was going to work. The Commission would have to receive £50,000 a year for the purpose for which it was constituted, and that sum would be remitted to England to reduce the gold-tax. But if it should so happen that the state of the money market did not warrant the remission of the money what was the Commission going to do? It seemed to him absurd that the Commission should hold money in its hand while at the same time more money was being borrowed in India. He hoped the noble lord would give the House some information as to the manner in which the Commission was going to dispose of the money coming into its hands. Of course, he should approve of the general object of this Debt Commission, because it afforded the means of reducing the gold debt of India. The right hon. gentleman went on to suggest that it would be a great advantage if a committee was appointed to inquire into the manner in which remittances were made from India to this country, and to state that amongst many persons there was considerable anxiety as to the prospects of the season in Mysor. He trusted the noble marquis would be able to relieve that anxiety, because it would be most unfortunate if it so happened that the year of the restoration of native rule should be marked by another famine. The general result of the statement of the noble marquis showed that the finances of India were, upon the whole, in a prosperous condition, and he could not conclude without heartily thanking the noble marquis for the acknowledgment which he had made of the services of Sir John Strachey to the cause of Indian finance. (Cheers.)

Alderman FOWLER urged the importance of appointing a committee to inquire into the whole state of the finances of the country, and the general administration of Indian affairs. The great question to be considered in relation to Indian finance, is how to reduce the expenditure; and he suggested that some reduction might be made in the number of the native army. He moved that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the financial and general administration of the affairs in India.

Sir G. BALFOUR seconded the motion, and complained of what he considered the injustice of the revenue at present levied in Madras and Bombay. These two provinces provided fully a half of the whole revenue of the country, and yet the population of Madras was not one-fourth of the population of India.

Sir D. WEDDERBURN supported the amendment, and arguing that England stood towards India in the relation of an absentee Irish landlord to his tenants, advocated inquiry into the grievances of the native population.

Mr. ARNOLD thought the supporters of the amendment were unfortunate in making their proposal at a time when the House was under the influence of the very satisfactory statement of the Secretary of State. Its most conspicuous merit was passed over with undue bustle, because the noble lord was unwilling to glorify the policy of the Government of which he was a distinguished member. This financial statement was free from charges in regard to war, and afforded a gratifying illustration of the settled policy of Her Majesty's Government. It should be always remembered that, for the sake of placing British agents in the towns of Afghanistan, a policy afterwards repudiated by its authors, the tax-papers of Great Britain and Ireland and India had been made to pay a sum which, upon the smallest estimate, amounted to £15,860,000. The hon. member expressed approval of the arrangements by which the contribution of England towards the expenses of that war was at once brought into account, and pointed out that the policy of the famine fund had been ratified by both parties in the State. He had heard with pleasure the right hon. gentleman's remarks on the new department of Agriculture, and he looked forward with great hope to the progress of that department, agreeing as he did with the sentiment that the Governor-General who made one acre produce twelve bushels where before it produced ten, deserved to be considered a better ruler than the one who had annexed a province. The Government of India by this country was one of the most interesting pictures in the history of the world. He quite agreed with the opinion that the Government had been a source not only of benefit to ourselves, but also that it had been beneficial to India itself; but the difficulties of that Government must increase, because the natives of the country were advancing in knowledge, and he was sure the Government would not forget that difference, so that they would realise that they could only be successful by forbearance and a wise policy of economy.

Mr. O'DONNELL thought there would be no necessity for a famine fund if the people of India were allowed to establish a fund for themselves, but the agriculturist of India was treated as the agriculturist of Ireland was treated—the more he appeared to prosper the more was taken from him. He sincerely hoped that the opium revenue would be reduced by six millions, instead of two millions, and he agreed with those who desired the abolition of the salt revenue. He regretted the increase in the excise tax, which meant that the Government was multiplying the means for readily obtaining intoxicating drinks. The hon. member gave a terrible description of the condition of the Bengal gaols, in some of which, as admitted the other night by Lord Hartington, the death rate had

[CONTINUED ON PAGE 853.]

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1881.

THE MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON ON INDIAN FINANCE.

ALL readers of Lord Hartington's really admirable exposition of the present condition and future prospects of Indian Finance, will readily believe that no one was more sorry than the Secretary of State himself that its delivery should have been postponed to such a late period of the session. The subject, attractive only to a very small circle of experts, is positively repulsive to most English hearers at any time; and, speaking on August 22 to a wearied and dejected House that had sat since the beginning of the year, if Lord Hartington had spoken with the tongues of men and of angels, he could hardly hope to elicit one spark of interest or one gleam of animation from his jaded hearers. Mr. Stan. hope, on behalf of the Opposition, courteously allowed that the extraordinary circumstances of the session this year furnished Lord Hartington with a fair excuse, though they could not be accepted as altogether absolving the Government from blame in the matter. The Conservative ex-Under Secretary was well within his right when he pointed out that the much-abused Conservative Government, in deference to Indian opinion on this point, had, two years ago, devoted two days in May, at the height of the season, for the express purpose of allowing the most cantankerous of Oppositions to worry their Indian policy; whilst the Government of All the Virtues had relegated the Indian debate to the last days of the session last year with no excuse at all, and this year with no better excuse than the Irish Land Bill. It cannot be doubted that the effect on the natives of India of such a manifest postponement of their interests will be a very bad one—far worse, indeed, than on former similar occasions, for the exaggerated promises of the present Ministry when in opposition, and their unsparing denunciations of the late Ministry, had led the natives to believe that the accession of Mr. Gladstone to power would usher in an Indian millennium. We reproduce, in another column, some acute remarks of the *Bombay Chronicle*, an Anglo-

Gujarati paper, on this subject; which appear to us to illustrate the great impropriety of an English Opposition orator making political capital out of Indian questions—the poor Gujarati folk do not understand the quilllets and quiddities of our party rhetoric, they took all Mr. Gladstone's abuse of the Tory management of Indian affairs as so many pledges that the Liberals would reverse it all in favour of the native, and now they are correspondingly bitter at the deception they believe has been practised on them.

We think, however, that, apart from the unfortunate lateness of the season, Lord Hartington's speech will have an exceedingly good effect on our native fellow subjects; and, at any rate, it can hardly fail to shut the mouths of those pessimist croakers who, either from malice or from foolishness, are never tired of wringing their hands and weeping over the desperate state of India, as the natural result of the depravity of its English rulers. The Midlothian speeches gave a great impetus to the ill-conditioned feeling that seems to prompt these Jeremiads; whilst it may be freely allowed that the suspicions of mismanagement aroused by them received colour from the deplorable blunder of the Military Accounts Department last year. And the consequence of all this was that, at the time of the close of Lord Lytton's administration, the heathen raged furiously, and the people imagined a vain thing. All Sir John Strachey's great services to India, and in particular to Indian finance, were forgotten by the crowds of "irresponsible chatterers" who opened fire on the iniquities of the defunct régime. And yet it may confidently be affirmed that Lord Hartington's speech of last Monday, if it had been made at that time, would have stultified most of the fervid denunciations that were then hurled at Lord Lytton and Sir John Strachey. Much of it was devoted to a demonstration of the great benefits to India and Indian administration that have flowed from the great decentralisation scheme initiated by Sir Richard Temple and Sir John Strachey under Lord Mayo, and carried out by Sir John Strachey under Lord Lytton. In every important point of Indian finance Lord Hartington is wisely content to follow the policy of his predecessors; his endeavour is to improve and develop, not to reverse. In no point has he widely diverged from that policy, and his lordship's speech on Monday shows that he is far too generous to discredit a policy that he is not prepared to renounce. This is the true view to take of the duties and responsibilities of Indian rule, which will never again, we trust, be clouded by the mists and prejudices of English party spirit. It is the view that all would expect to commend itself to Lord Hartington, whose general fairness and freedom from party bias are everywhere acknowledged and applauded.

In common with most of those who possess any practical and direct acquaintance with Indian affairs, we are not surprised to find the Secretary of State compelled to take what he calls a "conservative" view of Indian finance—shrinking alike from reduction of expenditure, and from reduction, or even readjustment, of taxation. Imitation is the sincerest flattery; and no higher testimony to the general wisdom and rectitude of the financial management of the late Government could be adduced than is offered by the rest-and-be-thankful policy of the present administration. And herein, again, Lord Hartington's chief difficulties have arisen from the exaggerated language of his colleagues when in opposi-

tion; for it can hardly be doubted that much disappointment will be felt at the ridiculous collapse of all the demands for a great reduction of expenditure on the civil administration, that were so urgently pressed on the Conservative Government, and that were actually accepted and to some extent acted upon by that Government. The recommendations of retrenchment made by the Army Commission are still to hang fire; the recommendations of the Famine Commission are only carried out where they involve the creation of new appointments and additional expense. The great lesson of the recent financial history of India is one that may well be taken to heart by those statesmen in this country who are recognised as our Indian leaders; it is, the necessity of absolutely excluding party feeling from the consideration and decision of every Indian question.

GOLD IN CEYLON.

THE richest specimen of gold bearing quartz that has yet been discovered in Ceylon has been found on the Theberton estate in the Maskeliya district. In this quartz, the gold is said to be "plainly visible"; in the same reef a very rich limestone has also been discovered. It seems highly probably that the whole of the Maskeliya valley, and the other districts immediately adjacent to Adam's Peak, will be found to be highly auriferous. The rocks here are of high geological antiquity. There are frequent outcrops of quartz reefs; and since gold has been washed from time immemorial from the sands of the rivers that flow down from this elevated region to the lower ground on the west and south, the discovery that has been made in Maskeliya must be regarded as one of the highest importance.

Again, at Nuwara Eliya, Sir Samuel Baker has told us how very easily gold was found by some Californian sailors in 1854. Sir Samuel says of these sailors:—"Their first discovery of gold at Nuwara Eliya was on June 14, 1854, on the second day of their search in that locality. This was found in the 'Vale of Rubies.' I had advised them to make their first search in that spot for this season; that, as the precious stones had there settled in the largest numbers, from their superior gravity, it was natural to conclude that, if gold should exist, it would, from its gravity, be somewhere below the precious stones, or in their vicinity. From the facility with which it has been discovered, it is impossible to form an opinion as to the quantity or the extent to which it will eventually be developed."

The ancient Sinhalese literature of the island bears ample evidence to the finding of gold here from remote times. One author, quoted recently in the *Ceylon Observer*, says that he knew of no less than sixteen gold mines worked in his time, as well as sixty-four silver mines, and larger numbers of gem mines and pearl banks. A Kandyan correspondent of a Ceylon paper says that the natives find gold "sometimes in brilliant crystallised grains, but more generally in small irregular lumps or grains in veins of quartz or calspar." He adds that it is also obtained from beds of micaceous specular iron, in the form of spangles, in decomposing blende, and among iron pyrites. The ancient geographical nomenclature of the island goes to show that the precious metal is widely distributed. In the Seven Korles district alone there are at least six villages whose Sinhalese names connect them closely with gold-mining or gold washing, for instance,

there is Ranwalagedara, "gold mine, or pit, house;" Rangama, "gold village;" Rangalepola, "gold-rock place," and so on.

The Maskeliya and surrounding districts of the Central Province of Ceylon have great advantages in their magnificent climate, their accessibility, the possession of a large and wealthy planting community, and all the appliances of civilisation which have already been attracted thither by the presence of such a community. We have little doubt that, now gold has been discovered in considerable quantities, measures for extracting it profitably will be set on foot without delay, and it may be that a few months will see as great a development of the mining industry in Ceylon as the last two or three years have seen in Southern India.



OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, July 30.)

HUME, Surg. T., M.B., civil surgeon, of Akola, to be civil surgeon of Amraoti, vice Surg. Little.

RIVETT-CARNAC—The services of Mr. J. T. Rivett-Carnac, assistant superintendent of Police, Midnapore, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

FERGUSON, Mr. F. J., barrister at law, to be registrar of the archdeaconry of Calcutta.

HUMFREY, Capt. J., superintendent of police, Ahmedabad, and ex officio assistant to the political superintendent, Palanpur, to be ex officio assistant to the Governor General's agent at Baroda.

Appointment in the Berar Commission:—

MELVILL, Lieut. P. J., officiating wing officer 2nd N.I., to officiate as an assistant commissioner, 3rd class.

SLADEN, Mr. J., C.S., to officiate as Governor General's agent to Benares.

ANTHONY, Mr. Adam, to officiate as accountant general, Punjab, and deputy commissioner of the department of issue of state paper currency at Lahore.

COWIE, Mr. H. G., resumed charge of the officers of comptroller, C.P., and deputy commissioner of the department of issue of state paper currency at Nagpur on July 15.

HAMILTON, Mr. R. E., to officiate as deputy accountant general, Punjab.

SHEPHERD, Major C. E., executive engineer, 1st grade, will officiate as engineer in chief of the survey during the absence of Mr. Dibblee.

Temporary promotions in the superior accounts establishment:—

BEGBIE—LE BRETON—Capt. A. G. Begbie, R.E., from examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, to examiner, 3rd class; Capt. W. I. Le Breton, R.E., from examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, to examiner, 3rd class.

WILLIAMS, Mr. W., assistant superintendent, 1st grade, Indian Telegraph Department, to officiate as superintendent in charge of the Bombay Division.

LARKINS, Mr. A. B., assistant superintendent, 1st grade, Indian Telegraph Department, to officiate as superintendent, 3rd grade.

GOODWIN—The services of Mr. G. W. Goodwin, assistant engineer, 1st class, are dispensed with.

COLE, Mr. C. J., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the establishment under the director general of railways to that under the Government of Bengal in the Railway Branch.

TYNDALL—HARRISON—PARKER—RHIND—WALKER—Officiating promotions, with effect from the dates specified:—From July 5, Mr. R. Tyndall, superintending engineer, 2nd class to 1st class; Major C. W. I. Harrison, R.E., temporary superintending engineer, 3rd class to 2nd class. From July 18—Mr. W. H. Parker, superintending engineer, 2nd class to 1st class; Mr. R. H. Rhind, temporary superintending engineer, 3rd class to 2nd class; Mr. F. B. Walker, executive engineer, 1st grade, to superintending engineer, 3rd class.

BRACKENBURY, Capt. M.C., R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is appointed an officiating deputy consulting engineer to the Government of India for guaranteed railways, and is posted to Lahore.

Reversions from July 11:—

GULLIVER—MAYNE—Major Gen. H. W. Gulliver, R.E., chief engineer, 1st class, temporary rank, to Chief Engineer, 2nd class; Col. J. O. Mayne, R.E., chief engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank, to 3rd class.

PEMBERTON, Lieut. Col. R. C. B., R.E., consulting engineer to the Government of India for guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, to officiate as consulting engineer to the Government of India for guaranteed railways, Lahore.

DOWDEN, Major T. F., R.E., superintending engineer, 3rd class (temporary rank), to officiate for Col. Pemberton during his absence.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Dr. O. Feistmantel, Palæontologist, Geological Survey of India, privilege leave for three months; Dr. C. I. Wills, assistant medical superintendent, for two years; Mr. F. L. Dibblee, executive engineer, 1st grade, engineer in chief, Delhi Ferozepore Railway Survey, three months' special leave.

EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—Passed the examination in Punjab:—Lieut. F. H. R. Drummond, B.S.C.; Schoolmaster R. Palmer, R.H.A.; and Private J. Mullins, 2nd Battalion North Lancashire Regiment.

MILITARY.

Admitted to the B.S.C. from the date specified:—

CARPENDALE, Second Lieut. P. M., 2nd Battalion, Leicestershire Regt. officiating wing officer, 21st (Punjab) N.I., May 30, 1880. Second Lieut. Carpendale will take rank as lieutenant from May 30, 1880.

NEWMARCH, Lieut. Col. O. R., S.C., accountant general, Military Department, to be also deputy secretary, ex officio to the Government of India in the Military Department, Accounts Branch.

CHASE—N. Bengal State Railway V.R. Corps—Mr. W. H. Chase to be Second Lieut.

Promotions:—

MITFORD—HOWELL—CARR—MOORE—LA TOUCHE—To be Lieut. Col.—Major R. C. Wm. Mitford, S.C., July 25. To be Major—Capt. H. Howell, S.C., July 26. To be Major—Capt. (Brevet Major) F. S. Carr, G.L.I., July 26. To be Cols.—Lieut. Col. A. T. Moore, Brevet, V.C., Bombay C.S., July; Lieut. Col. C. D'Urban La Touche, Brevet, Bombay S.C., July 29.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Major W. Hopkinson, G.L.I., cantonment magistrate, 1st class, and judge of the Small Cause Court, Barrackpore, on private affairs, for 1 year and 61 days; Lieut. J. G. Morris, S.C., on medical certificate, for 1 year and 182 days; Surg. Major G. Hutcheson, M.D., on urgent private affairs, for 182 days.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, July 22.)

LEWIS—1st Battalion West Lancashire Regt.—Lieut. Bridges George Lewis, to be Instructor of musketry.

PAUL—6th Bengal Cavalry—Lieut. E. T. Paul, officiating wing officer, 33rd N.I., to be officiating squadron officer.

DUN, Lieut. E. W., wing officer, 34th N.I., is transferred in the same capacity to the 38th N.I.

Orders confirmed:—

DUFF—Gorakhpore Station O., May 18, appointing Lieut. B. Duff, 9th N.I., to perform the duties of station staff officer.

HALKETT—Amritsar Station O., July 9, appointing Capt. W. G. C. Halkett, 30th N.I., to officiate as station staff officer.

DUNDAS—2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment (late 2-8th Foot) R.O., June 17, appointing Lieut. L. C. Dundas to be acting quartermaster and adjutant to the wing stationed at Changa Manga.

EARDLEY-WILMOT—1st Battalion Cumberland Regiment (late 34th Foot)—R.O., June 23, appointing 2nd Lieut. I. Eardley-Wilmot to officiate as interpreter.

HICKMEN—2nd Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment (late 54th Foot)—R.O., June 25, appointing Lieut. D. W. Hickmen to be acting paymaster and quartermaster to the half battalion at Delhi.

HARVEY—2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders (late 78th Foot)—B.O., Dec. 30, appointing Lieut. P. S. Harvey officiating instructor of musketry.

LAWRENCE—PROBYN—17th Bengal Cavalry—R.O., July 1, making the following appointments:—Major W. A. Lawrence to officiate as squadron commander; Lieut. F. H. Probyn, officiating squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander.

MONTANARO—ENRIQUEZ—16th N.I.—R.O., June 27, making the following appointments:—Lieut. A. Montanaro, wing officer and adjutant, to continue to officiate as wing commander; Lieut. A. D. Enriquez, officiating wing officer on probation, to officiate as quartermaster.

WALLACE—27th N.I.—R.O., July 5, appointing Lieut. A. Wallace, wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster.

JACKSON—32nd Pioneers—R.O., June 30, appointing Major E. C. S. Jackson, wing officer and officiating wing commander, to officiate as second in command.

STEVENS—2nd N.I.—R.O., June 2, appointing Capt. H. Fitz G. Stevens, wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster.

(Headquarters, Simla, July 28.)

TREEVE—1st Battalion Cumberland Regiment—Capt. (local Major) H. R. Treeve to be interpreter.

BOSWELL—32nd Pioneers—Lieut. W. L. Boswell, 1st Battalion Essex Regiment (late 44th Foot), a candidate for the Bengal staff corps, to be officiating wing officer on probation.

PLUNKETT—Capt. R. H. W. Plunkett, R.H.A., to proceed from Meeran Meer to Lucknow and join C Battery, C Brigade.

Orders confirmed:—

BLAIR—Lahore Division O., April 24, directing Brigadier General R. Blair, Bengal Infantry, Commanding Mooltan Brigade, to assume command of the division pending arrival of Brigadier General A. H. Cobbe, C.B.

GORDON—Agra Brigade O., June 22, directing Col. J. J. H. Gordon, C.B., 29th Punjab N.I., to assume command of the brigade.

ROWLAND—June 25, directing Col. T. Rowland, 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, to command the brigade.

AUSTIN—Quetta Division, O., June 25, appointing Lieut. G. B. Austin, 3rd Bengal N.I., as 3rd class Station Staff Officer at Chaman.

MALLABY—Dated July 1, appointing Col. R. Mallaby, commanding 13th Bombay N.I., to officiate as Bgdr. General of the infantry brigade at Quetta.

GRONOW—JACKSON—SMITH—1st Battalion Manchester Regiment

(late 63rd Foot)—R.O., July 2, reconstructing the committee of paymastership as under:—President: Capt. W. L. Gronow; Members: Capt. and Brevet Major H. F. Jackson; Lieut. and Adjutant H. S. Smith.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, August 4.)

HOLMWOOD, Mr. H., assistant magistrate and collector, Patna, is transferred to Durbhunga, and to have charge of the Tajpore division of that district.

PAWSEY, Mr. R. H., magistrate and collector, Cuttack, to act in the 1st grade of magistrate and collector.

PORCH—Mr. R., magistrate and collector, Malda, to act in the 1st grade of magistrate and collector.

NOLAN, Mr. P., officiating magistrate and collector, Shahabad, to act in the 2nd grade of magistrate and collector.

SHARP, Mr. H. G., officiating magistrate and collector, Bogra, to act in the 2nd grade of magistrate and collector.

PETERSON, Mr. H. P., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of Chittagong, is transferred to Monghyr, and to have charge of the Begoesra Division of that district.

LETHBRIDGE—The orders appointing Surg. Major A. S. Lethbridge, inspector general of gaols, to act as sanitary commissioner for Bengal during the absence of Dr. R. Lidderdale, are cancelled.

COLE, Mr. C. J., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the N.B.S. Railway.

FURLOUGHS.—Mr. A. Macdonell professor, Dacca College, for three months; Mr. T. E. D. Innes, an assistant sub deputy opium agent in the Benares Agency, for three months; Mr. G. E. Manisty, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Tajpore, Durbhunga, for three months.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, August 6.)

BROOKE, Lieut. Col. T. H. B., deputy commissioner, resumed charge of the Mandla District on the 18th July.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES AND OUDH.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, August 6.)

STOWELL, Sergeant Major C. F., to be captain of C. Company, Mussooree Volunteer Rifle Corps.

CAINE, Mr. G., to be 2nd Lieut. in the Mounted detachment of Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Corps.

BROWN, Mr. J. A., assistant magistrate and collector, Benares, to be in charge of cantonment magistracy, Benares.

WEIR, Surg. P. A., M.B., officiating principal assistant, Benares Opium Agency, to the civil medical charge of Ghazipur.

BENETT, Mr. W. C., C.S., assistant commissioner, Gonda, to officiate as director of agriculture and commerce, N.W.P., and Oudh.

MURRAY, Major A., assistant commissioner, Kheri, to officiate as cantonment magistrate, Lucknow.

WARD, Mr. G. E., magistrate and collector, 1st grade, to the Jaunpur district.

WRIGHT, Surg. Major R. T., M.D., supernumerary civil surgeon, 2nd class, from Azamgarh to Jaunpur.

GRIFFITHS, Surg. G. S., supernumerary civil surgeon, 2nd class, from Ghazipur to Azamgarh.

FREYER, Surg. P. J., M.D., civil surgeon, 2nd class, from Ghazipur to Bareilly, as a temporary arrangement.

Consequent on the retirement of Mr. R. C. A. Hamilton, district superintendent of police, 3rd grade—Mr. B. Stainforth, district superintendent of police, 4th grade, to be district superintendent of police, 3rd grade; Mr. G. J. Low, district superintendent of police, 5th grade, to be district superintendent of police, 4th grade; Mr. J. L. Ogilvie, assistant district superintendent of police, 1st grade, to be district superintendent of police, new 5th grade; Mr. H. L. Hutton, assistant district superintendent of police, 2nd grade, to be assistant district superintendent of police, 1st grade; and Mr. J. D. Young, officiating assistant district superintendent of police, to be assistant district superintendent of police, 2nd grade.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette.)

STEEL, Mr. H. W., deputy commissioner, is transferred to the Mazaffargarh District, of which he assumed charge on July 18.

DENNYS, Lieut. C. J., B.S.C., to officiate as assistant cantonment magistrate, Sialkot.

BROWN—The services of Mr. C. Brown, district superintendent of police in the special branch of the inspector general's office, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

MCCRACKEN, Mr. D., officiating district superintendent of police Umballa, to act temporarily as district superintendent of police in the special branch of the inspector general's office.

RAWLINGS, Mr. J. P., assistant district superintendent of police, Simla, to officiate as district superintendent of police, Umballa.

GOLDNEY, Mr. W. G., officiating district superintendent of police, attached to the office of the inspector general of police, is transferred, in his substantive capacity, to the Simla District as a temporary arrangement.

MORRIS, Mr. M., district superintendent of police, is recalled to duty and posted to the office of inspector general of police.

BRUCE, Major T. F., 6th Punjab Infantry, is appointed officiating wing commander and 2nd in command, 4th Punjab Infantry, as a temporary measure.

Orders confirmed:—

MONEY—4th Punjab Cavalry—R.O., June 4, making the following temporary appointment:—Major E. A. Money, 3rd squadron commander, and officiating second squadron commander, to officiate as 2nd squadron commander.

CHENEVIX-TRENCH—BARRETT—5th Goorkhas—R.O., July 12, making the following temporary appointments:—Lieut. C. C. Chenevix-Trench, quartermaster and officiating adjutant, to officiate as wing commander; Lieut. A. A. Barrett, officiating wing officer to officiate as adjutant.

BECKETT, Hon. Lieut. and Deputy Assistant Commissary G. S., is promoted to the rank of assistant engineer, 3rd grade.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Aug. 3.)

THOMAS, Mr. S. H., to be second member, Board of Revenue.

LONGLY, Mr. C. T., to be third member, Board of Revenue, but to continue to act as second member during Mr. Thomas's absence.

STOKES, Mr. H. E., to be collector and district magistrate, Salem.

GRAHAME, Mr. W. F., to be sub collector and joint magistrate, Nellore.

HARDINGE, Mr. T. von D., to be sub collector and joint magistrate, Tinnevely.

WINTERBOTHAM, Mr. H. M., to be head assistant to the collector and district magistrate, Trichinopoly, but to continue to act as principal assistant to the collector, district magistrate and agent to the Governor in Vizagapatam.

POGSON, Miss E. Isis, meteorological superintendent, Madras, assumed charge of the office on July 25.

SNAITH, Mr. J. F., officiating district and sessions judge, Tinnevely, resumed charge of the court on July 21.

PUCKLE, Mr. R. K., C.I.E., has been permitted to retire from the Madras C.S. from June 16.

KELSALL, Mr. J., to be district and sessions judge, South Malabar.

HORSBOUGH, Mr. B., to be district and sessions judge, Godavari.

CROLE, Mr. C. S., to be district and sessions judge, Kistna.

BAGSHAW, Mr. F. T., assistant superintendent of police, Malabar, to act as superintendent of police, Chingleput.

HENDERSON, Surg. C., assumed charge of the district gaol at Cuddalore, July 6.

NORRIS, Mr. R. W., to be executive engineer, 3rd grade.

SKINNER, Major E. S., S.C., to be deputy judge advocate.

MATHIAS, Major F. H., S.C., wing officer, 38th N.I., to be adjutant of the Bangalore R. V. Corps.

BRINDLEY, Hon. Capt. and Deputy Commissary J. C., of commissariat Department, is transferred to the "Pension Establishment in India," from August 1 on the invalid pension of Rs. 240 per mensem.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Mr. J. M. Rose, manager S.P. Sea Customs Office, Madras, on medical certificate for three months; Mr. W. G. M. Taylor, head accountant, three months privilege leave.

EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—Passed the Higher Standard in Hindustani:—Lieut. R. M. B. F. Kelly, R.A.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Ootacamund, July 27.)

MACNAMARA, Surg. W. J., M.D., A.M.D., from general duty, Centre and Northern Districts, to general duty, Southern and Malabar and Canara Districts.

BRERETON, Lieut. W. E., from No. 4 Battery 9th Brigade to H Battery 6th Brigade, R.A., to proceed from Rangoon to Lucknow, to join his new battery.

SKINNER, Major E. S., officiating deputy judge advocate, from wing officer, 31st Regt. L.I., to wing commander, 31st Regt. L.I.

ALLEN, Lieut. J. R. H., C Battery B Brigade R.H.A., has passed his examination for captain and qualified for promotion to that rank.

PARSONS, Lieut. Col. A. D. Parsons, 1st L.C., is appointed president of the committee for the examination of remounts of the season, ordered to assemble at the depot, Oosoor.

Orders confirmed:—

ALLISON—June 29—By the officer commanding British Burma Division, appointing Surgeon H. A. Allison, M.D., as next senior medical officer, to medical charge of staff and details and medical stores.

PLUMER—July 28—By the commandant 25th Regiment N.I., appointing Lieut. T. H. Plumer, officiating wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Aug. 4.)

FORBES, the Rev. J. F., M.A., acting chaplain of Belgaum Fort, doing duty also at Belgaum camp, to act as chaplain of Belgaum camp, and to do duty also as chaplain of Belgaum Fort.

HIGGINS, the Rev. J., is appointed acting chaplain of Belgaum Fort, residing at Dharwar during the rains.

VINCENT—SOUTER—Mr. R. H. Vincent and Sir F. H. Souter, Kt., C.S.I., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the commissioner of police, Bombay, on July 25.

SMITH—VINCENT—Messrs. J. G. Smith and R. H. Vincent respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of deputy commissioner of police, Bombay, on July 25.

M'IVER, Mr. J. A., to act as probationary superintendent in the Survey Department.

MACCONAGHY, Surgeon W., L.R.C.S.I., to act as civil surgeon, Poona, in addition to his duties as superintendent of Mahabalesher.

ACWORTH—MONTEATH—Messrs. H. A. Acworth, C.S., and J. Monteath, C.S., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of acting under secretary to government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments on August 2.

BOLTON—FOXTON—Messrs. W. H. F. Bolton and W. Foxton respectively delivered over and received charge of the Karachi District gaol on July 23.

PORTOUS—RICHEY—Mr. W. Portous delivered over and Mr. J. B. Richey received charge of the office of the first assistant collector, Ahmedabad, on July 21.

RICHEY—YOUNGHUSBAND—Mr. J. B. Richey delivered over and Mr. A. D. Younghusband received charge of the office of the first assistant collector, Ahmedabad, on July 22.

JOPP—LEE-WARNER—Messrs. C. H. Jopp and W. Lee-Warner respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the first assistant collector and magistrate, F.C., of Satara, July 16.

MUIR-MACKENZIE—JOPP—Messrs. J. Muir-Mackenzie and C. H. Jopp respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of second assistant collector, Puna, July 19.

PROBYN—DICKINSON—Major O. Probyn delivered over and Mr. J. H. Dickinson received charge of the joint offices of district superintendent of police, assistant political agent and Western Bhil Agent, Khandesh, July 20.

LEE-WARNER—MUIR-MACKENZIE—Messrs. Lee-Warner and J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the first assistant collector and magistrate, 1st class, of Satara, July 20.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Mr. H. J. Parsons, acting judge and sessions judge of Karachi, privilege leave for three months; Mr. G. H. Farran, assistant commissioner for taking accounts and assistant taxing officer, for one year; Mr. H. L. Wright, assistant collector of Customs, privilege leave for three months; Mr. A. L. P. Larken, assistant judge under the Decan Agriculturists, Relief Act 1879, on medical certificate for twelve months; Mr. J. Nugent, C.S., privilege leave for three months.

MILITARY.

SWINHOPE—To be lieut. col. from the date specified:—Major Charles Swinhope, S.C., July 27.

HENNEL—GORDON—To be majors from the date specified:—Capt. Reginald Hennell, G.L.I., July 25, and Capt. James Eyles Gordon, G.L.I., July 27.

Promotion and appointment in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps:—BROWN—ANDERSON—Second Lieut. R. S. Brown to be lieutenant; A. B. Anderson, Esq., to be second lieutenant.

Officers of the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps having passed the prescribed examinations, and received certificates in accordance with the regulations for volunteer forces in India, granted commissions:—

M'HINCH—STRACHAN—M'IVER—LEASK—Major Alexander M'Hinch, Capt. James Strachan, Lieut. Daniel M'iver, and Lieut. James Leask.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Capt. G. J. Coulson, S.C., 3rd N.I., staff officer and superintendent of bazaars, Hyderabad, Sind, to England, for one year, medical certificate; Sub Inspector of Army Schools Alfred Cooper, to remain in England from May 11 to Oct 16, on medical certificate; Capt. H. E. Penton, S.C., wing officer, 18th N.I., to Europe, for one year, medical certificate; Lieut. R. E. D. Reilly, S.C., adjutant (officiating wing commander) 28th N.I., to Europe, for one year; Surgeon J. Parker, M.D., I.M.D., deputy sanitary commissioner, Northern Deccan registration district, to Europe, for one year, medical certificate; Lieut. A. E. Leslie, S.C., adjutant, 2nd Regiment (Grenadiers) N.I., to Europe, for one year, medical certificate.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna, August 5.)

FAGAN—Station Staff—Major J. G., G.L.C., 2nd squadron commander, 2nd Cavalry, to be station staff officer, at Ahmednagar.

GRIFFITHS, Lieut. Col. C. M., S.C., is placed on general duty at Mhow.

TINLING, Major J. J., G.L.I. (wing officer 17th N.I.), is removed from his appointment and transferred to general duty.

O'KEARNEY, Surgeon Major F. R., M.D., I.M.D., is appointed to general duty, Presidency Circle.

Order confirmed:—

REAY—MERCER—6th Regiment, N.I.—R.O., 19th July, making the following appointments as a temporary measure:—Major E. K. Reay, wing commander, to officiate as 2nd in command, and Lieut. J. W. S. Mercer, adjutant, to officiate as wing commander.

WAR OFFICE.

PALL MALL.—AUG. 23.

1st Dragoon Guards.—Captain C. A. G. Becher has been seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces; Sergeant G. W. Forbes, from the 17th Lancers, to be Lieutenant, in succession to Second Lieut. W. R. Gould-Adams, promoted.

2nd Dragoon Guards.—Captain B. Relf has been placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major.

5th Dragoon Guards.—Captain and Brevet Major F. W. Hemm in has been seconded for service on the Staff; Quartermaster, with the honorary and relative rank of Captain, W. D. Lemmon, retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major.

4th Hussars.—Captain C. L. Reade is superseded for absence without leave.

5th Lancers.—Captain and Brevet Major R. F. Morrison has been placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel; Captain R. St. Leger Moore retires from the service receiving a

gratuity; Captain C. W. Norton has been seconded for service on the Staff.

11th Hussars.—Lieut. Lord E. B. Talbot to be Adjutant, vice Lieut. M. A. Close, promoted.

14th Hussars.—Lieut. G. C. Ricardo resigns his commission.

19th Hussars.—Captain J. D. P. French has been seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces.

Grenadier Guards.—Lieut. H. J. Craufurd to be Regimental Adjutant; Lieut. A. F. Luttrell to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant the Hon. P. W. Stopford, who resigns that appointment.

Coldstream Guards.—Captain and Lieut. Colonel the Hon. E. H. T. Digby to be Regimental Adjutant.

Scots Guards.—Lieut. Sir R. D. Moncreiffe, Birt., resigns his Commission; Lieut. C. G. Sinclair resigns his Commission; Captain and Lieut. Colonel the Hon. R. S. G. Stapleton Cotton to be Regimental Adjutant.

Rifle Depot.—Quartermaster, with the honorary and relative rank of Captain, D. M'Intyre is placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment).—Major F. de L. Morison has been seconded for service on the Staff.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment).—Captain G. A. Scott to be Major under the provisions of Article 30-I of the Royal Warrant of 25th June, 1881; Captain J. S. Tupper has been seconded for service in the Army Pay Department; Captain J. S. Collins has been seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment).—Captain C. R. Taaffe has been seconded for service in the Army Pay Department.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment).—Major E. R. de B. Barnett retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel; Captain and Brevet Major R. B. Baldwin has been placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

The Northumberland Fusiliers.—Captain and Brevet Major J. Creagh has been placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel; Captain and Brevet Major J. J. Bradshaw has been placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel; Captain W. A. Eardley-Wilmot to be Major, under the provisions of Article 30-I of the Royal Warrant of June 25, 1881; Captain J. L. Vincent, Adjutant 3rd Battalion, to be Major, vice W. A. Eardley-Wilmot, seconded for service on the Staff; Captain W. S. Darley has been seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces; Captain W. FitzAllan Way has been seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces.

The King's (Liverpool Regiment).—Captain and Brevet Major J. Dawson has been placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel; Captain G. R. Stone to be Adjutant.

The Norfolk Regiment.—Captain and Brevet Major W. H. E. Ridsdale has been placed on retired pay with the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel; Captain H. W. M. Baskerville to be Major, under the provisions of Article 30-I of the Royal Warrant of June 25, 1881.

The Lincolnshire Regiment.—Captain H. C. S. Goldfrap to be Adjutant.

The Devonshire Regiment.—Captain P. H. Smith has been seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces.

The Suffolk Regiment.—Lieut. Col. F. Bagnell has been placed on retired pay with the honorary rank of Colonel.

Prince Albert's Light Infantry (Somersetshire Regiment).—Lieut. R. Levinge has been seconded for service as Lieutenant Instructor at the School of Musketry; Lieut. G. B. Unwin has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment).—Captain J. Reid has been seconded for service in the Army Pay Department; Captain C. S. Gordon has been seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces.

The East Yorkshire Regiment.—Lieut. W. T. Davies has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

The Bedfordshire Regiment.—Lieut. W. L. Child to be Adjutant, vice Lieut. W. Alworth, promoted.

The Leicestershire Regiment.—Captain F. F. Parkinson has been seconded for service in the Army Pay Department.

The Royal Irish Regiment.—Captain and Brevet Major C. Dawson, has been placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel; Captain H. H. Gilbert has been seconded for service in the Army Pay Department; Lieut. G. H. Symonds to be Instructor of Musketry, 2nd Battalion, vice Lieut. A. M. Boisragon, transferred to the 1st Battalion.

The Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment).—Captain and Brevet Major A. Munro has been placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

The Lancashire Fusiliers.—Captain L. Marshall has been seconded for service on the Staff.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers.—Captain W. A. Yule has been seconded for service on the Staff; Lieut. C. G. Knocker has been seconded for service as a Deputy Assistant Commissary General on probation.

The Cheshire Regiment.—Captain and Brevet Major T. H. Kirby has been placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Captain and Brevet Major A. Taylor has been placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel; Captain C. G. A. Mayhew has been seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces.

The South Wales Borderers.—Lieut. W. Weallens to be instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. the Hon. U. de R. B. Roche, promoted.

The King's Own Borderers.—Captain H. R. Rathbone has been seconded for service in the Army Pay Department.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—Captain W. Odell retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

The Gloucestershire Regiment.—Captain W. Moyers has been seconded for service in the Army Pay Department; Captain J. M.

Sherrard has been seconded for service in the Army Pay Department; Colour Sergeant C. Moss, from the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment), to be Lieutenant, in succession to Second Lieut. C. F. Baxter, promoted.

The Worcestershire Regiment.—Captain H. C. Cowell has been seconded for service in the Army Pay Department; Lieut. H. E. E. Everard resigns his Commission.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment).—Captain and Brevet Major R. H. Fawcett retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel; Captain C. W. Gore has been seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces; Captain M. D. Jefferson, about to be appointed to the Militia, retires on half-pay. The third Christian name of Lieut. A. W. B. Buckle is "Bentley," and not as hitherto stated.

The Royal Sussex Regiment.—Captain E. B. St. John has been seconded for service on the Staff; Captain W. M. Creighton has been seconded for service in the Army Pay Department.

The Hampshire Regiment.—Captain J. H. F. H. Connellan has been seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces. The second Christian name of Lieut. G. P. Bourcicault is "Pensam," and not as hitherto stated. Captain W. E. Briggs to be Adjutant.

The Welsh Regiment.—Lieut.-Col. R. Fitzgerald, promoted to that rank in *Gazette* of July 26, 1881, should have been described as Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, and not as therein stated.

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry.—Supernumerary Lieut. Colonel H. A. Bett to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel H. S. Cochrane, V.C., retired; Captain H. Bowen has been seconded for service in the Army Pay Department.

The Essex Regiment.—Captain T. T. Irvine has been placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major; Captain E. R. Reid has been seconded for service in the Army Pay Department.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment.—Captain H. S. B. Hodgkinson to be Adjutant.

The Northamptonshire Regiment.—Captain R. J. Chaytor to be Adjutant.

The King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment).—Captain C. Collins has been placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major.

The King's Light Infantry (Shropshire Regiment).—Captain P. H. Murray to be Adjutant, vice Lieut. J. S. Talbot, who resigns that appointment; Quartermaster, with the honorary and relative rank of Captain J. Hawkins, is placed on retired pay with the honorary rank of Major.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment).—Captain A. N. Hayne has been seconded for service on the Staff.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Captain and Brevet Major C. M. Calderon has been placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel; Lieut. E. W. Herbert has been seconded for service on the Staff.

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment).—Major and Brevet Lieut. Colonel D. Hastings has been placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Colonel.

The Manchester Regiment.—Captain H. R. Gall has been seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces; Lieut. A. B. Maxwell to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. A. E. Simpson, promoted.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment).—Major A. H. Hyslop has been seconded for service in the Army Pay Department.

The York and Lancaster Regiment.—Captain A. Theobald has been seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces; Captain J. O'B. Drury has been seconded for service in the Army Pay Department.

The Durham Light Infantry.—Lieut. Colonel H. W. C. Bulkeley retires on half-pay.

The Highland Light Infantry.—Captain J. H. S. Craigie has been seconded for service as an Instructor at the Royal Military College.

The Gordon Highlanders.—Major J. O. M. Vandeleur retires on retired pay with the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel; Captain and Brevet Major D. F. Gordon has been seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces; Lieut. W. T. Preston is superseded for absence without leave.

The Royal Irish Rifles.—Major W. K. Gray has been placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel; Captain J. A. K. Bell has been seconded for service in the Army Pay Department.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers).—Captain W. P. B. Brereton retires from the service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank, and wear the prescribed uniform; Lieut. H. H. Dobbie has been appointed a Probationer for the India Staff Corps.

Princess Louise's (Sutherland and Argyll Highlanders).—Major J. H. Fawcett, from half-pay, late 1st Foot, to be Major, vice C. H. Holloway, retired on temporary half-pay, dated June 30, 1881, such antedate not to carry pay prior to August 24, 1881; Captain the Hon. W. FitzWilliam Elliot has been seconded for service on the Staff.

The Prince Consort's Own (Rifle Brigade).—Captain the Hon. O. F. S. Cuffe has been seconded for service on the Staff.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians).—Major and Brevet Lieut. Colonel T. W. W. Smythe has been placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Colonel.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers.—Captain W. G. Small has been seconded for service in the Army Pay Department.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—Supernumerary Lieut. C. Grant, who has ceased to be a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant, in succession to Second Lieut. H. L. B. M'Calmont, transferred to the 6th Foot.

BREVET.

Captain R. L. W. M. Maydwell, retired, the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, to have the Brevet rank of Major, and the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel; Captain J. Dawson, the King's (Liver-

pool) Regiment, to be Major; Captain C. M. Calderon, the King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be Major; Captain R. B. Baldwin, the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment), to be Major; Captain A. Munroe, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment), to be Major; Captain A. Taylor, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to be Major; Captain J. J. Bradshaw, the Northumberland Fusiliers, to be Major; Captain C. Dawson, the Royal Irish Regiment, to be Major.

The following promotions to take place in succession to Lieut. General the Hon. St. G. G. Foley, C.B., placed on the Retired List, on July 10, 1881, with the honorary rank of General, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of June 25, 1881:—Major General H. P. Hepburn, C.B., to be Lieutenant General; Brevet Colonel F. S. Blyth, from Lieutenant Colonel, half-pay, late 40th Foot, to be Major General.

The following promotion to take place in succession to Lieut. General H. P. Hepburn, C.B., placed on the Retired List on July 13, 1881, with the honorary rank of General:—Major General William John Chamberlayne to be Lieutenant General. The undermentioned Officers to be Colonels:—Lieutenant Colonels W. Macdonald, Bengal Staff Corps; H. G. Thomson, Madras Staff Corps; T. R. Church, Madras Staff Corps; D. B. Young, Bombay Staff Corps; R. D. Campbell, Bengal Staff Corps; H. M. L. Colquhoun, the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment); J. W. Barnes, the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders); F. G. C. Probert, the Norfolk Regiment; T. W. Sneyd, 2nd Dragoon Guards; R. Whigham, 16th Lancers; C. W. Duncombe, 1st Life Guards; R. T. P. Cuthbert, the East Yorkshire Regiment.

The undermentioned Captains, who retired on pensions with the honorary rank of Major, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel, under the provisions of Article 124-III. of the Royal Warrant of June 25, 1881, dated July 1, 1881:—H. B. Adcock, late 6th Foot; C. D. Baillie, late 2nd Foot; F. Barnston, late 55th Foot; R. H. Beadon, late 60th Foot; C. J. Borton, late 14th Foot; H. G. Bowen, late 88th Foot; T. P. A. Bracken, late 41st Foot; J. A. J. Briggs, late 18th Foot; H. F. L. Browne, late 77th Foot; L. C. Brownrigg, late 60th Foot; E. Le Breton Butler, late 14th Foot; E. H. Chamberlain, late Rifle Brigade; H. B. Church, late 24th Foot; F. W. Clarkson, late 39th Foot; C. F. Colville, late 11th Foot; J. Conran, late 68th Foot; G. W. V. Cotton, late 75th Foot; G. W. Davern, late 17th Foot; R. Davies, late 28th Foot; A. McGillicuddy Denny, late 13th Foot; B. S. du Jardin, late 7th Foot; F. E. Eccles, late 31st Foot; H. H. Eden, late 30th Foot; B. Edmunds, late 2nd Dragoon Guards; R. Egerton, late Rifle Brigade; C. H. Fairlie, late 19th Hussars; W. A. Fetherstonhaugh, late 12th Foot; H. Flood, late 2nd Foot; H. W. Franks, late 107th Foot; W. Freeborn, late 1st Foot; M. C. Garsia, late 30th Foot; W. Grant, late Rifle Brigade; A. Gray, late 41st Foot; H. R. Hardinge, late 32d Foot; A. J. Harrison, late 7th Foot; R. L. Hawkes, late 36th Foot; F. Helyar, late 6th Foot; G. H. Holley, late 101st Foot; T. Hornblow, late 24th Foot; P. A. Howley, late 58th Foot; G. W. Hughes, late 41st Foot; F. A. Hutchins, late 4th Hussars; R. E. Huxham, late 19th Foot; W. H. M. Jackson, late 81st Foot; J. P. Jones, late 8th Foot; C. R. King, late 50th Foot; J. Kyle, late 62nd Foot; J. Laing, late 14th Foot; W. P. L. Lewes, late 51st Foot; A. Malcomson, late 95th Foot; F. A. S. Mannock, late 18th Hussars; J. J. Martin, late 45th Foot; T. A. Mills, late 101st Foot; W. P. Mortimer, late 11th Foot; J. U. Mosse, late 31st Foot; R. G. Newbigging, late 84th Foot; H. W. L. Paddon, late 7th Foot; H. A. Platt, late 10th Foot; J. Potham, late 109th Foot; W. Pott, late 27th Foot; A. Randall, late 13th Foot; A. L. Reade, late 62nd Foot; T. D. Rew, late 19th Foot; J. J. Robinson, late 5th Foot; P. C. C. Savidge, late 64th Foot; O. Schmidt, late 109th Foot; W. L. R. Scott, late 62d Foot; H. F. Segram, late 23rd Foot; F. Sedly, late 48th Foot; J. A. G. F. Sewell, late 20th Foot; W. J. Shively, late 16th Foot; W. E. Shaw, late 3rd Dragoon Guards; H. H. Skill, late 11th Foot; St. G. A. Smith, late 18th Foot; J. F. Stephens, late 39th Foot; C. P. Stone, late 10th Foot; H. E. Stopford, late 36th Foot; H. H. Tubb, late 16th Foot; J. C. Thompson, late 108th Foot; J. M. Tingcombe, late 72nd Foot; C. H. Trueman, late 32nd Foot; G. Turner, late 12th Foot; C. Ware, late 86th Foot; J. Whybrow, late Rifle Brigade; L. W. Wilmer, late 19th Foot; W. H. Wilson, late 50th Foot; H. P. Wolferstan, late 26th Foot; J. A. Wood, late 64th Foot.

The undermentioned Majors, who retired from the Service by the surrender of their half-pay, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel, dated July 1, 1881:—R. Armstrong, late 40th Foot; G. M. Cardew, late 67th Foot; H. R. Farquhar, late 24th Foot; R. T. Gwyn, late 4th Foot; G. M. Lambert, late 31st Foot; A. H. L. Lloy, late 41st Foot; J. E. C. Lindsay, late 30th Foot; J. T. Nugent, late 6th Foot; F. O'Beirne, late 2nd Dragoon Guards; N. J. Pauli, late 6th Foot; A. D. Rickman, late Rifle Brigade; W. Sherlock, late 18th Foot; G. W. Wood, late 56th Foot.

The undermentioned Pidingmasters to have the honorary and relative rank of Captain in the Army, under the provisions of Article 8 of the Royal Warrant of June 25, 1881:—F. L. Michael, 11th Hussars; C. C. Brooke, Royal Military College (the date of this officer's honorary rank as Captain is March 12, 1861); J. Malone, V.C., 6th Dragoons; G. Dann, Royal Artillery; R. H. Boyle, 16th Lancers; R. Butler, Royal Artillery; G. L. Wilkinson, Royal Artillery; W. Johnston, Royal Artillery; J. Drummond, Royal Artillery; J. Harran, 14th Hussars; H. Hubbard, 13th Hussars; J. Crowley, 1st Dragoon Guards; J. Pawson, Royal Artillery; F. M. Ore, 20th Hussars; C. W. Neal, 2nd Dragoons; E. Nugent, Royal Artillery; H. B. Germany, 21st Hussars; I. Abbott, Royal Artillery; J. Hodgins, 18th Hussars.

The undermentioned Ridingmasters to have the honorary and relative rank of Captain in the Army:—J. Collins, 1st Dragoons.

The undermentioned Quartermasters to have the honorary and relative rank of Captain in the Army, under the provisions of Article 8 of the Royal Warrant of June 25, 1881:—W. Goldby, 3rd Battalion the

Royal Sussex Regiment; G. Grahame, 4th Battalion the Royal Scots Fusiliers; T. M. Chadwick, 4th Battalion the King's (Liverpool Regiment); E. H. Drake, 3rd Battalion the Gloucestershire Regiment; W. J. Woodruffe, 4th Battalion the Queen's Own (Royal West Surrey Regiment); D. Munro, 3rd Battalion the Manchester Regiment; J. Linford, 1st Battalion the York and Lancaster Regiment; W. Hart-M'Harg, 4th Battalion the Essex Regiment; S. Haden, 4th Battalion the Oxfordshire Light Infantry; E. Pierson, 2nd Battalion the Hampshire Regiment; D. M'Intyre, Rifle Depot; J. G. Scott, 3rd Battalion the Oxfordshire Light Infantry; F. Drake, 1st Battalion, the Northumberland Fusiliers; R. Dent, 4th Battalion the King's Light Infantry (Shropshire Regiment); J. Davies, Royal Military College (the date of this officer's honorary rank of Captain is 29th January, 1879); J. Slack, School of Musketry, Hythe; J. Simpson, V.C., 3rd Battalion the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders); H. Wilkinson, 1st Battalion the East Surrey Regiment; J. Hawkins, 1st Battalion the King's Light Infantry (Shropshire Regiment); J. Reilly, 2nd Battalion the Oxfordshire Light Infantry; H. Sladden, 4th Battalion the Durham Light Infantry; W. H. Topp, 1st Battalion the Cameronians (Scotch Rifles); J. R. Atkins, 4th Battalion the Devonshire Regiment; T. Dixon, 3rd Battalion the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment); H. Woods, Cavalry Depot; J. Moore, 1st Battalion the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment); M. Tooner, 3rd Battalion the East Lancashire Regiment; W. Daly, 2nd Battalion the Royal Dublin Fusiliers; W. E. Turnley, 3rd Battalion the Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment); H. M'Leod, 4th Battalion the Cameronians (Scotch Rifles); W. Mullins, 1st Battalion the Devonshire Regiment; J. Berryman, V.C., 5th Lancers; J. Jones, Royal Engineers; W. D. Lemmon, 5th Dragoon Guards; R. Erwin, 3rd Battalion the Royal Scots Fusiliers; W. J. Stanley, the Prince Consort's Own (Rifle Brigade); G. Douglas, General Staff (Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, Aldershot); T. P. Geoghegan, 2nd Battalion the Royal Warwickshire Regiment; H. F. Nettles, 2nd Battalion the Dorsetshire Regiment; C. Lenton, 4th Battalion the Northamptonshire Regiment; S. Deacon, 1st Battalion Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment); G. Beedle, 1st Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment; A. Yeatts, 3rd Battalion the Buffs (East Kent Regiment); G. Hop-2nd Battalion Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment); J. Bignell, 2nd Battalion the Gordon Highlanders; P. Forbes, 2nd Battalion the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders; H. Murphy, 16th Lancers; J. Birch, Coldstream Guards; E. Vaughan, 1st Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry; J. B. Harper, 2nd Battalion the Royal Munster Fusiliers; A. Jones, 2nd Battalion the East Surrey Regiment; G. Matthews, 3rd Hussars; D. M'Cartney, 2nd Battalion the Bedfordshire Regiment; W. Wishart, Royal Artillery; J. Walsh, 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs); M. M'Quade, 1st Battalion the Royal Irish Rifles; W. Reid, 5th Battalion the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment); S. Williams, 4th Dragoon Guards; E. Knightley, 1st Battalion the Royal Welsh Fusiliers; J. Fallon, 1st Battalion the Leicestershire Regiment; J. Mellor, 1st Battalion the East Yorkshire Regiment; T. Muir, 3rd Battalion the Bedfordshire Regiment; A. Macqueen, 3rd Battalion the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment); R. Gilbert, 3rd Battalion the Lancashire Fusiliers; H. Lewis, 7th Dragoon Guards; J. Wilson, 2nd Battalion the Gloucestershire Regiment; W. G. Morgan, 2nd Battalion the Buffs (East Kent Regiment); J. Sculley, Royal Artillery; S. Cousins, 5th Battalion the Connaught Rangers; E. G. Tuckett, 2nd Dragoon Guards; A. Slade, 2nd Battalion the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment); J. H. S. Reid, 1st Life Guards; T. Hamilton, 2nd Battalion the Royal Irish Regiment; S. H. Staniland, 15th Hussars; S. W. Tempest, 1st Battalion the Essex Regiment; N. M'Leod, Royal Artillery; P. Lacey, 3rd Battalion the Connaught Rangers; T. M'Kay, the Lancashire Fusiliers; J. M'Blain, Scots Guards; C. F. Buttle, Royal Engineers; W. Gunn, Royal Artillery; R. Green, Royal Artillery; W. H. Chittick, Royal Artillery; M. Higgins, 1st Battalion the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment); D. Shawe, 17th Lancers; J. Bateman, 2nd Battalion Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment); D. Swanson, 2nd Battalion the Highland Light Infantry; S. Brown, Royal Artillery; G. Danby, 4th Battalion the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment).

The undermentioned Quartermasters to have the honorary and relative rank of Captain in the Army:—W. Geary, 1st Battalion the King's Light Infantry (Shropshire Regiment); J. M'Guinness, 1st Battalion the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment); G. F. Rumsey, 14th Hussars; S. D. N. Grinsell, 1st Battalion the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment); C. H. Pulsford, 2nd Battalion the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment).

MEMORANDA.

Major General J. G. R. Aplin retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant General; Lieut. Colonel and Brevet Colonel H. P. Hutton, half-pay, late 30th Foot, retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major General; Lieut. Colonel and Brevet Colonel E. W. Blackett, half-pay, late Depot Battalion, Aide de Camp to her Majesty, has been placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major General; Lieut. Colonel and Brevet Colonel E. D. Harvest, half-pay, late 97th Foot, retires on retired pay with the honorary rank of Major General; Major and Brevet Lieut. Colonel T. B. Speedy, half-pay, Secretary and Adjutant Royal Hibernian Military School, is placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Colonel; Major and Brevet Lieut. Colonel R. A. Loudon, half-pay, late 5th West India Regiment, retires from the service, receiving the value of his Commission; Major and Brevet Lieut. Colonel W. M. C. Acton, half-pay, late 77th Foot, Superintending Officer of Recruiting is placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Colonel; Major and Brevet Lieut. Colonel J. Logan, half-pay, Superintending Officer of Recruiting, is placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Colonel; Captain and Brevet Lieut. Colonel R. C. Martin, half-pay, late 19th Foot, Superintending officer of Recruiting, retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Colonel; Lieut. Colonel H. W. C. Bulkeley, half-pay, retires on retired pay,

with the honorary rank of Colonel; Major H. Parker, half-pay, late East Yorkshire Regiment, has been placed on retired pay.

The following promotions and appointments to take place under the Regulations in force prior to July 1, 1881:—

2nd Life Guards.—Lieut. J. Marshall to be Lieutenant, vice Lord H. J. Vane-Tempest, resigned.

Royal Horse Guards.—Lieut. F. C. Strickland-Constable to be Lieutenant, vice G. L. Wickham, promoted; Lieut. George Lord Binning, to be Lieutenant, vice J. S. W. Finch, promoted; Lieut. Sir J. C. Willoughby, Bart, to be Lieutenant, vice J. F. Brocklehurst, promoted.

2nd Foot.—The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Second Lieutenant C. C. Monro, dated June 18, 1881, is cancelled; Lieut. C. C. Monro to be Lieutenant, vice G. T. Pickard-Cambridge, who has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Lieut. W. Thuillier to be Lieutenant, vice S. H. Rusbridger, seconded.

5th Foot.—Lieut. H. E. Buchanan to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. H. R. Gall, promoted.

11th Foot.—Lieut. J. H. V. Braithwaite to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. R. E. Kelsall, promoted.

16th Foot.—The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Second Lieut. H. T. Godden, dated June 29, 1881, is cancelled; Lieut. H. T. Godden to be Lieutenant, vice F. Oswald, who has been appointed a Probationer of the Indian Staff Corps; Lieut. R. L. Cowper-Coles to be Lieutenant, vice J. A. Campbell, promoted.

18th Foot.—Lieut. (now Captain) W. J. F. Morgan to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. J. H. A. Spyer, promoted.

20th Foot.—Lieut. H. W. Scott to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. A. Montgomery, promoted; Lieut. E. H. R. Hibbert to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. A. Forde, promoted.

30th Foot.—Lieut. B. G. Lewis to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. J. M. Piercy, promoted.

34th Foot.—Lieut. L. Eardley-Wilmot to be Lieutenant, vice S. F. Biddulph, who has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

46th Foot.—Lieut. H. P. Carden to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. B. R. R. Crozier, who has resigned that appointment.

67th Foot.—Lieut. D. G. L. Shaw to be Lieutenant, vice A. M. Lloyd, who has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

72nd Foot.—Lieut. A. R. B. Warrand to be Lieutenant, vice L. Sunderland, deceased; Lieut. G. G. A. Egerton to be Adjutant, vice Lieut. L. Sunderland, deceased.

89th Foot.—Lieut. C. R. Rogers to be Adjutant, vice Lieut. C. E. Harman, promoted.

AUG. 26.

Royal Engineers.—Colonel Charles Pasley, C.B., upon the Supernumerary List, retires upon retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major-General; Major Charles Neave Judge (late Bengal) retires upon a pension and extra annuity, with the honorary rank of Lieut. Colonel; Major Harvey Rhodes Faber (late Madras) retires upon a pension and extra annuity, with the honorary rank of Lieut-Col.; Major John Charles Ardagh, C.B., from the Seconded List, to be Major.

Royal Military College.—Captain Henry Thomas Ward Allatt, 2nd Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, to be on Instructor of Fortifications, vice Major Charles Harland Craigie Halkett, Royal Engineers, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire.

MEMORANDUM.—Major General Richard Burnaby, Royal Engineers, retires upon retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut. General.

INDIA OFFICE.

AUG. 23.

Her Majesty has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments of India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be lieutenants.—Lieut. F. P. L. White, from the 72nd Foot, dated May 2, 1879, but to rank from July 24, 1873; Lieut. V. M. Stockley, from the 40th Foot, dated Aug. 28, 1879, but to rank from Oct. 5, 1874; Lieut. J. M. A. Retallick, from the 25th Foot, dated Nov. 4, 1879, but to rank from Sept. 10, 1875.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—H. G. Boyce (Uncov.), L. A. Goss (Uncov.), E. P. Dansey (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—W. G. Underwood (Cov.), P. P. Hutchins (Cov.), W. A. Willock (Cov.), W. Morgan (Uncov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. J. Higgins (Uncov.), twenty days; A. E. Heath (Uncov.), three weeks, special.

Madras Estab.—C. S. Cole (Cov.), three and a-half months.

Bombay Estab.—R. M. Lambert (Uncov.), three months, special.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—P. D. Dickens (Cov.), T. Norman (Cov.), A. Robinson (Cov.), H. F. Cotgrave (Uncov.), A. Pedler (Uncov.), A. D. Hill (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—A. S. Russell (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—T. W. Somerlatt (Uncov.), J. S. Maidment (Uncov.).

SIR THOMAS L. SECCOMBE, C.B., K.C.S.I., financial secretary of the India-office, has just resigned his office, after a service of fifty-three years, to retire upon a pension.

HOME NEWS.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.—The military authorities have been for some time past considering the claims of a number of officers to receive the Victoria Cross, in recognition of the gallantry displayed by them whilst employed on active service in Afghanistan. Among those brought specially to notice are Major J. R. B. Atkinson, 1st Punjab Cavalry; Brevet Major H. Kilgour, Northumberland Fusiliers; Brevet Major S. Watson, Worcestershire Regiment; Capt. T. L. Bishop, 2nd Punjab Cavalry; Capt. S. D. Barrow, Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut. W. H. D. Cunningham, Gordon Highlanders; and Lieut. H. M. Troynam, East Lancashire Regiment.—Friday night's *Gazette* contains the following announcement, dated War-office, Aug. 24:—"The Queen having been graciously pleased, by Warrant under her Royal Sign Manual, bearing date Aug. 6, to direct that the decoration of the Victoria Cross shall be conferred on members of the Indian ecclesiastical establishments who may be qualified to receive the same, in accordance with the rules and ordinances made and ordained for the Government thereof, provided that it be established in any case that the person was serving under the orders of a general or other officer in command of troops in the field when he performed the act of bravery for which it is proposed to confer the decoration:—"Her Majesty has accordingly been pleased to signify her intention to confer the high distinction on the undermentioned gentleman, whose claim to the same has been submitted for her Majesty's approval on account of his conspicuous bravery in Afghanistan as recorded against his name—viz.:—"The Rev. J. W. Adams, Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, late Chaplain to the Cabul Field Force. During the action at Killa Kazi, on December 11, 1879, some men of the 9th Lancers having fallen with their horses into a wide and deep 'mullah' or ditch, and the enemy being close upon them, the Rev. J. W. Adams rushed into the water (which filled the ditch), dragged the horses from off the men upon whom they were lying, and extricated them, he being at the time under a heavy fire and up to his waist in water. At this time the Afghans were pressing on very rapidly, the leading men getting within a few yards of Mr. Adams, who, having let go his horse in order to render more effectual assistance, had eventually to escape on foot."

OBITUARY.—Major John Eckford, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, died a few days ago at Netley, in his 46th year. Educated at Addiscombe, he passed an especially brilliant examination for his commission, gaining the Pollock medal, the sword of honour, many prizes for individual subjects, and scoring an exceptional number of marks. He went out to India towards the end of the mutiny, but only saw a little service. Thenceforward his career was civil. Employed at first on irrigation works, he, for the last fourteen years of his life, was in the Government Telegraph Department, in which he rendered excellent service.—Lieut. Gen. Goodricke Armstrong Fisher, of the Bengal Staff Corps, died on Tuesday at Hillersdon-house, Dover, at the age of 66. He entered the army in 1831, obtained a lieutenantancy in 1837, and was promoted to a captaincy in 1848. He served in the Punjab campaign of 1848-49, commanded the outposts of Michnee and Shubkadir, on the Peshawur frontier, from February, 1853, to May, 1854, and was present in the action of Shah Moosah Kheyl, for which service he received a medal. He was also present at the Alumbagh at the relief of Lucknow in 1857, and was attached to the force under General Outram from November, 1857, until the taking of Lucknow in the following March. He became a colonel in 1866, major general in 1877, and lieutenant general in 1880.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY announce that, commencing with the departure of the screw steamer *Rome*, on Oct. 4, passengers will be embarked on board of the company's steamers at Gravesend instead of at Southampton as heretofore. Arrangements have been made with the London, Tilbury, and Southend Railway Company for the despatch of a special train from the Liverpool-street Station of the Great Eastern Railway at eleven a.m. every Tuesday. Passengers will be conveyed from this station to Tilbury, and thence to the company's vessels in a commodious river steamer.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—Tenders were received on Wednesday at the Bank of England for Rs.35,00,000 in Government Bills on India. The amounts allotted were:—To Calcutta, Rs.30,21,000; to Bombay, Rs.4,38,000; and to Madras, Rs.41,000. Tenders on all Presidencies at 18. 7 13-16d., being the minimum posted, will receive about 48 per cent. Compared with last week, this price shows an improvement of 1-16d. The same amount will be offered for tender on Wednesday next.

THE SILVER MARKET AND THE EASTERN EXCHANGES.—On Wednesday the tendency of the Silver Market was favourable, owing to the advance in the figure at which the Indian Council drafts were allotted. In some quarters it was stated that bars had been purchased on a limited scale on Continental account at 51 7/8d., though the average quotation did not exceed 51 11-16d. per ounce. Even the lower price, however, marked an improvement of 1-16d. Mexican dollars were firmer in sympathy, the price being 50 7/8d. to 51d. per ounce. Rupee Four and a-Half per Cents, recovered 1/2, to 90 3/4 to 7/8, and the Eastern exchanges were telegraphed at better quotations, the rates from Bombay and Calcutta being 18. 8-16d. and

rs. 8 1-8d. to 3-16d. respectively. From Hong-Kong the figure was 3s. 8 3/4d., and from Shanghai 5s. 1 1/2d.—On Thursday there was a scarcity of bar silver, but a little business was done at 51 3/4d. per oz., and, owing to the existence of a demand for one or two quarters, and the continued absence of the arrival of anything larger than almost nominal sums, the market closed with a firm tendency. No business occurred in Mexican dollars, but the price was a shade harder at 50 3/4d. to 51d. The Indian and China exchanges were again unaltered. The rise of the last two or three days in Rupee Paper was maintained, but not improved upon to any material extent. The Four-and-a-Half and Four per Cents. were quoted at 90 3/4 and 83 3/4, the Indian quotations being 109 1/2 and 100 3/4 respectively. On Friday increasing firmness was shown in the market for bar silver, some parcels having been taken on Continental account at 51 7/8d. per ounce. The Indian rates for telegraphic transfers have risen to rs. 7 15-16d., and the four months' quotations are firm at rs. 8 3-16d. The high level of money here has again begun to tell on the price of Indian Government Paper. The London quotations for Four-and-a-Half and Four per Cents. were 89 1/2 to 90 and 82 3/4 to 83, the Indian rates being 109 1/2 and 100 respectively.—On Saturday, the bar silver brought by the West India steamer *Para* was sold at 51 7/8d., the market being still firm. The dollars which arrived by the same vessel have not yet been disposed of, but the market price was again quoted at 51d. per ounce. The India and China exchanges are firm, but unaltered, and prices of Rupee Paper are much the same as yesterday, although there is still a dull feeling both here and in India.

DRAFTS FOR INDIA.—The general officers commanding the 1st and 3rd Infantry Brigades at Aldershot have been ordered to cause the undermentioned detachments to be held in readiness to embark for India, *via* the Suez Canal—viz., Major Wray, Lieuts. Boisragon and Apthorp, one serjeant, one corporal, twelve boys and eighty-seven privates from the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment to join the 1st Battalion. Major Bleazby, Lieuts. Fullerton, Richards, and Flood, two serjeants, two corporals, and 140 privates from the 1st Battalion West Surrey Regiment to join the 2nd Battalion.

THE AFGHAN MEDAL.—A proof copy of this medal, the issue of which has been deterred in consequence of alterations in the design suggested by the Queen, was, on Thursday, exhibited by Messrs. E. and E. Emanuel, at the Dockyard Gates, Portsmouth, and attracted considerable attention, as no previous copy had been seen. The obverse consists of a very fine profile likeness, in high relief, of the Queen, wearing the Imperial Crown as Empress of India, and surrounded with the words "Victoria Regina et Imperatrix." On the reverse of the medal is a representation of a picturesque squadron of Indian horse just emerging from a pass headed by an elephant carrying a mountain gun; while round the inner rim is inscribed the legend "Afghanistan, 1878-79-80." The riband has a green centre with purple edges. The full number of clasps is six, each bearing the name of one of the following engagements:—Ali Musjid, Peiwar Kotal, Char Asiab, Cabul, Ahmed Khel, and Kandahar. The medal is massive, and is of great artistic excellence.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.—The following are the traffic receipts of the undermentioned companies to the dates named, together with the aggregate receipts to date, officially supplied:—

	Date.	Miles open.	Receipts.		Aggregate.		Inc. or decrease.
			1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	
Bombay and Baroda	July 16	444	8,195	9,001	..	..	..
East Indian ..	Aug. 20	1507 1/2	63,548	51,076	453,388	374,711	+ 78,677
Great Indian Penin.	June 25	1448	60,149	46,671	1,567,115	1,306,065	+ 261,050
Indus Steam Flotilla	July 16	183	..	148	..	..	..
Madras ..	July 9	858	13,905	13,936	..	..	..
Oudh and Rohilkund	June 25	547	7,457	9,560	240,156	236,597	+ 3,559
Sind, Pun., and Del.	July 16	676	13,202	15,504	..	..	..
South Indian ..	July 9	655	7,498	6,725	9,737	9,670	+ 66

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.—The following is the list of candidates who were successful for appointment as surgeons in her Majesty's British Medical Service at the competitive examination in London on Aug. 15, 1881:—

Names.	Marks.	Names.	Marks.
N. M. Reid ..	2390	J. W. Jerome ..	1920
W. H. P. Lewis ..	2325	W. W. Pike ..	1875
W. Dick ..	2298	M. E. Fitzgerald ..	1870
F. J. Jencken ..	2141	L. H. Truefitt ..	1870
H. O. Stuart ..	2125	J. M. Irwin ..	1855
F. H. Treherne ..	2105	P. J. Nealon ..	1850
S. F. Loughheed ..	2100	E. O. Wight ..	1840
J. C. Haslett ..	2075	W. A. Morris ..	1825
H. J. Barratt ..	2065	F. H. M. Burton ..	1810
H. E. R. James ..	2025	J. Heath ..	1805
H. O. Trevor ..	1990	C. E. Nichol ..	1805
A. F. Russell ..	1985	J. D. T. Reckitt ..	1805
R. J. Fayle ..	1971		

THE WEARING OF DECORATIONS.—A letter in *Allen's Indian Mail*, subscribed "A Decorated General," reminds us of many references in our own columns to the question of officers wearing ribbons and decorations, or ribbons only when in mufti. What is called "etiquette" in such matters is sometimes false pride,

false modesty, or want of moral courage. There is a strong aversion on the part of certain high functionaries who like to show their own ribbons appertaining to "Orders," and in consequence, through the leaders of fashion, they discountenance the practice as regards mere "companionships" and medals for actions and campaigns, as tending to an invasion of what are constructively assumed to be superior privileges, the real fact being that there is no "privilege" whatever, and that one man's medal or cross is as good as another's, and may correctly be worn whenever he may have a mind to do so.—*Broad Arrow.*

INDIA IN THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

BUSINESS has again been restricted consequent on the holidays. On Wednesday the only movement in Indian Railways was a decline of 1 in Great Indian Peninsula to 132 to 134. In Telegraphs, there was a rise of 1 in Eastern Extension (Five per Cent. Australian Subsidy), to 104 to 107; but there was a decline of 3/8 in Eastern, to 10 1/2 to 10 3/4. In Mines, Mysore advanced 1/8, to 1 1/2 to 1 3/4. Upper Assam Tea also rose 1/4, to 2 to 2 1/4.

On Thursday, India Four per Cent. Stock declined 1/4 to 105 3/4 to 106 1/4. In Indian Railways, Great Indian Peninsula relapsed 1, to 131 to 133; and Oudh and Rohilkund 1, to 124 to 126. In Telegraphs, there was a fall of 1/8 in Eastern Extension, to 10 1/2 to 11 1/4. In other securities there was no alteration.

On Friday India Four per Cent. Bonds declined 1s., to 2s. to 7s. prem. In Indian Railways, there was a fall of 1 each in Bombay and Baroda, to 136 to 138; Madras, to 124 to 126; Scinde, to 124 to 126; and South India, to 124 to 126. In Banks, Chartered of India, Australia, and China fell 1/2, to 24 to 25. No alteration in other descriptions.

On Saturday, August 27, India Four per Cent. Stock fell 1/4, to 105 1/2 to 106; ditto Three and a Half per Cent. 1/4, to 102 1/2 to 102 3/4, and India Bonds 2s., to par to 5s. prem. In Indian Railways, Great Indian Peninsula fell 1, to 130 to 132. In Banks, a fall of 1 in Chartered Mercantile of India, London, and China to 22 to 23. In Mines, a fall of 1/8 each in Devala Moyer to 1 1/4 1/2, Indian Glenrock to 1 3/4 1/2, Indian Phoenix to 1 1/4 1/2, Indian Trevelyan to 3/4 1, Mysore to 1 1/2 to 1 3/4, Potosi to 7/8 1/2, South Indian to 1 1/2 1/4, and Tambracherry to 1 1/2 1/4.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—The market continues firm. The sales of West India amount to 600 casks, refining at 20s. to 23s. 102 bags 10,061 mats Manila bought in at 19s. Refined pieces active, and rates firm. Dried goods unaltered. Tate's cubes, 32s. 6d.

COFFEE.—The small public sales to-day went slowly, at rather easier rates; 12 casks 7 brls. 10 bags Plantation Ceylon sold, small to middling at 72s. to 88s., good middling to bold at 95s. to 104s.; 4 tierces 289 brls. 130 bags 103 pkgs.

RICE.—A good demand for floating cargoes at stiffer rates. Two of Rangoon, together 2,300 tons, at 8s. 10 1/2d.; and one of 1,000 tons Bassein, at 8s. 9d. open charter; also 700 tons Madras, at 8s. 3d.

JUTE meets a good inquiry at full rates. About 8,000 bales sold principally for arrival.

SPICES.—The public sales have gone off without material change.

COTTON.—The market is quiet and unchanged. Sales: 700 bales Rangoon 3 3/4d. For arrival: Tinnivelly, July, Suez, 5 1/4d. for good fair f.f.c., 5 1/2d. for good f.g.f.c.; American, November-December delivery, 6 5-32d. for middling l.m.c.

THURSDAY EVENING.

Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson state that numerous cargoes of Burma rice have been sold, owing to a strong speculative demand, and quotations show 6d. to 9d. per cwt. recovery from the lowest point this month. The sugar market is firmer, the home trade having more confidence. Low brown descriptions meet with a better inquiry, and sellers of beet do not accept the rates current last week. Refined sugar also active. Coffee remains dull and unsettled, several of the sales effected being at 1s. to 2s. per cwt. lower rates. The bulk of the East India and Costa Rica by auction to-day had to be withdrawn. A parcel of cocoa from Colombo, the first import of any extent, was sold this week, and, proving of fine quality, realised very high quotations. A moderate amount of business has been done in tea, chiefly for export, at late prices. Indian growths have not in all cases supported their position. The black and white pepper markets are higher, and have still an improving tendency. About 3,000 bales Ceylon cinnamon will be offered at the quarterly sales on the 29th inst. Zanzibar cloves firm. Saltpetre is again higher.

COFFEE is very flat. 480 cases 683 bags East India went rather cheaper; medium to good medium grayish, 77s. to 84s.; bold, 90s. 6d. to 94s.; small in proportion; 45 casks 20 barrels and bags plantation Ceylon, small to low middling, 70s. to 81s.; middling to bold, 89s. 6d. to 104s. per cwt.

RICE.—Very firm, a cargo Bassein sold at 8s. 9d., and one Rangoon, July, 8s. 10 1/2d. per cwt. open charter; also one ditto at 8s. 9d. ex quay terms. Business done in Madras on the spot 8s., and to arrive at 8s. 3d. per cwt.

PEPPER.—White—active sale of Singapore on the spot up to 7 1/2d. and 7 9-16d. Black higher; Singapore sold at 5 1/2d. to a shade over, and Penang at 5 1/4d. per lb. on the spot. A large business done.

MANILLA HEMP higher, fair quoted 4 1/2d. per ton on the spot.

JUTE.—A strong market, with prices hardening. To-day about 8,000 bales were sold for arrival.

COTTON.—A quiet, but steady, market. The sales amount to 1,000 bales, including Western at 4 9-16d. to 4 3/4d.; Bengal at 4 3-16d. to 5 1-16d., and Sind at 4 3/4d. per lb.

FRIDAY EVENING.

INDIAN TEA.—The market has been freely supplied ex recent

arrivals, and a large business has passed. The general tendency of prices has favoured buyers, and a decline of 1d. to 2d. on medium to fine descriptions is quotable for the week. The auctions have comprised 10,700 packages.

COFFEE.—Plantation Ceylon more steady, and 82 casks, 44 bags sold at quite previous rates; also the greater part of 1,845 bags foreign at irregular to full prices for good qualities; Central American and Guatemala, 54s. to 66s.; Honduras, 67s. to 87s.; 57 half-barrels Mocha bought in at 112s. to 120s.; a few lots Jamaica sold at 63s. to 78s. per cwt.

RICE tends upwards. Four cargoes sold, including three Rangoon to arrive, at 8s. 10½d. to 9s. per cwt. for June-July shipments, and one Necranzie at 8s. 4½. April shipment—all open charter terms.

BLACK PEPPER.—Further sales of Singapore at 5½d. White active; Singapore at 7½d.

JUTE.—The market continues firm, a rather large business being done for the week, at, in some cases, rather higher rates.

MANILLA HEMP has advanced. £45 10s. paid for f. r., at which there are buyers.

COTTON.—The market is quiet, without change in prices. The sales amount to 1,500 bales. Tinnevely, 5½d.; Western, 4 9-16d.; Cocanada, 4½d.; Bengal, 4½d. to 5d. For arrival, Bengal, August-September, Suez, 4½d. for fully good fair g.f.c. American, August-September delivery, 6½d.; November-December, 6 3-16d. for middling l.m.c.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

WALKER—August 18, at Brook House, Ealing, the wife of Major J. G. D. Walker, Madras Cavalry, prematurely, a son.

MARRIAGES.

CARPENTER—**HARDY**—August 25, at St. Faith's, Havant, Sidney, eldest son of H. T. Carpenter, Esq., of Upper Clapham, to Emma Leonard, widow of the late Lieut. E. Hardy, R.H.A., and daughter of H. Downs, Esq., M.D., of Tiverton, deputy inspector general.

GOLDIE—**STANISTREET**—August 24, at St. Luke's, Liverpool, John Henry, eldest son of J. H. Goldie, Esq., of Bath, (late Madras Civil Service), to Emily, youngest daughter of the late John Frederick Stanistreet, Esq., of Abercromby-square, Liverpool.

KAY—**MARDALL**—August 25, at All Saints' Church, Cheltenham, John Charles Kay, Esq., to Beatrice Goodrich, second daughter of Captain George S. Mardall, late Madras Army.

PARFITT—**SHARPE**—August 24, at St. James' Church, Kidbrooke, Blackheath, by the Rev. H. M. Sharpe, brother of the bride, James L. Parfitt, of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, to Emily Clara, daughter of the late R. M. Sharpe, of Shooter's-hill-road.

PEARSON—**FAGAN**—August 24, at St. John's Church, Notting-hill, Thomas Henry Gibbons, only son of the Rev. Canon Pearson, J.P., rector of Suckley, Worcestershire, to Eleanor Anne, youngest daughter of the late Christopher Weston Fagan, of the Bengal Civil Service, and granddaughter of the late General Christopher Fagan, adjutant General of the Bengal Army.

PLATT—**WOODGATE**—August 25, at the parish church, Finchley, Wadham Pigot Platt, captain Royal Artillery, to Gertrude, youngest daughter of William Woodgate, Esq., of Alexandra-grove, Finchley.

WILLIAMS—**ELTON**—August 25, at Christ Church, Clifton, Charles Francis Abdy Williams, of Matherne, county Monmouth, to Ellen Margaret, daughter of the late F. B. Elton, Esq., H.E.I.C.S., of 31, West Mall, Clifton.

DEATHS.

BENBOW—August 19, at his residence, Holcombe, Dawlish, Colonel Benbow, late Bombay Army, aged 83.

BRADLEY—August 22, at Castle Green Sandgate, William Henry Bradley, Esq., retired deputy inspector general of hospitals, late of H.M. Indian Forces.

COWAN—August 24, at Queen's Hotel, Upper Norwood, Dr. James Moffatt Cowan, of the late Hon. E.I.C. Service, and M.D. of Edinburgh.

CRUCHLEY—July 17, at Croyde House, North Devon, Emily, wife of Colonel R. L. Crutchley, Bengal Staff Corps.

DUMERGUE—August 23, at Aberystwyth, Henry Charles Douglas, elder son of the late Henry Francis Dumergue, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service, aged 46.

EWART—August 17, at Callingwood, near Burton-on-Trent, Frances Lavinia, the dearly-loved and only daughter of Lieut. General John A. Ewart, C.B., late commanding the Allahabad Division, aged 22.

FASTALL—August 23, at the residence of his brother in law, F. I. Warner, Esq., 20, Hyde-street, Winchester, Charles Edward Loraine Fastall, major Madras Army, and late superintendent of police, Rajamundry, aged 38.

FISHER—August 23, at Hillersdon House, Godwyne-road, Dover, Lieutenant General Goodricke Armstrong Fisher, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 66.

HOLLOWAY—August 18, at 19, Jagerhofstrasse, Dusseldorf, after a life of great suffering, William Edward, the dearly-beloved and only son of Commissary C. W. Elphinstone Holloway, late Ordnance Store Department, aged 16.

TRISCOTT—August 24, at 16, Finchley-road, St. John-wood, Hannah Jacintha Triscott (formerly Beaufort née Clarkson), the widow of the late Capt. A. A. J. Triscott, aged 85.

WATSON—August 21, at 5, Versailles-road, Anerley, Fennella, wife of Dr. J. Forbes Watson, late of the India-office.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

COLEY—July 31, at Almora, the wife of the Rev. H. Coley, London Missionary Society, a son.

COLLINGRIDGE—July 24, at Doudpore, Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, the wife of H. Collingridge, a son.

CURRIE—July 30, at Sealkote, the wife of Brigade Surgeon G. V. Currie, 10th Brigade D.C.O. Lancers, a daughter.

DURAND—July 27, at Mussoorie, N.W.P., the wife of Capt. E. L. Durand, B.S.C., a daughter.

FORBES—August 4, at Belgaum, the wife of the Rev. J. F. Forbes, chaplain, a son.

GOLDNEY—July 14, at Dibrugarh, Assam, the wife of Lieut. F. C. N. Goldney, adjutant, 43rd Assam Light Infantry, a son.

GRAHAM—July 14, at Sontal Purgunas, the wife of G. Dashwood Graham, Bengal police, a son.

HENSLEY—July 29, at 4, Kyd-street, Calcutta, the wife of F. F. Hensley, P.W.D., a son.

HILL—July 28, at Fraserpet, Coorg, the wife of Lieut. Colonel W. Hill, Madras Staff Corps, a son.

HODSON—July 31, at Taghar Sanitarium, near Ajmere, Rajputana, the wife of Surgeon R. D. Hodson, Army Medical Department, a son.

HOLMES—July 29, the wife of Mr. J. Holmes, East Indian Railway, Newadi Chord Line, a daughter.

IVENS—July 30, at Rawal Pindi, the wife of Fletcher J. Ivens, a daughter.

JACOB—August 1, at Satar, the wife of Lieut. Colonel John Jacob, 17th Regt. N.I., a son.

LUBY—July 27, at Hill Side, Kasauli, the wife of Captain Luby, 39th Regiment, a daughter.

MARTIN—July 15, at Augor, Western Malwa, the wife of Lieut. Col. Cunliffe Martin, a daughter.

MASSV—July 14, at Murree, the wife of Surgeon Major G. Massy, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, a son.

NAILER—August 8, at Colaba, the wife of Capt. T. P. Nailer, of the B.I.S.N. Company's steamer *Euphrates*, a son.

PHILLIPS—July 23, at Bareilly, Rohilkund, the wife of J. P. Phillips, Esq., Army Veterinary Department, a son.

POSNER—August 2, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Julius Posner, a daughter.

STRAHAN—August 2, at Bangalore, the wife of Major G. Strahan, R.E., a daughter.

STRETTELL—August 16, at Sheikh Bud'n, Punjab, the wife of Capt. A. Dashwood Stretell, Bengal Staff Corps, a son.

TOWNLEY—July 25, at Naini Tal, the wife of Captain Townley, 1st Battalion 12th Regiment, a daughter.

TURNER—July 21, at Jhansi, the wife of Captain Turner, paymaster, 1st Leicestershire Regiment, a son.

TURNER—July 28, at Vellore, the wife of Mr. William Turner, a son.

VINCENT—August 19, at Landour, the wife of Capt. H. A. Vincent, 1st Central India Horse, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FORDE—**GRESLEY**—August 4, at St. Thomas Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. F. L. Sharpin, M.A., Arthur W. Forde, C.E., of Bombay, to Louisa Florence, second daughter of the late Nigel Gresley, of Hobart.

HUGHES—**MATTHEWS**—July 27, at Madras, the wife of Hughes, executive engineer, D.P.W., Tanjore, to Eleanor Anne Castree, daughter of the late W. Matthews, College Green, Gloucester.

LINDSEY—**THOME**—August 6, at Byculia Church, by the Rev. E. Reynell, Edward Riches Lindsay, Julgaum, to W. Patty Ellen, the only daughter of G. Thome, Esq., Worcester.

NORTH—**ST. JOHN**—August 2, at Trichinopoly, by the Rev. J. Cassels, John North, M.D., surgeon, 6th Regt. M.I., to Annie Elphinstone, eldest daughter of Major F. C. St. John, 30th Regt., and grand-daughter of E. W. Eyre, Esq., late deputy inspector general, Madras Army.

ST. CLAIR—**RICE**—July 30, at Jubulpore, the Hon. Lockhart M. St. Clair to Ellen Mary Margaret, daughter of Surg. Major W. R. Rice, M.D., Bengal Medical Service.

WURZER—**PRINGLE**—July 28, at Calcutta, John Conrad Wurzer to Julia Pringle.

DEATHS.

ABBOTT—July 20, at Jhalna Patan, Henry John Buyers, the infant son of Major and Mrs. H. B. Abbott, aged 9½ months.

BRERETON—July 28, at Naini Tal, Lancelot Hatton, infant son of Herbert J. Brereton, Lahore, aged 16 days.

EDWARDS—July 26, at Motiharee, Chumparun, Eileen May, child of Mr. and Mrs. A. O'R. Edwards, aged 1 year and 2 months.

FINLAYSON—July 27, at Dinapore, Phoebe Everill Teresa, daughter of Archibald and Cherry Finlayson, aged 7 months.

GIBBON—July 20, at Fyzabad, R. F. Gibbon, C.S., son of the Rev. Canon Gibbon, High Harrogate, York, aged 29.

GUMLEY—July 29, at Point de Galle, John Stewart Gumley, of Ragnenau and Kemang Bank, Passar Mingo, Batavia, Java, aged 33.

LUCAS—July 27, at Ferozepore, Punjab, Henry Ashworth Lucas, assistant engineer Indian Civil Service, eldest son of the Rev. W. H. Lucas, vicar of Sopley, aged 25.

MACPHERSON—Aug. 6, at Marine Lines, the Rev. Duncan Macpherson, D. D., senior chaplain, Church of Scotland, aged 44.

MCMALE—July 29, at Chunar, Mary Ann, relict of the late Richard McMale, aged 53.

MANSON—July 27, at Chittagong, East Bengal, Phoebe, wife of Alexander Manson, B.C.S., and daughter of the late Henry J. Smith, of North Lodge, Muswell-hill, aged 40.

MOENS—July 26, at Aligarh, Seaburne May Moens, B.C.S., aged 45.

MORLAND—July 10, at 15, Sinclair-road, West Kensington, Alice Dorothy Agusta, the beloved child of Henry Morland, Esq., port officer, Bombay, aged 1 year and 3 months.

RIACH—July 1, at Singapore, Peter Davidson Riach, son of John Riach.

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reached 280 per thousand. He also called attention to the cruelties inflicted by flogging in the prison.

Mr. W. FOWLER said that, considering all that India had passed through during the last year, the Budget was a satisfactory one. There could be no doubt, however, that the Afghan war had spoiled the Budget, as, without the expenditure that that war involved, it would have been one of the most acceptable financial statements ever presented with regard to India. There were one or two matters which required investigation. If what he had heard was true, there was great waste in the Public Works Department. He had seen it stated that the cost of engineering was from 25 to 30 per cent. of the whole expenditure on public works, whereas in England it was not more than from 5 to 7 per cent. He was extremely glad to hear what the noble lord had said about the cotton duty. He thought it extremely hard that we should place such a high tax on Indian products, and at the same time prohibit them from placing a duty on cotton. In regard to the loans, he thought that the money should be raised in London rather than in Calcutta. By the present system, they sent money to Calcutta and brought it back again to pay the home charges. He did not believe there would be any difficulty in raising a silver loan in this country, and that a great saving would be effected for India, and very little trouble entailed on the officials. He thought the silver question was one well worthy of the careful attention of the Government and the House, and he should like to see another inquiry on the subject.

Mr. HOPWOOD asked a question as to the reapplication of the Contagious Diseases Acts in Bombay.

Mr. BALFOUR, referring to the proposed sequestration of £1,500,000 annually to meet the contingency of possible famines in India, and its division into two moieties of £750,000 each, one to be expended on the liquidation of public debt and the other to be appropriated towards the cost of public buildings, asked the Secretary for India whether this plan was not unsound from an economic and financial point of view. Was he not, by this policy, hampering future ministers in India by petrifying a certain system of finance and compelling an expenditure of public money which, for good or bad purposes, was not, at all events, the best possible outlay under the circumstances?

The Marquis of HARTINGTON: So many questions have been put to me, and so many subjects have been raised in the course of this discussion, that the House will admit that within the reasonable limits of a reply I cannot deal with them all. Many of the topics have had no immediate connection with Indian finance, but have ranged over the whole subject of Indian administration. I do not deny that this may be a good opportunity for bringing forward such matters, but it is evident that, if one night's debate is inadequate for the discussion of Indian finance, it is still more impossible within the same compass to deal also with a much wider subject. (Hear.) The hon. member for Lincolnshire did, I must admit, confine himself almost exclusively to the subject of Indian finance; and the first point with which he dealt with was, I think, the possible reduction of expenditure. I must here point out that, as far as I have been able to observe, the late Government of India with the most sincere desire to effect further reductions of expenditure, succeeded in not much more than the postponement of certain items of expense. I do not deny that some little reductions were effected, but a careful examination of the accounts will show that the reductions made after the unsatisfactory state of the Indian finance was discovered were chiefly in those branches of expenditure that admitted of immediate reduction, such as public works, and were rather a postponement than a reduction of expenditure. I admitted that there was an increase in the expenditure of the present year of something like £800,000. Some of that increase results from such items as interest, loss on exchange, and other causes that are wholly beyond the control of the Government of India; but the great bulk of the increased expenditure is due to the larger expenditure of the provincial Governments. What has happened is this:—When the Indian Government was in considerable straits in consequence of the heavy war expenditure, strong pressure was put on the provincial Governments to economise their resources in every possible way; and the way in which they did so was chiefly by restricting their expenditure on public works, with the result that as soon as the pressure was relaxed it was necessary not only to return to the former scale of expenditure, but also to some extent to make up for the restriction by spending still more. (Hear.) I think the hon. member will be ready to admit that as long as the recommendations of the Army Commission are under consideration by the Government of India and by the Government at home, it will not be desirable that they should be made public; but I hope that before Parliament meets next year sufficient progress will have been made to render it possible for us to lay, at least, some of the recommendations of the Commission before the House. The hon. member also asked what are to be the duties of the Debt Commissioners, and this is connected with the question of the hon. member for Hertford. I have already stated that the duties at present assigned to the commissioners will be of an almost formal or ministerial character. The Government of India are to pay over to them annually, on behalf of the famine insurance fund, certain sums to be applied to the reduction of the

debt, and the duty of the commissioners will be simply to certify that the money has been applied in the manner directed, unless the Government of India should publish their reasons to the contrary. In reply to the hon. member for Hertford, I have to say that no doubt the present intention of the Government is that £1,500,000 should be equally devoted between the reduction of the debt and making provision against famine. That was also generally the plan of Sir J. Strachey when he first initiated this policy, but nothing has been done which will bind the present Government to consider the proposed appropriation of the famine insurance fund as absolutely fixed and immutable. The hon. member for Lincolnshire asks a question as to the change which has been made in respect to the Council, announcing the minimum price in the sale of their bills. This practice has been so short a time in operation that it is impossible at present to say how far it may be successful, but as far as it has hitherto proceeded we have no reason to be dissatisfied with the success of the experiment. The hon. member adverted to a motion, of which he had given notice, of an inquiry by a Parliamentary committee into the mode of making the remittances from India. That, no doubt, is a subject as to which there might be some advantage in a Parliamentary inquiry, but it is one of an extremely limited scope, and I thought that if it were considered worth while to appoint a committee to inquire into the subject it might be desirable to extend the sphere of the inquiry to the system which ought to be adopted for raising money for productive works and for other purposes for the Government of India. The mode of making remittances has been fully discussed in monetary and commercial circles in the City, and I believe every suggestion on the subject has been brought to the knowledge of the Council of India as efficiently as it could be done by a parliamentary inquiry. The hon. member inquired whether I could give any assurance as to the condition of Mysor. On seeing the somewhat alarming telegram in *The Times* ten days or a fortnight ago, I at once telegraphed to India, inquiring whether there was any reason for alarm as to the harvest prospects in Mysor. I was told there was no danger at present, but that if the rains continued as they have done there was no fear whatever of scarcity. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member also made some inquiries as to the mode in which the statement of the war expenditure has been compiled, and he asked why one item which I gave, as to the Punjab Northern Railway, has been excluded from the account, whereas it was included in the first accounts. An expense of about £1,000,000 would, no doubt, have to be incurred under any circumstances, but the works were hurried forward more rapidly than was originally intended on account of the war. Consequently, in the first statement, that item was included, but it will not be brought to the charge of the war in the final accounts. As regards the receipts from the railways and telegraphs, they were so vague and uncertain that it was not deemed desirable to include them in the accounts presented to Parliament. The hon. member for the City of London urged reasons why, in his opinion, a parliamentary committee should be reappointed to inquire into Indian administration and Indian affairs. I think the hon. member asked me whether I believed that the committee which had been appointed at the instance of my right hon. friend the Postmaster-General had been a useless inquiry. Now, I am very far indeed from saying that that inquiry was a useless one. I believe, on the contrary, that a great amount of information was brought together by the inquiry of that committee, and that it has been the source from which hon. members desirous of informing themselves on Indian affairs have been able to obtain a very great deal of very good information upon various points. But bringing as witnesses so many gentlemen from India withdraws them for a considerable time from the discharge of their duties, and though I am quite willing to admit that the inquiry was a useful one, it does not follow that such inquiries could be profitably proceeded with at very short intervals. I do not think it is good for any Government, and I do not know why it is better for the Government of India than any other Government, that it should be constantly undergoing examination, and incur a very considerable amount of expense, and prevent the discharge of some of the ordinary duties of Government by bringing over so many high officials from India for the purpose of given information to a committee. When the hon. member went through the list of subjects on which he thought inquiry might be profitably instituted, I doubted very much whether a parliamentary inquiry would be the most efficient mode of obtaining information. He instanced the public gaols, on which I shall have to say a word in reply to the hon. member for Dungarvan. He also instanced the increase of drinking which had taken place in some parts of India. That was a matter also referred to by the hon. member for Dungarvan. I am sorry I was not informed that that subject would be brought before the House to night. I have not before me the report which contains information which would enable me to enter fully into that subject, and I do not recollect what has been the change in regard to licences. But certainly the change which has been made was made, not solely or mainly with a desire to increase the revenue, but to check illicit distillation, and elicit sales of spirits. The hon. member read some extracts from the report as to the instructions of the Government, but he was obliged to admit that those instructions were quite capable of a different and laudable construction. In the absence of the report I do not think the House will expect

me to go more fully into this question, but I can assure the House that I believe the object of the Indian Government has been simply—not to increase drinking, far from it, but—to prevent the illicit distillation which prevails, and to introduce a system of legal licensed drinking, instead of unlicensed drinking. The hon. member suggested that a Committee of the House of Commons would inquire into the question of Army Organisation in India. Well, that subject has been very recently under the consideration of a commission composed of military authorities. Surely the hon. member may wait, at all events, until the Government of India consider the proposals of that commission, and until we have information, before he asks for the appointment of a committee to go into that question, into which I can scarcely believe a committee of this House is a body the best adapted to inquire. With reference to the system of appointing public servants, I have no doubt the introduction of the system of competition has been very advantageous to this country and to India. I have no doubt that some hardships may have accrued to servants of the Indian Government by reason of their being no longer able to obtain an appointment for their sons or other relations by means of nomination. The hon. member for Kincardineshire referred to the changes which have taken place in the salt duty. The reason of the changes was not so much an increase of duty as an equalisation of duties. He showed as, no doubt, has been the case, that the changes have been accompanied by a very considerable increase in the revenue from salt. But I must point out that the changes have, to a certain extent, diminished the revenue. Nevertheless, upon the whole there has been a considerable increase of revenue, not so much on account of an increase of duty as of an increased consumption of salt. In Madras there has been a slight diminution of revenue. I agree that whenever the time arrives for the Government of India to take into consideration the readjustment of taxation, the salt duty is one of the earliest subjects that ought to claim their attention. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member for Haddington Burghs referred to some instances in which he said the people of India considered that the pledges of the party now in office have not been fully carried out, and I think he mentioned as one of them the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act. He appeared to be under the impression that the Government of India have only undertaken to consider the representations of the Secretary of State in regard to that Act. On the contrary, the assurances of the Government of India are most explicit that they will propose and carry out the repeal of that Act. They have indicated that some revision of the law with regard to prosecutions for libel generally may be necessary; but they have distinctly informed us that they intend to repeal the Vernacular Press Act, and thereby, at all events, to get rid of that invidious distinction between the English and the native Press in India which constituted one of the greatest objections to that Act. The hon. member also thought that the instructions of the Secretary of State were not carried out in respect to the appointment of natives. I should be most happy if my hon. friend would bring to my notice any case that he knows of in which those instructions have failed to be carried out. All I can say is that the rule is that no European, except covenanted civil servants or military officers, should be appointed to any office of over Rs.200 a month without distinct sanction from home, and stating the grounds on which that appointment is made. The object is that in all appointments of this kind, either covenanted civil servants of the Government of India or officer of the Army, or natives, should be appointed, and that no appointments should be made of uncovenanted Europeans without the strict sanction of the Government at home. My hon. friend also alluded to a motion of which he had given notice for the appointment of a commission to make inquiry within a limited area and into certain subjects. That is certainly a proposition of a somewhat different character from a general inquiry by a select committee of this House. But it seems to me that there are a great many difficulties in the way of such an inquiry as was suggested by my hon. friend. Of whom is this local commission to inquire locally to consist? Is it to consist of officials or non-officials? If of officials, I fear it is only too certain that it would be represented to be a one-sided and useless inquiry. If, on the other hand, it is to consist of non-official persons, where are those persons to be found possessing sufficient knowledge of India to make them competent to inquire into such subjects? Are they to be experts or inexperienced persons? If they are to be experts, I fear that experts are in general persons who are very strongly imbued with preconceived ideas, and that an inquiry of non-official experts would be as one-sided an inquiry even as one made by officials of the Government. And if it is to be an inquiry by inexperienced persons, I fear that it could not be satisfactory. But there appears to be even a greater and wider objection than these. It is difficult to conceive how the responsible Government of India is to be maintained if an irresponsible body is to be appointed practically to inquire into their administration. It is a very different thing to have an inquiry into the conduct of the Government here by a Parliamentary Committee. The work of governing this country is shared between the executive Government and Parliament; and it is perfectly in the power of Parliament to inquire into the conduct of the executive Government as often and in whatever way it likes. But the Government of India is wholly vested in the Governor General and his council and the executive officers; and it

is difficult to see how their responsibility could be maintained if an irresponsible body were appointed which would really be a higher authority than they. The hon. member for Haddington and the hon. member for Dungarvan adverted to the desire entertained in various parts of India for an extension of the permanent settlement. That is so large and wide a subject for inquiry that it is absolutely impossible to go into it at this hour of the night. It would be impossible in a few sentences to give anything like an adequate explanation of the views of the Government of India upon that question, and I think that, although it is well worthy of consideration, I could not enter into it at all satisfactorily now. The hon. member for Salford has inquired also as to the Factory Act. That Act has been passed, and the Government of Bombay has asked for the services of an inspector of factories to assist in putting it into operation. The hon. member for Dungarvan has referred to a great variety of other matters, among others, to the subject on which he recently asked some questions of me as to the management of the gaols in Bengal, but I entirely agree with what was said by the hon. member for the City of London, that the hon. member for Dungarvan was perfectly justified in calling attention to the subject, and that the thanks of the House are due to him for doing so. (Hear, hear.) But I somewhat regret that he should have singled out for attack the management of the gaols in Bengal. I have very little doubt that there is room for improvement in the management of the gaols of Bengal. Still, the management of those gaols, both in respect to mortality and corporal punishment—the two subjects specially referred to by him—do not compare unfavourably, on the whole, with the management of the gaols in the other provinces, and if the object of the hon. member be to improve the gaol administration in India I cannot understand why he signalled out Bengal from the other provinces, when I think I have shown by the answers I gave to his questions that the authorities in Bengal have devoted a considerable and even an exceptional attention to the subject, and when the result of their administration, as I have said, does not compare unfavourably with that of the other provinces. (Hear, hear.) The course adopted by the hon. member is hardly calculated to stimulate increased activity and the desire to remedy the defects of administration in those who thus find themselves marked out in this House for special animadversion and attack. The hon. member threw some doubt as to the accuracy of the answers which I have given him on this subject, but I must remind him that every charge which he has brought against the prison authorities in Bengal has been founded upon the information which has been very carefully compiled and honestly published by the very officials against whom those charges are brought. (Hear, hear.) Those authorities have neither concealed nor passed over any of the unfortunate circumstances connected with the mortality in the Bengal prisons to which he refers, and they have set forth clearly the remedies which they adopted to put an end to it. It is not possible for me at this hour of the evening to go to any length into this subject, but I may state that the Governor of the gaol at Bengal attributes the exceptional mortality in that prison in 1878 and 1879 first to the fact that cholera was prevalent at the time, and second, that the prisoners had been reduced in condition by privation before they entered the gaol. The scale of diet had been drawn up by persons experienced in the management of gaols, and it was not until inquiry was made into the causes of the mortality that it was deemed necessary to alter it. With regard to the alleged excessive corporal punishment inflicted in the gaols the amount of such punishment has been greatly reduced of late. I must remind the hon. member, however, that the prison authorities had no power of themselves to remit corporal punishment, and it was only when the matter was brought under the notice of the higher authorities that the amount of such punishment could be reduced. With regard to the working of the Contagious Diseases Acts in India an inquiry into the subject is now being held, and until the result of that inquiry is before me I cannot express either approval or disapproval of the action of the Government of Bengal in the matter. I am aware that I have not replied to many of the questions that have been put to me, but at this hour of the night it is impossible that I can go into the subjects they touch upon. I therefore trust that the House will now go into committee, and will pass the necessary resolutions. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Alderman Fowler's amendment was then, by leave, withdrawn, and the House having resolved itself into Committee of Supply,

The Marquis of HARTINGTON moved the adoption of a series of resolutions embodying the statements made in his opening address.

Mr. A. O'CONNOR contended that it was not just that the people of India who were unrepresented in Parliament should be compelled to pay £213,000 for the salaries of officials who administered the affairs of India from England. He also complained of the off hand manner in which Indian affairs were disposed of by the House of Commons.

Mr. O'DONNELL informed the noble lord that next session he should, if no steps were taken, bring before the House certain abominations with which the noble lord had not dealt.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON, in reply, said, as to the charge on India for the home administration, the administration was taken over from the East India Company, and the expenses of the officials had always been charged to the people of India. Reference had

been made to the Indian Museum; that had been transferred to South Kensington, and a considerable saving to the Indian revenue would be the result.

The resolutions were then agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY, AUG. 23.

EAST INDIA REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

The resolution relating to the East India revenue accounts was reported and agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY, AUG. 25.

THE NIZAM.

Sir G. BALFOUR asked the Secretary of State for India whether, according to ordinary custom, he would grant further papers in connection with the Nizam, the Berars, and debt, in continuation of the papers previously granted—viz., return 418 of 1854, No. 234 of 1859, No. 338 of 1867, and No. 29 of 1867-8; and whether the very confidential papers to which reference had been made would be communicated to the Ministers of the Nizam, in order that any allegations contained therein might be met and dealt with in an open and fair manner.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON said that in 1878 it was decided by the Government, after long consideration, not to reopen at present the question of Berar. It was added that if, on the Nizam's attaining his majority and undertaking the government of his State, he should desire to bring the whole of the treaty arrangements between the two Governments under general revision, the British Government would take his request into consideration. That intimation was given on the understanding that it would not prejudice the discretion of the Government of the day with regard to any question about the Nizam. The Hyderabad Government accepted that decision. Under these circumstances it would not be for the public interest to publish the papers asked for. There was no intention on the part of her Majesty's Government to make such a suggestion as was contained in the latter part of the question of his hon. and gallant friend. With respect to a communication he had received from his hon. friend the member for Carlisle, who wished to know whether the Government would lay on the table papers on the same subject, the answer that he had just given would suffice.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—August 19. Siquasi, Cocanada; Orione, Bassein; Chagford, Cochín.—20. Orion (s), Calcutta; Nestor (s), Shanghai; Camorta (s), Calcutta.—21. Brodersfolket, Bassein; Jennie Harkness, Bombay; Oakdale (s), Bombay; Antisana (s), Bombay; Hermann, Moulmein.—22. Hydra, Manila; Suliote, Rangoon; Adele C., Rangoon; Commerziernath, Rangoon; Bertino, Rangoon; India, Rangoon; Mercedes (s), Bombay; Vespasian (s), Madras; Roman Empire, Calcutta.—25. White Star, Rangoon; Athens (s), Bassein; Titian (s), Persian Gulf; Nepal (s), Calcutta.—24. Appendix, Rangoon; Horse, Java; Narcisus, Bombay.—25. Menai, Akyab; Eurydice, Calcutta; Schiller, Singapore.—26. Glenearn (s), China.

BOMBAY.—August 1. Lombardy (s), Venice; Coconada (s), Bussorah.—2. Galatea (s), London; Darien (s), Tyne.—3. Maharani (s), Calcutta.—4. India (s), Glasgow; Clan Macduff (s), Liverpool; Lord Eslington (s), Tyne; China (s), Hong Kong; Clan Gordon, Karachi.—5. W. G. Russell, Greenock.—6. Bhundara (s), Calcutta; Arabia (s), Karachi; Daphne (s), Trieste.—8. C. of Baltimore (s), Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.—July 28. Khandalla (s), Bombay; Satara (s), Camorta; Caroline, Algoa Bay.—31. Commilla (s), Chittagong; Hazara (s), Narrakal; Lucile, Liverpool.—August 1. Vesta (s), Liverpool; Woodburn, Liverpool.—2. Arratoon Apar (s), Hong Kong; Suez (s), Hong Kong.

MADRAS.—July 29. Asia (s), Rangoon.—30. Septima (s), Pondicherry; Duke of Sutherland (s), Calcutta; Madura (s), Calcutta.—August 2. Peshawur (s), Calcutta.—3. Culna (s), Bombay and S. Ports.—6. Quetta (s), Calcutta.

DEPARTURES

HOME.—August 18. Melba, Port Alfred; Breconshire (s), Penang; Penthesilea, Bombay; Roman (s), Cape of Good Hope; Ringovato, Table Bay; Urania, Singapore; Cuthona, Natal; Janie, Algoa Bay.—19. Dunrobin Castle (-), Cape of Good Hope.—20. Martaban (s), Rangoon; Roumania (s), Bombay; City of Venice (s), Calcutta.—21. Giuditta D., Singapore; Boyne, Calcutta; Arehusa, Calcutta; Brechin Castle, Calcutta.—22. Janie, Algoa Bay; Tametomo Maru, Japan; Rajpoot, Calcutta; Wilton (s), Bombay; Fleurs Castle (s), Singapore; Thomasina M'Lellan, Calcutta.—23. Amoor (s), Colombo; Magnificent, Bombay; Dunskeig, Calcutta; Fantee (s), Penang.—24. Christine Elizabeth, Natal; Booldana (s), Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; Ravenna (s), Bombay; Haddington, Mosel Bay; Arcadia, Mauritius; Mornington, Singapore.—25. Andromeda, Hong Kong.

BOMBAY.—August 2. St. Helens, Mauritius; Malta, Akyab; Colaba (s), Rangoon; Pachamba (s), P.G. via Karachi; Deccan (s), Southampton; Scotsman (s), Batavia.—3. Nesuan, Moulmein; Chinsura (s), Coast and Calcutta.—5. Calcutta (s), Karachi, Cerverin, Havre.—7. Branksome Hall (s), Liverpool; Ossian (s), Marseilles; Arabia (s), Calcutta; Elora (s), Calcutta; Clan Stuart (s), London.

CALCUTTA.—July 28. Oriental (s), and Sir John Lawrence (s).—

31. Mahratta (s), Ethiopia (s), Norfolk (s), and City of Agra (s).—August 2. Shahjehan (s).

MADRAS.—August 1. Duke of Sutherland (s), London via S. Coast.—2. Peshawur (s), Southampton; El Dorado (s), Calcutta.—3. Tibre (s), Calcutta; Asia (s), Rangoon and N. Ports.—6. Mofussilite, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT LONDON.—Per *Orion*, August 20.—From Colombo: Mr. H. Wilson and European servant, Mr. J. G. Barker, Mrs. Walker and two children, Mr. K. M'Andrew, Mr. J. R. Collisson, Mr. A. B. Leithead, Mrs. Lawrence and two children, Mr. E. H. Bouchier, Mr. William Henry, Mr. J. N. Paterson, Dr. C. F. Jewsbury, Mr. H. W. Bolton, Mr. F. M. Laurie, Mr. S. J. More. From Calcutta: Lieut. and Mrs. E. A. Atham, Mr. and Mrs. R. Harvey, Capt. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Sandeman, Master Sharpe.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Mitrapore*, August 2.—From Southampton: Mr. and Mrs. Strachan, Mr. E. L. Ives, Mr. Connors, Mr. Barringer, Mr. Strafford, Mr. Abdool Rejak, and Mr. Syed Hoosein. From Venice: Rev. F. D. Gray and Brigade Surgeon Lithgow. From Brindisi: Surgeon General Beattie, Major Broom. Mr. G. Jackson, Lieut. Col. C. J. Tyler, Mr. Andrelin, and Mr. B. Lake. From Aden: Mr. S. Pestonjee.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Stam*, August 17.—For Hong Kong: Mr. D. W. Wright. For Singapore: Mr. P. Henderson. For Penang: Mr. Hardwick. For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. M'Dowell, Mr. Pierson, Mr. A. Robbie, Mr. J. Campbell. For Madras: Messrs. H. and L. Mulloy. For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Kaye, Mr. Higgins, Mr. Cooke. For Aden: Rev. J. Black. For Malta: Lieut. A. D. Meeres, Capt. Horsburgh, Com. J. C. Darwin, Capt. Hildgard. For Gibraltar: Mrs. Stephens and child, Major S. St. Clair, Mrs. Smith, Rev. J. Freebeck.

FROM VENICE.—Per *Tanjore*, August 26.—For Madras: Mr. Clifton, Surgeon Major and Mrs. Kees and two Misses Kees, Mr. J. W. Eales. For Calcutta: Mr. Dickens. For Bombay: Mr. W. James. From Brindisi: Dr. C. Joynt, Lieut. St. Clair, Mr. Rutherford, Mr. and Mrs. Horsfall, Mr. T. Payne, Lieut. Atrie, Dr. Sargent, Major Protheroe, Mr. Wheatley, Mr. Pattell, Major Plowden, Mr. R. S. Routh. For Alexandria: Mr. Carver.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Deccan*, August 9.—For Southampton: Mr. and Mrs. Robert Beadle, Mr. H. Cousins, Lieut. W. G. Ley, Mr. and Mrs. Jalland, and Mrs. Campbell. For Brindisi: Mr. Talbot and Mr. H. Cousins, jun. For Marseilles: Mr. Gassion. For Venice: Mr. W. R. Robinson.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Thibet*, August 9.—For Brindisi: Major H. L. and Mrs. Nutt, and Mrs. J. F. Hewitt, a gentleman, Major W. B. Aislabie, 3rd Sikhs, Major Sandeman, Mr. J. Nugent, C.S., Mr. G. E. Manisty, Mr. C. Scott, Dr. Arnott, Mr. H. F. F. Maguire, Capt. Parry Okeken, Mr. F. L. Dibblee, Mr. Gasper Gregory, and Major Sartorius. For Southampton: Mr. James Pratt, Capt. Waugh, 78th Highlanders, Col. H. J. Hornes. For Venice: Mr. H. L. Wright and Mr. F. C. Remington.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Night Hawk, for Reunion, June 24, 1 S., 94 E.; City of Paris, Calcutta to Demerara, all well; Ghazepore, from Calcutta, all well; Abyssinian, from Moulmein, July 29, 33 N., 42 W.; Argonauta, from Rangoon, April 29, 5 S., 92 E.; White Star, from Rangoon, August 6, 39 N., 30 W.; Haidee, from Manila, July 22, 12 N., 25 W.; Dunfillan, from Bombay, July 19, 9 N., 25 W.; Old Kensington, for Calcutta, July 14, 7 N., 27 W.; Eurydice, from Calcutta, July 18, 12 N., 25 W.; Greenock, Tuticorin to London, July 8, 36 S., 21 E.; Magellan, Rangoon to Falmouth, July 9, 35 S., 19 E.; Brambletye, Calcutta to Dundee, July 9, 35 S., 19 E.; Cape Comorin, Manila to London, July 6, off Cape of Good Hope; India, from Rangoon, June 21, 24 S., 56 E.; Royal Alexandra, from Akyab, June 24, 27 S., 47 E.; Star of Italy, Calcutta to London, 77 days, August 1, 20 S., 1 E.; TGKP., from south, August 14, off St. Ubes Bar; Geraldine Paget, from Rangoon, June 26, 22 S., 4 E.; Norham Castle, for Singapore, July 19, 12 N., 26 W., all well.

THE MYSOR STATE RAILWAY.—The Bangalore correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette*, writing on July 10, says:—"The line has been laid to within four miles of Mysor. Some little difficulty is found with the building of the bridge over the Cauvery at Seringapatam, but this will soon be overcome. The executive engineer, Mr. H. W. Clift has been ordered to survey the country in the Tumkur direction, as the Government proposes to lay a line to that city also. Another of the engineers, Mr. Rigg, has been transferred to Burma. Some improvements have been made along the line already opened. A refreshment room has been opened at Closepett, and the various station-houses have been, or will be shortly, improved. Col. Le Mesurier, the engineer in chief, is indefatigable at his work, and is solely owing to his energy that the Mysor State Railway up to date has been so successfully planned and worked. The carriages are very nice ones, and are much more comfortable than the Madras railways. The disputes and quarrels which are constantly occurring between Europeans and natives on the latter railway will be here avoided, as there are special carriages attached to every train, solely for the use of Europeans. On the whole, it is the general opinion that in a year or two the Mysor State Railway will be thoroughly finished and put on a secure basis, which will ensure its future success."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—Aug. 8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	
Four per Cent. ..	Rs 104 3/4
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ..	112 3/4
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan ..	100
Ten years ..	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ..	120

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up Rs.	Cash Rates Rs.
Bank of Bombay ..	500	735
Bank of Bengal ..	500	800xd.
Bank of Madras ..	500	660xd.
Agra ..	510	130
Chartered of India and China ..	20	270
Chartered Mercantile ..	25	280
Hong Kong and Shanghai ..	28 1/2	550
National of India ..	12 1/2	112
Oriental ..	25	295

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba ..	2,975	1020
Frere ..	150	20
Mazagon ..	2,000	30xd
Port Canning ..	1,400	245

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton ..	2,850	1,000
Albert Ginning ..	500	475
Albert, Karachi ..	1,100	1080
Apollo (small shares) ..	2,200	525
Bellary ..	1,000	600
Barar Cotton Ginning ..	500	475
Bewindian ..	350	175
Breach Cotton Ginning ..	250	30
Carwar ..	1,500	20
Colaba ..	1,880	975
Dholleria Ginning ..	300	265
East India ..	1,000	1,115
Fort ..	8,500	3,050
French ..	500	465
Sind ..	750	460
Moofussil ..	400	310
Prince of Wales ..	1,500	1,690
Sind and Punjab Cotton ..	753	1200
Sassoon ..	500	500
Volkart ..	1,000	520

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ..	1,000	2500
Anglo-Indian ..	100	141
Alfred Manufacturing ..	500	670 xd
Alliance Spinning ..	2,500	2,900
Bhownuggur Mills ..	2,000	1,025
Bombay United ..	1,000	1,180
Bombay Saw Mills ..	1,000	590
Central India S. W. and M ..	500	850
Coorla Mills ..	1,000	1070
D. Spinning ..	2,000	1170
Hindustan ..	1,000	1,170
Hyderabad Spinning ..	1,000	1200
Khandeish ..	1,000	1,105
Madras ..	1,250	—
Madras United ..	1,000	1,950
Manchester Spinning ..	50	1 noml
Mazagon Spinning ..	500	270
National Spinning ..	1,000	1,155
New Great Eastern ..	1,000	1260
Oriental ..	625	895
Prince of Wales Spinning ..	1,250	525
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance ..	1,000	—
Sholapore Mills ..	1,000	1,220
Victoria Mills ..	1,000	1160

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock ..	218-3-0	310
Do. New £50 Shares ..	130-14-6	70
Do. do. ..	65-7-3	50
Do. do. ..	21-13-7	71
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ..	1,275	1,275
Do. New £15 Shares ..	106-5-15	275

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Ice Manufactory ..	100	170 xd.
Bombay Burma Trading ..	1,500	2,450
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ..	10	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping ..	300	390
Treacher and Co. ..	500	855
Thacker and Co. ..	100	160

CALCUTTA.—Aug 5.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Promissory Notes ..	Rs 104 12 to 104 0
4% of 1870 (1885) ..	103 12 to 103 12
4% of 1871 (1881) ..	103 12 to 104 0
4% of 1878-79 (1893) ..	112 10 to 112 14
4% of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ..	112 10 to 112 14
4% Debentures of 1867 ..	102 0 to 102 0

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884) ..	Rs. 112 0 to 112 8
6 of 1865 (1885) ..	112 8 to 113 0
6 of 1866 (1886) ..	113 0 to 113 8
6 of 1867 (1887) ..	113 8 to 114 0
6 of 1870 (1890) ..	114 0 to 114 8
6 of 1873 (1893) ..	114 8 to 115 0
6 of 1878 (1898) ..	113 4 to 113 0

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ..	510	122 to 123
Agra Savings ..	100	125 to —
Allahabad ..	100	127 to —
Alliance of Simla ..	100	127 to —
Bank of Bengal ..	100	130 to —
Do. of Upper India ..	500	810 to —
Delhi and London ..	100	127 to —
Himalaya ..	525	245 to —
Mussoorie ..	100	120 to 125
National of India ..	100	100 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ..	500	109 to —
Unconvenanted Service (Agra) ..	100	88 to 90

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

Asiatic Jute ..	100	20 to —
Pally Paper Mills ..	100	215 to —
Barnagore Jute ..	510	79 to 80
Bengal Coal ..	1000	1720 to —
Bengal Ironworks ..	100	3 to —

Ballaghutta Jute ..	100	— to —
Bengal Mills ..	5100	1600 to —
Bonded Warehouse ..	445	400 to 410
Bowreah Cotton Mills ..	100	72 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ..	80	98 to 100
Burrakur Coal ..	100	140 to —
Calcutta Docking ..	700	290 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic ..	100	124 to 135
Calcutta Jute Mills ..	200	2 to 3
Carew and Co. (Limited), gar ..	100	116 to 117
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ..	100	117 to —
Darjiling Steam Tramway ..	100	129 to 130
Punbar Cotton Mills ..	100	103 to 104
Eastern Bengal Railway ..	520	— to —
East Indian Railway ..	520	— to —
Equitable Coal ..	250	270 to 275
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ..	100	50 to —
Goosery Cotton Mills ..	200	300 to —
Gouripore ..	100	100 to —
Great Eastern Hotel ..	250	155 to 158
Howrah Docking ..	500	115 to —
Howrah Mills ..	100	100 to —
India General Steam Navigation ..	1000	1420 to —
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ..	50	8 to 10 pm
Labour Transportation ..	100	— to —
Landing and Shipping ..	100	80 to 81
Merchants' Steam Tug ..	500	50 to 60
Murree Brewery ..	100	170 to —
Naini Tal Brewery ..	95	75 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press ..	500	330 to —
Nanthpore Indigo ..	30	— to —
New Beerbhoom Coal ..	100	75 to —
Oriental Jute Manufacturing ..	100	— to —
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway ..	510	— to —
Rajmahal Stone ..	100	99 to 100
Ramkistopore Press ..	100	78 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association ..	100	78 to 79
Riverside Press ..	90	101 to —
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas ..	100	— to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co ..	500	260 to 265
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail ..	520	— to —
Seepore Jute Manufacturing ..	100	77 to 78
Strand Bank Press ..	100	108 to 109
Watson's Patent Press ..	100	109 to 110

TEA COMPANIES.

Adulphore Terai (Darjiling) ..	100	80 to —
Amicable (Assam) ..	100	80 to —
Amuckie ..	100	75 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar) ..	100	90 to —
Assam ..	520	500 to —
Balasun (Darjiling) ..	100	100 to —
Baree (Kangra) ..	100	90 to —
Bengal (Cachar) ..	100	73 to 74
Do. contributory ..	80	63 to 64
Bishnauth (Assam) ..	200	270 to 275
Do. contributory ..	100	140 to 142
Borelli (Assam) ..	510	160 to 165
Borsillah (Assam) ..	100	— to —
Burkholah (Cachar) ..	100	60 to —
Central Cachar ..	200	70 to 71
Central Terai (Darjiling) ..	100	78 to 80
Chandpore (Cachar) ..	500	475 to —
Chota Nagpore ..	100	95 to —
Cinnatollah ..	100	par. —
Colonial (Assam) ..	100	60 to —
Coocheela Cachar ..	100	72 to —
Cutchererra (Cachar) ..	100	110 to 112
Darjiling ..	100	320 to 325
Dedur Kosh (Cachar) ..	100	34 to 35
Dehing (Assam) ..	90	74 to 75
Dehra Door ..	100	80 to —
Dessal and Parbut (Assam) ..	100	65 to 70
Durrung (Assam) ..	100	62 to 63
Eastern Cachar ..	100	77 to 78
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ..	100	72 to 74
Giel'e (Darjiling) ..	100	91 to 92
Gowhaty (Assam) ..	100	62 to 63
Grob (Assam) ..	500	210 to —
Holta (Kangra) ..	100	99 to 103
Hoolmarce (Assam) ..	100	100 to 105
Hoolgongrie (Assam) ..	100	90 to —
Indian Terai ..	500	550 to —
Jellapore (Cachar) ..	250	200 to —
Jheerl Ghat (Cachar) ..	100	50 to —
Jokai (Assam) ..	100	102 to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ..	100	85 to —
Kangra Valley ..	100	par. —
Kunchanpore (Cachar) ..	100	50 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling ..	250	125 to —
Do. contributory ..	200	99 to 103
Kurseong and Terai ..	100	6 to 7
Kuttal (Cachar) ..	5300	12000 to —
Lakatoora (Syhet) ..	100	65 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ..	100	116 to —
Loobah ..	100	125 to —
Lower Assam ..	56%	8 to 10
Luckimpore (Assam) ..	510	120 to —
Majagram Cachar ..	100	75 to —
Mjm. (Darjiling) ..	100	70 to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ..	100	67 to 68
Do. contributory ..	90	57 to —
Moran (Assam) ..	80	20 pm. —
Mothola (Assam) ..	100	80 to —
Do. contributory ..	90	70 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ..	510	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ..	200	100 to —
Do. contributory ..	125	50 to —
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ..	100	106 to 107
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ..	510	100 to —
New Mutual (Cachar) ..	30	100 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar) ..	200	180 to 200
Phenix of Cachar ..	85	75 to —
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ..	100	94 to 95
Puttaree (Syhet) ..	100	50 to —
Rajabare (Assam) ..	100	104 to 105
Sapakat ..	100	100 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ..	50	20 pm. —
Seemah ..	100	par. —
Singbullia and Murmah ..	100	104 to —
Singel (Darjiling) ..	100	86 to 87
Soom (Darjiling) ..	100	95 to —
Springside (Darjiling) ..	100	90 to 95
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ..	100	90 to 91
Teendarrae (Darjiling) ..	100	83 to 84
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ..	100	114 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ..	80	102 to 103
Tuxvar (Darjiling) ..	200	200 to —
Upper Assam ..	510	40 to —

MADRAS.—Aug. 5.

Four cent ..	4 to 4 1/2 pre.
Four and half per cents 1879 ..	12 1/2 to 12 1/2 pre.
Four and half per cents 1873 (1893) ..	12 1/2 to 12 1/2 pre.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) ..	2 1/2 to 3 do.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) ..	par to 2 do
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882) ..	2 to 1 pre
Bank of Madras Shares ..	40 to — prem.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Banks, demand	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
Do. Tele.	Rs. 7 15-16d	—	Rs. 7 3/4d.
Do. 4 do.	Rs. 7 27-32d.	Rs. 7 3/4d.	Rs. 7 13-16d
Do. 3 do.	Rs. 7 3/4d.	Rs. 7 23-32d.	Rs. 7 3/4d
Cred. 3 mo. sight	Rs. 8 1/4d.	Rs. 7 3/4d.	—
Do. 6 c. sight	Rs. 7 1-2d.	—	—
Do. 3	Rs. 8d.	—	Rs. 8 1-16d

LONDON.—Aug. 27.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
4 India Stock, July 5, 1880 ..	— to —
5 Do. October 10, 1880 ..	105 1/2 to 106
4 India Enfranch Paper ..	82 1/2 to 83 1/2
4 Do. do. 1885 ..	— to —
5 Do. do. 1893 ..	89 1/2 to 90 1/2
4 Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882 ..	— to —
4 Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12) par	to 5pm
4 Do. under £1,000 (months notice) par	to 5pm
4 Do. Deb., Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500	102 1/2 to 103
3 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 ..	100 to 103
6 Do. ..	105 to 107
6 Mauritius, 1882 ..	103 to 105
4 Do. 1895-96 ..	119 to 121
4 Do. ..	104 to 106
4 Straits Settlements Government ..	102 to 104

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

Perpetua Debenture Stocks.	Paid.	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c.	100	105 to 107
East Indian, Irredeem. 4 1/2 p. c.	100	116 to 118
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c.	100	105 to 107
Oudh and Rohilkund, 4 per cent.	100	106 0 to 108
South Indian, 4 1/2 per cent.	100	114 to 116

RAILWAYS.

B. B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	136 to 138
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	100	147 to 149
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953 ..	—	24½ to 25½
Do. Ann. B. £1 per ann. (less 1¼)	—	24½ to 25½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua. 4% ..	—	137 to 139
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c. ...	100	130 to 132
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	124 to 126
Do. do. 5 do. all ..	—	to —
Do. do. 4½ do. 100	117 to 119	
Do. do. 4½ do. 100	112 to 114	
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c.	100	124 to 126
Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c.	100	124 to 126
Do. do. 5 p. c. shares ..	5	to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	124 to 126
Do. do. 4½ do. —	—	to —
Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua.	100	114 to 116

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern	to	10½ to 10¾
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883	100	103 to 106
Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887	100	102 to 105
Do. 6 per cent. Preference ..	to	12½ to 13½
Eastern Exten., Austr. & China	to	10½ to 11¼
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1890	100	107 to 110
Do. 5% (A. G. S.) Deb. Sc., 1901	—	104 to 107
Do. registered, repayable 1900	—	104 to 107
Indo-European	25	28 to 29

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern ..	10	10 1/2 to 10 3/4
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883 ..	100	103 to 106
Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887 ..	100	102 to 105
Do. 6 per cent. Preference ..	10	12 1/2 to 13 1/2
Eastern Extension, Austria & China ..	10	10 1/2 to 11 1/2
Do. 6 p. c. Del., Feb., 1891 ..	—	107 to 110
Do. 5% (A. G. S.) Deb. Sc., 1900 ..	—	104 to 107
Do. registered, repayable 1900 ..	—	104 to 107
Indo-European ..	25	28 to 29

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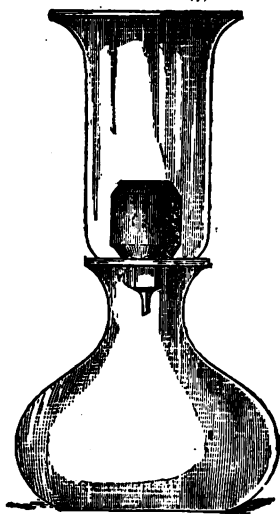


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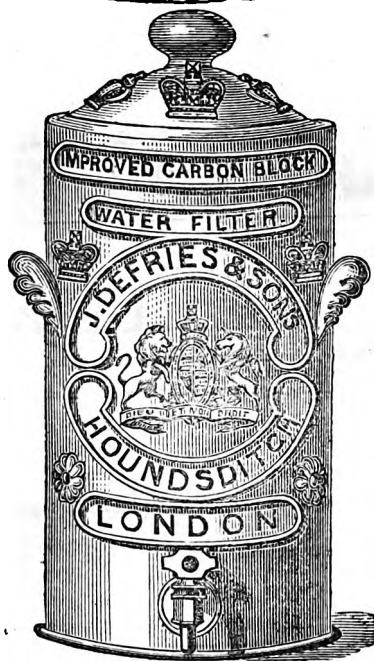
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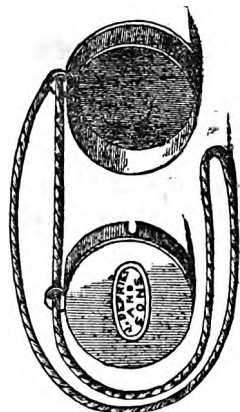
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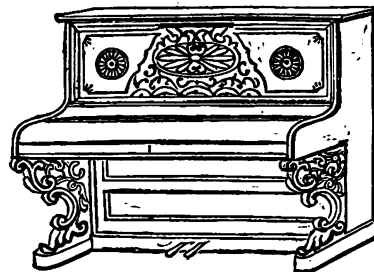
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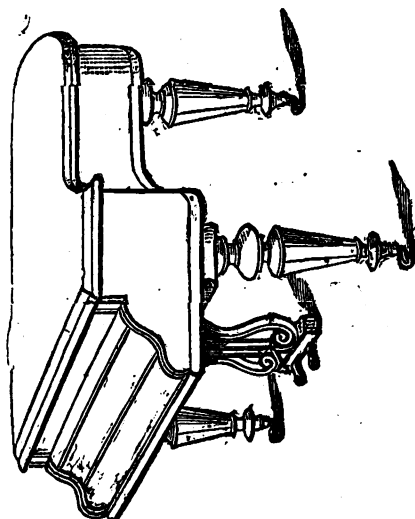


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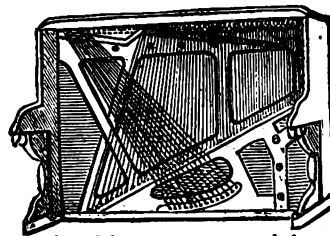


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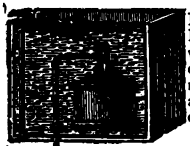
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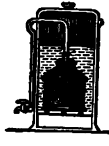
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, SEPT. 5, 1881.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, August 16; Madras and Allahabad, August 14; Calcutta, August 13.

THE official report on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending August 2 shows that the want of more rain continued to be felt during the week under report in several districts of the Madras Presidency and of the Mysor State, as well as in parts of the Nizam's territories and of the Bombay Deccan; but towards the end of the week showers fell in Mysor. In other parts of the Peninsula prospects are good, though in some places, particularly in the Central Provinces and in Baroda, constant rain is retarding the completion of kharif sowings. Good rain has also again fallen throughout the Central India and Rajputana States, and a break in the wet weather would now be beneficial in parts. In the Punjab the weather is seasonable, and agricultural prospects are satisfactory. In the North Western Provinces and Oudh and in Bengal good and general rain has benefited the crops, and prospects have, in consequence, much improved; but in a few places more rain still seems needed, while in some of the eastern and southern districts of Bengal the crops have been damaged by floods. In Assam and British Burma prospects continue generally satisfactory. On the whole, so far as there has been any change during the week, the reports show an improvement. With the exception of parts of Southern India, the season is now generally favourable for the crops throughout the country.

THE *Times* telegram, however, of September 4, gives us the glad news that all cause for serious anxiety regarding the crops in Mysor is now at an end. We learn that plentiful rain has fallen in Mysor, and the harvest prospects are much improved. The crops everywhere are in fair condition, except in the Shimoga and Chittledroog districts, where more rain is wanted.

WE regret to observe, from a Lahore telegram in the *Bombay Gazette*, dated August 15, that cholera was very prevalent there. The telegram was:—

"Cholera is bad in the native city; thirty cases daily, half fatal. It has also attacked the gaol and the lunatic asylum."

TELEGRAMS of yesterday's date from the correspondents of the *Times* at Quetta and Lahore, show an important and rather unexpected change in the position of affairs in Afghanistan. Ayub has suddenly announced his intention of deferring his advance against Abdur Rahman, in order that he may be able at once to head a holy war against the English, and *jihad* has already been proclaimed. The correspondents, who are naturally inclined to take a very optimistic view of the situation, believe that this proclamation is merely a dodge, by which Ayub hopes to attract men, money, and arms wherewith to strengthen himself at Herat.

WE sincerely trust that this view may prove to be a correct one; and, in that case, we shall probably soon hear of Ayub's retreat in the direction of Herat—when Lord Ripon will doubtless thank God that he is rid of a knave. But it is still on the cards that Ayub's bragging proclamation may turn out to be more than mere *brutum fulmen*. Of course, we know that Ayub's threats, if really meant, are sheer folly. But it is by no means so certain that he feels them to be so; and it is very certain that large numbers of Afghans—and, for that matter, of Indians too—would not agree with our estimate of the ridiculous disparity between the combatants. They remember Maiwand; they have all heard full accounts (and probably exaggerated accounts) of our Transvaal doings; they have all witnessed our retirement from Kandahar, and have smiled at our protestations that we executed that strategical movement out of our su-

perabundant magnanimity. The *Times* correspondents show good reason for hoping, at least, that these are not the considerations which have produced the change in Ayub's plans; still, it should be remembered that it will be exactly, on some such occasion as the present that we shall first find out what it is we have lost in flinging away our much-scoffed-at "prestige" in Asia. Of course the lack of our ancient prestige will not affect the ultimate result, whenever the emergency may arise; for we shall win back that prestige in the old style, with British blood and Indian treasure.

THE telegram of the Quetta correspondent of the *Times*, referred to above, is as follows:—

"We have authentic news from Kandahar to August 31. On the afternoon of that day Ayub suddenly shifted his camp from a place a mile or two outside the city on the Cabul road to ground close under the walls, recalled his cavalry from Khel-i-Akhund, and issued a proclamation that he had abandoned his intention of fighting the Ameer and was about to turn his arms against the English. To this end he invited all persons having in their possession weapons belonging to the Government to consider them their own, on condition of joining his standard at once. It may be assumed that this is merely a somewhat clumsy plan to get hold of as many rifles as possible and send them to Herat, where he continues to despatch as much cash as he can lay hands on. When the Ameer gets within dangerous distance Ayub may be expected to fall back on the Helmand, if not to march straight to Herat, which is not improbable, as he is now being menaced from the north. The fact is the Ameer is too strong for him, and he prefers keeping his small force, now supplied with new arms, tents, and artillery, intact to risking all on a battle in which odds would be against him. No doubt he is right. With a little money in his exchequer and plenty of munitions of war, he may succeed in holding Herat almost indefinitely, and as long as he does so a revolution at Cabul may always place the throne at his feet. In the meantime he is trying to come to terms with the Ameer. About ten days ago Shams-ud-din Khan, ex-deputy governor, was, at his own suggestion, it is said, liberated from confinement and sent with a letter or message to meet Abdur Rahman. It is not known where the latter is, but as he was at Ghazni on the 18th ult. he should have reached Kelat-i-Ghilzai some days ago. Reports of the numbers and good equipment of the troops and levies with him and of his generosity to the tribes along the road have preceded him, and, contrasted with the poverty of Ayub and his feeble army, have given a deathblow to his popularity. All is quiet along our border and on the road to Kandahar, whence exports are freely coming, though merchants are wisely delaying to send goods there till affairs are more settled. Colonel St. John has returned to Quetta and goes on furlough to England at the end of October. His successor is unknown."

AN official telegram from the Viceroy to the India-office, dated Friday, Sept. 2, is as follows:—

"Messenger who left Kandahar on the 30th reports Ayub still there with his army, and believes he has no intention of advancing beyond Khel-i-Akhund."

THE Lahore correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing on Sunday, September 4, gives an account of the situation in Southern Afghanistan much the same as that sent us from Quetta:—

"My telegraphic news from Simla and Quetta, received up to eight o'clock this evening, shows conclusively that Ayub's popularity in Southern Afghanistan has almost, if not wholly, disappeared, for the present at least. His system of forced loans and requisition of arms has borne its natural fruit, and the tales of the Ameer's fair dealing and even generosity which have already reached Kandahar have, says one of my correspondents, still more embittered the popular feeling against Ayub. Not only does the Ameer appear to be well supplied with money, but his forces are believed to be very fairly equipped. They must number at least 7,000 or 8,000 men, or nearly twice as many as Ayub's followers. It is fully expected that as soon as this army reaches Kelat-i-Ghilzai, if it has not done so already, Ayub will make preparations for a retreat towards Fara. Meanwhile he is drawing in his advanced posts at Khel-i-Akhund, a village about thirty-five miles from Kandahar on the Cabul road, where they have been stationed for nearly a month past; he has also been despatching to Fara and Herat all the money and stores he has been able to lay his hands on—indeed, ever since the middle of last month Ayub's energies have been more fully occupied in securing his path of retreat than in trying to ensure success. The very fact that he has proclaimed a holy war against the English shows that he has little hope of being able to oppose the Ameer. The proclamation has had no effect, and the road all the way between Kandahar and the

British frontier is reported perfectly safe and quiet. His last expedient has been to despatch Shams-ud-din with proposals of peace to the Ameer. Shams-ud-din was the Ameer's deputy-governor at Kandahar; it was he who, in reply to similar proposals before the battle of Karez, replied that as the Ameer's servant he would treat for peace only at Herat."

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* gives a clear and interesting account of the state of affairs in Northern Afghanistan. Telegraphing yesterday, Sept. 4, he says:—

"News from Afghanistan during the past week has been chiefly confined to accounts, more or less trustworthy, of the Ameer's preparations and of his march. He ought now to be at or near Khelat-i-Ghilzai, while Ayub appears to have made little if any forward progress from Kandahar, and would now seem to be waiting an attack outside that city. The news of a decisive battle may reach us any day, or the present state of uncertainty may be protracted for some weeks longer. From Northern Afghanistan it is reported that Asmatulla Khan, the Ghilzai chief whose name was so often heard during our occupation of the Khyber, is taking advantage of the crisis to raid and plunder near Bara-khel. Another report, however, says Asmatulla has, at the Ameer's request, undertaken the charge of the road, and that under his guardianship the road is open, but not safe from Cabul to Jellalabad. Mir Butcha is said to be stirring up disturbances in Kohistan. An up country paper publishes a rumour that the Ameer has summoned his cousin Ishak Khan to follow him from Turkestan to Kelat-i-Ghilzai, but this is improbable. The Ameer's envoy is still at Simla, notwithstanding rumours to the contrary. I believe he has not yet asked for anything, nor made any complaint regarding the British policy at Kandahar or elsewhere. Apparently Abdur Rahman fully realises the situation and sees that the Indian Government is determined to leave him to his own resources. According to Kandahar advices, dated August 31, Ayub was still collecting the revenue and sending money to Herat, while professing his intention of waging a holy war. The feeling of the country is said to be rapidly turning against him."

FOLLOWING closely on the renewal of disturbances in the Bhil country we hear of unrest at the other end of Northern India, among the Sonthals of Bengal. A telegram from Calcutta in to-day's *Times* states that "some uneasiness is said to be again manifesting itself among the Sonthals, and measures are being taken by which a large force of police can be thrown into the district if required."

WE are glad to observe that the mercantile community of Bengal, both European and native, is alive to the importance of extending the railway communications with Assam and Cachar. Sir Ashley Eden is able, as usual, to show that he has not only realised the importance of the subject, but has already taken vigorous action in the matter. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* says:—

"Last Monday a large and influential deputation, representing the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Calcutta Trades Association, and the British Indian Association, waited on the Lieutenant Governor for the purpose of urging the importance of an early extension of the railway system towards Assam and Cachar. The memorial pointed out that the best line would be one starting from Naraingunge, where it would connect with the Eastern Bengal Railway at Goalanda by steam ferry, and running through Dacca and Mymensing to Gowhaty, with a branch to Cachar and Sylhet. It was urged that the work would be of the greatest advantage to the tea districts, both as regards a means of supplying abundant and cheap food and labour and as giving increased facilities for conveying their produce to Calcutta. It is, moreover, proposed that the line should pass extensive coal-fields which have hitherto not been utilised owing to the want of means of access. Sir Ashley Eden stated in reply that he was fully alive to the importance of the subject, and that the line from Dacca to Mymensing would be immediately undertaken as a provincial public work, unless the Central Bengal Railway Company at once decided to avail themselves of their option to have it reserved to them."

WHEN the arrangements made by the Government of India with Messrs. Baring Brothers and Messrs. Rothschild in regard to the Central Bengal Railway were first published in this country we were reluctantly compelled to criticise them unfavourably. We considered that Major Baring had not secured for the Government as good terms as the state of the money market would warrant the expectation of, and that he had shown himself too anxious to make things comfortable for "private enterprise." Yesterday's telegram from the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* show that the Indian press and Indian public

opinion take exactly the same view of the transaction that we did—except that the blame for it is thrown on "the India-office," the recognised whipping-boy in Indian official circles for all the sins of the Indian Government. The telegrams runs thus:—

"The correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Government of India on the subject of the Central Bengal Railway has been published in the official *Gazette* and has not been very favourably criticised as it is thought that the India-office, in their eagerness to secure Messrs. Rothschild's co-operation, deliberately disregarded the advice of the Indian Government, and showed some carelessness about the interests of the Indian public."

It is reported that Lieut. Col. White, military secretary to Lord Ripon, will shortly resign his appointment and return to England in order to take command of the 2nd Battalion Gordon Highlanders, about to return from active service at the Cape.

OUR readers will remember that a most discreditable attack was made some time back on Sir Richard Meade in the columns of a London publication, which obtained notoriety by being made the subject of a question in the House of Commons. One of the statements made in that attack is effectually disposed of in yesterday's telegram from the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*:—

"Some attention appears to have been attracted in England by an allegation in the London *Statesman* for July that a message was conveyed to Sir Salar Jung in 1877 threatening him with deportation, and that he undoubtedly believed this to be intended. I am in a position to state that Sir Salar Jung has informed the Resident at Hyderabad that neither directly nor indirectly did he receive from the Residency any threat of deportation, and he has authorised the publication of this statement."

MR. JUSTICE WEST, of Bombay, has published an important minute on the bill to amend the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. Mr. West takes a grave view of the situation, and considers that a decided measure is required to restore the credit of the ryots. The result of making the ryots irresponsible has been to destroy their credit; and in the present state of their finances, Mr. West says, a single bad season will bring them to ruin.

SOME interesting figures from the results of the census are telegraphed by the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*:—

"The completed totals of the census for all India which was taken in February have now been published. They are as follow:—Bengal, 68,829,920; Assam, 4,815,157; Madras, 30,839,181; Bombay, 20,920,119; Sind, 2,404,934; North West Provinces, 33,445,111; Oudh, 11,407,625; Punjab, 22,647,542; Central Provinces, 11,505,149; Berar, 2,670,982; Burma, 3,707,646; Mysor, 4,186,399; Coorg, 178,233; Ajmere, 453,075; Baroda, 2,154,469; Travancore, 2,401,158; and Cochin, 600,278. The grand total for all India is 252,541,210, of whom, approximately, 123,211,327 are males and 118,166,371 females. But the details as to sex are not absolutely trustworthy, as they are absent for Rajputana, a portion of Hyderabad, and independent Sikkim. The increase since the last census appears to be 12,788,565. The provinces showing the greatest increases are:—Burma, 35 per cent.; the Central Provinces, 25; Berar, 20; and Assam, 19 per cent. The only provinces showing a decrease are Mysor 17, and Madras 2 per cent. Mr. Plowden, the census commissioner, claims for the census the credit of being the largest work of the kind ever undertaken in any country."

THE importation of machinery for gold mining is beginning to tell upon the trade returns of the Madras Presidency. In the three months April, May, and June this year the machinery imported into Madras was valued at Rs. 3,30,265, or more than five times as much as in the corresponding months last year.

THE enterprise of the Calcutta tea syndicate is likely to be richly rewarded. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that:—

"The Calcutta Tea Syndicate, which was established last year for the purpose of opening up the Australian and American markets to Indian tea, have published a report, which shows that their operations have been attended with great success. The amount of last season's Indian tea exported to Australia was 621,128lb., against 86,628lb. in the previous year. The report states that there appears to be no difficulty in the way of disposing of a very much larger amount of Indian tea in the

SEPT. 5, 1881.]

ALLEN'S INDIAN

MAIL.

Melbourne market, and that over 90,000lb. of this season's crop have been already despatched. The agent of the syndicate in America reports that the prospects of opening up trade with that country look most promising, and he has telegraphed for 1,000 half-chests of tea for New York and Chicago.

COLONEL LAURIE, whose excellent work on "Our Burmese Wars and Relations with Burma" was published last year, is about to issue another volume on Burma entitled "Ashé Pyee: the Superior Country," setting forth the great attractions of Burma to British Enterprise and Commerce. The work will be issued by W. H. Allen and Co.

THE *Athenæum* of August 27 devotes seven columns to an admirably exhaustive review of Mr. Hunter's "Imperial Gazetteer of India," the *Times* has given it two notices—one of three columns on May 26, and one of two columns on August 27. These reviews, with the long and scholarly notice in the *Academy* of July 2, signed by Mr. Clements R. Markham, C.B., are sufficient to show the appreciation of Mr. Hunter's great work that has been evinced by the London press.

WE regret to have to record this week the loss of one of those Indian civilians who, distinguished by their great deeds in a time now almost forgotten, have handed down to the Civil Service of the present day the glorious traditions of that bygone time as the best possible incentive to high emprise. To our junior civilians the subject of this notice will be known only by repute, or in the pages of Kaye's "Indian Worthies" and Edwardes's "Year on the Punjab Frontier," but many seniors will remember him as a revered leader. Mr. Arthur Herbert Cocks, C.B., late B.C.S., died in London on the 29th of August. He was one of Sir Henry Lawrence's leading assistants in the Lahore Residency, and one for whom Sir Henry and Lord Lawrence, and, indeed, all with whom he had acted, had an affectionate regard. A warm-hearted, energetic, able, and single-minded official, he won in an unusual degree the esteem and confidence of natives. He was a typical Anglo-Indian of the old Haileybury school, a valuable officer, whether employed in office work, or moving through a district studying native character and introducing reforms, or on active service with an army. He was political officer to Lord Gough at the battle of Guzerat, and received a severe wound in a hand-to-hand encounter with a Sikh sowar, one of a party of cavalry who threatened to attack Gough and his small escort. For his services on this occasion and during the campaign Mr. Cocks received the Punjab War Medal and a Civil Companionship of the Bath. He entered the Civil Service in 1837 and retired in 1863. During the Mutiny he played a useful, though not prominent, part. Prior to the annexation of the Punjab he was employed under Sir C. Napier in Sind, with Mr. (now Sir Charles) Wingfield and Mr. Riddell, both of his own service.

WE have also to deplore the loss of a distinguished English orientalist, in the premature death of Professor Dowson. *Habitues* of the Asiatic Society will remember his coming there in the olden time as Mr. Edwin Norris's assistant; and under such teaching he became known at an early age for his facile acquirement of languages. He was a recognised and very successful coach for the Haileybury youth in those days. At a later period he was selected by Mr. Edward Thomas for the editorship of Elliot's "Muhammadan Historians" of India; and his name will undoubtedly be mainly remembered in connection with this work, which he performed in such a way as fully to justify Mr. Thomas's choice.

THE *Times of India* gives the following obituary for the week ending August 16:—Lieutenant the Hon. R. B. Hamilton, Rifle Brigade; the Raja of Palghaut.

THE INDIAN STAFF CORPS FUND.

THE promulgation of the new Indian army pensions has caused quite a stir among the officers interested in them, and certainly there would be much reason for satisfaction with the scale, which has been liberally increased, were not the good effect it will undoubtedly produce almost entirely nullified by the provision that "furlough service for these pensions will continue to be governed by the furlough regulations under which each officer may be serving." The fact, therefore, remains that the old penalties on account of leave are to be continued, and it is to be feared that the object which the Government have in view will in consequence not be attained. Despite a perhaps natural official reticence on the serious condition of our native Indian Army, it is really no secret that very many regiments are dangerously inefficient, the cause being that there is an extraordinary want of captains and subalterns whose way is blocked by the immense plethora of field officers, all doing their

utmost to serve on their turn, officers would most gladly retire, have hitherto being ridiculously small in per annum which is obtained after thirty-eight years who entered the Staff Corps before September 12, 1800. some additional inducement were necessary to, as it were, co. officers to remain on to the end, we have these leave penalties which, under the rules of 1854 and 1868, really give men no alternative. It must be premised that for the annuity due after thirty-eight years all authorised leave counts as service, but for the earlier pensions there come in the limitations which are so serious a grievance. Thus Government, wishing very rightly to get officers to retire earlier so that promotion to regimental command may once more enter into the practical expectations of every officer, have offered the very fair pension of £783 after thirty-two years' service, and did this really mean what it appears to do on the face of it few people would be disposed to deny that the sum in question represents the fairly discounted value of the claim to £1,125 per annum after another six years of service, but the fatal blot is that in thirty-two years only four years' leave or furlough can be counted for pension, and anything in excess of this limit must be made good. It is, we believe, a fact that there is scarcely a single officer concerned who during thirty-two years' service has not had more than four years' leave, and it is therefore impossible for them to retire on the pension offered until they have wiped off the balance standing against them. Thus, if one has had six years' leave he must stay on for two years more and complete his thirty-fourth year in the service before he is entitled to the pension of thirty-two. And here the obvious consideration arises that he is now two years nearer to his claim for the £1,125 per annum, and though he would have been disposed to forego that and take £783 rather than serve six more years, it is a very different matter now that he is within four years of it. Having got so far he will make a strenuous effort to hang on to the end, and thus the position will remain exactly the same as it is at present. So great is the block in promotion consequent on this state of things that at the end of last year—to take a few instances—the second in command of the 4th Bengal Cavalry had held that position for seventeen years; the officer commanding the 9th Bengal Cavalry had held that position for seventeen years, while the commandant of the 18th Bengal Cavalry, who had been in that position for five years already, can retain it for thirteen years longer. We are promised regulations for limiting the tenure of command, but this, though it will promote the efficiency of the regiments, will flood the country with field officers doing "general duty"—in other words, nothing—and how costly this will be may be judged from the fact that the twenty-six field officers doing "general duty" in the Bengal Presidency during the last year were costing the taxpayers of India close upon three lakhs of rupees per annum, and this, mark you, pending the maturity of their claims to the highest pensions. It cannot be too much regretted that Government have not adopted the recommendation of the Simla Army Commission—that all authorised leave should count for pension; and it is to be hoped that an alteration may still be made so that we may be spared the spectacle of hundreds of field officers drawing full pay of £1,500 to £2,000 a year from the Indian taxpayers in order to make good years of leave which competent authority granted them, doing without dash and energy the work of younger men, and finally saddling the Exchequer with the heavy burden of annuities of £1,125.—*Morning Post*.

MOVEMENTS OF INDIAN TROOPS.

The 6th Battery 9th Brigade Royal Artillery are to leave Tilbury, the 8th Battery 9th Brigade are to leave Sheerness, and the 8th Battery 10th Brigade are to leave Woolwich for India about Dec. 20.

The *Serapis* will leave for the Cape on the 10th inst., and will convey troops thence to India. On Dec. 27 the *Crocodile* will disembark a regiment at Gibraltar, and will then embark another for conveyance to Bombay. On one of the homeward voyages a regiment will be left at Aden. The *Orontes*, which is now undergoing a refit to her machinery, and which is to be out of the dockyard hands at Portsmouth by the 30th inst., will be employed to bring home troops from the Cape.

The following is the complete programme of troop movements to be carried out by the Indian troopships during the season of 1881-2:—From Portsmouth to Bombay.—The *Malabar* leaves on September 16 (calling at Queenstown) and arrives on October 18; the *Jumna* leaves on September 23 (calling at Queenstown) and arrives on October 25; the *Crocodile* leaves on October 7 (calling at Plymouth) and arrives on November 8; the *Malabar* leaves on December 9 and arrives on January 6, 1882; the *Jumna* leaves on December 16 and arrives on January 13; the *Serapis* leaves on December 22 and arrives on January 19; the *Crocodile* leaves on December 27 (calling at Gibraltar) and arrives on January 26; the *Malabar* leaves on February 28 and arrives on March 28; the *Jumna* leaves on March 5 and arrives on April 2; the *Serapis* leaves on March 10 and arrives on April 7; the *Crocodile* leaves on March 15 and arrives on April 12. From Bombay to Portsmouth.—The *Malabar* leaves on Oct. 28 and arrives on Nov. 25; the *Jumna* leaves Nov. 4 and

arrives on Dec. 2; the *Serapis* leaves on Dec. 8; the *Crocodile* leaves on Dec. 15; the *Malabar* leaves on Dec. 22; the *Yumna* leaves on Jan. 2 and arrives on Jan. 17; the *Serapis* leaves on Jan. 22 and arrives on Feb. 19; the *Crocodile* leaves on Jan. 28 and arrives on Feb. 25; the *Malabar* leaves on Feb. 3 and arrives on March 3; the *Yumna* leaves on April 6 and arrives on May 4; the *Serapis* leaves on April 11 and arrives on May 9; the *Crocodile* leaves on April 16 and arrives on May 14; the *Malabar* leaves on April 21 and arrives on May 19.

THE GAOLS OF BENGAL.

MR. FRANK HUGH O'DONNELL has forwarded to the Editor of the *Times* the following letter, in reply to the communication of Mr. A. S. Lethbridge, M.D., the Inspector of Gaols, Bengal, published in our columns last week:—

"Sir,—Dr. Lethbridge, Inspector of Gaols in Bengal during the starvation year of 1879, may claim a certain indulgence in his endeavours to explain satisfactorily the facts of that year, but when he asserts in his letter to you that I 'took the death-rate of a few small gaols and generalised on these figures as representing the state of the gaols of a province,' he makes an accusation against my good faith which exceeds the limits of indulgence. I generalised from no small group of gaols. I quoted none but official statistics, for which I can give page and paragraph. It is not the case that I rested my charges on a group of 'sub-Himalayan' gaols where unhealthy conditions usually exist. Rajshahi Gaol, with its mortality of 17 per cent., is in no sub-Himalayan district, nor is Singbhum, with its mortality of 21 per cent., nor is Bogra, with its mortality of 26 per cent. Neither is it the case that the state of the general public health in any way accounted for the fearful death rate within the gaols. On the contrary, Sir Ashley Eden expressly states that 'the great sickness and mortality of the year cannot be attributed to the general state of the public health,' which, as the *Calcutta Englishman* remarks, was unquestionably good in 1879.

"Dr. Lethbridge considers that I have done the gaol authorities grievous wrong, inasmuch as I have refused to be satisfied with their conduct in putting a stop to the starvation of the year 1879 as soon as 'the medical returns for 1879 were tabulated and brought under consideration in March, 1880.' But, sir, every leading organ of Indian and Anglo-Indian opinion is equally dissatisfied. The *Calcutta Englishman*, commenting upon Dr. Lethbridge's letter to you, which he published in the Press of India a month ago, observes that 'it is scarcely credible that the inspector general is left in ignorance of the health condition of his gaols from year's end to year's end.' We do not for an instant believe that Dr. Lethbridge was unaware down to March, 1880, that in the previous year the gaol population was dying away at a rate, as he puts it, of an extraordinary mortality. The *Bombay Gazette*, also, commenting upon Dr. Lethbridge's letter to you, refers with just severity to the admission that 'the frightful increase of mortality was allowed to go on from month to month unchecked, until, forsooth, the close of the official year allowed the results for twelve months to be tabulated.' The 1,600 deaths of men and women in the Bengal gaols in 1879, at least 1,200 of which were due to preventable causes, did not occur in a rush at the close of the official year. They began with the introduction of the starvation diet in March, 1879. They went on from month to month through the whole ghastly twelve down to March 1880, and we have it admitted by Dr. Lethbridge himself in his letter to you, in which he impugns my proceedings so hardily, that only 'on the 22nd of March, 1880, on my recommendation, the Bengal Government issued immediate orders increasing the diet.' Is, then, Dr. Lethbridge an inspector-general who does not inspect?

"I am happy to acknowledge that the administration report for 1880 shows a marked improvement upon the terrible figures of the preceding year. As a leading Bengal journal says, 'There are only three gaols in which the death-rate exceeded 150 per 1,000, as against eleven gaols in 1879. In only one gaol was the mortality above 200 per 1,000, as against seven gaols with that terrible death-roll in 1879.' Though these statistics of 'improvement' would still be fearful anywhere else, perhaps they are eminently creditable under the circumstances. But, sir, it would be to leave a very incomplete impression of the facts of the situation if I were not to add that much of the excessive mortality which extended into the year 1880-81 was due to the dreadful circumstance that numbers of the wretched convicts were reduced to such a condition by the starvation of the previous year that even better food came too late to save them. The administration report for the year 1880-81 itself admits that 'the deficient diet scale of the previous year injured the constitutions of a large number of the prisoners, who, although they were kept alive during the healthy months, had not the constitutional stamina to resist cold or the climatic influences of the unhealthy season. The power of assimilation being impaired or lost, extra diet to them was useless.' It is not an organ of outside opinion; it is no journal of Bombay or Madras; but a Bengal newspaper, whose office Dr. Lethbridge can visit every day he pleases at Calcutta, which observes upon 'this state of things in the gaols of Bengal,' that 'that silent throng of 17,000 convicts, bound by the strict discipline of prison life to obey in all things without a murmur, melting away by one of the most cruel of deaths, was a matter to rouse the pity of the most blunted humanity.' Sir, that

feeling of the commonest humanity, which will, perhaps, not altogether denied even to an Irish Nationalist, has been my sole motive for calling the attention of Parliament and the public to the facts which were brought to my knowledge. Surely the wise and just administration of the countless millions of our unrepresented fellow subjects in India ought to be above and beyond all party considerations.

"In his remarks upon flogging in the year 1879, Dr. Lethbridge seems to forget that I did not merely complain of the enormous number of floggings, 8,232, inflicted in that year. What constitutes the peculiarly revolting character of those punishments is, that they were nearly double the number, 4,789, inflicted in 1878, and nearly four times the number, 2,370, inflicted in such an average year as 1876—that is to say, while the miserable convicts were rendered sick unto death with want of food and unable to do their tale of penal work, they were being flogged for the short work caused by their weakness and emaciation, and flogged far beyond the proportion, of course, of years of average diet. This, too, went on from month to month, though it was only 'at the close of the official year' that the department deigned to take official notice of the hideous circumstance.

"Trusting to your fairness to allow this explanation of my position to appear in reply to the charges of the department, I would conclude with a very brief reply to another of your correspondents, who, writing in the *Times* of Wednesday last on behalf of the tea planters of Assam, takes occasion to throw doubts upon the grounds of my plea for protection for the coolie immigrants by quoting certain testimony to the general salubrity of Assam. Well, I shall not go into that matter now, but if the general healthiness of Assam be as described by the secretary of the tea planters, that only heightens the significance of the exceptional mortality among the coolies on the Assam plantations, which Lord Hartington has admitted, and which the *Pioneer*, assuredly not an authority unfriendly to the tea planters, sum up in these words:—'For three years the average mortality among the immigrants ranges from ten to eleven per cent. In the first two years the rate probably exceeds twelve per cent.' In other words, Sir, out of every hundred coolies indentured for three years' labour in Assam tea gardens from thirty to thirty-six never see their homes again. Tea enterprise in Assam deserves encouragement, and I hope will be encouraged, but it will hardly sweeten our morning cup of Assam tea to know that hardly two in three of the poor labourers who cultivate the tea gardens survive their three years' term under present conditions. I have the honour to remain, your obedient servant,

"August 27.

"FRANK HUGH O'DONNELL."

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

TRICKS OF THE HORSE TRADE.

CAPTAIN G. W. COCKBURN, late of the 42nd (Black Watch), has written a spirited pamphlet, in which he forcibly exposes the tricks of the horse trade, especially in regard to the numerous deceptions practised on the inexperienced and the unwary at auctions. He has invented a new system, which he believes will be a great boon to *bona fide* buyers and sellers of horses; and to ensure that a full and fair trial shall be given to the principles he sets forth, he has entered into an arrangement with Messrs. Mercer and Co., of 6, Park-lane, Piccadilly, the proprietors of the "Park-lane Horse Mart," under which he will act as auctioneer at the mart, and put his system into rigorous practice there. Captain Cockburn's system has much to recommend it in the interests of the general public, as opposed to those of professional horse copers. He thus explains its chief points:—

"1. That the names of the owners of all horses for sale, either by auction or on commission, shall be shown in the auction catalogues, or in the description to be hung in the stall of each horse, and that no horses, the owners of which are ashamed of owning them, or have reasons for hiding their previous histories, shall be admitted into the yard for sale; their being already plenty of places for such horses to be sent to, and it being my opinion that a *bona fide* buyer of a horse has as much reason and right to know its previous history as the hirer of a servant has.

"2. That the name and address of the buyer shall always be given to the seller, that he may know what has become of the horse, and be able to ascertain that he has received the full price paid for it, and where not objected to in writing by either party, shall be published in some one newspaper, after each auction.

"3. That a descriptive roll in the form given below, giving price and all possible particulars of each horse, and signed by the owner as correct, according to the best of his belief, but with a bar to its being acted on as a warranty, or an excuse of returning the horse after purchase, be posted in the stall of each horse in the yard, and given with the horse to the buyer.

"4. That though no hitting or hustling horses in the yard will be allowed under any pretence whatever, and no groom or other person be allowed in any way to strike, abuse, or ill-treat the horses therein, yet any one wishing to try a horse, either in harness or saddle, and willing to pay ten shillings for the privilege of doing so, and to take all risks of injuring the horse whilst trying him, shall be allowed to do so, a responsible person being sent with him to see that nothing more than a fair trial is made of what the horse is warranted to be (say, for instance,

"quiet to ride and drive"), which will be infinitely better both for the horse and buyer than having it hustled about and bullied in the yard and frightened into fits with cracking of whips, &c., the use of which in this yard will be prohibited.

"5. All horses standing in the yard over three days will be occasionally exercised in the park, under careful supervision, at the risk of the owner unless he should object to this in writing when entering his horse.

"6. That all horses put up for auction at the sales be put up without reserve, or at an upset price, for a set fee of 10s., and that in the event of the owner or any friend or representative of his buying the horse in for him, no difference be made in the amount of commission to be charged, and that no mock auctioneering, or running up to concealed reserve by the auctioneer be permitted or practised."

A HISTORY OF THE AFGHAN WAR.*

MR. HENSMAN, the special correspondent of the *Pioneer*, enjoys unique advantages as a chronicler of the Afghan campaigns of General Roberts. He was the only non-combatant correspondent allowed to accompany the force; and, as this circumstance has often been cited as an instance of the favouritism of the Government of India towards the semi-official journal at Allahabad, we will quote Mr. Hensman's own explanation of it:—

"The Government of India had notified that 'non-combatant correspondents' would not be allowed to join the force, the history of whose achievements was to be left to regimental officers, who might in their spare hours supply information, carefully *visé*, to such newspapers as chose to accept it. So carelessly was this strange order issued that Sir Frederick Roberts never received official intimation of its existence, and he welcomed me at Ali Kheyl on the eve of his departure for Kushi as, I am sure, he would have welcomed any other correspondent who had chosen to cross the frontier and push on without escort and with their own baggage animals."

Sir Frederick Roberts says of the history now published—"Nothing could be more accurate or graphic." And again he writes:—"I thought your description of the fight at Charasia was one that any soldier might have been proud of writing; but your recent letters are, if possible, even better." *Laudatus a laudato*, Mr. Hensman well deserves the high praise he has received from General Roberts. His descriptions of the military movements are as spirited as they are accurate, whilst his comments on the progress of the war are lucid and highly readable. He gives carefully executed maps to illustrate all the chief engagements, which enable the reader to follow the story and to understand the operations described. His book, as the independent and perfectly trustworthy narrative of an eyewitness, will undoubtedly take rank along with the official despatches as the standard material for the history of the war. We regret the absence of an index, which would have rendered it more useful for reference; but this is a small mechanical defect that can readily be amended in a later edition.

There are some points of especial interest in Mr. Hensman's account of the various developments of our Afghan policy. We need hardly say that it fully demonstrates the malicious untruthfulness of the accusations that were brought against the humanity of the British arms in Afghanistan by some irresponsible critics of the Radical party last year. There are, again, some pages which will be read with a feeling of sadness at the change that has come over the spirit of our dream since the "scuttling" policy has come into vogue; as an instance of this, we will quote Mr. Hensman's description of the assurances and pledges given by Mr. Griffin to the Afghan Sirdars in March and April of last year:—

"It had also been found that, during three generations, the Durani sovereigns of Cabul had been unable, or unwilling, to carry out treaty obligations with India, and it had now been decided that their power should be curtailed and certain subdivisions made of Afghanistan. While the British Government had no desire to annex the country, they were resolved that Kandahar and Herat must henceforth no longer appertain to the sovereign of Afghanistan. They would be separate and distinct, and the future ruler of Cabul would have to look upon them as removed from his jurisdiction. It had also been determined that the army of occupation should remain in Afghanistan until a new ruler had been appointed strong enough to accept and carry out the obligations to be imposed upon him, and such a ruler would have to be found. He must be strong enough to ensure the protection of such Afghans as were the friends of the British, in order that, when the army withdrew, there might not be a risk of such men suffering for their fidelity to us. Our friends must be the friends of any ruler placed in power, and he must be prepared to protect them."

This reads oddly to-day, just when we are receiving telegraphic information from Quetta that the ruler of Kandahar is proclaiming "*jihad* against the English!"

* "The Afghan War of 1879-80: Being a Complete Narrative of the Capture of Cabul, the Siege of Sherpur, the Battle of Ahmed Khel, the Brilliant March to Kandahar, &c." By HOWARD HENSMAN. With Maps. London: W. H. Allen and Co.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MORTALITY AMONG THE PRISONERS,
TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—In page 833 of your paper of yesterday's date the true

cause of the mortality in the prisons of the Bengal Province is explained. A prison conference or committee was held, and this irresponsible committee recommended a reduction of diet and prescribed a scale of rations insufficient to support life, and the Government of India decreed its adoption. The new dietary was introduced on March 1, 1879, and one year's experience displayed so terrible a mortality that the Bengal Government, without waiting for another committee, issued immediate orders for increasing the diet. For one whole year the prisoners in Bengal had been slowly starving on rations 174-249s only, and in Behar 208-288s only, of the quantity required for health. Now, who is responsible for this wanton and ignorant destruction of human life? Lord Dalhousie, Governor General, some thirty years ago pointed out that boards and committees in India are mischievous. In England they do little mischief, for they have little power; but in India they may kill more people than a Tartar conqueror. Irresponsible individuals ought not to be allowed to ride their hobbies to the destruction of hundreds of poor souls who are not permitted to supplement their starvation diet with the charitable contributions of the benevolent.—Your obedient servant,
T.
Aug. 30.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Would you be surprised to find that the "girl of the period" of the present day is no worse than her sisters of former times, if we are to believe the testimony of the *Calcutta Gazette* of June 11, 1818, which contains the following?—

"APOLOGY FOR THE FAIR.

"Unstain'd by vice, the lovely Eve
Nor cloathes nor vesture wore;
'Twas Sin first whispered her to weave
Th' accusing robes she wore.

"Hence do our fair, who virtue love,
This badge of sin detest;
Their purity they boldly prove
By going quite undrest."

—Yours, &c.,
Sept. 2.

W.

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

THE 72ND HIGHLANDERS.—The Lahore paper hears from Lucknow that the 72nd Highlanders have received orders to prepare for a move to Aden.—*Bombay Gazette*.

COL. GORDON.—Col. T. E. Gordon, C.B., C.S.I., deputy adjutant general, goes home by to-day's mail steamer on three months' leave.—*Ibid*.

A GOLD CHAIR.—The Maharaja of Burdwan is having a chair made in Calcutta which is to be entirely of gold, and will cost between fifteen thousand and sixteen thousand rupees.—*Ibid*.

GENERAL FRASER.—Major General Fraser, C.B., secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department takes three months' leave to England on August 26.—*Ibid*.

THE CABUL ENVOY.—A telegram from Simla, dated August 10, states that Mir Ahmed, the Cabul Envoy, had not had an interview with the Viceroy, but he would probably be granted one very shortly.—*Ibid*.

THE FRACAS IN THE TOWN-HALL, CALCUTTA.—It is not often that a stirring event occurs to vary the monotony of our hot-weather existence, or that the mild Hindu of Bengal is aroused sufficiently to engage in a sanguinary conflict with trained forces; nevertheless, yesterday, the 18th July, 1881, will be memorable in the history of the metropolis, as the date upon which the "1881 Census-office" was assaulted and captured by the Calcutta Reserve Police after a spirited resistance by the garrison, about 70 men and 150 there or thereabouts. The scene of the conflict was the lower floor of the Town-hall, used as a portion of the Census-office. On Monday last, one of the assistants, a Bengali abstractor of Section B of the Census-office, wanted to go up to the second story of the building, when a native constable on duty seized him by the scruff of his neck and dragged him back, giving him, it is said, abuse at the same time. The assistant's fellow abstractors, being indignant at this usage of one of their number, interfered, and took the man and the constable to the superintendent of census, Section B. Whilst a report was being made to that officer, the constable's demeanour and tone of voice seem to have been sufficiently provoking to have threatened a breach of the peace, to prevent which he was ordered out of the office; but he refused to leave, stating that he was the constable posted at the door, and was forcibly ejected. In the meantime his brother constables—eight or ten in number—on hearing a noise and suspecting that something was up, came on the scene, headed by the custodian of the Town-hall and a corporal of police, to render assistance to their comrade. An affray was imminent, but was avoided for the time being by the influence of the several superintendents of the office. At two o'clock in the afternoon another skirmish took place. A clerk of census, Section B, went to the Town-hall latrine, and, having apparently "crossed the frontier," was attacked by the police sentry, beaten, it is said, seized, and taken into the police quarter under the Town-hall. When the census superintendents heard what had transpired, one of them,

Babu Hurry Mohun Sen, accompanied by Moulvi Nurul Huq as orderly officer, proceeded to the camp of the opposing forces, negotiated the release of the prisoner, and took measures to provide against a recurrence. Great indignation is said, however, to have been felt in the census castle at the treatment by the police of their prisoner, which led to an open declaration of war yesterday. Between 10 and 11 o'clock in the morning of yesterday a clerk of census, Section A, had occasion to go into the Town-hall compound to one of the out-buildings, and, like his comrade of Section B, was seized, beaten, and carried off. On this coming to the knowledge of the garrison, the whole started up shouting to be led out against their foes. All the endeavours of Supervisor Moulvi Nurul Huq to quiet his army were futile, but the police, hearing the row and suspecting the nature of it, rushed to arms (bamboos) and advanced on the Census-office. The actual hostilities now commenced. Three assaults were made, but gallantly repulsed by the Babus, who bombarded their assailants with marble door weights, stools, benches, and legs of benches, placing three of them *hors de combat*. Strategy was resorted to, and the fourth assault with fresh troops was successful. An eyewitness at the Government printing office states that when the police carried the place the din inside was terrible—the clashing of sticks, yells, groans, &c. The garrison were routed and surrendered, losing three of their number—one with a broken skull, another wounded in the head in a lesser degree, and the third almost bereft of his nasal organ. In the victorious army we said that three were *hors de combat*—one lost a portion of his ear, a second his forefinger, and the third was smitten on the head. The commissioner, deputy commissioner of police, and numerous other police officers arrived subsequently to discharge their duties in the case; but we were present at the same time, and seldom if ever have we seen a crowd so excited, agitated as it was with suppressed wrath, and it required but a word of encouragement to have caused a fresh outbreak with serious results. That this did not occur is mainly due to the exertions of the several superintendents and supervisors—one of the latter, Moulvi Nurul Huq, got thrashed by both sides and lost some currency notes and silver in the bargain—for one Babu very excitedly exclaimed to us, "Would to God I had been present; I would have led my countrymen and destroyed our oppressors," and he was forthwith suppressed by his friends. The battle, or rather assault, must have been pretty general, for we found projectiles in the shape of broken furniture, bricks, and lumps of marble plentifully strewn all over the compound, in some degree corroborating the statement made to us by one of the defenders to the effect that the missiles "in the air, Sir, were like flies." So the Census-office fell, but with its fall records of the census have been destroyed or lost. Office furniture, Town-hall lamp shades, and oil painting frames smashed, the last only slightly fortunately, and it now remains to be seen who will be made responsible for the whole occurrence.—*Englishman*.

MADRAS.

SIR CHARLES KEYES, Madras Staff Corps, is about to receive a divisional command in India, with the rank of major-general, in recognition of his services on the Indian frontier.—*St. James's Gazette*.

BOMBAY.

STORMS IN KATHIAWAR.—Considerable damage to property and some loss of life has been caused in several towns of the Kathiawar Native States by cyclonic storms which prevailed in that district about the middle of July. At Nawanagar in forty-eight hours nearly 29 inches of rain were gauged.—*Bombay Gazette*.

CHOLERA AT AHMEDNAGAR.—We learn that cholera is still prevalent in the city of Ahmednagar, where a number of cases are proving fatal every day. Dr. Lumsdaine, sanitary commissioner, visited Nagar last week, and, we are informed, inspected the town and cantonment. The authorities are doing all in their power to prevent the epidemic spreading.—*Puna Observer*.

THE DESAI OF NERAI.—Rao Bahadoor Vehiridass Ajobtro, alias Bhow Sahib, the well-known Desai of Neriad, died of heart disease August 3. Friends and relations, numbering about a thousand, attended the funeral. Thousands of people, male and female, assembled from his house to the end of the town on both sides of the road, a mile in length, by which the funeral passed. All the shops and schools were closed out of respect to the deceased.—*Bombay Gazette*.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE BOMBAY MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of July 25, 1881, was Rs. 18,46,399. In addition silver received during the week, Rs. 8,387. Deduct new coin paid during the week, Re. 1. The balance left was Rs. 18,54,785. There is, in addition, silver bullion valued at Rs. 28,911 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.—*Ibid*.

THE S.S. "INDIA."—The Anchor Line steamer *India*, Captain Jno. Jameson, arrived in Bombay harbour on the 4th

August, with general goods, H.M.'s heavy mails and passengers.—The *India* left Liverpool at 7 p.m. on the 7th July; passed Gibraltar 4.30 a.m., 13th July; left Port Said 8 a.m., 21st July; left Suez 5 p.m., 22nd July; passed Aden 2 a.m., 28th July; and arrived at Bombay at 2 a.m. on the 4th August. She experienced light to fresh variable winds between Liverpool and Gibraltar, fine weather in the Mediterranean, fine weather with intense heat in the Red Sea, and fresh south-west monsoon, with at times considerable sea, from Aden to Bombay.—*Ibid*.

THE ADAM FUND.—The Maharaja of Mysor has subscribed Rs. 2,000 to the Adam Memorial Fund.—*Times of India*.

FURLOUGHS.—The following officers are granted leave to England:—Major J. F. Free, for six months; Lieutenant G. Osborn, seven months; Major G. K. Shaw, six months; and Captain G. W. R. M. Waugh, twelve months.—*Times of India*.

DR. MACPHERSON.—The Bombay Government have passed a resolution regretting the death of the Rev. Dr. Macpherson. A memorial to the deceased is being promoted.—*Ibid*.

THE S.S. "LOCH RANNOCH."—The s.s. *Loch Rannoch*, which was submerged in Bombay harbour some time since on account of fire on board, has been successfully raised by a special staff of men from England.—*Ibid*.

THE S.S. "CALDER."—The Marine Court of Inquiry ordered to investigate the circumstances connected with the mishap to the s.s. *Calder*, which lost three passengers in a heavy gale off Bombay, has given its judgment. The court is of opinion that the captain committed an error of judgment and exhibited a want of due care and attention in navigating his vessel.—*Ibid*.

BENGAL IN 1880.

THE Indian Administration Reports are very little known in this country, and almost inaccessible to British readers, but the mass of interesting matter which they contain furnishes year by year an excellent picture of the development and material progress of our great eastern dependency. A review of the whole series would form a complete panoramic survey of the numerous provinces which go to make up the somewhat incongruous whole termed India, but would demand far too much space in these columns. We, therefore, content ourselves with a glance at the report which deals with Bengal, the most important province, and one numbering little less than 70,000,000 inhabitants. The affairs of this huge province are detailed in the report in close on 600 closely printed pages, supplemented by more than 200 pages of numerous and elaborate—almost too elaborate—statistical tables. Indeed the only regrettable feature of the report is one common to most Indian official documents, a tendency to overdo the dry statistical part of the information and to neglect the examination, analyses, and explanations without which figures are so often unmeaning, if not actually misleading. The first noteworthy fact one comes across is the great increase of mortality and sickness in the gaols during the official year 1879-80. This was higher than in any of the preceding sixteen years, notwithstanding that the average daily gaol population had been lowered by better harvests and a return of comparative prosperity. The chief cause assigned for this mortality is the experimental adoption of a reduced diet scale, a state of affairs which suggests grave neglect during the conduct of such an experiment, and to which Mr. O'Donnell has done well to draw attention in the House of Commons.

Turning to the material condition of the people at large, it is gratifying to observe that it was generally very prosperous. In parts of the Dacca division, however, which were affected by the floods, there was some distress during the early part of the year, and in the Orissa division the non-agricultural classes suffered from the high prices of food grains. In Behar, where famine was so disastrous a few years since, there are clear signs of amelioration, encouraged by a plentiful rainfall. Education, trade, railways, and canals appear to be producing their natural effects, and hopes are entertained that the Rent Commission will result in giving the peasants what they most need—security of tenure and protection against undue enhancement. The Tirhoot and Gya lines are already paying a considerable net profit to Government over and above the charge for interest on the capital outlay. The manufacture of sugar is making rapid strides in Shahabad and Gya, and in other parts of Behar the prices obtainable for agricultural produce of various kinds have so much increased that Government has found it necessary to offer an enhanced price for crude opium. The increase in the excise receipts is another sure proof of the augmented spending power of the people. In Bengal generally the prosperity of the peasantry is rapidly increasing. The increased consumption of piece goods and the rise in the revenue from excise leave no doubt of this. The traffic on the Northern Bengal State Railway is expanding month by month, and at times during the year it was reported that the rolling-stock was unequal to the extraordinary demand made upon it for the jute traffic. The tobacco farm of Messrs. Begg, Dunlop, and Co., at Poosa, turned out about 130,000lb. of manufactured leaf during the year, and they have now begun the manufacture of cigars. The total area under tea cultivation during 1879 increased, but the outturn was comparatively short, owing to unfavourable weather, being 6,000,000lbs., as against 8,000,000lbs. during the previous year. For cinchona the season was very favourable for planting operations, and nearly

twice as many young succiruba trees were planted as last year. At Mongpoo the factory manager has succeeded in preparing pure sulphate, undistinguishable in appearance from that manufactured by the best European makers. The manufacture of the febrifuge is progressing favourably and the public demand for it is increasing.

The total import and export trade of the year in both merchandise and treasure was over five and a-half crores of rupees (roughly, £5,000,000), but it still fell short of the trade of 1877-78 by nearly eleven crores. There was a large increase in the import of the inferior kinds of cotton goods, following on the exemption of such goods from duty since March, 1879, while imports of cotton goods of all sorts increased by one and three-quarter million sterling. In treasure there was a decided increase of about £20,000, affording evidence of the increased ability of the people to invest their earnings in jewellery and ornaments; and an increase of about a million sterling took place in silver, due to a large importation from China for the payment of shipments of cotton and opium. The development of the export trade in hides and skins, particularly with the United States, has been most marked within the last year or two, the cause being doubtless the opening up of communication with new districts in the interior by the extension of the railways in Behar and Northern Bengal. In the import trade the increase in piece goods is the most noteworthy feature, the expansion being accounted for by the present prosperity of the people, combined with the recent development of roads, canals, and railways. The remission of duty on certain classes of cotton goods is said to have led to sacrifices being made by the Government of India with no corresponding advantage, the effect being that the local manufacturers have not been ousted from the market, but that Lancashire has been driven to manufacture a new class of goods, which merely ousts another class of Lancashire goods falling under the dutiable standard.

On the general subject of village sanitation, the policy of the Government is to endeavour gradually to bring the people to a sense of the evils induced by the neglect of cleanliness and sanitary rules. The Sanitary Commissioner has now a large staff of officers at his disposal, and these, with the assistance of all classes of Government officials, endeavour to induce the villagers to adopt simple measures of drainage and the like, which may often be all that is required to check an outbreak of disease. But the time is yet far distant when sanitary reform can be enforced in Bengal villages by legislative enactment. Education shows an increase both in the numbers of schools and pupils. The rapid extension of primary education in recent years, due to the general adoption of the system of payment by results, has made such large demands upon the time of the inspecting officers as to necessitate assistant inspectors of schools in several divisions, with the special object of aiding the inspectors in their control of secondary instruction. These officers have done excellent work and are proving of great use to the department. Omitting those schools which read for no departmental standard and lie outside the Government system, organised instruction showed an increase in round numbers of 6,000 schools and 100,000 pupils—a gratifying proof of the silent but steady progress towards moral and material development of this important province.—*Times*.

THE PROGRESS OF GEOGRAPHY IN ASIA DURING THE LAST FIFTY YEARS.

In the geographical section of the British Association on Friday, the proceedings opened with a paper by Sir R. Temple on the above subject. The author described the physical geography of the country, pointed out those portions which had been explored and partly explored, and after a reference to some of the discoveries made in recent years, said geographers from most of the European nations had laboured for a common end; the efforts of the Governments, of societies, and of individuals had been combined, and the results had been on the whole commensurate with the cost in money and resources, and with the wear and tear in human life and strength. The great share borne by England and Russia was only proportionate to the magnitude of their stake in Asia. Other European nations had also earned a title to geographical fame. Still, it must be admitted that the greater part of Asia had not yet been touched by scientific operations on a complete scale. In the whole of Asia, only India, Ceylon, Cyprus, Western Palestine, Caucasus, the Caspian basin, part of Western Siberia, and part of Japan, also many points in the Asiatic coast line had been subjected to trigonometrical observation, and even in the professionally surveyed territories many defects and imperfections were acknowledged to remain. The southern coasts of Asia had been surveyed in sufficient detail for geographical purposes. Yet, according to the demands of a growing traffic and of maritime resort these surveys need frequently to be amplified in detail. The ordinary surveys by the Indian Navy were good in their day, and reflected honour on Moresby, Ross, and others, still the Government had ordered a new survey to be made for nautical purposes. A fresh survey might have to be made one day for the whole of the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf. The British Admiralty were making yearly additions to the surveys of the Chinese coasts. There were at present unexplored parts of the Himalayas, of Afghanistan, and Beloochistan; of Arabia nearly the whole of the Kuen Lun region, north of Thibet, in the very heart of Asia. Further,

among the principal geographical problems awaiting solution were the connexion of the Thibetan San Po with the Indian Brahmapootra, the existence of mountains connecting the Kuen Lun range eastwards with the Chinese ranges, the sources and upper sources of the Irrawaddy, Salween, Meking, and Hoang Ho, the disposition of the mountains between the Ladakh passes and the Hindu Kush, or Indian Caucasus, north of Cabul, near to the culminating region of the entire continent.

Dr. Sclater said their knowledge of Afghanistan and Kandahar, though much increased by the late expedition, was still very incomplete. They had nothing to do with politics, but as geographers and civilisers they might express their regret that Kandahar had been abandoned. It was to him and many others, apart from all political questions, a most miserable thing that, after we had planted the foot of civilisation in Southern Afghanistan, it should be given back to barbarism. Half a million had been spent upon the railway there, of which Sir Richard Temple was the real author and builder, and which many of them had fondly looked forward to as the way in which civilisation should be carried into the country. He was told that the railway was being broken up and the materials used for building houses. He should like to ask Sir Richard, if that was the case, whether the present Government had so far abandoned the policy of the late Government that they had actually let the railway be pulled to pieces. He had always looked upon Kandahar as being the real gate of India. They knew that some day or other, perhaps 100 years hence, they would go to India by railway. The railway from London to Constantinople they might look upon as complete, and there was no doubt Kandahar must ultimately be the gate of the railway to India.

Capt. Gill, R.E., said their knowledge of Thibet had been very imperfect. Until the last few years it had been supposed that Thibet consisted of one large kingdom. It was, however, broken up into a number of States, and the priests had the whole country pretty much under their power. It was due more to them than to the Chinese that our entry into Thibet was so difficult. They possessed all the land and the money, and traded a great deal, and they opposed the entry of foreigners because they thought they would lose their trade together with their religious influence.

Mr. T. Saunders observed that one of the great objects of English statesmen should be to remove the political obstructions which stood in the way. On the plains of Thibet was grown the finest wool that could be produced, the sheep being highly developed, and, he believed, if we could send emissaries across the Himalayas to the great flock owners of Thibet and Mongolia and let them know that at certain fixed stations they could find a ready market for their produce, nothing more would be necessary to establish, not only commercial, but also political interests. The revival of the prosperity of these regions meant increased trade with us, and he wanted to know whether the proceedings of the statesmen of this country would blot us out from the enjoyment of the fruits of this forthcoming great revival from the civilisation of Persia and Turkey.

Sir Richard Temple, replying to various questions, said that was a non-political meeting, and if they desired to know his views on the retention of Kandahar, they must refer to his speeches on the subject. As regarded the exact state of the railway from the Indus to the foot of the Bolan Pass, it was in good working order, and sufficiently complete for military and commercial traffic. To the best of his knowledge it was worked, and was at least as complete as it was the day he quitted the Government of Bombay. Further onwards the works, he understood, had been suspended, but in justice to the present authorities he must say that the statements as to the materials being used for all manner of purposes by the natives must be exaggerations. The railway stores that were carted into the hills had been carted back again and returned to India, where they were no doubt utilised for the many new lines which were being constructed there. As to the survey being completed in Nepal, it was simply a political question; it was peace or war. In considering the question of surveys or geographical explorations, the Government of the day had to consider not only that, but also the question of fighting. The Nepal people believed a survey would be followed by the loss of their political independence; therefore they would object to surveys so long as they were prepared to maintain their independence.

HOME NEWS.

THE INDIAN STAFF CORPS.—The following are the conditions under which officers serving in India can now obtain admission to the Staff Corps:—1. He shall be under the rank of substantive field officer. 2. He shall have completed two, and not more than seven years' service from date of first commission. 3. He shall have completed one year's service in India. 4. He shall have passed either the lower or higher standard examination in the native languages. 5. He shall have passed a course of garrison instruction. Officers of the Royal Artillery, who as sub lieutenants, passed out of Sandhurst in the first and second classes, will be exempted from going through this course; as also all officers who obtained the rank of second lieutenant on passing out of the Royal Military College. But those officers who as sub lieutenants passed

the examination for the rank of lieutenant in the third class, as well as officers who obtained their commissions from the Militia, and those promoted from the ranks, will be required to pass this garrison instruction course.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.—The following are the names of the gentlemen selected in 1879, who, after two year's training in this country, have passed the final examination:—Alexander Cochrane Logan, assigned to Bombay, number of marks obtained, 2,581; Ernest Thomas Lloyd, Lower Provinces, Bengal, 2,525; Jonathan Oakeshott, North West Provinces, Punjab and Oudh, 2,308; Alexander Henderson Diack, North West Provinces, Punjab and Oudh, 2,301; Frank Edwards Robinson, Madras, 2,240; Walter Grindlay, Lower Provinces, Bengal, 2,228; William Stevenson Meyer, Madras, 2,181; George Whitmore Dance, Madras, 2,173; Robert Heath Fawcett, North West Provinces, Punjab and Oudh, 2,163; Alan Colquhoun Duff, North West Provinces, Punjab and Oudh, 2,131; Augustus Fulton Richards, Madras, 2,077; John George Mackworth Rennie, North West Provinces, Punjab and Oudh, 2,070; James Charles Emerton Branson, N.W.P., Punjab and Oudh, 2,044; Harold Arthur Stuart, Madras, 2,031; Alexander Gordon Cardew, Madras, 2,028; Joseph John Heaton, Bombay, 1,902; William Thomson Morison, Bombay, 1880; Alfred Frederick Steinberg, Lower Provinces, Bengal, 1,765; Francis William Brownrigg, North West Provinces, Punjab and Oudh, 1,755; Edward Frederic Growse, Lower Provinces, Bengal, 1,729; Walter Frewen Lord, Bombay, 1,724; Malcolm Couper Gibb, Bombay, 1,666; Matthew Denny Bell, Madras, 1,618; John James Gruchy, Lower Provinces, Bengal, 1,375. The following prizes were awarded at this examination:—Mr. Stuart, law, £80; Mr. Oakeshott, Hindustani, £50; Mr. Grindlay, Bengali, £25, political economy, £35; Mr. Logan, history and geography of India, £35, Marathi, £25; Mr. Morison, Persian, £50.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.—The following were the successful competitors for appointments in her Majesty's Indian medical service at the recent examination at Burlington-house. There were twenty-nine candidates competing for ten appointments, and twenty-seven were reported qualified:—

	Marks.		Marks.
1. L. T. Young...	2,702	6. John Smyth...	2,175
2. J. B. Gibbons...	2,610	7. R. B. Roe...	2,125
3. D. St. J. Grant...	2,410	8. H. Greany...	2,015
4. G. J. Shand...	2,360	9. J. Kernan...	1,965
5. D. J. Crawford...	2,235	10. E. P. Youngerman...	1,795

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE DEFENCE FUND.—It appears from the report for the present year of the Executive Committee of this association, that since the establishment of the society last year the following objects have been fully or partially secured:—viz., the equalisation of the relative army rank of the Indian Medical Service with the Army Medical Department, and the extension of the new grade of brigade surgeon to the Indian services, an improved scale of pensions, the abolition of examination for promotion to surgeon major, the abolition or modification of the system known as unemployed pay for junior officers, honorary rank on retirement after 20 years' service, and honorary promotion to deputy-surgeon-general of all officers appointed Q.H.P., or Q.H.S. The committee are of opinion that on these points the Government have granted as much as could be reasonably expected, but at the same time they assert that Indian medical officers compelled prematurely to retire on the score of health are still less liberally treated than officers of the Army Medical Department under similar circumstances, and to this point they have again directed the attention of the Secretary of State in their recent letter. The result has been that the majority of the objects for which the fund was formed have been attained, and the service as a whole has greatly benefited from the changes effected during the past eighteen months, inasmuch that, with the exception of the senior surgeon major, the pecuniary prospects of every member of the service, from the surgeon general with Government, to the youngest cadet at Netley, have been materially improved. In these circumstances the executive at first contemplated a dissolution of the committee, believing that the existence of their organization was to a certain extent, inconsistent with the good feeling and confidence which ought to exist between the Government and its officers, but eventually decided to keep the fund together for the present in a passive form, on the ground that the Indian service has no official representative in this country.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—The tenders for Rs. 35,00,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, Rs. 19,87,000; and Bombay, Rs. 15,13,000, the average rate in each case being 1s. 7-875d. Tenders on both Presidencies at 1s. 7-875d. will receive about 23 per cent. The bills have again been sold, and apparently with greater ease, for the applications were fully four times as high as the amount offered. Next week Rs. 35,00,000 more are to be tendered for.

THE OPIUM TRADE IN CHINA.—The trade reports of the Consuls in China have been published, and they show that the import of foreign opium into China was larger in 1879 (the year to which the reports refer) than it ever was before, 82,927 piculs (picul = 133 1-3 lb.) being the quantity passed at the Custom-houses of the treaty ports. This is 11,435 piculs in excess of the imports of the preceding year. "Almost the only opium imported," the general report says, "Is of Indian origin, but it is worthy of notice that

the import of Persian opium has increased tenfold in the last six years, the returns of 1873 showing an import of 558 piculs, while those of 1879 show an import of 5,300 piculs. There is no doubt that the use of Persian opium has become more popular in China of late years, but the total import of this species of opium, as compared with the total import of Indian opium, does not lead to the conclusion that the latter is in any danger at present of losing its markets in China." The Persian opium is used for the purpose of mixing with other opiums; it is not smoked alone.

THE EASTERN EXCHANGES AND THE SILVER MARKET.—On Wednesday the market both for bar silver and Mexican dollars was very quiet, and prices were unaltered, with a very small supply. The Indian rates for telegraphic transfers were rather weaker at 1s. 7-875d. to 1s. 7-13-16d., but no advices were received from China. In India, the Four per Cent. Rupee Paper was a little higher, at 100, but the London quotations were steady, at 82-3/4 for the Four per Cent. and 89-3/4 for the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. In the latter case a fair business was done, *ex* the interest due September 15, at 90-3/4. On Thursday the market was a little easier the arrivals per *Gassendi* from the River Plate and the *Galicia* from Chili having been sold at 51-3/4d. per ounce. The combined consignments did not exceed £48,000 or £50,000, and were secured for India. Nothing was done in Mexican dollars, and in the absence of supplies the price was quite nominal. The Indian rates for telegraphic transfers were again weak, but the Hongkong rate was steady at 3s. 9d. Rupee Paper was firmer. Here the closing prices were 89-3/4 to 90, and 82-3/4 to 82-3/4, the Indian rates being 109-3/4 to 109-3/4 and 100-3/4 respectively. On Friday a moderate amount of bar silver was purchased for India and the Continent at 51-3/4d. per ounce, the market being fairly steady at that figure. As compared with Thursday's prices, Rupee Four-and-a-Half per Cents. improved 3/4, to 89-3/4 to 90-3/4. The Eastern exchanges were telegraphed as follows:—Bombay and Calcutta, 1s. 8-1-16d.; and Hong Kong, 3s. 9d. On Saturday business in silver was inactive, the price of bars and Mexican dollars being stationary, at 51-3/4d. to 51-3/4d. respectively. The exchanges from India and Hong Kong were telegraphed at previous quotations, no rate being received from Shanghai.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.—The following are the traffic receipts of the undermentioned companies to the dates named, together with the aggregate receipts to date, officially supplied:—

	Date.	Miles open.	Receipts.		Aggregate.		Inc. or decrease.
			1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	
Bombay and Baroda	July 23	444	6,449	8,248	..	..	..
East Indian ..	Aug. 27	1507 1/2	65,140	51,379	518,528	426,000	+ 92,438
Great Indian Penin.	July 9	1418	49,315	37,400	..	..	..
Indus Steam Flotilla	July 16	..	183	148	..	..	..
Madras ..	July 16	858	10,872	10,525	24,777	24,461	+ 316
Oudh and Rohilkund	June 25	547	7,457	9,560	240,150	230,597	+ 9,553
Sind, Pun., and Del.	July 10	676	13,209	15,504	..	..	..
South Indian ..	July 16	655	6,853	6,678	16,589	16,349	+ 240

INDIAN VISITORS.—Mr. Parvati Nath Datta has passed in the second division of the first B.Sc. and preliminary M.B. examination of the University of London. Mr. A. C. Chatterjee has passed the L.R.C.S. and L.M. examinations at Glasgow. Mr. J. K. Kanga has passed the Netley examination of the Indian Medical Service candidates. Pundit Shyamaji Krishnavarma, of Balliol College, Oxford, who has been selected by the Secretary of State for India in Council to represent the learning of the Bombay Presidency at the International Congress of Orientalists, to be held at Berlin this month, is to read a paper before the Indian section of the Congress on "The Importance of Sanskrit as a Living Language in India." *Journal of the National Indian Association for September.*

OBITUARY.—Lieut. Col. Richard George Kennedy, of the Bengal Staff Corps, and formerly of the 18th Hussars, whose sad death by drowning, when suffering apparently from a slight attack of sunstroke, has been the subject of a coroner's inquest at Edenbridge, was the second son of Dr. Evory Kennedy, of Bengard Castle, County Dublin. He was wounded in the Bhotan expedition, at the storming of the Dewangari stockade, and afterwards served as aide de camp to Lord Napier of Magdala in the Abyssinian war. On the break out of the war in Afghanistan he was appointed Quartermaster to the advance brigade in the Kuram field force, and was present at the storming of the Peiwar Kotal. After the Cabul massacre, he was advanced to the post of Quartermaster-General to the force under Sir Frederick Roberts, and in that capacity was present at the battle of Char-Asiab, and at the engagement round Sherpur. In the march from Cabul to Kandahar he performed the duties of guide and pathfinder to the army, traversing the whole route three times over, and for the most part selecting the camping-grounds. He was also present at the final battle at Kandahar. Colonel Kennedy was twice promoted for his services in the Afghan campaign, and had received the Afghan medal with four clasps, and the bronze star, besides the Abyssinian and Bhotan medals.

THE P. AND O. COMPANY.—The vessels of this company will, after this month, cease to depart from Southampton, and will go from Gravesend. The first steamer which will go from the new port of departure will be the *Rome*. Arrangements have been

entered into with the London, Tilbury, and Southend Railway for the despatch of special trains to convey passengers to Tilbury from London, and by river steamers to place them on board the outgoing vessels; the whole cost by this conveyance from London to the ships being 3s. 6d. first-class and 2s. 6d. second. Incoming passengers will have the like advantages of being conveyed from the vessels to shore and to London at the same fares. The South Eastern Company has no waterside accommodation, so that it cannot compete for this traffic with the London, Tilbury, and Southend line.

THE 66TH (BERKSHIRE) REGIMENT.—We learn that it is proposed to place a memorial in Reading to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 66th (Berkshire) Regiment who fell during the campaign in Afghanistan last year. Messrs. Cox and Co., of Craig's-court, have consented to receive any subscriptions from officers formerly in the regiment, or other friends who may wish to join in the movement. Lieut. Col. Ready, the president of the committee who are carrying out the object, writing from Parkhurst Barracks, Isle of Wight, invites suggestions from subscribers.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

GREAVES—August 29, at Woolwich, the wife of Major Greaves, Royal Artillery, a daughter.
JENNINGS—August 31, at Camberwell, the wife of S. Jennings, late of Calcutta, a son.
KNISSE—August 26, at Queen's-gate, the wife of Arthur Knisse, a son.
LARYMORE—August 23, at The Paragon, Ramsgate, the wife of A. D. Larymore, Calcutta, Bengal, a son.
PENDLEBURY—July 21, at Watford, Herts, the wife of T. Pendlebury, district traffic superintendent, G.I.P. Railway, a son.
SPILSBURY—Sept. 2, at 10, Oxford-gardens, Notting-hill, the wife of Major General Spilsbury, H.M. Indian Army, a son.
TURNBULL—August 18, at Dalldairach Lodge, Arrochar, the wife of Stewart R. Turnbull, of Madras, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BARROW—**RICHARDSON**—Sept. 1, at Folkestone, Major General C. M. Barrow, C.B., to Caroline Mary, second daughter of the late Arthur St. John Richardson, Esq., of the Bombay Civil Service.
BIRD—**M'CALLUM**—August 23, at SS. Philip and James's Church, Leckhampton, Gloucestershire, E. Sumner Bird, Esq., barrister at law, son of the late C. J. Bird, Esq., Indian Civil Service, of Little Hatherley, the Park, Cheltenham, to Eva, daughter of Major General C. Campbell M'Callum, of Linden House, Cheltenham.
BIRDWOOD—**TURNER**—August 30, at Christ Church, Regent's-park, William Spiller Birdwood, lieutenant. Bombay Staff Corps, to Nellie Frances, second daughter of the late Charles C. Turner, Bideford, Devon.
OGILVIE—**COWIE**—Sept. 1, at St. Mai's, Plaistow, Kent, R. C. F. Ogilvie, A.M.I.C.E., Bombay, son of the late Robert Ogilvie, A.I.C.E., to Catherine Barclay, daughter of James Cowie, Sundridge Hall, Bromley, Kent.
WAIT—**MOLESWORTH**—August 30, at St. Matthew's Church, Rugby, by the Rev. W. W. Wait, father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Canon Dixon, D.D., vicar, the Rev. Walter Oswald Wait, M.A., B.C.L., to Amelia Frances (Aimée), fourth daughter of the late Captain A. O. Molesworth, Royal Artillery, and niece of the late Viscount Molesworth.

DEATHS.

BAILLIE—August 27, at Dover, George Olanis Baillie, late surgeon major 6th Bengal Cavalry, son of the late George Baillie, H.E.I.C.S., aged 51.
COCKS—August 29, at his residence, 8, Ashburn-place, Cromwell-road, very suddenly, Arthur Herbert Cocks, C.B., late H.M. Bengal Civil Service, son of the late Colonel the Hon. Philip Cocks, aged 62.
DOWSON—August 24, at Sandhurst Lodge, East Worthing, John Dowson, Esq., late professor of the Royal Staff College, Sandhurst, aged 61.
GOULDING—August 28, at Brighton, J. F. Goulding, late principal of the Ajmere College, Rajputana States, East Indies, aged 53.
HUDLESTON—August 31, at Chatteris, Cambridgeshire, Lieut. Col. Robert Horace Hudleston, late Bengal Staff Corps, aged 45.
KENNEDY—August 30, accidentally drowned, at Hill Court, Edenbridge, Kent, while on a visit to his sister, Mrs. G. F. White, Lieut. Col. Richard George Kennedy, of the Bengal Staff Corps, eldest surviving son of Evory Kennedy, Esq., of Belgard Castle, county Dublin, aged 39.
ROSS—August 29, at his mother's residence, Cyprus Lodge, Westgate-on-Sea, Alfred Barker Ross, son of the late Robert Ross, of Calcutta, stepson of the late William Abram, formerly of Belsize-park and the Temple, London.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—August 9, at Calcutta, the wife of James Anderson, Esq., a son.
BLACKENBURY—July 22, at Singapore, the wife of Herbert Blackenbury, captain Royal Artillery, a daughter.
CHATFIELD—August 14, at Puna, the wife of K. M. Chatfield, Esq., a son.
DESAI KALIANRAI—August 10, at Broach, the wife of Kalianrai Hakumatrai, Desai and Inamdar of Broach, of a son and heir.
DUGGAN—July 26, at Naini Tal, the wife of Charles Duggan, a daughter.

EVERS—August 5, at Wardha, C.P., the wife of Surgeon Major B. Evers, M.D., a daughter.
GALE—August 4, at Mean Meer, Punjab, the wife of Walter A. Gale, Esq., R.E., a daughter.
GILKISON—August 11, at Karaparamba, Calicut, the wife of D. S. Gilkison, a daughter.
HANDLEY—August 5, at Bangalore, prematurely, the wife of J. W. Handley, Esq., a daughter.
HEWITT—At Misrode, Bhopal, the wife of St. John Hewitt, assistant engineer on Bhopal State Railway Construction, a daughter.
HODSON—July 31, at Taraghar Sanatorium, near Ajmere, Rajputana, the wife of Robert Doveton Hodson, surgeon, Army Medical Department, a son.
JOHNSTON—August 12, at Colaba, the wife of the Rev. C. F. H. Johnston, a son.
LUBY—July 27, at Kasauli, Punjab, the wife of Captain M. B. Luby, 1st Battalion, the Dorsetshire Regiment, station staff officer, a daughter.
NICHOLAS—August 9, at Allahabad, the wife of Sergeant Major John Nicholas, B.4th Brigade, R.A., a son.
PASSY—July 24, at Dhurmsala, Punjab, the wife of Francis O. Passy, Esq., a son.
PUDAN—July 28, at Mooltan, the wife of T. G. Pudan, I.S.R., a daughter.
QUARRY—August 7, at Mussoorie, the wife of F. W. Quarry, a daughter.
RODRIGUES—August 12, at St. Thome, Madras, the wife of J. B. Rodrigues, overseer, P.W.D., a daughter.
ROHDE—August 9, the wife of John Rohde, Alleppey, a daughter.
SLATER—August 5, at Mainpuri, the wife of A. W. Slater, district engineer, a daughter.
SPILLING—August 13, at Colaba, the wife of Alfred Spilling, a son.
STRAHAN—August 2, at Bangalore, the wife of Major G. Strahan, R.E., a daughter.
STRETTELL—August 6, at Shekhbodin, the wife of Captain A. D. Strettel, 2nd Punjab Infantry, a son.
TYLER—August 8, at Agra, the wife of Dr. J. W. Tyler, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ATKINSON—**HUNTLEY**—At the Wesleyan Chapel, St. Thomas' Mount, by the Rev. R. Brown, assisted by the Rev. G. M. Cobban, Edward Samuel Atkinson, second son of the late E. S. Atkinson, Esq., of Madras, to Maria Jane Huntley, youngest daughter of the late Mr. C. H. Huntley.
BEADLE—**BULKLEY**—July 26, at Surat, Robert, only son of the late D. R. H. Beadle, capt. 12th M.N.I., to Alice Wilford, only daughter of A. S. Bulkley, Esq., Guzerat Revenue Survey.
CAMPBELL—**BENSLEY**—August 3, at Silchar, Robert Nell Campbell, M.B., surgeon 34th N.I., to Ethel, youngest daughter of the late Benjamin Bensley.
DUPERIER—**LANG**—Sept. 1, at Kasauli, H. W. Duperier, lieutenant. Royal Engineers, step-son of Mrs. Duperier, Totnes, Devon, to Ethel L. H., second daughter of Colonel A. M. Lang, Royal Engineers.
ENGLEDUE—**MACKENZIE**—At St. Paul's Church, Puna, by the Venerable Archdeacon Stead, William John Engledue, major, Royal Engineers, to Alice Frederica, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Mackenzie, Esq., M.D., C.B., deputy inspector general, Bombay Medical Service.
FARRANT—**CHETTLE**—August 4, at Dharmasala, Edwin Samuel Farrant, executive engineer, D.P.W., to Ruth Helen, daughter of the Rev. W. W. Chettle, vicar of Bradley Bilston, Staffordshire.
FORDE—**GRESLEY**—August 4, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, Arthur W. Forde, C.E., of Bombay, to Louisa Florence, second daughter of the late Nigel Gresley, of Hobart, Tasmania.
GILL—**NORFOR**—August 10, at Cuddalore, Old Town Church, Francis Neilson Girdlestone Gill, of Nellorecoom, to Linda Maria, youngest daughter of the late Mr. B. T. Norfor.
HANKINSON—**WALKER**—August 13, at Byculla, J. Hankinson (bachelor), engineer, to Bella Leonora Welhimanna Walker (widow), by license.
LINDSLEY—**THORNE**—August 6, at Byculla Church, by the Rev. E. Reynell, E. R. Lindsley, Julgaum, to Patty Elen, the only daughter of G. Thorne, Esq., Worcester.
LONGHURST—**HOPKINS**—August 9, at St. John's Church, Meerut, by the Rev. Oscar Watkins, Seaward Longhurst, 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards, to Annie Maude, second daughter of Lieut. Col. Hopkins, Bengal Army.

DEATHS.

DODD—July 18, at Moulmein, Annie Clara, wife of Mr. A. J. Dodd, master attendant.
EAST—August 5, at Mettapollim, Marion Emily (May), youngest daughter of the late Frederick East, Esq., M. Inst. C.E.
FORDYCE—August 11, at the Residency, Rajkot, John Lionel William, the infant son of Arthur Dingwall Fordyce, Esq., lieutenant 8th Regt. N.I.
GIBBON—July 20, at Fyzabad, R. F. Gibbon, C.S., son of the Rev. Canon Gibbon, High Harrogate, York, aged 29.
HUNTER—August 2, at Secunderabad, Margaret Moyes King Hunter, the beloved wife of F. C. King Hunter, Esq., lieutenant H.M.'s 2nd Battalion, S.W.B.
KING—July 31, at Baltool, Central Provinces, Wingfield Christie, the infant son of W. King, Esq., Forest Department.
MOENS—July 26, at Aligarh, Seaburne May Moens, B.C.S., aged 45.
PRICE—July 31, at Naini Tal, N.W.P., of malarious cachexia, dropsy, &c., after a lingering illness, Rosaline Dorothy, the wife of W. C. Price, of the Survey of India.
RAMSAY—August 1, at Simla, Allan Charles Steuart, only and dearly loved son of the Rev. Allan Ramsay, chaplain of Agra, aged one year and seven and a-half months.
WESTERHOUT—August 6, at Ghaziabad, Arthur Charles, infant son of the Rev. C. B. and Mrs. Westerhout, aged nine months.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, SEPT. 5, 1881.

A COMMERCIAL FEDERATION FOR THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

THE great question that is to form one of the staples of discussion in the autumn campaign of "Parliament out of session" now before us, is this:—Ought the commercial system of the United Kingdom, in its dealings with foreign nations, to be rigidly limited by a fanatical and onesided notion of the meaning of free trade, in deference to the teachings of doctrinaires, to whom the very words "free trade" are a sort of blessed and inspired Mesopotamia, full of saving grace and truth? It is evident that, in the controversies about to be raised on this issue, the British public will, during the present recess, be deluged with floods of political economy and of the outpourings of science falsely so called. With empirics on the one side, and doctrinaires on the other, we shall have a dreary time of it. The old dispute as to whether theory or experience is the best guide in such matters will be fought out *à outrance*; and we trust the end will be that the British public will in time find out the shallowness of the pretensions of both doctrinaires and empirics, and will be guided by common sense rather than by the fear of being thought unscientific. The theorists who support an unconditional system of free trade will, of course, endeavour to fix on the advocates of "fair trade" the charge of ignoring the truth of the general principles on which free trade is based. Thus it will be said, "If an attempt be made to set on foot an agitation against free trade, it must be, and it will be, reasoned down." Of course it will, if by "free trade" be here meant the broad principle that free trade is a very good thing in itself, the benefits of which are most far-reaching, inasmuch as they are extended to the whole body of consumers. "Fair trade" accepts this principle most fully, but refuses to be, therefore, blind to all possible modifications in its practical application. The laws of political economy, like those of every other science, are absolutely true and rigidly exact in every case; *provided* that, informing the law, every possible factor in the problem has been known and duly

allowed for, and that the conclusions have been arrived at by correct logical process. Given the accuracy and the completeness of the premisses, and a rightly-constructed syllogism, we may be quite sure of the truth of our conclusion. But who, in such complex problems as those of political economy, will dare say he has discovered and provided for the action of every possible perturbing element? And yet this is what is virtually assumed by those fanatical free traders who turn up their eyes in holy horror at the suggestions (1) that the proof of the pudding is in the eating, and (2) that the present state of our national industries, after considerably more than a quarter of a century of free-trade fetish-worship, is not such as to make one feel perfectly sure that our interpretation of free trade is absolutely and necessarily the right one.

But while this great question is being fought out we should be glad to see our political leaders on both sides take up seriously the proposals, that have often been brought forward in a more or less desultory fashion, for a thorough-going adoption of free trade throughout the vast and diversified area of the British Empire. This is a scheme on which politicians of all shades of opinion—fair traders, free traders, and even protectionists—might well unite their energies, for it is not out of harmony with the best aspirations of any. Protectionists will remember that British commercial prosperity cannot be adequately measured merely by the exports and imports of Great Britain and Ireland, for the surplus wealth of all the colonies and all the dependencies is to a very large extent brought back again to the mother country; that there are few families, whether in England or in Scotland, or in Ireland, that have not at least one member interested in the prosperity of one or more of the colonies; and, lastly, that free trade between the various English-speaking and English-ruled communities throughout the world could not but render more feasible and more effective any measures to relieve English industries from the unfair competition of foreign protected manufacturers. To the fair trader, the last-mentioned consideration ought to prove irresistible; for whilst a commercial federation such as that we have indicated would be self-contained and independent of the rest of the world, the advantages it could offer as a return for favourable tariffs would be so immense as to be certain of breaking down all opposition. And lastly, the free trader would find, in such a federation, the fulfilment of all his aspirations throughout a portion of the commercial world considerable in itself, yearly increasing in relative importance, and sufficiently extended to prove beyond doubt the advantages of universal free trade, and sufficiently powerful to render very likely the universal imitation of its system.

The proposals for such a federation have another advantage in addition to that derived from the probability of no active hostility being aroused by them in this country. They are eminently practical, which is more than can be confidently predicated of any rival commercial system. It is true that we should have to negotiate, for their adoption, with some of the local colonial Administrations; but whilst recent experience shows us how futile such negotiations often are with foreign countries, such as France, there can be little doubt of their result with our kindred in Australia, in Canada, at the Cape, and elsewhere.

The advantages that must accrue from such a system both to the mother country and to the dependencies are so obvious that they will probably be disputed by no one.

The *Athenæum*, in a recent review of Mr. Hunter's "Imperial Gazetteer of India," has well illustrated this point in regard to India. Our contemporary says:—

"If any one looks with the eye of a capitalist through Dr. Hunter's volumes, it is at once perceived that India offers for employment the largest and cheapest market of highly skilled manufacturing labour, as well as agricultural, in the whole world—the hire of male manufacturing labour in India being, on the whole, that of female factory labour in this country. England, on the other hand, possesses the most abundant and cheapest capital in the world. It is clear, therefore, that when English capital is once fully applied to the use of Indian labour, and India becomes the English manufactory for our whole Eastern markets, not only the problem of the government of India, but that of supporting the comparative prosperity of the United Kingdom in the present crushing commercial competition with the rest of Europe and the United States of America, will be rendered appreciably less onerous."

Arguments, supported by facts such as these, cannot be lightly dismissed as "quackery;" they demand, and must receive, the full consideration that a *prima facie* view of the case clearly shows they deserve.

GAOLS IN BENGAL.

We published last week the letter addressed to the *Times* by the Inspector General of Gaols in Bengal in reply to the absurd charges that had been brought against his department by Mr. F. H. O'Donnell, M.P. Seven weeks ago, when those charges were first published here, we examined them in our leading columns, and showed them to be groundless, even on the incomplete and *ex parte* evidence that had been adduced by Mr. O'Donnell and his friends. We imagine that Dr. Lethbridge's letter, supported by the full and complete evidence now available, has settled the question in the minds of all impartial inquirers; but we are sorry to observe that Mr. O'Donnell has returned to the attack in a letter to the *Times*, which we reproduce elsewhere. Mr. O'Donnell's latest indictment is so vague—consisting, as it does, mainly of criticism on minor points of Dr. Lethbridge's argument—that it is best answered by a brief re-statement of the actual facts of the case.

The facts are simply these:—A committee of experts, acting under the orders of the Government of India, recommended the adoption of a certain scale of gaol diet. The committee had no official connection whatever with the Government of Bengal, and Dr. Lethbridge was not consulted in its deliberations. The Government of Bengal was bound to give some trial to the recommendations of the Government of India's committee, though Dr. Lethbridge himself from the first disapproved of them. The recommended scale of diet was accordingly introduced into the Bengal gaols during the financial year 1879-80. Thereafter—Dr. Lethbridge said *propter hoc*, but the Government of India's committee said only *post hoc*—occurred a gaol mortality which Dr. Lethbridge considered excessive. The reader should here note, *par parenthèse*—and the point is, of course, a most important one—that the Bengal rate of mortality, even when at its worst, was far lower than those of Bombay, the Punjab, and Assam!—and was far lower than the rates, for the previous year, of Bombay, Madras, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces! However, Dr. Lethbridge was altogether and rightly dissatisfied with it; and for the following year he induced Sir Ashley Eden to fly in the face of the Government of India's committee and to order a return to a more liberal scale of gaol diet. The rate of mortality

rapidly fell to two-thirds of that at which it stood in 1879, and has subsequently fallen still lower.

These are the facts, unquestionable and indeed unquestioned, on the strength of which Mr. F. H. O'Donnell dares to blame Dr. Lethbridge for the excessive mortality of 1879! The absurdity of the charge is so patent that it is difficult to find an excuse for it; but we suspect an excuse may possibly be found in the ignorance of the honourable gentleman in regard to the limits of the jurisdictions of the Governments of India and of Bengal respectively. The allusions in his letter show that Mr. O'Donnell has a somewhat unsafe guide for his touches of local colour. He quotes "a Bengal newspaper, whose office Dr. Lethbridge can visit every day he pleases at Calcutta," for an expression of local horror at the gaol rate of mortality. We should like to ask whether the quotation—which he states to be from a paper, "not an organ of outside opinion," "no journal of Bombay or Madras, but a Bengal newspaper," &c.—is really taken from a Calcutta journal of repute, or whether it is nothing more than the usual carplings of a native print, notorious for its anxiety to seize every opportunity of railing against the English authorities.



OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, August 6.)

- CROSTHWAITE, Mr. C. H. T., C.S., commissioner of the Jubbulpore Division, to be judicial commissioner of the Central Provinces.
- VENNING, Mr. F., C.S., inspector general of police and gaols in the Central Provinces, to be commissioner of the Jubbulpore Division.
- LOCH, Lieut. Col. J. L., deputy commissioner of the 2nd class, to be inspector general of police and gaols.
- BLOOMFIELD, Major A., deputy commissioner of the 3rd class, to be deputy commissioner of the 2nd class.
- FLOWDEN, Lieut. Col. C. H., commissioner of excise, inspector general of registration, and superintendent of stamps in the Central Provinces, to be deputy commissioner of the 3rd class.
- FRASER, Mr. A. H. L., C.S., assistant secretary to the chief commissioner, to be commissioner of excise, inspector general of registration, and superintendent of stamps.
- ANDERSON, Mr. F. C., C.S., assistant commissioner of the 3rd class, to be assistant secretary to the chief commissioner.
- ISMAY, Mr. S., C.S., supernumerary assistant commissioner, to be assistant commissioner of the 3rd class.
- WOOD—RIBBENTROP—BAILEY—Capt. E. S. Wood, conservator of forests in Oudh, Mr. B. Ribbentrop, conservator of forests in the Pegu Circle in British Burma; and Capt. F. Bailey, R.E., conservator of forests of the school circle in the N.W. Provinces, to officiate in the 2nd grade of conservators of forests.
- HILL, Mr. H. C., deputy conservator of forests of the 2nd grade, and officiating as a deputy conservator of the 1st grade in British Burma, to officiate as conservator of forests of the Tenasserim circle in the 3rd grade of conservators.
- WARD, Mr. H. B., officiating assistant conservator of forests, the 3rd grade, in British Burma, is confirmed in his appointment.
- TUPPER—BUCK—Mr. C. L. Tupper, C.S., and Mr. E. C. Buck, C.S., made over and received charge of the office of secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department on the 1st inst.
- LYALL, Mr. C. J., at present officiating as secretary to the chief commissioner of Assam, to be under secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department.
- TUPPER, Mr. C. L., to officiate as under secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department.
- CRACKNALL, Mr. W. B., barrister at law, to be second assistant to the political agent at Zanzibar.
- GRANT, Major C., cantonment magistrate, Neemuch, to officiate as a political agent, 2nd class, and is posted as political agent at Muscat.
- SANDFORD, Mr. J. D., C.S., chief judge of Mysor and judicial commissioner of Coorg, to officiate as resident in Mysor and chief commissioner of Coorg.
- TREVOR—BIDDULPH—KINCAID—PEACOCK—LOCH—CRAWFORD—Promotions and changes of rank in the Graded List of the Political Service, from the dates noted:—Major G. H. Trevor, secretary for

Berar to the resident, Hyderabad, to be a political agent of the 1st class, July 21; Major J. Biddulph, B.S.C., on special duty at Gilgit, to be a political agent of the 2nd class, from June 15; Lieut. Col. W. F. Kincaid, and Major H. P. Peacock, political agents, 2nd class, substantive pro tempore, are confirmed in that rank, from July 21; Captain W. Loch, officiating political assistant, 3rd class, is confirmed in that rank, from May 13; Major J. A. Crawford, C.S., officiating political assistant, 3rd class, to be substantive pro tempore in that grade, from July 21.

SHERMAN, Mr. W. H. P., executive engineer, 3rd grade, posted to Central India and appointed personal assistant to the engineer in chief, Bhopal State Railway.

LAW—TALBOT—Major V. E. Law and Capt. A. C. Talbot, delivered over and received charge of the Ulwar Political Agency on July 12.

HEWETT—TWEEDIE—Major G. L. K. Hewett assumed command of the Eripura Irregular Force from Lieut. Col. W. Tweedie, C.S.I., July 25.

JENKINS—BIGNELL—Mr. W. Jenkins and Mr. R. A. D'O. Bignell, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of district superintendent of police, Ajmere, July 1.

TUCK, Mr. E. H., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, has passed the professional examination.

DANGERFIELD, Mr. W. A., R.N. (retired), agent for Government consignments, Calcutta, on probation, is confirmed in his appointment, from July 19.

MANDERSON, Major T. C., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, Military Works Branch, to officiate as superintending engineer, 3rd class.

CALL—The services of Major C. F. Call, R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

BISCOE, Mr. C. S., assistant traffic superintendent, Class 4, of the Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is transferred from the establishment under the director general of railways to that under the Government of Bombay.

Transfers of superior account officers:—

GODFREY—GRANT—Mr. F. E. Godfrey, deputy examiner, 1st grade, from Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, to P.W. Accounts, Madras; Mr. A. Grant, deputy examiner, 2nd grade, temporary rank, from Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, to Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras.

HOSKYN, Lieut. C. R., R.E., deputy examiner of accounts, 2nd grade, to officiate as examiner of accounts, Indus Valley State Railway.

PRIESTLEY, Mr. N. G., Traffic Department, Rajputana State Railway, is promoted from the Candidate Class to Class 4 of the State Railway Revenue Establishment.

ELLIS, Lieut. C. C., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is posted to the Meerut command, Military Works.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Surgeon P. M. Grant, M.B., in medical charge of the 1st Regiment Central India Horse, Goona, three months privilege leave; Sir J. D. Gordon, K.C.S.I., resident in Mysor and chief commissioner of Coorg, three months' privilege leave.

MILITARY.

RODWELL, Lieut. E. H., 2nd Battalion East Surrey Regiment, officiating wing officer, 2nd Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, is admitted to the B.S.C., from May 28, 1880.

MANSFIELD, Lieut. H., sub assistant commissary general, 3rd class, on probation, is confirmed in his appointment from June 4, 1880; Lieut. Mansfield, sub assistant commissary general, 3rd class, and officiating sub assistant commissary general, 1st class, to be sub assistant commissary general, 2nd class, from June 4, 1881.

CODRINGTON—Punjab Frontier Force—Major E. C. Codrington, S.C., wing commander and second in command, 2nd Punjab Infantry, and officiating assistant adjutant general, to be assistant adjutant general.

DEANE—The appointment of Lieut. F. B. Deane, Madras S.C., to the 1st Punjab Infantry is cancelled.

WALLACE—The Darjeeling, and Northern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps having been amalgamated, the following appointment is made:—Capt. W. A. J. Wallace, R.E., to be major commandant.

WILSON—Rangoon Volunteer Artillery Corps—Lieut. George Wilson, R.N., retired, acting port officer, Rangoon, to be lieutenant commandant.

Promotions:—

SMYTH—CLOSE—Bengal Army—To be Major: Capt. R. E. S. Smyth, G.L.I., from Aug. 2; Lieut. Col. H. P. Close, Bombay C.S., to be colonel, from March 20.

BROWN, Major J. B. S., is permitted to retire from the service, from Aug. 9.

Good service pension from the date specified:—

JOHNSON—From Feb. 22, in room of Lieut. Gen. C. Cureton, C.B., succeeded to the colonel's allowance, Lieut. Col. (Brevet. Col.) Sir C. C. Johnson, K.C.B., B.S.C.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Lieut. A. R. Martin, S.C., wing officer and adjutant, 5th Goorkha Regt. (the Hazara Goorkha Battalion), Punjab Frontier Force (medical certificate) for one year; Capt. H. A. Vincent, Bombay S.C., squadron commander, 1st Regiment Central India Horse, leave in India (private affairs) for 182 days; Lieut. J. W. Thruston, 1st Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment (late 1-14th Foot), to England for 182 days; Second Lieut. A. Fuller, 1st Battalion Cumberland Regiment (late 34th Foot), to England, for twelve months.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, August 2.)

IRVING—NOBLE—36th N.I.—Lieut. N. Irving-Noble, supernumerary on the establishment of the 3rd N.I., to be wing officer on probation, Lieut. Irving-Noble will, however, continue with the 3rd N.I. for the present.

Orders confirmed:—

BURTON—LAWRENCE—THOMPSON—1st B.I.C.—Reg. O., May 4,

making the following appointments:—Capt. (Brevet Major) F. C. Burton, squadron commander, to officiate as second in command; Major W. A. Lawrence, squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander; Lieut. W. D. Thompson, officiating squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander.

MORRIS—June 30—Appointing Major R. Morris, squadron commander, to officiate as 2nd in command.

RENNY—CAZALET—July 12, making the following appointments:—Lieut. G. B. Renny, squadron officer and adjutant, to officiate as squadron commander; Lieut. W. H. Cazalet, squadron officer, to officiate as adjutant.

CHANNER—2nd N.I.—R.O., July 15, appointing Capt. B. Channer, wing officer, to officiate as 2nd in command.

(Headquarters, Simla, August 5.)

HUTCHINSON, Capt. W. L., R.A., to proceed from Mooltan to Ghora Dhaka for duty with No. 1 Battery 8th Brigade R.A.

Orders confirmed:—

ROGERS—Presidency District O. July 11, directing Lieut. Col. (Brevet Colonel) R. M. Rogers, V.C., 2nd Battalion Scotch Rifles (Cameronians) late 90th L.I., to assume command of the garrison of Fort William.

HALKETT—Chunar Garrison O., dated July 18, appointing Lieut. D. C. Halkett, 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders (late 78th Foot), to assume command of the station and European Invalid Battalion.

PHILLIPS—10th Hussars R.O., July 19, appointing Lieut. W. E. Phillips, instructor of musketry, as a temporary measure.

PAIN—2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment (late 2-2nd Foot)—Battalion O., July 15, appointing Second Lieut. W. H. Pain officiating assistant instructor of musketry.

HILL—2-5th Foot R.O., April 13, appointing Lieut. W. E. Hill to officiate as interpreter.

FERRIER—2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment (late 2-14th Foot)—Battalion O., July 13, appointing Capt. C. D. Ferrier officiating instructor of musketry.

RIVETT-CARNAC—19th Bengal Lancers—R. O., July 12, appointing Lieut. E. H. Rivett-Carnac, officiating squadron officer on probation, to officiate as adjutant.

(Headquarters, Simla, August 8.)

Orders confirmed:—

MORRIS—1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers (late 1-23rd Foot, B.O. dated Oct. 29, appointing Lieut. F. Morris assistant instructor of musketry.

KEMBLE—2nd Bengal Cavalry, June 14, appointing Major H. C. Kemble, squadron commander, to officiate as second in command.

HIGGINSON—Dated June 15, appointing Major C. T. M. Higginson to officiate as squadron commander.

Dated July 12, making the following appointments:—

SALKELD—LINDSELL—Major C. E. Salkeld, squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander; Lieut. P. B. Lindsell, officiating squadron officer, on probation, to officiate as adjutant.

GOAD—CARPENDALE—12th Bengal Cavalry—R.O., July 19, making the following appointments:—Lieut. H. Goad, officiating squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander; Lieut. J. M. Carpendale, squadron officer, on probation, to officiate as adjutant.

RAMSAY—BRADSHAW—DE BRATH—24th N.I.—R.O., July 18, making the following appointments:—Lieut. J. G. Ramsay, wing officer and adjutant, to officiate as wing commander; Lieut. L. J. E. Bradshaw, wing officer and quartermaster, to officiate as adjutant; Lieut. E. De Brath, wing officer, on probation, to officiate as quartermaster.

DENING—26th N.I.—R.O., June 29, appointing Capt. L. Denning, wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster.

DOBBIE—WATKIS—31st N.I.—R.O., June 30, notifying that Lieut. H. H. Dobbie, officiating wing officer, on probation, performed the duties of quartermaster from May 31 to June 30, 1881, and appointing Lieut. H. B. B. Watkis to officiate in that appointment.

BUCKLAND—30th N.I.—R.O., July 4, appointing Lieut. P. A. Buckland, wing officer and adjutant, to officiate as wing commander.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, August 10.)

CARSTAIRS—KENNEDY—Appointed to act as joint magistrates and deputy collectors of the 1st grade:—Mr. R. Carstairs, Mr. J. Kennedy.

SLACK—HARRIS—LYON—BARROW—JENKINS—Appointed to act as joint magistrate and deputy collectors of the 2nd grade:—Mr. F. A. Slack, Mr. E. B. Harris, Mr. G. K. Lyon, Mr. O. T. Barrow, and Mr. T. L. L. Jenkins.

LYON, Mr. G. K., assistant magistrate and collector, Gopalgunge, Sarun, is also to have charge of the Sewan division of that district during the absence of Mr. H. M. Tobin.

REES, Mr. F. W. J., district and sessions judge of Noakholly, to act in the 1st grade of district and sessions judge.

FIDDIAN, Mr. W., officiating magistrate and collector of Midnapore, to act in the 2nd grade of magistrates and collectors.

TOWERS, Mr. R. M., district and sessions judge of Tipperah, to act in the 1st grade of district and sessions judges.

VEASEY, Mr. J. C., officiating magistrate and collector, Backergunge, resumed charge of his duties on the 1st inst.

KENNEDY, Mr. J., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Chittagong, rejoined his appointment on the 18th ult.

WATSON, Mr. H., personal assistant to the inspector general of gaols, resumed charge of his duties on the 27th ult.

FOSTER, Mr. E. W. P., executive engineer 3rd grade, joined the Buxar division, and took over charge from Mr. J. P. Scotland, on the 26th ult.

CLAY—HILL—Mr. A. L. Hill, C.S., made over charge of the Manbhoom Gaol to Surg. H. W. Hill on Aug. 1.

FURLOUGH.—Mr. G. E. Porter, district and sessions judge, Gya, for three months.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette.)

VAN SOMEREN, Major G. J., supernumerary conservator of forests, 3rd grade, is posted to the Raji Division.
 WILKINSON, Mr. T. O., resumed charge of the duties of registrar, Chief Court, Punjab, on July 29.
 RUNDLE, Mr. G. A., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, is transferred from Mooltan to Khangra District, as a temporary arrangement.
 ANDERSON, Mr. H. A., assistant commissioner, Rajanpur, to officiate as judicial assistant of Dea Ismail Khan.
 ELSMIE, Mr. G. R., commissioner and superintendent, Lahore Division, is appointed sessions judge of that division.
 BURNEY, Mr. R. T., deputy commissioner, is reappointed to officiate as additional commissioner and additional sessions judge of the Lahore and Rawul Pindi Divisions.
 CLIFFORD, Mr. S. Le P. T., officiating judge Small Cause Court, Lahore, to officiate as judicial assistant, Lahore.
 RICHARDSON, Mr. R., assistant district superintendent of police, Rawul Pindi, to act as assistant inspector general of railway police in the Punjab, as a temporary arrangement, and until Capt. E. B. Nixon assumes charge of the office.
 TRAFFORD, Mr. R. W., officiating deputy commissioner, Sirsa, is placed in charge of the Sirsa Seti.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES AND OUDH.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, August 13.)

PHILLIPS, Lieut. Col. A. N., officiating cantonment magistrate, 2nd class, Roorkee, to be confirmed in that appointment.
 KING-HARMAN, Capt. G. D., A.D.C. to the Hon. the Lieutenant Governor and Chief Commissioner, North West Provinces and Oudh, to officiate as private secretary to his honour.
 AIKMAN, Mr. R. S., joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as magistrate and collector, Agra.
 EVANS, Mr. H. F., officiating district and sessions judge, Moradabad, to be also in charge of the session judgeship of the Bijnor and Budaun Division.
 PRATT, Mr. C., to be lieutenant in the Thomason College Volunteer Rifle Corps.
 ORR, Mr. A. W. O., assistant district superintendent of police, Agra, to officiate as district superintendent of police, Bara Banki.
 STERL, Mr. C. D., assistant magistrate and collector, from Azamgarh to Allahabad.
 WHEELER, Mr. P. C., assistant magistrate and collector, from Allahabad to Jaunpur.
 BATEMAN, Mr. H. B. J., assistant commissioner, from Bahraich to Gonda.
 HUDSON, Mr. W. H., district and sessions judge, Bijnor and Budaun Division, and additional (civil) judge, Moradabad, to Aligarh, as district and sessions judge, as a temporary arrangement.
 ADDIS, Mr. D. F., assistant settlement officer, Jaunpur, is attached to the Jaunpur district as assistant magistrate and collector, as a temporary measure.
 HARRISON, Lieut. J. H. C., R.E., second assistant principal, Thomason College, to officiate as first assistant principal.
 ONSLOW, Lieut. G. C. P., R.E., third assistant principal, Thomason College, to officiate as second assistant principal.
 FURLOUGHS.—Capt. H. P. Okeden, private secretary and aide de camp to the Hon. the Lieut. Governor and Chief Commissioner, North West Provinces and Oudh, privilege leave for three months; Mr. P. C. Wheeler, assistant magistrate and collector, Jaunpur, privilege leave for three months; Surgeon Major R. Reid, civil surgeon, 2nd class, Fatehgarh, three months' privilege leave; Major F. W. Buller, district superintendent of police, North West Provinces, for one year and 182 days, medical certificate.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette.)

KELLY, Surg. Major W. P., inspector general of prisons, British Burma, resumed charge of his office from Surg. D. Sinclair on August 21.
 DOUGHERTY, Mr. B. A., 1st grade officer, Indian Marine, to officiate as commander of the F.L.V. Colombo at the Krishna shoal.
 FERGUSON, Mr. H. T., locomotive superintendent, 3rd class, Revenue Establishment, reported his return from leave on July 26.
 FURLOUGH.—Mr. James Smith, commander of the F.L.V. Colombo, six months' leave to Europe on private affairs.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, August 10.)

LONGLEY, Mr. C. T., to act as first member of the Board of Revenue.
 HORSLEY, Mr. W. D., to act as second member of the Board of Revenue.
 BARLOW, Mr. R. W., to act as third member of the Board of Revenue.
 GALTON, Mr. C. A., to act as collector of sea customs and Madras district and protector of emigrants.
 DAVIDSON, the Hon. R., C.S.I., resumed charge of the office of chief secretary to Government on August 1.
 MASTER, Mr. C. G., resumed charge of the office of secretary to Government, Revenue Department, on the same day.
 TARRANT, the Hon. Mr. Justice, entered upon his duties as acting judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras on July 2.

FERRAND, Mr. J. G., superintendent of stamps and stationery, resumed charge of the stamp and stationery offices on July 26.
 CIVIL FURLOUGH.—Mr. G. F. Nepean Smith, assistant commissioner of salt revenue, Tanjore, three months' privilege leave.

MILITARY.

SANDFORD—The Governor in Council is pleased to accept the resignation by Major J. D. Sandford of his commission in the Bangalore Volunteer Rifle Corps.

BEAUCHAMP, Lieut. Col. G. E. H., S.C., to be in charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates at Trichinopoly.

HARRIS, Major H. T., S.C., wing commander, 22nd Regiment N.I., arrived at Madras on August 2.

Promotions in the Commissariat Department:—

TIMS—GREATOREX—Hon. Lieut. and Assistant Commissary J. Tims, to be deputy commissary; Hon. Lieut. and Deputy Assistant Commissary J. Greatorex, to be assistant commissary.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Major S. L. Hunt, S.C. (medical certificate) for one year and ninety-one days; Surgeon Major J. Ross, Indian Medical Department, in medical charge of the Queen's Own Sappers and Miners (medical certificate) for one year; Lieut. R. E. Hamilton, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade (medical certificate) for one year; Surgeon Major J. R. Rahilly, doing duty with 1st Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers (late 1-21st Foot) to England for three months from August 9, on urgent private affairs.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, August 3 to 8.)

Posted on their recent promotion to the battalions of their regiments specified against their respective names:—

ALDORTH — TREVELYAN — CAMPBELL — GODDEN—Bedfordshire Regt. late 16th Foot—Aldorth, capt. 2nd Battalion; Trevelyan, capt. 2nd Battalion; Campbell, capt. 2nd Battalion; Godden, lieut. 2nd Battalion.

ROCHE—GRAHAM—South Wales Borderers, late 24th Foot—Capt. Hon. U. de R. B. Roche, 2nd Battalion; Lieut. Graham, 2nd Battalion.

KELLY—Royal Scots Fusiliers, late 21st Foot—Capt. Kelly, 2nd Battalion.

LOCKYAR, W. N., seconded list, has been posted to the Depot Battery 3rd Brigade, R.A.

MAHONE, Lieut. R. H., No. 6 Battery, 11th Brigade, R.A. (Subaltern No. 2 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent) has been placed on the seconded list.

ANDREWS, Surg. Major C. A., 20th Regt. N.I., to officiate medical officer, 25th Regt. N.I., Vellore.

MARSDEN, Surg. J. C., from officiating medical officer 25th Regt. N.I., to officiate medical officer, 26th Regt. N.I., Palamcottah.

THOMPSON, Surg. M., M.B., from officiating medical officer, 26th Regt. N.I., under senior medical officer, Trichinopoly.

NASH, Capt. E. W., No. 12 Battery, 8th Brigade, to proceed from Madras to Rangoon, to do duty with No. 4 Battery, 9th Brigade, R.A., temporarily.

EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—Passed in the vernacular according to the test specified opposite his name:—E. Knox, passed hospital apprentice, subordinate, Medical Department, Sanskrit, higher standard. Passed the higher standard in Hindustani: Second Lieut. L. C. W. Kerrich, 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Regiment (Prince Albert's Light Infantry), late 2-13th Foot, probationer, S.C.; Private J. Banks, H.M.'s 12th Lancers; Lieut. H. S. Hudson, R.A., probationer, S.C.; Lieut. W. J. Langford, S.C.; Capt. N. J. Nugent, R.A.. Passed the lower standard in Hindustani: Lieut. L. G. Oliver, 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge's Own), late 77th Foot; Capt. E. W. Clark, 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Regiment (Prince Albert's Light Infantry), late 2-13th Foot.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, August 11.)

CANE, the Rev. A. G., M.A., is promoted to the grade of senior chaplain.

WALLER, Major W. F. F., joint administrator, Sangli, to act as political superintendent, Savantvadi.

BAUMGARTNER, Lieut. Col. T. M., to act as joint administrator, Sangli, in addition to his duties as assistant political agent in charge S.M.C. Jaghirs.

FARRAN—OLIVER—Messrs. G. H. Farran and A. K. Oliver delivered over and received charge of the office of assistant commissioner and assistant taxing master, High Court, on the 1st inst.

EVEZARD, Mr. H. L., has passed an examination in Sindhi according to the test prescribed for police officers.

SEALY—WALSH—Capt. C. W. H. Sealy and Mr. L. P. Walsh respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of cantonment magistrate at Aden on July 20.

SPRING, Mr. A. E., passed an examination in Marathi according to the standard prescribed in Government resolution and to act as probationary assistant superintendent, revenue survey.

Appointments:—

JACOB—LAWRENCE—Mr. G. Jacob, to be assistant collector, Khandesh; Mr. E. Lawrence to be assistant collector, Thana.

NUGENT—PEILE—Mr. J. Nugent, C.S., and Mr. J. B. Peile, C.S.I., delivered over and received charge of the office of secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments on the 8th inst.

POTTINGER, Mr. J. C., A.I.C.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, to act as executive engineer, Ahmednagar.
 SPRY—MUIR—Messrs. A. H. Spry and J. F. Muir delivered over and received charge of the office of collector and district magistrate and political agent of Sholapur on the 28th ult.
 SPRING—ACWORTH—Messrs. G. B. Spring and H. A. Acworth delivered over and received charge of the office of the assistant collector of salt revenue, Uran Range, on the 6th inst.
 CIVIL FURLOUGHS—Mr. C. B. Winchester, acting second assistant collector, Ratnagiri, to Europe for nineteen months.

MEDICAL.

DADINA, Assistant Surgeon R. R., has been placed on general duty, Bombay, from June 18.
 PARKER—PARAKH—Surgeon J. Parker and Surgeon D. N. Parakh delivered over and received charge of the office of the deputy sanitary commissioner, Northern Deccan Registration District, on the 1st inst.
 KIERNANDER, Surgeon W. C., to act as deputy sanitary commissioner, Northern Deccan Registration District.
 PEACOCKE—HUGHES—Surgeon H. C. H. Peacocke, M.D., and Surgeon Major D. E. Hughes, M.D., delivered over and received charge of the Satara District Gaol on Aug. 3.

MILITARY.

THOMPSON, Lieut. W. A., of the Leicestershire Regt. (late 17th Foot), officiating squadron officer, 1st Bombay Lancers, is admitted to the Bombay S.C., from June 18, 1880.
 KIERNANDER—The services of Surgeon W. C. Kiernander, I.M.D., are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department.
 HARRIS, Surgeon Major W. H., has been allowed to retire from the service from July 1.
 KING—The services of Capt. J. S. King, B.S.C., are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander in Chief.
 PINKERTON—The services of Brigade Surg. J. Pinkerton, M.D., I.M.D., are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department from July 30.
 MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Capt. A. Bowles, East Yorkshire Regiment (2nd Battalion), to Europe, on medical certificate; Capt. J. Boyle, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, to England, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna, August 12.)

MACKENZIE—Station Staff—Capt. T. H. Mackenzie, S.C., wing officer, 27th N.I., to be station staff officer at Hyderabad.
 FORJETT—BECKHAM—8th Regiment N.I.—Capt. F. H. Forjett, wing officer, officiating wing commander, 26th N.I., to officiate as wing commander; Lieut. L. G. Beckham, S.C., officiating wing officer, to be wing officer.
 SEDDON—9th Regiment N.I.—Lieut. C. H. Seddon, wing officer, 5th N.I., commanding depot 4th N.I., to officiate as wing officer.
 JAMES—13th Regt. N.I.—Major C. F. James, S.C. (officiating wing commander, 16th N.I.), to officiate as wing commander.
 O'DONNELL—15th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. G. B. O'Donnell, 1st West India Regt. (officiating wing officer 17th N.I.), to officiate as wing officer, on probation.
 BAILLIE—24th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. R. Baillie, wing officer, 20th N.I., to officiate as wing officer.
 LITIGON, Brigade Surg. S. A., M.B., A.M.D., is appointed to general duty, Presidency Circle.
 PENTON, Col. J., 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, is permitted to proceed to England at the public expense.
 BUCKLE—DEAN-PITT—An exchange of batteries has been sanctioned between Capt. E. Buckle, 149 and Capt. D. C. Dean-Pitt, 17-11 R.A.; Capt. Buckle will proceed to England and join his new battery.

Orders confirmed:—

RUSSELL—17th Lancers—R.O., August 2, appointing Capt. J. M. Russell interpreter to the regiment.
 COUSSMAKER—16th Rgt. N.I.—R.O., July 23, appointing Major M. A. Coussmaker, attached, to officiate as wing commander.

INDIA OFFICE.

AUG. 30.

The following admissions to the Indian Medical Service have been approved by her Majesty:—To be surgeons, dated April 2, 1881:—

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Herbert Tyrrell Griffiths, Frederick Daly Caesar Hawkins, John Adams Cunningham, Harry Chalmers Hudson, Alexander Silcock, Patrick Mullane, John William Rodgers, James Farquharson MacLaren.

MADRAS MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Arthur George Edward Newland, Arthur Theophilus Lodge Patch, Ronald Ross, Charles Adams, Edward Ronald Da Costa, Jamshedji Karshedji Kanga, Alfred James O'Hara.

BOMBAY MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Alexander Milne, Richard John Biker, William Alfred Corkery, Richard Gilpin Cooper, Moscardi Bellarmin Braganza, Sarkies Thaddus Avetoom, Henry Wickham Stevenson.

SEPT. 2.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. B. T. Stafford, S.C., Capt. T. E. Spencer, S.C., Major S. C. M'Tier, S.C., Major J. E. Sandeman, S.C.
 Bombay Estab.—Major A. R. Heyland, S.C., Surgeon J. Parker, M.D.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. Beale (Uncov.), R. H. G. Irvine (Uncov.), E. Dobbs (Uncov.), A. N. Stewart (Uncov.), F. Place (Uncov.), J. M'Arthur (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—A. P. Larken (Cov.).

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surgeon John Lloyd, M.D., Surgeon L. R. Dawson, M.D., Lieut. R. F. Trotter, S.C., Major A. T. Davies, Inf., Lieut. H. H. R. Heath, S.C., Surgeon A. H. Williams, Major J. R. Campbell, S.C., Col. H. C. Smith, S.C., Major R. P. Tickell, R.E., Capt. R. J. Waller, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Surgeon Major D. F. Bateman, Major J. T. Cummins, S.C., Surgeon C. Mallins.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. W. Coles, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. A. E. Miller (Uncov.), F. A. Newman (Uncov.), H. D. La Touche (Uncov.), H. Joll (Uncov.), L. F. M'Lean (Uncov.), E. Hodges (Uncov.), J. Ferguson (Uncov.), W. T. Van Someren (Uncov.), J. E. P. Lincke (Uncov.), W. R. J. Brereton (Uncov.), C. E. Yeatman (Uncov.), A. T. Drysdale (Uncov.), G. L. Smith (Cov.), A. C. Tupp (Cov.), W. O. Clark (Cov.).

Madras Estab.—F. H. Woodruffe (Cov.), H. S. Thomas (Cov.).

Bombay Estab.—F. J. E. Spring (Uncov.), J. W. Bayers (Uncov.), H. Woodward (Cov.).

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major the Hon. G. C. Napier, Inf., one month; Surgeon Major C. Planck, one week.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—F. S. Moore (Uncov.), six months, medical certificate; J. D. M'Lean (Uncov.), two months, medical certificate; A. P. Howell (Cov.), three months; T. Stoker (Cov.), two months; H. M. Bird (Cov.), six months; G. H. M. Batten (Cov.), six months; G. L. Smith (Cov.), fifteen days; J. F. Brown (Cov.), thirteen months and twenty-five days.

Bombay Estab.—R. Courtenay (Cov.), six months, medical certificate; C. E. G. Crawford (Cov.), seven weeks; H. Couldrey (Uncov.), six months.

INDIA IN THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

On Wednesday India Four per Cent. Stock declined $\frac{1}{4}$ to 105 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 105 $\frac{3}{4}$. Among Indian Railways, Eastern Bengal fell 1, to 145 to 147. In Telegraphs, Eastern were $\frac{1}{8}$ lower, at 10 to 10 $\frac{1}{4}$; and the same in Eastern Extension, at 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 11. In Mines, an advance of $\frac{1}{8}$ was experienced in Ooregum, to $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$; but there was a decline of $\frac{1}{8}$ each in Hoover Hill, to $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$; Mysor, to 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; and South Indian, to 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Assam Tea declined 2, to 54 to 57.

On Thursday Great Indian Peninsula Railway rose 1, to 130 to 132. In Telegraphs there was a rise of $\frac{1}{8}$ in Eastern, to 10 $\frac{1}{8}$ to 10 $\frac{3}{8}$. In Mines, Hoover Hill were $\frac{1}{8}$ better, at 2 to 1 $\frac{1}{4}$; but there was a decline of $\frac{1}{8}$ in Indian Glenrock, to 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

On Friday East Indian Railway Deferred Annuity advanced 1, to 138 to 140; and Great Indian Peninsula 1, to 131 to 133. Among the other transactions recorded were the following:—India Stock, Oct. 10, 1883, Four per Cent., 103 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ x.3.; Indian Enfranchised Paper, Four per Cent., 82 $\frac{3}{4}$; Do., Four and a Half per Cent., 1893, 89 $\frac{3}{4}$; Do. Bonds under £1,000, Four per Cent., par; Do., Debenture, Aug. 16, 1884, £1,000 and £500, 102 $\frac{3}{8}$. Indian Railways.—Bengal Central Shares, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$, 7-16, 5-16; East Indian Annuity, "A," 1953, 24 $\frac{3}{8}$; Do., Annuity, "B," £1 per annum, 25 $\frac{1}{8}$; Do., Deferred Annuity Capital, Guaranteed Four per Cent., 138 $\frac{3}{4}$; Great Indian Peninsula, Guaranteed Five per Cent., 131 $\frac{3}{4}$; Sind, Punjab, and Delhi, Guaranteed Five per Cent., 125 $\frac{1}{4}$, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$. Banks.—Agra, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$; Anglo-Egyptian, 28 $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{3}{8}$; Commercial Bank of Alexandria, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$. Mines.—Devala Moyal Gold, 1 5-16; Hoover Hill Gold, 1 $\frac{1}{8}$; Indian Glenrock Gold, 1 7-16, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$; Indian Phoenix Gold, 1 3-16; Indian Trevelyan Gold, $\frac{7}{8}$; Mysor Reef Gold, $\frac{1}{2}$; Ooregum Gold, 9-16; Rhodes Reef Gold, $\frac{3}{4}$; South East Wynaad Estates and Gold, 1 5-16; South Indian Gold, 1 9-16, $\frac{1}{2}$. Shipping.—Peninsular and Oriental Steam, New, 1867, 23. Telegraphs.—Eastern, 10 $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$; Do., Six per Cent. Preference, 13, $\frac{1}{8}$; Do., Five per Cent. Debenture, 1877, 103 $\frac{3}{4}$.

On Saturday there was but little business done. Eastern Telegraph declined $\frac{1}{8}$, to 10 to 10 $\frac{1}{4}$; and South Indian Mines $\frac{1}{8}$, to 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. The following were the latest transactions recorded:—India Stock, Oct. 10, 1883, Four per Cent., 103 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ x.d. Indian Railways.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Guaranteed Five per Cent., 117; Eastern Bengal Guaranteed Five per Cent., 146 $\frac{3}{4}$, 6; East Indian, Annual "A," 1953, 24 $\frac{3}{8}$; Great Indian Peninsula, Guaranteed Five per Cent., 131 $\frac{3}{4}$, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$; Madras Guaranteed Five per Cent., 125 $\frac{1}{4}$; ditto Guaranteed Four and Three-Quarter per Cent., 117 $\frac{1}{2}$; Oudh and Rohilkund, Guaranteed Five per Cent., 124 $\frac{1}{2}$; Do., Punjab, and Delhi, Guaranteed Five per Cent., 124 $\frac{1}{2}$. Banks.—Agra, 10 $\frac{3}{8}$. Mines.—Devala Moyal Gold, 1 $\frac{3}{8}$, 7-16, $\frac{1}{4}$; Indian Glenrock Gold, 1 $\frac{1}{8}$; Rhodes Reef Gold, 13-16, $\frac{7}{8}$; South East Wynaad Estates and Gold, 1 $\frac{3}{8}$, 5-16. Shipping.—Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 58 $\frac{1}{2}$. Telegraphs.—Eastern, 10 $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$; ditto Six per Cent. Preference, 13, $\frac{1}{8}$; Eastern Six per Cent. Debenture, 1883, 105; Eastern Extension, Australasia, and China, 11.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

COFFEE.—At auction 76 casks 5 tierces 21 barrels and bags Plantation Ceylon sold at yesterday's rates, low middling to middling grayish, at 79s. 6d. to 84s. 6d.; good middling, at 91s. to 95s.; bold, 105s.; and 250 bags Central American, at 53s. to 56s. for ordinary.
 SAGO.—Already 410 bags good small grain sold at 16s. to 16s. 6d.

Flour 6d. lower, part of 567 bags Borneo selling at 14s. Of 1,520 bags pearl sago, part sold—medium, 15s. 9d.; seed, 17s. per cwt.; and a small quantity of flake at 1½d. to 2¼d. per lb.

RICE.—Less doing. A cargo of 1,500 tons Rangoon, September-October, sold at 9s. per cwt. open charter.

COTTON.—The market is steady, with only a small business doing. Sales about 1,500 bales, including Bengal at 5d. and Scinde at 4¾d. per lb. For arrival, Tinnevely, July-September. Suez, 5 5-16d. for fully good fair g.f.c.; Western Madras, July-August, Suez, 4 11-16d. for fully good fair g.f.c.; forward delivery, American, September, 7d.; October-November, 6½d. per lb. for middling l.m.c.

THURSDAY EVENING.

TEA.—Messrs. Layton and Co. state that 2,007 packages offered at public auction on day of sale, sold "without reserve" as under—1,433 half chests of Congou, at 5½d. to 6½d. per lb.; 574 ditto Souchong in mats, 7d. to 1s. 0½d. per lb. At the unprotected auction to-day common Congou sold down to 5½d. and in the present demoralised condition of the tea trade, conducted as it is said mainly on borrowed capital, and consequently with but little regard for the regulation of supply to demand, it seems probable enough that prices may go even lower.

COFFEE.—Of 287 casks 79 barrels and bags plantation Ceylon about two-thirds sold at easier rates; small, 73s. 6d. to 75s. 6d.; low middling to middling, 82s. to 88s. 6d.; good to fine middling, 90s. to 96s.; rather bold to bold, 99s. to 107s. 9 cases 790 barrels and bags East India in small lots partly sold; low to good medium, 73s. 6d. to 88s. 1,958 bags foreign about half sold; Guatemala, ordinary mixed to fine ordinary greenish, 54s. to 65s.; washed Rio, 73s. to 76s. 26 casks 481 barrels 956 bags Jamaica brought about previous value for the small part sold; good to fine ordinary, 52s. 6d. to 57s. 6d.; greenish, 65s. 6d. to 68s. per cwt.

RICE.—There is less inquiry. A coast cargo of Rangoon sold at 8s. 3¼d. per cwt.

INDIGO.—Messrs. Layton and Co., under date August 31, state that during the past month the market for East India indigo has been extremely quiet, notwithstanding the bad reports received by telegram of excessive rains, chiefly in the North West Provinces. The latest estimate of the crop totals 115,000 maunds against 135,000 maunds last year.

MANILLA HEMP.—A good business, including fair on the spot at £46 to £48 10s. per ton.

JUTE is without quotable change. Sales to-day about 5,000 bales, to arrive.

COTTON.—A quiet and unchanged market. Sales about 1,200 bales, including Tinnevely at 5¾d., Sind at 4¾d., Bengal at 5d. to 5¾d., and West India at 7d. per lb. Forward delivery, American, September, 7 1-32d. to 7 1-16d. per lb. for middling l.m.c.

FRIDAY EVENING.

INDIAN TEA.—With renewed pressure to sell, prices have again given away, except for the finest qualities; but towards the close the tone was firmer with more inquiry, and the drop appears to have brought buyers into the market, the auctions have comprised 10,700 packages.

COFFEE.—Prices again rather lower for plantation Ceylon, the middling qualities being 1s. to 1s. 6d. cheaper than last week; 337 casks 20 tierces 196 barrels and bags were sold by auction to-day—middling to good middling at 84s. to 92s., fine middling to bold at 96s. to 109s. per cwt.

SUGAR.—There was a better demand than expected at the public sales. Of West India 800 casks sold, making 2,972 casks since last Friday; 529 bags Mauritius brown syrups sold at 18s. to 18s. 6d.; 4,082 bags Bengal, at 20s. for Accra; and Gupattah part of 712 baskets 5,197 bags, at 27s. to 28s. for good and fine grainy. Native brought in 13s. 6d. to 16s.; 873 bags Madras Jagghery, 1,020 bags Egyptian, and 543 hhds. Porto Rico were all bought in.

RICE.—The London Brokers' Association Circular reports a rather quieter market during the week, and only a small business done on the spot at unchanged prices, but large transactions in cargoes to arrive; distant shipment at full rates, coast cargoes at 1½d. per cwt. decline from the highest point. To-day one of 2,000 tons Moulmein sold at 8s. 3d. for the Continent.

SALTPETRE.—Further business done in Bengal at 24s. for fine.

JUTE quiet but steady. About 3,000 bales sold to-day, principally for arrival.

COTTON.—There is a fair general demand at full prices. Sales about 2,000 bales, including Bengal at 4¾d. to 5d. and Sind at 4¾d. per lb. For arrival, Tinnevely, August-October, Suez, 5 5-16d. for fully good fair g.f.c.; Bengal, August-September, Suez, 4¾d. for good f.g.f.c.; forward delivery, American, September-October, 6½d.; November-February, 6 5-16d. to 6¾d. per lb. for middling l.m.c.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—August 26. Inchmornish (s), Bombay; Glaucus (s), Shanghai; Princess Amalia (s), Batavia; Star of Persia, Calcutta; Pampero, Java.—27. Achilles (s), China; Nordsjernen (s), Manila; Grampian, Rangoon; Clan Ranald (s), Karachi; Arcotz (s), Karachi; Glencairn (s), Hong Kong; Adele Accame, Rangoon.—29. Queen of Scots, Calcutta; Argonauta, Rangoon; Tythomus, Calcutta; Waterloo, Calcutta; Star of Russia, Calcutta; Star of Bengal (s), Calcutta; Pallion (s), Akyab.—30. Dartmouth, Manila; Twilight, Colombo; Helena (s), Bombay; Natale Gallino, Akyab; Thirza, Akyab; Robert Jones, Bombay.—31. County of Cardigan, Rangoon; Drumadoun, Rangoon; Cicero, Manila; Khersonese, Bombay.—Sept. 1. Ben Alder (s), Foochow; St. Margaret, Calcutta; Norman, Cocanada; Enterprise, Vizagapatam; Duncraig, Bombay; Duilio, Akyab; Peerless, Bimlipatam; Tuscany (s), Ceylon; Saghalien (s), Japan; Navarino (s), Calcutta; City of Agra (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—August 8. Mirzapore (s), Southampton; Potomac (s), Port Said.—9. Hutton (s), Liverpool; Euphrates (s), Busorah; Chanda (s), Calcutta.—11. Peshawur (s), Calcutta; Oriental (s), Calcutta; Flamstead (s), Cardiff.—12. Fearnought (s), Liverpool; Great Northern (s), Zanzibar; Hydaspes (s), Sydney.—13. Calcutta (s), Karachi; Florence (s), West Hartlepool; Maharani (s), Put back from Sea; Menzies (s), Cardiff.—14. Marina (s), Karachi.—15. Teheran (s), Venice.

CALCUTTA.—July 5. Malda (s), Singapore; Avagye (s), Penang; Eldorado (s), London; Ross-shire (s), Glasgow.—6. Tibre (s), P. de Galle; Dunnerdale, Liverpool.—9. Mill Wall, Liverpool; City of Nankin, Penarth; North, Glasgow; Ellora, London; Rialto, Melbourne.—10. R. Dickinson (s), Tyne; Falstaff, Shields.—11. Culna (s), Bombay; Morna, Cardiff; Eurydice, Glasgow; Mountaineer, Liverpool; Rance, Liverpool.

MADRAS.—July 6. Ethiopia (s), Calcutta.—7. Australia (s), London; Reigate, Middlesbrough.—8. Counsellor (s), Colombo.—11. Kerbela (s), Bombay; West Ridge, Mauritius; Shahzoda (s), Bombay; Himalaya (s), Rangoon; Gannet (s), London; Ellen Bates, Shields.—12. Dunalistair, in sight.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—August 26. Berar, Calcutta; Clan M'Leod (s), Bombay; Figlia Tilde, Cape; Paradiso, Cape; Pleiades (s), Calcutta.—27. Knight of the Bath (s), Bombay; Palm (s), Cuddalore; Rydal Hall (s), Bombay; Edward Kidder, Calcutta; British General, Calcutta; Bellast, Calcutta; Almora, Calcutta; Glenorchy (s), Singapore; Speculant, Batavia; Howrah, Calcutta.—28. Arcadia, Simon's Bay; Prins Van Orange, Batavia; Genitore, Singapore; Eulie, Natal; Cattico, Singapore; Teresa Accame, Singapore; Erasmo, Singapore; Madeline, Singapore; Menelaus, Penang.—29. Silhet, Calcutta; Yorkshire (s), Hong Kong; Naworth Castle (s), Madras; Primus, Hong Kong; Fritz, Hong Kong; Angela, Penang; Alice Rickmers, Singapore; Kosmopolite 3rd, Java; Southern Queen, Singapore.—31. Hermann, Rangoon; Valparaiso, Hong Kong.—Sept. 1. Hector (s), Singapore; Mikado (s), Cape; Onyx, Mauritius; Mornington, Singapore; Herman, Rangoon; Maria Teresa, Cape; Wildwood, Natal; City of Edinburgh (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—August 9. St. Elmo (s), San Francisco; Thibet (s), Venice.—10. Clan Gordon (s), Marseilles; Arabia (s), Coast and Calcutta.—11. Bhundara (s), Calcutta.—12. Euphrates (s), Karachi; Maharani (s), Aden; Byculla (s), Moulmein; Lord Eslington (s), Pondicherry.—13. Riga (s), Calcutta; Mirzapore (s), China.—15. Oriental (s), P. Gulf via Karachi.

CALCUTTA.—August 5. Satara (s), Pemba (s), and Madras (s).—6. Sirdhana (s).—8. Vega (s).—10. Cathay (s), Curlew (s), Reliance (s), and Victoria (s).—11. Sir John Lawrence (s), Wingates (s), and Hankow (s).

MADRAS.—August 6. Quetta (s), London.—7. Ethiopia (s), Bombay and S. Ports.—8. Australia (s), Calcutta.—9. Australia (s), Calcutta; D. Abbey (s), Calcutta; Counsellor, Calcutta.—10. Madura, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Bangalore*, August 26.—From Bombay: Mr. H. F. Maguire, Mr. Scott, Capt. P. H. O. Reden, Mr. F. L. Dibblee, Mr. G. Gregory, Mr. J. Tate, Major W. B. Aislabie, Mr. J. Nugent, Major Sandeman, Mr. G. E. Manisty, Mr. J. F. Hewitt, Lieut. G. H. Coats, Major H. L. Nutt, Mr. Soundy.

AT VENICE.—Per *Bangalore*, August 26.—From Bombay: Mr. F. C. Rivington, Mr. H. L. Wright, Dr. T. Arnott, Mr. Soundy.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Teheran*, August 2.—From Southampton: Capt. J. Hotham, Capt. Giblings, and Mr. and Mrs. Parkinson and two children. From Venice: Capt. Graaf, Lieut. Yates, H. E. Mookurumud-Dou'ah, Shaik Ahmed Hoossein, Dr. Mahomed Ismael, and Mahomed Peemah and two men-servants. From Brindisi: Mr. D. Carduff, Mr. and Mrs. Thornton, Capt. Von Bevedhondt, Mr. A. Morton, Professor Ribble, and Brigade Surgeon Moore. From Aden: Conductor Dean, wife, and two children.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—Per *Phaides*, August 26.—For Calcutta: Mr. K. C. Baines, Miss Minto, Mrs. T. B. Coles and child, Miss G. A. Hood, Miss J. A. Hood, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Mactavish and child. For Colombo: Mr. H. Atkinson, Mr. E. R. Templer, Mr. Chas. G. M'Kenzie, Mr. and Mrs. P. Ferguson Jones, Mr. A. Melville White, Dr. Oorloff, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Ward.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Thibet*, August 23.—For Brindisi: Mr. J. Tate and Col. J. H. P. Malcolmson. For Southampton: Mr. A. C. Sinclair, Mr. J. Old, Mr. T. Fairlie, Mr. and Mrs. Lazarus, and Lieut. G. Osborn, R.A.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Peshawur*, August 23.—For Southampton: Mrs. Laura Pierson, Major Dyson Laurie, Miss Laurie, Mrs. Davies, Surgeon Major and Mrs. Hutchison and three children, Mrs. C. H. T. Marshall, Mr. T. M'Kelvey, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. G. Rothney and child, Surgeon Major Rohilly, Mr. W. Watson, Capt. W. M. Fitz Herbert, Mr. B. Bentley, Dr. T. Robinson, Mr. G. F. Evans, Mr. H. Whiteway, Mr. G. F. Burch, Mr. George Giles, Capt. James Bayle, Capt. Edmund Buckle, Mr. John Foote, Mr. E. J. Barkey, Major G. Proudfoot, and Mr. W. Wragg. For Brindisi: Mr. C. Rivett-Carnac, Mr. W. H. Gordon, Col. T. E. Gordon, Major I. Dyson Laurie, Major J. E. Bedford, R.E., Mr. J. S. Porter, C.S., General A. Carnegie, Major I. H. Barnard, Mr. T. R. Browne, Major R. Fowler Butler, Mr. J. A. Taylor, Mr. A. E. Pole, Major F. E. Wiggins, Mr. J. Monroe, Mr. A. Harvey, Major Sartorius, Capt. J. W. Meiklejohn, 20th P.N.I., Mr. E. Turner, C.S., Dr. O'Reilly, Lieut. Col. J. W. H. Johnstone, Dr. G. Bevan, Mr. Thomas Summers, Col. A. T. Baldwin, Mr. A. C. Sweeting, and Mr. H. Bell. For Venice: Mr. Gubbay and son, Mr. W. J. Fordney, and Mr. R. Smith. For Malta: Mrs. Brown.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—Aug. 15.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ..	Rs 102½
Four-and-a-half per Cent. ..	110½
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan ..	100
Ten years ..	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ..	119

BANKS.

	Paid-up	Cash
	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay ..	500	73½
Bank of Bengal ..	500	810x
Bank of Madras ..	500	660x
Agra ..	50	130
Chartered India and China ..	25	250
Chartered Mercantile ..	25	250
Hong Kong and Shanghai ..	28½	550
National of India ..	12½	110
Oriental ..	25	250

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba ..	2,925	1010
Frere ..	150	20
Mazagon ..	2,000	30x
Fort Canning ..	1,400	225

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton ..	2,850	950
Albert Ginning ..	500	425
Albert, Karachi ..	1,100	1080
Apollo (small shares) ..	2,200	505
Bellary ..	2,000	600
Berar Cotton Ginning ..	500	475
Bewindian ..	350	185
Broach Cotton Ginning ..	250	25
Carwar ..	1,500	20
Colaba ..	1,880	975
Dholleria Ginning ..	300	255
East India ..	1,000	1,125
Fort ..	8,500	3,000
French ..	500	445
Sind ..	750	455
Mofussil ..	400	300
Prince of Wales ..	1,500	1,700
Sind and Punjab Cotton ..	753	1200
Sassoon ..	500	500
Volkart ..	1,000	510

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ..	1,000	2500
Anglo-Indian ..	100	140
Alfred Manufacturing ..	500	705 x
Alliance Spinning ..	2,500	2,900
Shownagur Mills ..	2,000	1,000
Bombay United ..	2,000	1,170
Bombay Saw Mills ..	7,000	590
Central India S. W. and M ..	500	875
Coorla Mills ..	1,000	1070
D. Spinning ..	2,000	1,165
Hindustan ..	2,000	1200
Hyderabad Spinning ..	1,000	1,095
Khandeish ..	1,250	2,000
Madras United ..	50	1 noml
Manchester Spinning ..	500	280
Mazagon Spinning ..	1,000	1155
National Spinning ..	1,000	1270
New Great Eastern ..	625	910
Oriental ..	1,250	515
Prince of Wales Spinning ..	1,000	1,200
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance ..	1,000	1,100
Sholapore Mills ..	1,000	1,100
Victoria Mills ..	1,000	1,100

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock ..	218-3-0	310
Do. New 50 Shares ..	130-14-6	70
Do. do. ..	65-7-3	50
Do. do. ..	21-13-1	71
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ..	1,000	1,275
Do. New 15 Shares ..	106-5-15	275

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Ice Manufactory ..	100	170 x
Bombay Burma Trading ..	1,500	2,400
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ..	70	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping ..	300	305
Treacher and Co. ..	500	880
Thacker and Co. ..	100	160

CALCUTTA.—Aug. 12.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

% Promissory Notes ..	Rs 103 5 to 103 8
4% of 1870 (1885) ..	103 5 to 103 8
4% of 1871 (1881) ..	103 5 to 103 8
4% of 1878-79 (1893) ..	111 8 to 111 10
4% of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ..	111 8 to 111 10
4% Debentures of 1867 ..	102 0 to 102 0

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884) ..	Rs. 112 0 to 112 8
6 of 1865 (1885) ..	112 8 to 113 0
6 of 1866 (1886) ..	113 0 to 113 8
6 of 1867 (1887) ..	113 8 to 114 0
6 of 1870 (1890) ..	114 0 to 114 8
6 of 1872 (1892) ..	114 8 to 115 0
6 of 1878 (1908) ..	113 4 to 114 0

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ..	122	123
Agra Savings ..	102	125
Allahabad ..	100	122
Alliance of Simla ..	100	125
Bank of Bengal ..	500	810
Do. of Upper India ..	100	127
Delhi and London ..	225	245
Himalaya ..	100	120
Mussoorie ..	100	120
National of India ..	100	109
Simla Bank Corporation ..	500	500
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ..	100	88

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

Asiatic Jute ..	100	20
Pally Paper Mills ..	100	20
Barnagore Jute ..	100	20
Bengal Coal ..	1000	720
Bengal Ironworks ..	100	3

Ballaghutta Jute ..	100	—	to	—
Bengal Mills ..	100	1600	to	—
Bonded Warehouse ..	445	400	to	410
Bowrah Cotton Mills ..	100	74	to	—
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ..	80	98	to	100
Burrakur Coal ..	100	140	to	—
Calcutta Docking ..	700	290	to	—
Calcutta Hydraulic ..	100	134	to	135
Calcutta Jute Mills ..	200	2	to	3
Carew and Co. (Limited), gar ..	100	116	to	117
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ..	100	117	to	—
Darjiling Steam Tramway ..	100	132	to	133
Dunbar Cotton Mills ..	100	103	to	—
Eastern Bengal Railway ..	120	—	to	—
East Indian Railway ..	120	—	to	—
Equitable Coal ..	250	210	to	—
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ..	100	50	to	—
Goswary Cotton Mills ..	200	300	to	—
Gouripur ..	100	100	to	—
Great Eastern Hotel ..	250	142	to	145
Howrah Docking ..	500	115	to	—
Howrah Mills ..	100	100	to	—
India General Steam Navigation ..	1000	1420	to	—
Kamerhatti Jute Mills ..	50	8	to	10 pm
Labour Transportation ..	100	—	to	—
Landing and Shipping ..	100	80	to	81
Merchants' Steam Tug ..	500	50	to	60
Murree Brewery ..	100	170	to	—
Naini Tal Brewery ..	95	75	to	—
Nasmyth's Patent Press ..	500	350	to	—
Nanthpore Indigo ..	30	—	to	—
New Beerboom Coal ..	100	75	to	—
Oriental Jute Manufacturing ..	100	—	to	—
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway ..	120	—	to	—
Rajmahal Stone ..	100	99	to	100
Ranikistore Press ..	100	78	to	—
Ranegunge Coal Association ..	100	77	to	—
Riverside Press ..	90	101	to	101
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas ..	100	—	to	—
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ..	500	260	to	265
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail ..	120	—	to	—
Seepore Jute Manufacturing ..	100	69	to	70
Strand Bank Press ..	100	108	to	109
Watson's Patent Press ..	100	109	to	110

TEA COMPANIES.

Adulphere Terai (Darjiling) ..	100	80	to	—
Amicable (Assam) ..	100	80	to	—
Amuluckie ..	100	75	to	—
Arctupore (Cachar) ..	100	90	to	—
Assam ..	120	500	to	—
Balasun (Darjiling) ..	100	100	to	101
Baree (Kangra) ..	100	90	to	—
Bengal (Cachar) ..	100	73	to	74
Do. contributory ..	80	63	to	64
Bishnauth (Assam) ..	200	270	to	—
Do. contributory ..	100	130	to	135
Borelli (Assam) ..	120	160	to	165
Borsillah (Assam) ..	100	—	to	—
Burkhola (Cachar) ..	100	60	to	—
Central Cachar ..	200	73	to	—
Central Terai (Darjiling) ..	100	78	to	80
Chandypore (Cachar) ..	500	475	to	485
Chota Nagpore ..	100	95	to	—
Cinnatollah ..	100	—	to	—
Colonial (Assam) ..	100	60	to	—
Coocheela Cachar ..	100	72	to	—
Cutlucherra (Cachar) ..	100	110	to	112
Darjiling ..	100	320	to	325
Dedur Kosh (Cachar) ..	100	35	to	—
Dehing (Assam) ..	90	74	to	75
Dehra Doon ..	100	80	to	—
Dessal and Parbut (Assam) ..	100	65	to	70
Durrung (Assam) ..	100	64	to	65
Eastern Cachar ..	100	78	to	—
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ..	100	72	to	73
Giel'e (Darjiling) ..	100	92	to	—
Gowhatti (Assam) ..	100	62	to	63
Grob (Assam) ..	500	250	to	—
Holta (Kangra) ..	100	99	to	100
Hoolmaree (Assam) ..	100	100	to	105
Hoolungorie (Assam) ..	100	90	to	—
Indian Terai ..	500	600	to	625
Jellalpoore (Cachar) ..	250	200	to	—
Jheer Ghat (Cachar) ..	100	50	to	—
Jokai (Assam) ..	100	102	to	—
Kalcherra (Cachar) ..	100	85	to	—
Kangra Valley ..	100	—	to	—
Kunchanpore (Cachar) ..	100	50	to	—
Kurseong and Darjiling ..	250	142	to	—
Do. contributory ..	200	112	to	—
Kurseong and Terai ..	100	6	to	7
Kuttal (Cachar) ..	5000	12000	to	—
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ..	100	65	to	—
Longview (Darjiling) ..	100	116	to	—
Loobah ..	100	125	to	—
Lower Assam ..	100	30	to	—
Luckimpore (Assam) ..	120	120	to	—
Majagram Cachar ..	100	75	to	—
Mim. (Darjiling) ..	100	70	to	—
Monacherra (Cachar) ..	100	67	to	68
Do. contributory ..	90	57	to	58
Moran (Assam) ..	80	20 pm.	to	—
Mothola (Assam) ..	100	80	to	—
Do. contributory ..	90	70	to	—
Mungledye (Assam) ..	120	—	to	—
Muttuck (Assam) ..	200	100	to	—
Do. contributory ..	125	50	to	—
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ..	100	105	to	106
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ..	120	100	to	—
New Mutual (Cachar) ..	30	100	to	—
Nutwanpore (Cachar) ..	200	180	to	200
Phoenix of Cachar ..	85	75	to	—
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ..	100	94	to	95
Puttarea (Sylhet) ..	100	50	to	—
Rajabare (Assam) ..	100	104	to	105
Sapakat ..	100	100	to	—
Second Mutual Cachar ..	50	20 pm.	to	—
Seemah ..	100	—	to	—
Singbullia and Murmah ..	100	106	to	107
Singel (Darjiling) ..	100	86	to	87
Soom (Darjiling) ..	100	95	to	—
Springside (Darjiling) ..	100	90	to	95
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ..	100	92	to	93
Teendarrae (Darjiling) ..	100	83	to	84
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ..	100	114	to	—
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ..	80	102	to	103
Tukvar (Darjiling) ..	200	200	to	—
Upper Assam ..	120	40	to	—

MADRAS.—Aug. 12.

Four cent ..	4 to 4½ % pre.
Four and half per cents 1879 ..	12 to 12½ % pre.
Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) ..	12 to 12½ % pre.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) ..	2½ to 3 do.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) ..	1 to 2 do.
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882) ..	2 to 1 pre.
Bank of Madras Shares ..	40 to — prem.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Banks, demand	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
Do. Tele.	7 23-32d.	7 11-16d.	7 7½d.
Do. 6mo. sight	7 15-16d.	—	7 15-16d.
Do. 4 do.	7 27-32d.	7 7½d.	7 7½d.
Do. 3 do.	7 7½d.	7 23-32d.	7 13-16d.
Cred 3 mo. sight	8 ¾d.	7 7½d.	—
Do. 2 do.	7 1-32d.	—	—
Do. 6 a. sight	8 ¾d.	8d.	8 ¾d.
Do. 3 do.	8d.	—	—

LONDON.—Sept. 5.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
4 India Stock, July 5, 1880 ..	— to —
5 Do. October 10, 1880 ..	103½ to 103½
4 India Enforced Paper ..	82 to 83
4½ Do. do. 1885 ..	— to —
5½ Do. do. 1893 ..	89½ to 90
4 Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882 ..	— to —
4 Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12) ..	par to 5 pm
4 Do. under £1,000 (months' notice) ..	par to 5 pm
3 Do. Deb. Aug. 1884, £1,000 & £500 ..	102½ to 102½
4 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 ..	100 to 103
4 Mauritius, 1882 ..	105 to 107
6 Do. 1895-96 ..	103 to 105
4 Do. ..	109 to 112
4½ Straits Settlements Government ..	102 to 104

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guar. 4 p. c. ..	105 to 107
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c. ..	116 to 118
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c. ..	105 to 107
Oudh and Rohilkund, 4 per cent. ..	106 0 to 108
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ..	114 to 116

RAILWAYS.

B. B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ..	136 to 138
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ..	145 to 147
E. Indian, 4½ p. c. Ann. A. 1953 ..	24½ to 25½

[LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the period from which the leave was granted.

CIVIL.

Adams, M., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Mar. 20, '80.
Ainslie, W. D., Madras Police, 24 mos., May 19, 1880.
Aitchison, C. V., C.S.I. (Ben. Cov.), C.C.B.B., 15mo., Jan. 6, '81.
Alexander, E. B. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P. Settlement, 15 mo., Apr. 1, '81.
Allen, W. G.
Anderson, C. F., Central Prov. Police, 18 mos., June 5, '80.
Angas, C. H., Telegraph Department.
Anley, G. A. D., Bengal P.W.D., 12 months, April 20, 1881.
Annesley, Major R., N.W.P. Judicial, 18 mos., Apr. 30, '81.
Arnot, W. P., Burma Marine, 6 months, May 6, 1881.
Austin, W. P. (Mad. Cov.), Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., May 21, '81.
Banerjee, C. N., Bl. Rev. and General, 49 mos., Apr. 9, '80.
Barker, R. C., Telegraph Department, 12 mo., Jan. 17, '81.
Barrett, E. C., Survey Department, 24 mo., July 22, '80.
Bartlett, H. F. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., 16 mos., Aug. 28, '80.
Batten, G. H. M. (Bl. Cov.), Com. off. Cust. 20mo., Mar. 3, '81.
Bedford, C. A. S., B. Rev. and Gen., 12 mos., July 10, '80.
Bell, H., P.W.D., India, 16 mo., July 10, 1880.
Bellett, G. Ben. Ed., 20 mo., Nov. 18, '79.
Best, K. T., B. Educational, 12 mo., April 14, 1881.
Beynon, R. C., Bo. Rev. Survey, 33 mo., Feb. 17, 1879.
Berelsen, V. W., Bl. Police, 12 mo., June 23, '81.
Biddulph, T. H. S., Fincl. Dept., 20 mos., Mar. 17, 1880.
Bird, H. M. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P. and Oudh, 8 mo., Mar. 31, '81.
Birkbeck, M., India P.W.D., 6 mos., April 7, 1881.
Blanford, W. T., Geological Survey, 27 mo., Aug. 22, '79.
Bliss, H. W. (Mad. Cov.), Salt Com., 6 mos., May 2, '81.
Bolton, C. W. (Bl. Cov.), 12 mo., from April 11, 1881.
Bolt, A. E. C., Bengal Police, 18 months, May 19, 1881.
Boden, E., Bengal Marine, 30 mos., July 13, '79.
Borradaile, A. A. (Bo. Cov.), Rev. & Gen., 4mos. 12w., May 31, '81.
Boyce, H. G.
Bowden, G., Telegraph Department, 24 mo., Feb. 28, '81.
Brand, W. H., Assam Branch, P.W.D., 20 m., Feb. 1, '81.
Brett, A. C. (Bl. Cov.), 12 mos., from May 19, 1881.
Breton, W. R. J., N.W.P. Forests, 4 mo., June 29, '81.
Brodie, W. E., Punjab P.W.D., 12 mos., from Apr. 21, '81.
Brown, J. F., C.I.E., Pol. Dept., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '79.
Bruce, W. D., Bengal P.W.D., 10 months, May 7, 1881.
Buck, E. C., B.C. Agri. & N.W.P., 15 mo., May 18, '80.
Bulman, A. R. (Bl. Cov.), Cent. Prov. Com., 13 mo., Mar. 31, '81.
Bullock, F. S. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P. & Oudh, 8m., Mar. 17, '81.
Burne, K. G., Burma Com., 15 mos., Aug. 29, '80.
Burnell, A. C., C.I.E., Mad. Jud., 24 mo., July 11, '80.
Burrage, C. W., Madras Educational, 18 mo., July 8, '80.
Buyers, J. W., P.W.D., India, 8 mo., Mar. 7, '81.
Byrne, E. S., Financial Dep., 19 mos., May 3, 1881.
Campbell, A. C., Assam Com., 9 mos., May 19, 1881.
Campbell, R. L., State Railways, 6 mos., March 31, '81.
Campbell, L. A. (Mad. Cov.), Secretariat, 11 m., Mar. 21, '81.
Cappell, A. J. P., Telegraph Dept., 12 mo., Mar. 23, '81.
Chapman, R. B., C.S.I. (Bl. C.), Sec. G. Off., 12m., April 21, '81.
Chichester, F. A., B. Police, 30 mo., Sept. 9, '79.
Chisler, A. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab Com., 24 mos., Sept. 25, '80.
Clark, W. O. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab Com., 18 mo., May 7, '80.
Clements, H. P. W. D., India, 24 mo., Oct. 8, '80.
Collier, F. R. S. (Bl. Cov.), 18 mos., from April 10, 1881.
Colquhoun, A. R., Burma P.W.D., 18 months, May 19, '81.
Cook, A., Railway Dept., 18 mos., Mar. 20, '80.
Cooke, T., L.L.D., Bombay Educ., 15 mos., Aug. 14, '80.
Cooke, G. H., Survey Department, 24 months, May 22, '80.
Cooke, H. R. (Bom. Cov.), Bo. R., 24 mos., Dec. 16, '80.
Cooper, S., Opium Department, 6 mos., May 5, 1881.
Connell, C. J., Ben. Cov. N.W.P. & Gn., 18mo., July 24, '80.
Constable, E. T., N.W.P. Educatn., 24 mos., Nov. 27, '80.
Coombes, H. A., Bengal Police, 12 mos., Nov. 29, '80.
Cotgrave, T. M., Bombay Salt, 18 months, May 22, 1881.
Cotgrave, H. F., Hyderabad Police, 12 mos., Nov. 20, '80.
Coghlan, W. M. P. (Bo. Cov.), 12 mos., from May 5, 1881.
Coudrey, H., Bo. Mint, 18 mos., May 19, '80.
Courtenay, R. (Bom. Cov.), Bo. R. 12 mos., Dec. 17, '80.
Cox, A. F. (Mad. Cov.), 21 mo., April 1, 1880.
Cox, S. F., Punjab P.W.D., 12 mos., from April 4, 1881.
Crawford, J. (Bl. C.), High C. Calcutta, 20 mo., Apr. 1, '81.
Crawford, (Bo. Cov.), Rev. and Gen., 10 m., Feb. 1, '81.
Cregeen, A. C., State Railways, 20 m., Feb. 17, '81.
Crole, C. S. (M. Cov.), M. Rev., 15½ mos., Nov. 13, '80.
Crowthwaite, C. H. T. (Bl. Cov.), C.P. Com., 8mo., June 21, '81.
Culden, R. G., Burma Customs, 12 months, May 1, 1881.
Cunliffe, F. K., Railway Store Dept., 12 m., Jan. 14, '81.
Dale, G. S. D. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P. and Oudh, 20 m., Mar. 31, '81.
Dallas, R. F., Tele. Dept., 12 mo., March 1, '81.
Dallas, J. E., P.W.D. India, 10½ months, March 3, '81.
Dalton, G. J. B. T. (Bl. Cov.), 20 mos., from April 23, '81.
Dames, E. F., N.W.P. Forests, 18 mo., July 9, '81.
Dames, M. L. (Bl. Cov.), Pun. Com., 24 m., Mar. 29, '81.
Dampier, H. L., (Bl. Cov.), Bd. of Rev. L.P., 6mos. June 4, '81.
Dashwood, F. A., Bombay P.W.D., 15 mos., Sept. 14, '80.
Davy, W. H., Indo-Euro. Tele., 18 mo., June 19, 1880.
Davis, A. H., N.W.P., Police, 12 mos., April 10, 1881.
Davis, R., Rail. Dep., B., 12 mo., June 14, '81.
Davidson, A., Bombay, P.W.D., 12 mos., April 14, 1881.
Davidson, J. (Bo. Cov.), Rev. & Gen., 13 mos., May 19, 1881.
Dickens, P. D. (Bl. C.), Ben. Judicial, 6 mo., April 7, '81.
Dixon, J., Burma Police, 18 months, Sept. 25, '80.
Doig, S., Bombay P.W.D., 18 months, May 10, 1881.
Donald, W., Financial Department, 20 mo., March 9, '81.
Donohue, W. A., P.W. Secretariat, Bo., 6 mo., May 5, '81.
Douglas, W. K., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Nov. 15, '79.
Douglas, J. C., Tel. Dept., 20 mo., Mar. 13, '81.
Douglas, F. M. S., Bengal, P.W.D., 8 mo., April 23, '81.
Down, J. E., Bombay Police, 20 mos., April 17, 1880.
Downing, S. F., Bl. Educational, 21 m., Feb. 13, '81.
Drysdale, A. T., Berar Forests, 21 mo., Feb. 1, '80.
Duggan, H. J., Bombay Police, 15 mo., Mar. 12, '81.
Duncan, W., Bombay Mint, 15 mos., May 5, 1881.
Duthie, J. F., Bot. Gardens, N.W.P., 24 mos., Mar. 26, '80.
Durand, J., Railway Department, 6 mos., April 6, 1881.
Elliott, J., Central Prov. Educ., 15 months, Oct. 1, '80.
Ewing, R., P.W.D. Cen. Prov., 24 mo., Feb. 25, '80.
Evans, F. S., Madras Educational, 12 mos., April 14, '81.
Evans, L. G., (Bl. Cov.)
Fawcett, G. W. (M. Cov.), Rev. and Gen., 12 mo.

Ferguson, Dr. J., Punjab Medical, 17 mos., June 19, 1880.
Ferrars, M. H., Burma Educational, 24 mo., Mar. 5, '81.
Field, G., Opium Department, 24 mos., from April 18, 1881.
Filgate, T. M., Regis. Dept., Bo., 24 mos., Mar. 6, '80.
Finlay, H. B. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., 20 mos., April 24, '80.
Finch, B. T., Telegraph Department, 12 mo., April 7, '81.
Fitzgerald, J. R. (Bo. Cov.), Police Dept., 21 m., Apr. 10, '80.
Fitzgerald, H. V. S., Sind Revenue, 12 mo., Mar. 31, '81.
Fletcher, D., Rd. Rev. Survey, 12 mo., Mar. 27, '81.
Fletcher, W. M., Marine, 22 months, May 1, '80.
Flockhart, A., Indian Marine, 22 months, May 1, '80.
Forrest, E., Punjab Forests, 22 mos., April 4, 1880.
Floyd, W. C. L., Rail. Dep., B., 15 mo., June 21, '81.
Francis, E. B. (Bl. Cov.), Pun. Com., 18 mo., April 1, '81.
Fryer, F. W. R. (Ben. Cov.), Pun. Com., 24 m., Nov. 10, 1879.
Fullerton, J. G., Madras Police, 18 mo., June 27, 1880.
Furnival, J. G., State Railways, 26 mo., Sept. 12, '79.
Furnival, W. C., Burma P.W.D., 22 months, May 26, 1881.
Gael, J. D. (Ben. Cov.), 12 months, Aug. 13, '80.
Gardner, D. M. (Bl. C.), N.W.P., Rv. and Gn., 20m., Mr. 20, '80.
Garthwaite, L., Madras Educatn., 21 mo., June 27, 1880.
Garstin, J. H., C.S.I. (Mad. Cov.), 12 mos.
Gatherer, A. B., Mysor, P.W.D., 12 mos., March 22, '81.
Gay, E., Financial Department, 18 mos., from April 28, 1881.
Gearing, H. G., Bengal P.W.D., 6 months, May 13, 1881.
George, A. S., Bombay P.W.D., 24 mos., Mar. 6, '80.
Gibson, J. R., Bombay Rev. Survey, 18 mos., June 1, '80.
Gilbert, J. H., Burma Educational, 21 mos., April 14, 1880.
Gill, J. E. (Bl. C.), N.W.P. and Oudh, 10m., Feb. 5, '81.
Gillon, H. (Bl. C.), Bl. R. and G., 19½ mos., Mar. 26, '80.
Glasier, E. G., (Bl. C.), Bl. Rev. & Gen., 21mo., Mar. 17, '81.
Goad, J. B., Assam Police, 12 months, May 18, 1881.
Goldsmid, F. L., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 12 mo., Feb. 17, '81.
Gompertz, R. D., Telegraph Dept., 24 m., Mar. 13, '80.
Gordon, Lewis, Central Prov. Com., 15 mos., Oct. 1, '80.
Goss, L. A., Burma Educational, 18 mo., April 22, '81.
Gough, A. E., Educatn. Dept., Bl., 24 mo., Mar. 13, '81.
Grant, F., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 24 mos., Dec. 9, '79.
Grant, A. R., N.W.P. Forests, 18 mos., May 1, '80.
Grant, J. H. (Bo. Cov.), Rv. and Gen., 24 m., Feb. 7, '81.
Graham, W. F. (Mad. Cov.), 24 mos.
Gray, G., P.W.D. Accounts, 24 months, May 4, 1881.
Gribble, J. D. B. (M. Cov.), Rev. and Gen., 12 m., Feb. 25, '81.
Grimes, J., P.W.D., Madras, 24 mo., May 24, '81.
Guerin, J. A., Bombay Revenue, 21 mos., April 24, 1880.
Guthrie, W., Kidderpore Dockyard, 20 mos., April 1, '80.
Hammond, A. J., Punjab Police, 12 mo., April 12, '81.
Ham, W. J., Postal Dept., 12 mos., from April 14, 1881.
Hand, J., Bengal Rev. and Gen., 12 mos., May 19, 1881.
Harding, F. H. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Rev., 6 mos., April 11, '81.
Hardy, R. G. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., 19 mos., April 17, '80.
Hare, W. H. M., Telegraph Department, 18 mos., Aug. 7, '80.
Hare, R. D., Berars Com., 12 months, May 21, 1881.
Harrold, J., Survey Dept., 15 mos., April 23, 1881.
Hearst, C., Bl. Pilot, 24 mos., Feb. 26, '80.
Heath, A. E., Assam Commission, 11 mo. 3w., Dec. 20, '80.
Hearle, N., 8 mos., from March 15, 1881.
Henderson, E. P. (B. Cov.) Punjab Com., 10 mo., Apr. 7, '80.
Hight, G. A., Bombay Forests, 12 mos., Dec. 11, '80.
Higginson, F. W. D., N.W.P. and O., Med., 20mo., Mar. 17, '81.
Higgins, J. J., C.P. Police, 6 mos. 20 d., May 1, 1881.
Hill, A. D., Tel. Dept., 18 mos., March 15, 1880.
Hime, R. D., Bl. Rev. and Gen., 30 mo., May 3, '79.
Hodges, E., N.W.P. P.W.D., 29 mo., Aug. 22, '79.
Hoey, W. (Ben. Cov.), Oudh Com., 8 mos., June 15, 1881.
Holmes, W. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P. Rev., 9 mo., April 5, '81.
Horsfall, J. G. (Mad. Cov.), 20½ mos., April 29, '80.
Hopkins, J. A. (Bl. Cov.), 21 mos., from April 13, 1881.
Horst, H., Survey Department, 27 mos., June 5, '79.
Howard, W. S., P.W.D. Bombay, 15 mo., Mar. 19, '81.
Howell, A. P. (Bl. Cov.), C.P. Com., 9 mos., Mar. 10, 1881.
Hough, A. L., B. Burma Com., 12 mos., from Apr. 14, '81.
Hudson, E. F., Bengal Pilot, 24 mo., March 15, 1881.
Hughes, A. W., Bom. Rev. and Gen., 24 m., Feb. 17, '81.
Hughes, G. (Bl. C.), Punjab Com., 8 mo., May 26, '81.
Hughesdon, J. C. (Mad. Cov.), Madras Judicial, 10 m.
Hutchins, P. F. (M. Cov.), Judicial, 6 mo., July 20, '81.
Imrie, C. W. (Bl. Cov.) Cent. Prov. Com., 12 mo., Feb. 12, '81.
Innes, C. E. S., Opium Dept., 30 mos., April 21, '79.
Innes, G., P.W. accounts, 9 mos., May 1, 1881.
Irwin, H. C. (Bl. C.), Oudh Com., 24mo., Dec. 24, '79.
Irvine, R. H. G., Bl. Police, 6 mo., June 28, '81.
Ivins, T. E., P.W.D., Punjab, 21 mos., Feb. 15, '80.
Izat, A., B.P.W.D., Bombay, 22 mo., Jan. 22, '81.
Jackson, E. J., Survey Dept., 19 mos., May 2, '80.
Jameson, T. D., Burma Police, 19 mos., Mar. 12, '80.
James, W. E. A., Mysor Rev. Sur., 24 mo., Feb. 24, '81.
Jeeves, E., Survey Department, 12 mo., June 6, 1880.
Johnston, W. M., State Railways, 19 mos., Jan. 5, 1880.
Johnson, S. M., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 mos., Mar. 2, '81.
Joll, H., P.W.D. Bengal, 19½ mos., April 5, 1880.
Jones, W. C. N., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., April 1, 1880.
Jones, F. (Bl. C.), Bl. Rev. & Gen., 11 m., Feb. 13, '81.
Josephs, S. J., Telegraph Dept., 22½ mos., Jan. 3, '80.
Kavanagh, T. H., V.C.
Kay, J., Rail. Dept., Bengal, 6 mo., Mar. 17, '81.
Kean, H. J. F. (Bl. Cov.), Rev. and Gen., 18m., May 10, '80.
Kelsall, J. (Mad. Cov.), Madras Judicial, 20 m., Mar. 3, '81.
Keyser, A. B. (Bo. Cov.), 18 mos., Sept. 4, '80.
Kirkham, T. B., Bo. Educational, 21 mos., May 6, '80.
Kirk, H. A.
King, M., N.W.P. Irrigation, 12 mos., March 22, 1881.
King, W., Geological Survey, 24 months, May 10, 1881.
Knight, C. J., P.W.D., Bengal, 6 mo., Mar. 24, '81.
Knox, G., Pun. Com., 12 m., Feb. 5, '81.
Knox, H. T. (Mad. Cov.), Rev., 12 mo., Feb. 9, '81.
Laing, J. J.
Lambert, R. M., Sindh Com., 6 mos., June 21, 1881.
Lambert, H., India, P.W.D., 19 mos., April 1, 1881.
Lamb, G. F., India, P.W.D., 8 mos., April 1, 1881.
Lamb, W. F. (Bl. C.), 6 mos., from April 28, 1881.
La Touche, H. D., Railway Dep., 6 months, May 22, 1881.
Lawder, J. O., N.W.P. P.W.D., 30 mo., Mar. 23, '79.
Laidman, G. J. (Bl. Cov.), 7 mos., from April 4, 1881.
Lee Warner, J. (M. Cov.), Rv. and Gn., 23 m., Jan. 24, '80.
Leuppolt, J. C. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., 18 months, May 2, '81.
Light, R. E. H., Bombay, Sur. Dep., 12 mo., May 5, '81.
Lincke, J. E. P.
Lister, J. L. B. Botanical, 6 mo., April 3, '81.
Lister, J. L. B. Botanical, 6 mos., April 3, '81.
Livesey, J. J. (Ben. Cov.), Ben. R. & G., 12mo., Jan. 29, '81.
Loam, J. F., Indo European Tele., 15 mo., Oct. 16, '80.
Lloyd, H. J., Opium Dept., 17 mos., June 29, 1880.
Lloyd, J., State Railways, 12 months, Oct. 2, '80.
Ludlam, A., Punjab Rev. Dept., 18 mos., May 1, '80.
Luke, P. V., C.I.E., Tel. Dept., 12 m., April 3, '81.

Lumsden, J. J. (Ben. Cov.), O. Co., 15 mos., Dec. 11, '80.
Lutz, J., Calcutta Mint.
M'Arthur, J., Kidderpore Dockyard, 12 mo., July 8, '81.
Macdonald, A. R. (E. Cov.), Bo. R., 24 mos., Oct. 8, '80.
Macdonald, D., Bo. Educational, 12 mo.
M'Donald, W., Telegraph Dept., 6 mo., June 19, '81.
Maclean, L. F., Punjab Irrigation, 17 months, June 8, '80.
Macleod, D. C., Burma Judicial, 18 mos., July 30, 1880.
Maclean, C. F., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Dec. 24, '79.
Macgregor, A. (Mad. Cov.), 12 mos., from April 14, 1881.
Mackenzie, T. D. (Bo. Cov.) Undr. Sec. to Gov., 20m. Mr. 17, '81.
Marks, C. D. E., Tele. Dept., 12 mos., from April 14, 81.
Marsac, R., de, Telegraph Dept., 24 months, May 5, 1881.
Maxwell, W. B., Assam Police, 12 months, May 18, 1881.
M'Conaghey, M. A. (Bl. C.), N.W.P., R., 8 m., Apr. 14, '81.
M'Corkell, G. (Bo. Cov.), Rev. & Gen., 16 mos., May 26, 1881.
M'Kee, J., Forest Department, 12 months, April 1, '81.
M'Minn, C. W. (Bl. Cov.), Cen. Prov. Com., 18 m., Apr. 1, '81.
M'Nair, J. W. A., Acts. Brch., P.W.D., 12 mo., Mar. 19, '81.
Maclean, J. D. (Bl. Cov.), 5 mos., from May 5, 1881.
Maconachie, J. R. (Ben. Cov.) P.C., 23 mo., Dec. 25, '80.
Macpherson, T., P.W.D., Punjab, 12 mo., Nov. 22, '80.
Macpherson, W. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Judicial, 14mo., Jan. 6, '80.
Macpherson, J.
M'Pherson, J., Mysore Forests, 24 mos., from April 5, '81.
Macpherson, J. (Bl. Cov.), 20 mos., from April 2, 1881.
Mackinnon, M. C., Railway Dept., 18 mo., May 1, '81.
Maidment, J. S., 12 mos., March 1, 1881.
M'Leod, G. E., Assam Commis., 24 mos., Oct. 2, '79.
Man, E. H., Andamans Com., 18 mos., Sept. 4, '80.
Marcel, J. A. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P. Rev., 10mo., Apr. 7, '81.
Martyr, P. H., Burma Com., 15 m., Feb. 4, '81.
Masters, W., Opium Department, 27 mo., May 25, '79.
Mathews, H. F. (Ben. Cov.), 14 months, Oct. 2, '80.
Mawry, A. G., Bombay Salt, 11½ months, June 4, 1881.
Meara, E. J., P.W.D., Bengal, 20 mos., April 9, 1880.
Meiklejohn, D. O., (Bl. Cov.), Cntl. Prvs., 22 mo., Apr. 1, '80.
Mellor, C. W. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P. and Oudh, 12 m., Mar. 26, '81.
Melville, R. J. (Mad. Cov.), 20 mos., April 3, 1880.
Miller, J. A. E., Punjab Commission, 12 mos., Nov. 27, '80.
Miles, T. W., Rajputana P.W.D., 6 months, June 1, 1881.
M'Iver, C. M., Bombay Police, 12 months, May 11, 1881.
MacIvor, C. V., N.W.P. P.W.D., 18 months, May 31, 1881.
Monckton, M. J., Bl. P.W.D., 6 mos., April 7, '81.
Monies, W., 12 mos., P.W.D., Bo., Sept. 20, '80.
Morgan, W., Madras Judicial.
Moriarty, A. S. (Bo. Cov.), 12 mos., from March 29, 1881.
Monteath, A. M., C.S.I., Bn. C., Post-office, 24m., Aug. 1, '80.
Morrison, E., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 months, May 10, 1881.
Moss, T., P.W.D. accounts, 9 mos., April 21, 1881.
Moore, G. E., P.W.D., Govt. of India, 18 mos., Apr. 17, '80.
Moore, F. S., N.W.P. Irrigation, 18 mos., May 13, '80.
Moore, E. J., State Railways, 18 mos., July 10, 1880.
Moore, E., Burma Educational, 15 mos., July 30, 1880.
Moore, T., Bombay Judicial, 24 months, Oct. 9, '80.
Murray, F. C., P.W.D., Punjab, 20 mos., April 9, 1880.
Murray, G. A., Madras Judicial, 24 mos., August 1, 1880.
Murray, Surg. R. D., N.W.P. Medical.
Muspratt, H. (Bl. Cov.), 8 mos., from April 15, 1881.
Nawab Mirza Hasan Ali Khan
Naylor, J. R. (Bo. Cov.), High Court, 8 mo., April 14, '81.
Neale, W. E. (Ben. Cov.) N.W.P. Sett., 18 m., May 1, '80.
Newbery, H. J. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Rev. & Gen., 20m., Mar. 3, '81.
Newman, F. A., P.W.D. Accounts, 18 mos., April 1, '80.
Nicholls, T. J., Excise Dept., 18 mos., Mar. 20, 1880.
Nicholls, H. S., Berars Com., 16 mos., May 1, 1881.
Noble, G. J., C.P. Police, 18 mo., March 31, 1880.
Norman, T. (Bl. C.), Bl. Rev. and Gen., 20m., Feb. 7, '80.
Oates, E. W., P.W.D., Burma, 24 mo., July 22, '81.
O'Brien, E. (Bl. Cov.), 6 mos., from May 10, 1881.
Ogilvie, J. L., N.W.P. Police, 18 m., March 31, '81.
Ogilvie, G. M. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab Judl., 18 m., Mr. 27, '80.
O'Kinealy, J. (Ben. Cov.), Ben. Jud., 14 mos., Oct. 11, '80.
Ommaney, H. F. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. R. & G., 24 mo., Sept. 12, '79.
Oxenham, R. G., Bombay Edictal, 6 months, May 19, 1881.
Ozanne, E. C. (Bo. Cov.), Rev. and Gen., 18 mo., Mar. 10, '81.
Palmer, E. C., Punjab, P.W.D., 18 mos., April 16, 1881.
Palmer, C., Forest Department.
Parker, Lieut. G. C. (Bo. Marine), 18 mos., Oct. '80.
Parry, R., Bengal Educational, 18 mo., Feb. 2, '80.
Partridge, Dr. T. D. O. (Ben. Me.), 24 mos., Aug. 29, '80.
Patten, T. A.
Payne, W. H., Bombay Customs, 12 months, May 27, 1881.
Peake, J., Telegraph Department, 9 mos., May 5, 1881.
Pearse, H. G. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., 19 mos., April 3, 1880.
Peck, G.
Pedlar, A., Bengal Educational, 5 months, June 21, 1881.
Pemberton, J., Madras Secretariat, 6 months, May 12, '81.
Perkins, H. E. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab, 24 mos., April 3, '80.
Perrin, G., P.W.D., N.W.P., 24 mo., Dec. 19, '80.
Peter, C. J., P.W.D. Madras, 24 mos., Oct. 30, '80.
Pitche, K. H. (Bn. Cov.), Burma Com., 24 m., Mar. 3, '80.
Pitman, C. E., Telegraph Dept., 24 mo., Feb. 7, '80.
Portman, M. V., Indian Marine, 24 mo., Dec. 30, '80.
Preece, J. W., Tel. Dept., 12 mos., Dec. 18, '80.
Proper, J. W. H. (Bo. Cov.), to Dec. 27, 1881.
Proper, C. E., Burma Forests, 12 mos., May 12, 1881.
Proby, D. G., Cent. Pro. Police, 9 mo., Feb. 3, '81.
Puckle, R. K., C.I.E. (Mad. Cov.), Board of Rev., 6m. Feb. 3, '81.
Puckle, F. C., Madras Revenue Survey, 21 mos., Feb. 18, '81.
Quinton, J. W. (Ben. Cov.), Jhansi Com., 15 mos., Aug. 4, '80.
Ravenshaw, T. E., (Bl. Cov.), Comr. Bl., 9 mo., Feb. 18, '81.
Read, Bagot.
Reid, H. J. G., Punjab Police, 20 mos., Apr. 17, 1880.
Rennie, W. C., P.W.D., Bombay, 15 mos., Nov. 13, '80.
Reynolds, P., P.W.D., Bombay, 20 mos., April 10, 1880.
Reed, G. B. (Bo. Cov.), 3 mos., from May 23, 1881.
Ridsdale, S. O. B. (Bl. Cov.), 12 mos., from April 2, 1881.
Rice, R. (Mad. Cov.), 18 months.
Rickie, R.
Rivaz, G. W. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab, 19 mos., April 3, 1880.
Robinson, A. (Bl. C.), N.W.P., Rv. and Gn., 19mo., Mr. 20, '80.
Robinson, G. M., Tel. Dept., 12 mos., Mar. 10, '81.
Roberts, S. C., Bengal Irrigation, 15 m. s., July 8, '80.
Roberts, T. (Bl. C.), Pun. Com., 10 mos., March 1, '81.
Ross, H. T. (Mad. Cov.), Rev., 18 mo.
Rowe, F. J., Educ. Dept., Bengal, 17 mos., Aug. 29, '80.
Russell, Dr. C. M., M.D., Ben. M., 15 mos., Nov. 20, '80.
Ryall, G. J., Punjab Judicial, 16 mo., July 20, '80.
Rumsby, E. J., British Burma, P.W.D., 18 mo., Apr. 9, '81.
Sandys, M. W. (Bl. Cov.), 6 mos., from April 22, 1881.
Samuels, C. A. (Ben. Cov.), B. R., 12 mos., Nov. 24, '80.
Sanderson, A., Gov. of India Printing, 3 mo.
Saunders, R. F. (Bl. Cov.), 6 mos., from April 14, 1881.
Schwendler, L., Telegraph Dept., 12 mo., July 7, '81.
Scroggie, J., 15 mo., Tel. Dept., 15 mos., Mar. 9, '81.

Scott, John, Bot. Gardens, Calcutta, 20 mos., Apr. 9, '80.
 Search, F. State Railways, 18 mos., June 4, 1880.
 Sealy, G. W., Telegraph Dept., 12 months, April 23, 1881.
 Sewell, E. J. (Mad. Cov.), 24 mos., Nov. 9, '80.
 Shaw, G. A. G. Bl. Cov., 24 mos., Mar. 13, 1881.
 Single, J. G. P.W.D., 24 mos., Nov. 24, '79.
 Skrine, F. H. B. (B. Cov.), B. Rev. & Gen., 43 mos., April 8, '78.
 Smart, R. B., India Surveys, 24 mos., Jan. 10, '80.
 Smeaton, D. M. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P. Rev., 12 mos., Mar. 21, '81.
 Smeaton, R. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P. Rev., 12 mos., June 21, '81.
 Smith, J., N.W.P. Police, 18 mos., April 15, '80.
 Smith, G. L. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab, 20 mos., Apr. 9, 1883.
 Smyth, G. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab, 20 mos., Nov. 27, '80.
 Sneyd, J. P., Bengal Police, 24 mos., Dec. 5, '79.
 Somerlatt, T. G. W., Sind Political, 15 mos., Aug. 16, '80.
 Spedding, J. B. (M. Cov.), Settlement, 24 m., Mar. 3, '80.
 Spedding, R. D. (Bl. C.), N.W.P. Rev., 22 m., Apr. 31, '80.
 Spring, J. K. (B. Cov.), Rev., 16 m., Apr. 14, '81.
 Spruce, F. J. E., P.W.D., Bombay, 24 mos., April 9, 1880.
 Spratt, T., Punjab, P.W.D., 6 mos., April 28, 1881.
 Stack, E. (Bl. C.), N.W.P. and Oudh, 20 m., Feb. 2, '81.
 Stevenson, G. (Bl. Cov.), Assam Com., 19 mos., March 24, '81.
 Gilcock, J. G. (Bl. Cov.), 18 mos., from May 19, 1881.
 Stevenson, G. (Bl. Cov.), 19 mos., from March 24, 1881.
 Stoker, T. (Bl. Cov.), 7 mos., from April 21, 1881.
 Souttar, W. M. (Bl. Cov.), 12 mos., from April 21, 1881.
 Stoddard, A. M., Mysor P.W.D., 24 mos., July 13, '80.
 Stuart, Dr. K. B., Cus. Dpt., Calcutta, 12 mos., M. 23, '81.
 St. Barbe, H. L. (Ben. Cov.), P.D., 18 mos., Dec. 5, '80.
 St. Clair, Hon. J. C. (M. Cov.), Judicial, 21 m., Mar. 26, '80.
 St. John, R. F. St. A., Burma Com., 36 mos., Dec. 13, '78.
 Stratford, G., Burma Forests, 30 m., May 8, '79.
 Stuart, R. H. F., P.W.D., Bombay, 18 mos., Mar. 10, '80.
 Stuart, A. J. (Mad. Cov.), Jud. Dep., 18 mos., Aug. 28, '80.
 Symonds, W. P. B. Cov., Bo. R. & Gen., 18 mos., June 29, '80.
 Taylor, C. C. B. (Bl. Cov.), Rev. and Gen., 24 mos., May 12, '81.
 Testro, D. W. M. (Bl. Cov.), Rev. and Gen., 24 mos., May 12, '81.
 Theobald, W., Geological Survey, 12 m., Mar. 17, '81.
 Taylor, J., Financial Department, 18 mos., April 23, '81.
 Thomas, W. C., N.W.P. Police, 19 mos., April 17, 1880.
 Thomas, W. P., Cent. Prov., Forests, 24 mos., Mar. 23, '80.
 Thomas, H. S. (Mad. Cov.), 18 m., April 10, 1880.
 Thomas, E. C. G. (Mad. Cov.), Madras Judicial, 12 m., Feb. 3, '81.
 Thomas, G. E., Railway Dept., 6 mos., April 28, '81.
 Thomson, J. (Mad. Cov.), 18 mos., April 21, '81.
 Thomson, J. B. (Bl. C.), N.W.P. & Oudh, 20 m., Mar. 3, '81.
 Thornhill, E. J. (Bl. C.), N.W.P. & Oudh, 20 m., Mar. 3, '81.
 Thornton, T. H. C. S. I. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab, 24 m., Nov. 7, '79.
 Thompson, T. M. L. Bl. P.W.D., 12 m., Mar. 14, '81.
 Tucker, F. St. G. (Bl. C.), Punjab Com., 6 m., Mar. 19, '81.
 Tupp, A. C. (Bl. Cov.), Financial Dept., 9 m., Feb. 21, '81.
 Turnbull, W. B., Rev. Survey, 18 m., Feb. 27, '81.
 Twigg, J. (M. Cov.), Rev., 6 m.
 Tyndall, A. H., Bl. P.W.D., 30 mos., May 3, '79.
 Underwood, W. G. M. (Cov.), Rev., 6 m.
 Van Someren, W. I., Postal Dept., 6 mos., April 25, '81.
 Vowell, C. H. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Rev. and Gen., 3 m., Mar. 19, '81.
 Waddington, C. (B. Cov.), 12 mos., Nov. 13, '80.
 Wallace, E. A.
 Wallinger, W. H. A., Bo. Forests, 6 months, May 22, 1881.
 Watts, C. W. F. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., 19 mos., Apr. 17, '80.
 Waterfield, W. (Ben. Cov.), Fincl. Dept., 18 m., May 1, '80.
 Watson, C. J. K., P.W.D. India, 6 m., Mar. 24, '81.
 Watt, A. C. (B. Cov.), 6 mos., from May 5, 1881.
 Webster, H. B. (Bl. Cov.), 12 mos., from April 28, 1881.
 Weidemann, G. L. (Ben. Cov.), Bur. Com., 18 m., Oct. 15, '80.
 Wells, W. S. (Ben. Cov.), Bengal, 20 m., March 31, 1880.
 Wells, J. K., Pilot Survey, 24 mos., August 5, 1880.
 White, J. (Ben. Cov.), Ajmere, 18 mos., April 1, 1880.
 White, J., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 20 mos., May 1, '80.
 White, F. J., Jhansi Commission, 22 m., Dec. 25, '80.
 Whish, C. M. (Bl. C.)
 Williams, H. C. (Bl. C.), Assam Com., 21 m., May 7, '80.
 Williams, G. B., Indo-European Tel., 12 m., Feb. 1, '81.
 Willmot, Dr. R., State Railways, 24 mos., Oct. 30, '80.
 Williams, G. R. C. (Bl. Cov.)
 Willock, W. A. (M. Cov.), Salt Dep., 15 m., July 20, '81.
 Wilson, R. H., Ben. Cov., Bengal, 20 m., Mar. 6, '80.
 Wingate, R. T., Bo. Rev. Survey, 15 months, June 14, '81.
 Winn, W., Madras Ordnance, 24 months, May 11, 1881.
 Wittkugel, T., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., April 3, '80.
 Woodridge, H. M., Pilot, Bengal, 24 m., Mar. 13, '81.
 Woodrow, G. M., Bombay Botanical, 13 m., June 5, 1880.
 Woodward, H. (B. Cov.), Rev. and Gen., 20 m., Mr. 20, '80.
 Wright, W. H., N.W.P. Educational, 8 m., Mar. 3, '81.
 Wright, F. N. (Bl. Cov.), 10 m., from April 2, 1881.
 Wyatt, J. O., P.W.D. Military Works, 18 mos., Mar. 23, '80.
 Wyer, F. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Rev. and Gen., 9 m., Feb. 24, '81.
 Wynne, A. B., Geological Survey, 20 mos., April 3, 1880.
 Yeatman, E. E., N.W.P. Police, 12 mos., April 16, '81.
 Young, J., Bombay P.W.D., 24 mos., Oct. 27, '79.

CHAPLAINS ON FURLOUGH.

Adams, Rev. J. W. (Bl.).
 Atlay, Rev. B. T. (Bl.).
 Ayerst, Rev. W. (Ben.), 24 months.
 Beasley, Rev. E. M. (Bl.).
 Blunt, Rev. J. H. T. (Bom.), 30 m., Jan. 6, '79.
 Blyth, Rev. G. F. P. (B. Est.), 24 mo.
 Cane, Rev. A. G. (Bom.), 16 mos., Mar. 1, '81.
 Clarke, Rev. D. G. (Mad.), 24 mos., March 31, 1880.
 Cowley, Rev. W. B. (Bl.).
 Drury, Venble. C. R. (Madras), Dec. 7, '80.
 English, Rev. George (Mad.), 24 mos., March 16, 1880.
 Etty, Rev. A. H. (Bl.).
 Fennell, Rev. W. J., Bo., 10 mos. and 5 days, April 21, '81.
 Hardy, Rev. A. O. (Ben.), 15 mos., Nov. 13, '80.
 Hocking, Rev. J. (Bl.), 24 mos., April 1, '80.
 Jones, R. W. (Bo. Estab.), 20 months, April 10, 1880.
 Lamert, Rev. M. (Ben.), 24 months.
 Liston, Rev. W. A. (Mad.), 24 months, Feb. 8, '81.
 Manson, Rev. G. W. (Bl.), 24 months, Jan. 24, '81.
 Mitchell, Rev. A. L. (Ben.), 18 months.
 Nicholls, Rev. W. W. (Bl.).
 Onslow, Rev. A. L., Bo., 23 mos., Mar. 24, '81.
 Penny, Rev. Frank (Mad. Estab.), 12 mo., June 11, 1880.
 Penson, Rev. T. J. (Bl.).
 Smith, Rev. Clement, (Mad.), 24 mos., Feb. 1, 1881.
 Spear, Rev. J. (Ben.), 15 months 20 days.
 Spencer, Rev. W. (Ben.).

Spens, Rev. A. W. W. (Bl.).
 Stamper, Rev. J. A. (Bl.).
 Taylor, Rev. S. B. (Bl.).
 Trotman, Rev. W. S. (Madras), 12 m.
 Walford, Rev. C. (Bo., 20 mos., April 1, 1880.
 Warneford, Rev. T. L. J. (Bl.), 12 mos.

MILITARY.

Abbott, Capt. H. A. S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Dec. 1, '80, B.
 Adamson, Major D., S.C., 15 months, from Oct. 1, '80, B.
 Alexander, Lieut. A. de V., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Dec. 1, '80, B.
 Alexander, Col. F., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 22, 1879, B.
 Alves, Maj. M. A., R.E., 1 year, from April 20, 1881, B.
 Anderson, Col. G. G., Inf., 1 yr. 84d., from March 15, '79, B.
 Ande son, Col. H. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Nov. 21, '80, B.
 Anderson, Maj. H. S., Inf., 2 yrs., from Jan. 3, 1880, B.
 Apperley, Capt. J. W., S.C., 1 yr. 11 m., fm. Nov. 12, '80, B.
 Apperley, Maj. C. O. W., Cav., 29 m., fm. May 30, '79, B.
 Armstrong, Maj. J. A., R.E., 1 yr. 16 d., fm. May 15, '80, B.
 Aspinall, Lieut. H. H. H., S.C., 19 mos., fm. May 20, '80, M.
 Aslett, Lieut. W. C., S.C., 1 yr., from March 3, '81, B.
 Atkins, Major G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 10, 1880, B.
 Atkins, Major R., S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 10, 1880, B.
 Atkins, Major W., Inf., 2 yrs., fm. Nov. 27, '80, B.
 Atkinson, Lieut. Col. J. R., Inf., 1 yr. 75d., fm. Jan. 22, '81, B.
 Audry, Capt. A., R.E., 2 years, from May 14, 1881, M.
 Aynsley, Col. G. H. M., S.C., 2 1/2 yrs., from Mar. 21, '79, M.
 Backhouse, Surg. Maj. J., 2 yrs., fm. April 19, '81, M.
 Bainbridge, Surg. Maj. G., 20 m., from April 9, '80, B.
 Baker, Col. W. A., R.E., 2 yrs., from April 17, '80, B.
 Bannerman, Major A. J., S.C., 25 m., fm. Sept. 1, '80, B.
 Barker, Surg. F. C., 2 years, from May 25, 1880, B.
 Barnett, Major C. S. J., B. S.C., 16 m., fm. Mar. 5, '81.
 Barnett, Major J. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., from Oct. 1, '80, M.
 Barton, Lieut. Col. H. J., S.C., 1 yr., fm. Dec. 8, '80, B.
 Barter, Col. R. C. B., S.C., B.
 Barrett, Lieut. A. L., S.C., 1 yr., from April 23, '81, B.
 Barnett, Lieut. H. H. R.E., 1 yr., from March 9, '80, B.
 Bartholomew, Lieut. Col. F. P., S.C., 1 yr., f. Feb. 10, '81, B.
 Bates, Major C. E., S.C., 2 1/2 yrs., from Mar. 10, '79, B.
 Bates, Col. C. E., S.C., 18 m., from April 10, 1880, M.
 Baugh, Lieut. G. S., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Jan. 22, '81, M.
 Bateman, Surg. Major D., F., 2 yrs., from Oct. 28, '79, M.
 Bartleman, Lieut. Col. J., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Nov. 27, '80, B.
 Bateson, Surg. Major R. S., 1 yr. 340 days, f. March 7, '81, B.
 Battye, Col. A. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Dec. 15, '80, B.
 Bax, Major W. I., Inf., 1 yr., from Feb. 17, '81, B.
 Beaman, Surg. Major A. H., 2 yrs., fm. Nov. 27, '80, M.
 Beaton, Surg. C. H., 1 1/2 yrs., from May 8, 1880, B.
 Beauchamp, Capt. C. R. E., B.
 Beauchamp, Capt. F. R. E., 2 yrs., from Dec. 12, '80, B.
 Beeching, Lieut. Col. F., Inf., 9 m., fm. Mar. 17, '81, M.
 Beecher, Lieut. Col. S. E., Inf., 9 m., fm. Jan. 19, '81, B.
 Bell, Surg. Maj. G. C. M.D., 1 yr., from April 13, '81, B.
 Bell, Lieut. A. W. C., S.C., 3 yrs., fm. Oct. 29, '78, B.
 Bell, Surg. Maj. F. E., M.D., 2 yrs., from April 24, '80, B.
 Bellas, Capt. M. S., S.C., 9 m., from April 30, '81, B.
 Berkeley, Lieut. Col. J. C., Inf., 18 m., fm. April 14, '81, M.
 Beresford, Lieut. J. B., S.C., 1 yr., fm. May 12, '81, M.
 Biddleph, Major J., S.C., B.
 Bilderback, Surg. Major J., 2 years from May 17, 1881, M.
 Birney, Major V., S.C., 18 mos., fm. Dec. 16, '80, B.
 Birney, Major J. R. E., 2 years, from Feb. 4, 1880, B.
 Bishop, Major L., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 26, 1881, B.
 Blair, Major C. S., S.C., 31 mos., from April 14, '79, M.
 Blair, Lieut. Col. H. F., R.E., 2 yrs., from Oct. 9, '80, B.
 Blair, Major J. S., Inf., 2 yrs., from Oct. 20, '79, B.
 Blane, Surg. M. J. H., M.D., 9 m., fm. April 8, '81, B.
 Blenkinsop, Surg. Maj. F. H., 18 m., fm. Mar. 30, '81, M.
 Blenkinsop, Major E. G., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Oct. 14, '80, B.
 Blood, Surg. J. B.
 Boileau, Capt. L. F., R.E., 18 m., from May 3, '81, B.
 Boileau, Capt. L. F., R.E., 2 years, from March 7, '79, B.
 Boissragon, Lieut. Col. T. W. R., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Apr. 10, '80, B.
 Boissragon, Col. H. F. M., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 10, '80, B.
 Bonavia, Surg. Major E., M.D., 2 yrs., from Dec. 24, '79, B.
 Bonus, Col. J., R.E., 2 yrs., from April 3, '80, B.
 Boswell, Lieut. Col. J. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Oct. 23, '80, B.
 Boulderson, Maj. W. P. O., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Feb. 20, '81, M.
 Boyd, Lieut. Col. J. M., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. March 11, '81, B.
 Boyd, Col. M., S.C., 1 yr., fm. Nov. 13, '80, B.
 Boyle, Surg. Major E., S.C., 18 mos., from May 19, '80, B.
 Boyle, Major C., R.E., 2 years, from May 1, 1881, B.
 Bowen, Major C., R.E., 2 years, from May 1, 1881, B.
 Bradford, Lt. Col. E. K. C. S. I., S.C., 1 yr., fm. Mar. 21, '81, M.
 Branson, Major C. E. D., Inf., 18 mos., from June 5, '81, B.
 Brander, Col. M. J., S.C., B.
 Browne, Lieut. Col. J., C.S.I., R.E., 2 1/2 yrs., fm. July 4, '79, B.
 Browne, Lieut. A. G. F., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 8, 1879, B.
 Brown, Col. G. A., S.C., 2 1/2 yrs., from July 11, 1879, B.
 Brown, Major F. D. M., V.C. S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Jan. 2, '81, B.
 Brown, Lieut. R. H., R.E., 14 mos., fr. March 14, '81, B.
 Brown, Major L. F., R.E., 2 years, from March 5, 1881, B.
 Broughton, Lieut. Col. B. W., S.C., M.
 Bruce, Lieut. Col. A., S.C., 18 mos., from May 20, '80, B.
 Bru e, Major E. A., S.C., 18 months, from July 10, '80, M.
 Bruce, Major E., S.C., 18 mos., from Nov. 27, '80, B.
 Bryant, Maj. G. F., S.C., 7 m., from Mar. 22, '81, B.
 Budd, Lieut. Col. R. C., S.C., 1 year from May 17, '81, M.
 Buller, Major F. W., Cav., M.
 Burne, Col. H. K., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 20, '79, B.
 Buriton-Bennet, Capt. J. R., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Nov. 9, '80, B.
 Burton, Lieut. Col. W. H., R.E., 2 yrs., from Jan. 1, '80, M.
 Bushe, Lieut. Col. H. K., Inf., 2 yrs., fm. April 1, '80, B.
 Busteed, Surg. Major W. J., M.D., 2 1/2 yrs., fm. July 11, '79, M.
 Call, Capt. C. F., R.E., B.
 Cameron, Lieut. E. H., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. March 17, '81, B.
 Cameron, Surg. Maj. A., M.D., 20 m., fm. Mar. 17, '81, B.
 Cameron, Surg. Major C., 1 yr., fm. March 3, '81, B.
 Campbell, Surg. Maj. A. D., 3 yrs., from Oct. 21, '78, B.
 Campbell, Major C. W., Cav., 1 yr., fm. Nov. 13, '80, B.
 Campbell, Capt. J. R., S.C., 18 mos., from May 22, '80, B.
 Campbell, Lieut. J. C., R.E., B.
 Campbell, Lieut. J. C. L., R.E., 18 m., fm. July 17, '80, B.
 Campbell, Maj. C., S.C., 1 yr., from Oct. 16, '80, M.
 Campbell, Lt. Col. W., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. March 24, '81, B.
 Campbell, Major A. D., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 14, '81, B.
 Campbell, Maj. J. E., S.C., 18 mos., fr. July 11, 1881, B.
 Capel, Major A. W., Cav. B.
 Carnegie, Maj. D. C. L., Cav., 37 1/2 m., f. Aug. 23, '78, B.
 Carruthers, Capt. J. T., S.C., 18 mos., fm. Sept. 29, '80, B.
 Carruthers, Major J. G. T., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 17, '81, B.
 Carter, Major T. T., R.E., 2 yrs., from Dec. 1, '70, B.
 Carter, Lieut. Col. C. A. E. S., Inf., 2 yrs., from Mar. 1, '81, B.
 Carter, Surg. Major H. V., M.D., 21 m., fm. Apr. 1, '80, B.
 Carson, Surg. W. P., 184 days, from May 19, '81, B.
 Caulley, Major C. G., Cav., 13 m., fm. May 1, 1880, B.
 Caulfield, Lieut. Col. St. G., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Mar. 8, '81, M.
 Chamberlain, Lieut. N. F., S.C., 1 yr., fm. Mar. 30, '81, B.
 Chamber, Col. F., A., S.C., 1 yr. 8 m., fm. May 1, '80, B.
 Chapman, Major R. T., Inf., 18 mos., fr. June 12, 1880, M.
 Chalmers, Major J., Unattached 2 yrs., from Jan. 15, '81, B.
 Chapman, Col. I. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. March 3, '81, B.
 Charles, Surg. Major T. E., M.D., 2 yrs., fm. Sept. 18, '80, B.
 Chesney, Lieut. D., S.C., 8 mos., from Oct. 13, '80, B.
 Childers, Col. E. W., R.A., M.
 Chippindall, Lieut. W. H., R.E., 1 yr., fm. Sept. 23, '80, B.
 Christie, Lieut. Col. W. R. E., 2 yrs., from Jan. 9, '80, M.
 Chrystie, Major G., S.C., 2 years, from March 19, 1881, M.
 Churchill, Capt. G. F., S.C., 23 mos., from Dec. 26, '79, B.
 Clare, Capt. A. B., Inf., 18 mos., from Oct. 24, '80, B.
 Clark, Col. E. G., 22 m., from April 5, '80, B.
 Clarke, Maj. H. W., R.E., 2 yrs., fm. April 26, '80, B.
 Clarke, Lieut. H., R.E., 18 mos., from Feb. 4, 1881, B.
 Clarke, Major S. C., R.E., 2 years, fr. April 5, 1881, M.
 Clay, Lt. Col. C. H., S.C., 1 yr. 17 d., fm. Jan. 15, '81, B.
 Clements, Col. J., S.C., 18 m., fm. Nov. 19, '80, B.
 Clepmane, Col. A. R., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 6, '81, M.
 Clerk, Lieut. Col. M. G., Inf., 1 yr. 224 d., fm. May 1, '81, B.
 Clifford, Lieut. Col. R. C. R., S.C., 1 yr., f. June 22, '81, B.
 Cloet, Lieut. Col. J. G., Inf., 2 yrs., from Mar. 8, '80, M.
 Clutterbuck, Maj. T. St. Q., Inf., 1 yr. 32 d., fm. June 30, '81, B.
 Coles, Lieut. W., S.C., 14 m., from Aug. 23, '80, B.
 Colledge, Major J., S.C., 1 year, from Oct. 9, '80, B.
 Colvill, Surg. Maj. W. H., 2 yrs., fm. June 26, 1882, B.
 Cockell, Surg. Major P. W., 18 mos., from May 26, '81, B.
 Coningham, Col. H., Inf., 1 yr., from Dec. 25, '80, M.
 Coningham, Lt. Col. H. E., S.C., 6 mos., fm. June 17, '81, M.
 Constant, Surg. Major F. G., 25 m., fm. Nov. 3, '79, B.
 Compaigne, Surg. Maj. H. D. S. M., D., 1 yr., fm. Jan. 15, '81, B.
 Cooper, Surg. Major C. M. D., 16 m., fm. June 12, '80, M.
 Colston, Surg. Maj. C. K. B.
 Corbyn, Major E. C., 2 years, from Jan. 1, 1880, B.
 Corse-Scott, Capt. A. J., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 21, '79, B.
 Corse-Scott, Capt. J., S.C., 18 mo., from July 3, '80, B.
 Cooke-Collis, Cap. W. D. A. G., 6 m., fm. May 11, '81, B.
 Cotton, Lieut. A., S.C., 6 m., from April 24, '81, B.
 Costello, Surg. Major C. P., 2 yrs., from Sept. 12, '80, B.
 Couper, Col. J. K., S.C., B.
 Cox, Col. J. B., S.C., 2 years, from Jan. 29, '81, B.
 Craster, Col. G. A., R.E., 2 yrs., fm. Nov. 20, '80, B.
 Creagh, Major O. M., V.C. S.C., 18 m., fm. Dec. 11, '80, B.
 Creak, Major H. C., Cav., 2 yrs., from Nov. 11, '79, B.
 Crookshank, Lt. Col. A. W., S.C., 18 m., f. Sept. 1, '81, B.
 Cubitt, Lt. Col. G. W. V. C. S.C., 18 m., fm. July 31, '80, B.
 Cummins, Maj. J. T., S.C., 15 m., from Oct. 25, '80, M.
 Cunningham, Surg. Major R. W. M., D., 2 yrs., fm. Dec. 18, '80, B.
 Cunningham, Capt. A., R.E., 18 mos., from May 13, '81, B.
 D'Acost de St. Laurent, Ct. F. S. A. S.C., 1 Sm., f. Nov. 5, '80, B.
 Dale, Surg. Major A. J., 1 yr., from April 23, '81, B.
 Dale, Capt. H. M., Inf., 2 years from June 15, 1881, M.
 Dalgaurns, Surg. Maj. A. E., 2 yrs., f. June 29, 1881, M.
 Daniell, Major H. S., Cav., 2 years, fm. May 15, '80, B.
 Davidson, Surg. D. C., 22 mos., from Jan. 30, 1880, B.
 Davidson, Lieut. Col. A. A., S.C., 20 m., f. Mar. 26, '80, M.
 Davies, Surg. Major J., 2 yrs., from Oct. 7, '80, B.
 Davis, M. J. R. P., S.C., 2 yrs., from May 7, 1881, B.
 Davis, Lieut. Col. A. H., Inf., B.
 Davis, Major A. T., Inf., 2 years, from April 9, 1880, B.
 Dawson, Col. F., S.C., 2 years, from June 19, 1880, M.
 Dawson, Surg. L. R., 2 yrs., from Nov. 7, '79, B.
 Deane, Surg. A., 8 mos., from March 17, 1881, B.
 De Fabeck, Surg. Major F. W. A., B.
 Dobbs, Major A. F., S.C., 2 years, from April 10, '81, M.
 Dobbs, Capt. G. C., S.C., 15 m., from June 7, 1881, B.
 Doig, Major A. J., S.C., 1 yr., fm. Jan. 22, '81, B.
 Dickinson, Lieut. Col. W. M., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. April 28, '81, M.
 Donnelly, Surg. Major J. M. N., 2 yrs., fm. June 19, '80, M.
 Donville, Lieut. J. K. C., S.C., 4 yrs., fm. N. v. 20, '80, B.
 Dorward, Lieut. A. R. F., R.E., 2 yrs., from Dec. 4, '80, M.
 Dove, Lieut. H., R.E., 2 years, fr. Nov. 14, 1880, B.
 Douglas, Major A. B., S.C., 1 yr., from April 1, '81, B.
 Drever, Col. W. S., C.S.I., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Aug. 25, '80, M.
 Drummond, Lieut. Col. J. H., S.C., 1 yr., fm. Feb. 1, '81, B.
 Duncan, Surg. A., 13 m., from Dec. 4, '80, B.
 Dunsterville, Col. I. D. A., S.C., 18 m., fm. April 29, '80, B.
 Durand, Lt. Col. A., S.C., 18 m., from June 19, 1880, B.
 Durant, Surg. Maj. J. J., 6 m., from April 23, 1881, B.
 E. stall, Maj. C. E. L., Inf., 18 mos., fm. Sept. 1, '80, M.
 Ebdon, Capt. F. I., S.C., 1 yr., from Oct. 23, '80, B.
 Edis, Surg. Maj. F. P., 2 years from March 28, 1881, B.
 Edmunds, Maj. G., Unatt. L., 18 m., fm. May 22, '80, B.
 Elliot, Capt. G. L., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 16, '79, B.
 Elliot, Col. C. S., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 22, '79, M.
 Euan-Smith, Lt. Col. C. B., C.S.I., Inf., 1 yr., fm. Nov. 6, '80, M.
 Evans, Brig. Gen. C. R. O., R.A., 6 m., from May 12, '81, B.
 Eyre, Lieut. G. S., S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 23, '81, B.
 Faber, Maj. H. R., R.E., 35 m., from Oct. 27, '78, M.
 Faithfull, Lieut. H. I., S.C., 9 m., fm. Mar. 11, '81, B.
 Fasken, Lieut. E. J. N., S.C., 21 m., from April 17, '80, B.
 Fasken, Surg. W. A. D., M.D., 18 m., fm. April 14, '81, B.
 Fitzgerald, Maj. C. J. O., S.C., 17 m., fm. Mar. 26, '81, M.
 Fitz-Hugh, Lieut. Col. A. C. H. S.C., 1 yr., fm. Oct. 30, '80, B.
 Fitzpatrick, Surg. Major J. F., M.D., 18 m., fm. Aug. 25, '80, M.
 FitzPatrick, Maj. F. S., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Feb. 18, '81, B.
 Finden, Surg. Maj. W., 1 yr. 10 d., from May 1, '81, B.
 Fisher, Lieut. Col. G. B., Inf., 2 yrs., from March 5, '81, B.
 Fleming, Surg. Maj. J. D., M.D., 2 yrs., fm. April 1, '80, B.
 Fletcher, Major H. A., Inf., 1 yr., fm. Nov. 27, '80, B.
 Foss, Lieut. K. M., S.C., 19 m., from April 23, '80, M.
 Fox, Capt. H. C., R.E., B.
 Forrest, Capt. R. H., S.C., 1 year, from Mar. 24, '81, B.
 Foster, Capt. C. H., Inf., 2 yrs., from May 10, '81, B.
 Franklin, Surgeon Major B., 8 mos., fm. April 7, 1881, B.
 Fraser, Lt. Col. T. L., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 3, '79, B.
 Freeth, Maj. W., S.C., 2 yrs., from June 7, 1881, M.
 French, Major H., S.C., 2 years, from Jan. 22, '81, B.
 French, Surg. Maj. J. C., M.D., 20 m., fm. April 11, '81, B.
 Fry, Surg. Maj. W., 2 yrs., from July 20, '81, M.
 Fuller, Lieut. C. F., R.E., 2 years, from Oct. 14, 1880, B.
 Fuller, Lieut. H. S. A., S.C., 20 mos., from June 21, '81, B.
 Fulton, Lt. Col. G. H. G., S.C., 20 m., from May 1, '80, B.
 Gainsford, Capt. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. March 26, '81, B.
 Gambier, Lieut. C. F., S.C., 1 1/2 yrs., fm. Nov. 4, '80, B.
 Gardiner, Lieut. R., K.E., 1 yr. 182 d., from May 30, '80, B.
 Garrett, Capt. A. J., S.C., 1 1/2 yrs., fm. Nov. 4, 1880, B.
 Garstin, Lieut. G. L., S.C., 18 mos., fm. May 10, 1881, B.
 Gartside-Tipping, Lieut. R. F., S.C., 18 m., from July 17, '80, B.
 Garwood, Capt. J. F., R.E., B.
 Gaskell, Major A. D., S.C., 13 mos., fm. Nov. 13, '80, B.
 Gastrell, Lieut. G. D., S.C., 1 yr., fm. Feb. 13, '81, B.
 Georges, Lt. H. W. E., S.C., 1 year, from Oct. 30, '80, M.

- Georges, Lieut. T. W. J. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 1, '81, M.
 Gerrard, Lieut. H. D., S.C., 13 mos., fm. Oct. 10, '80, B.
 Gibbs, Lieut. M. I., S.C., 1 yr., fm. Dec. 17, '80, B.
 Gillespie, Lieut. Col. W. A., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. July 5, '81, B.
 Gilligan, Surg. W. A., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Dec. 22, '80, B.
 Glasford, Lieut. C. L. R., S.C., 21 mos., fr. March 27, '80, B.
 Godfrey, Lieut. H. S., S.C., 18 mos., fm. Dec. 4, '80, B.
 Goodfellow, Col. W. W., C.B., R.E., 2 yrs., fm. Dec. 17, '79, B.
 Gordon, Major S. V., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Nov. 13, 1880, B.
 Gordon, Lieut. J. W., S.C., 1 yr., from March 30, 1881, B.
 Gordon, Col. J. J. H., C.B., S.C., 2 1/2 mos., fr. June 28, '81, B.
 Gordon, Major J. A. D., Inf., B.
 Gore, Lieut. St. G. C., R.E., 2 years, fr. Dec. 11, 1880, B.
 Gowan, Major B. E., S.C., 1 year, from Jan. 22, '81, B.
 Gowan, Maj. W. E., Inf., 18 mos., from Aug. 21, '80, B.
 Gracey, Capt. T. R., R.E., 2 years, fr. Dec. 25, 1880, B.
 Grant, Major M. D. V., S.C., 18 mos., fm. Dec. 16, '80, B.
 Grant, Lieut. Col. G. C., S.C., 1 yr., from April 21, '81, B.
 Grant, Surg. Maj. J. C., S.C., 1 year, from March 13, 1881, B.
 Grant, Col. D. G. St. J., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. July 6, '81, M.
 Graves, Capt. S. H. P., S.C., 1 yr., from April 11, 1881, B.
 Gray, Surg. Maj. W., 2 1/2 yrs., from April 21, '79, B.
 Green, Lieut. Col. J. H., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 23, '81, B.
 Grylls, Major G. R., 20 mos., from March 23, '80, B.
 Gubbins, Capt. C. E., 2 years, from Dec. 1, '79, B.
 Hailes, Capt. W. S., B.
 Hall, Surg. H. G., 2 years, from June 21, 1881, M.
 Hallett, Maj. W. H., S.C., 15 mos., from Oct. 30, '80, M.
 Haliday, Surg. Major S. B., B.
 Hammond, Maj. A. G. S.C., 1 yr. 41 d., fm. Nov. 13, '80, B.
 Hammond, Lieut. Col. A. G., S.C., 1 yr. 83 d., fm. Nov. 6, '80, B.
 Hancock, Capt. R. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 24, '81, B.
 Hann, Major H. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Jan. 17, '81, B.
 Hann, Col. G. C., S.C., 8 1/2 yrs., from April 15, '81, B.
 Harrison, Col. T. B., S.C., 2 mos., from Sept. 27, '80, B.
 Hartshorne, Maj. A. G., Inf., B.
 Hastings, Lieut. Col. E. G. C.B., Cav., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 18, '80, B.
 Hastings, Lieut. F. S., S.C., 1 year, from Mar. 11, 1881, M.
 Harvey, Surg. Major C. A., 20 mos., fm. April 23, '80, M.
 Hatchell, Surg. Major C., 20 months, from Feb. 6, '81, B.
 Hawes, Major A. J. D., S.C., 1 yr., from Feb. 17, '81, B.
 Hay, Col. A. C., S.C., 6 months, from May 11, 1881, M.
 Hay, Lieut. Col. J. C., S.C., M.
 Heath, Lieut. H. R., S.C., 18 mos., fm. May 1, '80, B.
 Heathcote, Lt. Col. M. H., C.B., S.C., 18 mos., fm. Oct. 2, '80, B.
 Hennessy, Lieut. Col. G. R., S.C., 13 mos., fm. Dec. 4, '80, B.
 Herbert, Lieut. C. S., 1 yr., fm. Dec. 11, '80, B.
 Henderson, Surg. W. G. H., 1 year, from Feb. 4, 1881, B.
 Hepburn, Major A. B., S.C., 1 year, from April 1, '81, B.
 Hewett, Lieut. Col. J. N. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 9, '81, B.
 Hewett, Lieut. W. S., S.C., 15 mos., from Aug. 28, '80, B.
 Hewitson, Lieut. Col. G. S., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 3, '80, M.
 Hill, Col. J. T., S.C., 1 yr., from Nov. 12, 1880, B.
 Hill, Capt. Arthur, R.E., 2 years, from March 16, '80, B.
 Hills, Major G. S., S.C., 2 mos., from Feb. 18, '80, B.
 Hills, Lieut. Col. G. S., R.E., 2 years, from Feb. 28, '81, B.
 Hilson, Surg. Major A. H., M.D., 7 mos., fm. April 28, '81, B.
 Hobson, Col. J. C., S.C., 2 years, from May 9, '81, B.
 Hodgson, Col. S., Cav., 32 mos., from May 5, '79, M.
 Hogg, Capt. H. C., S.C., 2 1/2 yrs., from July 31, '79, B.
 Hogg, Col. A. G. F., S.C., 18 mos., from July 10, '80, B.
 Hogg, Maj. G. C., Cav., 18 mos., from Oct. 16, '80, B.
 Holdsworth, Lieut. Col. W., Inf., 2 yrs., from April 14, '81, B.
 Holmes, Surg. R. A., M.D., 28 m., fm. Mar. 17, '81, B.
 Home, Lt. Col. R., R.E., 20 m., fm. March 20, '80, B.
 Home, Major F. J., R.E., 21 m., from Mar. 1, '80, B.
 Hope, Major H. R., Cav., 13 1/2 mos., fm. Oct. 23, '80, M.
 Hopkins, Surg. Maj. N., 2 years, from Jan. 24, 1880, B.
 Horsley, Lieut. Col. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Sept. 4, '80, M.
 Hoskins, Capt. C., R.E., 17 mos., from Nov. 13, '80, B.
 Houghton, Col. W. R., S.C., 18 mos., fm. May 19, '79, B.
 Howes, Lieut. Col. F. A., R.E., 16 m., from Aug. 1, '80, M.
 Howes, Lieut. Col. A. J., Inf., M.
 Hughes, Lieut. Col. V. J., S.C., 7 m., from May 5, '81, B.
 Hunt, Lieut. Col. J. V., C.B., S.C., 18 m., fm. April 9, '81, B.
 Hunt, Major H. V., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 30, 1881, B.
 Hunter, Lieut. Col. J. N., R.E., 2 yrs., from Nov. 12, '79, M.
 Iredell, Major J. S., S.C., 18 mos., fm. Dec. 25, '80, B.
 Ives, Major E. R., Inf., 18 mos., from May 1, 1880, B.
 Jackson, Maj. F. H., Inf., 1 year, fm. Jan. 15, '81, B.
 Jackson, Major G. D. A., Cav., 2 yrs., from Nov. 10, '79, B.
 Jackson, Col. E. S., Inf., B.
 Jacob, Major G. A., S.C., 1 year, from March 30, '81, B.
 James, Maj. J. P., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 23, '81, M.
 Jeffreys, Lt. Col. W. R., E., 2 yrs., from March 1, '80, B.
 Jenkins, Lieut. Col. E. G., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Nov. 20, '80, B.
 Jervis, Lieut. S. W., S.C., 20 m., from March 14, 1880, M.
 Johnson, Col. C. C., S.C., 1 yr. 11 1/2 mos., fm. Nov. 13, '80, B.
 Johnston, Surg. Major J. W., 2 yrs., from Oct. 16, 1880, B.
 Johnson, Surg. W. E., M.D., 2 yrs., fr. March 17, '81, M.
 Johnstone, Capt. W. H., R.E., 2 yrs., from Dec. 19, '80, B.
 Johnstone, Capt. W. G., S.C., 18 m., fr. Mar. 8, '81, M.
 Keen, Lieut. Col. F. J., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fm. Dec. 4, '80, B.
 Keith, Major G. S., S.C., 16 months, from Jan. 8, '81, M.
 Kellie, Lieut. E. C., 18 mos., fr. June 21, 1881, B.
 Kennedy, Lieut. Col. R. G., S.C., 15 m., fm. Oct. 30, '80, B.
 King, Capt. R. A. C., R.A., B.
 Knapp, Surg. Major W., F., 2 yrs., fm. Mar. 18, '81, B.
 Knox, Lieut. F. R. B., S.C., 18 m., from May 1, 1880, B.
 Laing, Surg. J. A., 2 years, from Sept. 18, '80, M.
 Lamb, Major G. R., A., 2 years, from Nov. 13, 1880, B.
 Lamb, Capt. H. C., S.C., 1 1/2 yrs., fm. Nov. 12, '80, B.
 Lambert, Major P., R.E., 13 mos., fm. Nov. 27, '80, B.
 Langley, Surg. Maj. E. H. R., 9 mos., from May 1, '81, B.
 Laugharne, Capt. M., R.E., 2 yrs., fm. April 16, '79, B.
 La Touche, Capt. E. N. D., Inf., 18 mos., fm. May 19, '81, B.
 Law, Surg. Major J., 2 yrs., fm. Dec. 11, '80, M.
 Lawrence, Capt. J. B., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 18, '81, B.
 Leckie, Capt. W. V., S.C., 1 yr., from April 11, 1881, B.
 Le Gey, Lieut. Col. P. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. March 10, '81, B.
 Leser, Col. W. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Aug. 50, '80, B.
 Levinge, Surg. E., 1 yr., from July 19, 1881, M.
 Limond, Col. D. C. B., R.E., 2 years, fm. Jan. 15, '81, B.
 Lindsay, Major A. F., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 4, '79, B.
 Lloyd, Surg. J., M.D., 18 mos., from April 2, 1880, B.
 Lock, Surg. Maj. J. H., M.D., 20 m., fm. Mar. 20, '81, B.
 Logan, Major G. S., 1 year, from May 26, 1881, B.
 Lowndes, Lieut. Col. T. S., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 7, '81, M.
 Luard, Major C. H., R.E., 2 yrs., from Jan. 8, '81, M.
 Lucas, Lieut. C. B., S.C., 18 mos., fm. Oct. 25, '80, B.
 Lumsden, Col. Sir P. S. C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 8, '79, B.
 Lyons, Surg. Major R. T., 2 1/2 yrs., from July 1, '79, B.
 Lyster, Capt. W. H., S.C., 1 year, from Dec. 20, '80, B.
 Lyster, Col. H. B., V.C., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. April 7, '81, B.
 Lys, Major A. M., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Jan. 12, '81, M.
 Macartney, Maj. M. J., R.E., 2 yrs., from March 3, '81, B.
 Macdonnell, Lieut. R. D., S.C., 1 yr., fm. Nov. 17, '80, M.
 Macdougall, Maj. J. W., S.C., 15 mos., fm. July 24, '80, M.
 Mackertich, Surg. Maj. S., 2 1/2 yrs., from March 6, '79, B.
 Mackenzie, Major F. J. N., S.C., 21 m., fr. March 3, '80, B.
 Mackenzie, Surg. G. P., 2 yrs., from Jan. 31, 1880, B.
 Mackenzie, Lieut. D., S.C., M.
 Mackenzie, Surg. Maj. M. M., 1 yr., fm. July 10, '81, B.
 Macleod, Lt. Col. C. D., Inf., 2 yrs., from April 14, '79, B.
 Macgregor, Major C. R., S.C., 1 yr., from March 13, '81, B.
 Macgregor, Surg. Major J. B.
 MacMahon, Lieut. E. E., S.C., 1 yr., fm. June 26, '81, M.
 Macpherson, Lieut. T. R. M., S.C., 1 yr., fm. Mar. 19, '81, B.
 Mallins, Surg. C., 15 mos., fr. July 21, '80, M.
 Mansel, Capt. C. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from June 14, 1881, B.
 Marten, Lieut. E. T. C. N., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. June 7, 1881, M.
 Martin, Lieut. A. R., S.C., B.
 McArthur, Capt. A. D., R.E., 2 yrs., fm. April 12, '81, B.
 McCartie, Surg. F. F., 1 1/2 yrs., fm. Dec. 4, '80, B.
 McInroy, Lieut. Col. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from July 11, '80, M.
 McKinnon, Major C. K., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Jan. 22, '81, B.
 McLeod, Lieut. R. W., S.C., 22 mos., from Jan. 31, '80, B.
 McNair, Lieut. Col. E. J., Inf., 2 yrs., from Mar. 20, '80, B.
 McNair, Capt. A. L., S.C., 18 mos., fm. May 19, '80, B.
 Mainwaring, Lieut. F. G. L., S.C., 1 yr., from Mar. 30, '81, B.
 Mander, Major F. D., Inf., 18 mos., from Dec. 18, '80, B.
 Mar der, Major A. T., R.E., 2 years, from Jan. 1, 1880, B.
 Manera, Lieut. J. S. G., S.C., 1 yr., from April 4, '81, M.
 Mant, Major C. R., E., 1 yr., fm. Jan. 8, '81, B.
 Martin, Lieut. M. K., S.C., 1 year, fm. April 15, 1881, B.
 Massy, Capt. C. F., S.C., 20 mos., fm. March 5, 1881, B.
 Mathias, Col. H. V., S.C., 32 mos., fm. Mar. 10, '79, B.
 Mayhew, Maj. A. H., S.C., 33 mos., fm. March 3, '79, B.
 Mayne, Surg. T., 2 yrs., from Nov. 20, '80, M.
 Meacham, Capt. W. M., S.C., 10 mos., fm. June 10, '81, B.
 Meadows, Surg. C. J. W., 20 mos., fm. April 24, 1881, B.
 Menzies, Lt. Col. H. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. April 3, '81, M.
 Mercer, Capt. C. A., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Jan. 8, '81, B.
 Michael, Col. J. C. S. I., S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 2, '81, M.
 Michell, Major J. W. A., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Dec. 11, '80, B.
 Mignon, Lieut. Col. G. S., S.C., 6 m., fm. April 7, '81, B.
 Miller, Col. H. N., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 1, '79, B.
 Miller, Major W., Inf., 16 mos., fr. May 12, 1881, M.
 Millett, Lieut. Col. M., Inf., 1 yr., fm. Nov. 10, '80, B.
 Mitford, Major R. C. W., S.C., 1 yr., 243 d., fr. June 4, '80, B.
 Mockler, Major E., Inf., 24 yrs., from May 10, 1879, B.
 Moir, Surg. Major W. B.
 Moloney, Surg. T., M.D., 18 mos., from Sept. 22, '80, B.
 Money, Maj. R. E. K., S.C., 18 mos., from Sept. 24, '80, B.
 Money, Lieut. Col. G. N., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fm. Dec. 4, '80, B.
 Monteith, Lieut. A. M., S.C., 1 1/2 yrs., fm. Nov. 20, '80, B.
 Monteith, Lieut. John, S.C., B.
 Montgomerie, Major P., R.E., 2 yrs., fm. Mar. 31, '81, M.
 Mookerjee, Surg. Maj. P. N., 2 yrs., from May 22, '80, M.
 Morant, Major J. L., R.E., 2 yrs., fm. Sept. 21, '80, B.
 Moriarty, Major M. P., S.C., 18 m., fm. Oct. 1, '80, B.
 Morris, Lieut. J. G., S.C., B.
 Morris, Capt. R. F., R.E., 2 years, from April 8, 1873, M.
 Morton, Major H., S.C., 1 yr. 73 days, fr. Dec. 7, '80, B.
 Moore, Col. H. C. B., C.I.E., S.C., 1 yr., fm. April 21, '81, B.
 Mulvaney, Surg. E., 9 m., from May 1, '81, B.
 Munro, Col. A. A., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Nov. 27, '80, B.
 Murray, Surg. Major J. M. D., 17 mos., from June 30, '80, M.
 Murray, Lt. Col. G., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Feb. 18, '81, M.
 Napier, Maj. Hon. G. C. I.E., Inf., 4 mos., fr. June, '81, B.
 Neave, Capt. E., S.C., 2 1/2 years, from Aug. 22, 879, B.
 Newall, Capt. W. P., S.C., 2 years, from Feb. 21, '81, B.
 Newmarch, Lt. Col. G., R.E., 4 yrs., from Oct. 28, '81, B.
 Nicholson, Capt. R. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Aug. 1, '80, B.
 North, Lieut. Col. W., R.E., 2 years, from Oct. 30, '80, B.
 Nicholson, Lieut. Col. M. H., 18 mos., fm. Oct. 30, '80, B.
 Nicholson, Major W. G., R.E., 1 year, fr. Dec. 4, '80, B.
 Nicholls, Maj. T., Inf., 2 yrs., fm. Jan. 10, '81, B.
 Noble, Major C. S., S.C., 1 yr., from April 9, 1881, B.
 Norton, Col. E. N., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 30, '80, M.
 Ogilvie, Major H. R., Inf., 2 years, from Feb. 10, '81, M.
 Ogilvie, Surg. Major C. F., 33 mos., fm. March 6, '79, B.
 O'Connor, Surgeon P. F., 1 year, from March 26, '81, B.
 Oldham, Major F. G., R.E., 2 yrs., from April 30, 1881, B.
 Oliphant, First Class Vet. Surg. G. A., 10 mos., fm. April 28, '81, B.
 Onslow, Major F. M., Cav., 2 yrs., fm. Feb. 3, '81, M.
 Odevaire, Lieut. Major F., 16 mos., from March 26, '81, B.
 O'Reilly, Lieut. Col. H. T., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Mar. 8, '81, M.
 Oxley, Major C. K., Inf., 2 yrs., from March 3, '81, M.
 Paddy, Major A. C., R.E., 2 yrs., from April 10, 1881, B.
 Palmer, Surg. E., 2 years, from Nov. 7, 1880, B.
 Parker, Surg. Maj. C. R. G., 1 year, fm. Mar. 31, '81, M.
 Pearson, Lieut. A. A., S.C., 1 yr., from March 9, '81, B.
 Peart, Maj. G. R., S.C., 1 yr. 143 days, fm. March 24, '81, B.
 Penton, Lieut. A. P., R.A., M.
 Penny, Lt. Col. C. B. F., R.E., 2 yrs., fm. April 1, '80, B.
 Pennington, Lieut. Col. C. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 19, '80, B.
 Pitchall, Surg. Major J., M.D., 18 mos., fm. May 10, '81, B.
 Pierce, Col. T. W., S.C., 2 years, from July 5, '81, B.
 Pitcher, Major D. G., S.C., 18 mos., from April 17, '80, B.
 Playfair, Col. W., S.C., 1 year, from March 27, '81, B.
 Porteous, Capt. J. E., S.C., 13 mos., from Aug. 21, '80, M.
 Powlett, Major P. W., S.C., 18 mos., fm. Sept. 4, '80, B.
 Poole, Major A., S.C., 1 yr., from May 19, '81, B.
 Prendergast, Col. G. A., S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 3, '80, B.
 Prendergast, Major, C. L., Inf., 1 yr., fm. March 11, '81, B.
 Pulley, Lieut. C., S.C., 18 mos., from Oct. 25, 1880, B.
 Purchas, Capt. W. R., R.E., 2 yrs., from April 26, '81, B.
 Radford, Lieut. O. C., S.C., 1 yr., fm. Dec. 4, '80, B.
 Ramsden, Maj. W. C., Inf., 1 yr. 79 d., fm. Dec. 13, '80, B.
 Ramsay, Maj. H. M., Inf., 1 yr. 10 d., fm. April 11, '81, B.
 Ramsay, Lieut. Col. M., S.C., 8 m., fm. April 23, '81, B.
 Randall, Major G., S.C., 21 mos., from Dec. 1, '80, M.
 Radcliffe, Lieut. A. W. T., S.C., 1 yr., fm. Feb. 10, '81, B.
 Ratton, Sgt. Maj. J. J., M.D., 1 yr. 11 m., fm. Jan. 24, '80, M.
 Reilly, Lieut. L. P., S.C., 18 mos., fm. Sept. 30, '80, B.
 Reid, Surg. A. S., 2 yrs., from Nov. 20, '80, B.
 Reid, Surg. J., M.D., 18 mos., from June 14, 1880, B.
 Remington, Capt. F. A., S.C., 2 1/2 yrs., fm. May 17, '79, B.
 Richardson, Lt. W. St. J., S.C., 1 yr., fm. Oct. 25, '80, B.
 Richmond, Major J. A., S.C., 22 m., from Jan. 31, '80, M.
 Ricketts, Lt. Col. M. P., S.C., 20 mos., fr. Mar. 31, '81, B.
 Rideout, Lieut. J. W., S.C., 2 years, from Mar. 3, '81, M.
 Ridgway, Capt. R. K., V.C., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Mar. 17, '80, B.
 Ridgway, Lt. Col. J. W., Inf., 6 mos., from May 26, '81, B.
 Riddell, Surg. Maj. G. D., 1 yr., fm. May 21, '81, M.
 Ringer, Surg. Major T., 2 yrs., from Dec. 18, '79, B.
 Rivers, Lt. Col. F. J., S.C., 19 mos., fm. Jan. 9, '81, M.
 Rivett-Carnac, Lt. Col. E. S., 18 mos., fm. June 8, '81, B.
 Roberts, Lieut. C. J., S.C., 13 mos., from Oct. 2, '80, B.
 Roberts, Lieut. Col. J., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Feb. 17, '81, B.
 Robertson, Lieut. Col. W., S.C., 1 yr., fm. April 26, '81, M.
 Robinson, Maj. D. H., Inf., 15 m., from April 21, '81, B.
 Robinson, Maj. W. MacD., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Oct. 21, '80, M.
 Roger, Col. R. G., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Dec. 18, '80, B.
 Rogers, Major G. W., S.C., 2 years, fm. Mar. 1, '81, B.
 Rolland, Major A. T., S.C., 9 mos. 28 dys., fm. Jan. 10, '81, M.
 Rose, Col. W., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 3, '81, M.
 Ross, Lieut. Col. W. H., 21 m., from April 3, '80, B.
 Ross, Maj. J. C., R.E., 18 m. 25 d., from April 24, '80, B.
 Rowcroft, Col. G. C., S.C., 18 mos., from July 3, '80, B.
 Rowlandson, Lt. Col. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 1, '80, M.
 Rowlandson, Major J. A., Inf., 6 mos., from June 1, '81, B.
 Russell, Surg. E. G., 18 mos., from April 25, 1880, B.
 Rutledge, Surg. E. B., 18 mos., fm. June 12, '80, B.
 Ryall, Col. B. W., S.C., 18 mos., fm. Sept. 24, '80, B.
 Ryves, Major C. M., Inf., 2 yrs., from March 1, 1880, B.
 Salaman, Surgeon S. M., M.D., 15 mos., fm. Mar. 1, '81, B.
 Sanderson, Surg. Maj. A., M.D., 20 mos., fm. April 1, '80, M.
 Sanderman, Lt. Col. Sir G. K. C. S. I., S.C., 1 yr., fm. Mar. 10, '81, B.
 Sartorius, Lt. Col. R. W. C. M. G., V.C., 18 m., fm. Sept. 25, '79, B.
 Saunders, Maj. H. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Oct. 30, '80, B.
 Sandwith, Lieut. J. R., S.C., 10 mos., fm. Jan. 25, '81, B.
 Scully, Surg. John, 2 yrs., from July 17, '80, B.
 Sedgwick, Capt. W., R.E., 2 yrs., fm. Nov. 19, '80, B.
 Selous, Surg. Major E., 2 years, from April 17, '80, B.
 Selfe, Capt. S. G. F., R.A., 18 mos., fr. May 21, 1881, M.
 Searle, Col. A. T., S.C., 2 years, from Feb. 21, '81, M.
 Seton, Major A. R., R.E., 1 year, from Oct. 2, '80, B.
 Seton, Capt. W. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Nov. 6, '80, B.
 Shaw, Maj. E. W., S.C., 18 m., from April 26, '81, M.
 Sharp, Major W. G., S.C., 15 mos., fm. Oct. 2, '80, M.
 Sheffield, Major W. R., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 10, '81, M.
 Shepherd, Capt. A. I., S.C., 1 year, from Jan. 7, 1881, B.
 Sheppard, Capt. G. H., S.C., 18 mos., fm. June 27, '81, M.
 Sibthorpe, Surg. C., 20 mos., fm. Nov. 27, '80, M.
 Simpson, Major R. J. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. April 28, '81, M.
 Shawe, Col. W. B., Inf., 2 years, from April 24, 1880, B.
 Shaw, Col. C. R., S.C., 18 mos., fr. June 19, 1881, M.
 Skardon, Surg. Major T. G., 18 mos., from April 18, '80, B.
 Slater, Major J. B., S.C., B.
 Smalley, Major F., Inf., 20 mos., from May 6, 1880, M.
 Smalley, Major H., R.E., 2 yrs., from Dec. 2, '79, M.
 Smith, Lt. Col. M. G., S.C., 27 mos., from Aug. 15, '79, B.
 Smith, Lieut. Col. R., S.C., 18 mos., from Aug. 14, '80, B.
 Smith, Col. H. C., S.C., 20 m., fm. April 24, '80, B.
 Smith, Major C. J., R.E., 18 m., from April 24, '80, B.
 Smith, Lieut. E. A., R.A., 1 year, fm. Nov. 20, 1881, B.
 Smith, Lieut. G. H., S.C., B.
 Soady, Col. B., S.C., 1 year, from April 4, '81, B.
 Spencer, Surg. T. C. H., 9 1/2 mos., fr. March 8, '81, B.
 Spens, Lieut. Col. A. T., S.C., 2 yrs., from Sept. 19, '79, B.
 Spratt, Lieut. F. T. N., R.E., 9 mos., from Dec. 12, '80, B.
 Steel, Lt. Col. J. N., Inf., 18 mos., from Aug. 14, '80, B.
 Stevens, Capt. M. W., Inf., 1 yr., from Oct. 23, '80, B.
 Stevenson, Lieut. K., S.C., 18 mos., fr. March 9, '81, B.
 Stewart, Lieut. Col. J. R. A., B.
 Stewart, Maj. A. F., S.C., 2 1/2 yrs., from Sept. 10, 1879, B.
 Stewart, Lieut. Col. G., S.C., 14 mos., from Aug. 21, '80, B.
 Steward, Lieut. Col. S., Cav., 1 year, from June 21, '81, M.
 Stedman, Major E., S.C., 1 yr. 10 d., from Mar. 17, '81, B.
 Stoddart, Lt. Col. W., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 15, 1879, M.
 Strong, Lieut. Col. T. E., S.C., 6 mos., from June 7, '81, B.
 Strahan, Surg. A. B., 2 years, from May 6, 1881, B.
 Sutherland, Surg. Major P. W., 2 yrs., from Dec. 8, '79, B.
 Sutherland, Surg. Maj. G. S., M.D., 20 mos., fm. Mar. 24, '81, B.
 Swinley, Lieut. Col. G. R. A., 2 yrs., fm. Nov. 27, '80, B.
 Symonds, Capt. F. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from May 19, 1881, B.
 Taaffe, Surg. R. J., B.
 Tandy, Surg. Major E. O., 14 mos., from Sept. 1, '80, B.
 Tanner, Col. O. V., C.B., S.C., B.
 Taylor, Col. H. A., S.C., 2 years, from March 1, 1880, B.
 Teed, Capt. T., S.C., 20 m., from Mar. 23, '80, B.
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 Thompson, Lieut. Col. W. B., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 10, 1881, B.
 Thompson, Lieut. W. B., Cav., 14 mos., fm. Oct. 30, '80, M.
 Thompson, Lieut. H. B., S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 17, '81, B.
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 Tinsling, Major J. I., Inf., 2 yrs., from Sept. 4, '80, B.
 Tomkins, Major W. P., R.E., 17 mos., from June 28, '81, B.
 Tottenham, Lt. Col. H. L. A., S.C., 1 yr., fm. March 3, '81, B.
 Trail, Maj. D. H., R.E., 18 m., from April 7, '81, M.
 Trevelyan, Maj. W. R., S.C., 21 m., from Feb. 28, 1880, B.
 Triscott, Lieut. C. P., R.A., 1 yr., fm. Nov. 27, '80, B.
 Trotter, Lieut. R. F., S.C., 2 years, from Dec. 1, '79, B.
 Trotter, Major J. M., S.C., B.
 Tweddell, Lieut. Col. F., Inf., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 17, '80, B.
 Tufnell, Lieut. R. H. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Mar. 3, '81, M.
 Twemlow, Major E. D., R.E., 2 yrs., fm. Nov. 20, '80, B.
 Tyrrill, Lieut. Col. F. H., Inf., 2 yrs., fm. April 1, '81, M.
 Unwin, Maj. W. H., S.C., 32 mos., fm. March 17, 1879, B.
 Upperton, Lieut. Col. J., S.C., 16 1/2 mos., fm. Aug. 10, '80, P.
 Vallings, Major A., S.C., 14 mos., from Aug. 1, 1881, B.
 Van der Gucht, Lieut. Col. T. E., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Feb. 17, '81, B.
 Vibert, Major H. M., R.E., 2 yrs., from April 14, '81, M.
 Vivian, Lieut. Col. A. S. C., 1 yr., 374 d., fm. Dec. 13, '80, B.
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 Wace, Lieut. E. C., R.A., B.
 Walker, Major J. G. D., Cav., 2 yrs., fm. Nov. 20, '80, M.
 Walcott, Lt. Col. E., Inf., 15 mos., from May 26, '81, B.
 Walker, Lieut. Col. R. J., S.C., 2 yrs., from May 29, '80, B.
 Wall, Surg. A. J., 32 mos., from Feb. 26, 1879, B.
 Wallace, Col. R. H., S.C., 18 m., from May 7, '81, B.
 Waller, Capt. R. J., S.C., 1 1/2 yrs., fm. Nov. 6, '80, B.
 Waller, Lieut. Col. J. E., Inf., 1 yr., from March 14, '81, B.
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 Webb, Capt. E. H., Inf., 2 yrs., fm. Nov. 25, '80, B.
 Webb, Lieut. H. N., S.C., 1 year, from Dec. 2, 1880, B.
 Wedderburn, Capt. J. A. C., S.C., 1 yr., fm. Mar. 2, '81, B.
 Weller, Lieut. A. T., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Dec. 18, '80, B.

Williams, Lieut. Col. S. H., S.C., 2 yrs., f. Aug. 28, '80, B.
 Williams, Surg. A. H., 1 year, from Nov. 27, '80, B.
 Williams, Surg. B. H., 18 mos., from Sept. 18, '80, M.
 Willoughby-Osborne, Lt. Col. J. H., Inf., 2y. f. Feb. 22, '80, M.
 Williams, Lieut. Col. D. W., Inf., 20 mo., fm. Feb. 3, '80, B.
 Williamson, Maj. W. J., C.I.E., S.C., 8 m., fm. July 5, '81, B.
 Wilkins, Lt. Gen. H. St. Clair, R.E., 2y. f. Jan. 1, '81, B.
 Wilkinson, Major A. F., Inf., 3 years, from Oct. 3, '78, M.
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 Wilson, Maj. R., Inf., 3 yrs., from Feb. 10, '79, M.
 Wilson, Maj. W. H., S.C., 24 months, from Oct. 2, '80, B.
 Wilson, Surg. J. M. D., 1 year, from Feb. 20, '81, B.
 Wilson, Lieut. Col. J. N., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Mar. 3, '81, M.
 Wilson, Lieut. J. F., S.C., 1 year, from April 14, 1881, M.
 Winson, Col. W., S.C., 2 y., from Mar. 13, 1880, B.
 Woodhouse, Capt. H. O., S.C., 2 yrs f. Sept. 30, '80, B.
 Woodthorpe, Lieut. Col. R. G., R.E., 1 yr. fm. Oct. 30, '80, B.
 Wyllie, Capt. H., C.S.I., Inf., 14 mos., fm. Nov. 27, '80, B.
 Wyllie, Capt. R. J. H., S.C., 18 mos., fm. Feb. 10, '81, B.
 Wynch, Major E. J., S.C., 20 mos., from June 22, '80, M.
 Wynch, Lieut. Col. H. St. M., S.C., 1y., fm. Jan. 22, '81, M.
 Yate, Capt. C. E., S.C., 18 mos., from May 21, 1881, B.
 Young, Maj. H. L., Inf., 2 y., from April 28, '81, B.
 Young, Lieut. C. L., R.E., B.
 Young, Lieut. E. A., S.C., 13 mo., from Sept. 14, '80, B.
 Young, Capt. H. P., S.C., 14 yr., fm. Nov. 7, '80, B.
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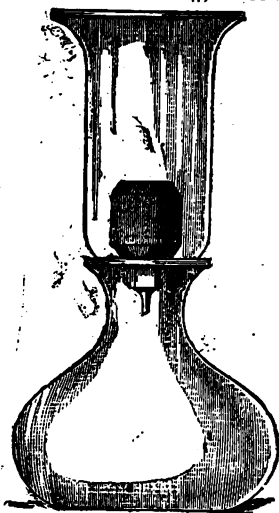


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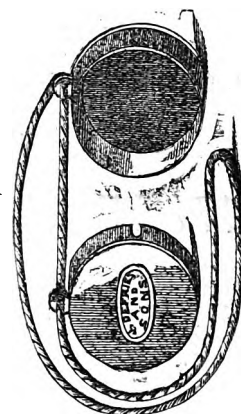
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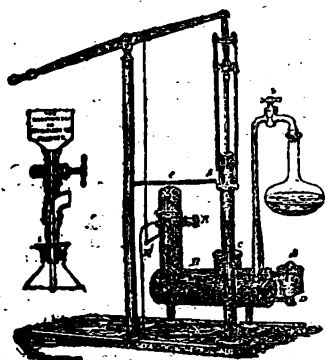
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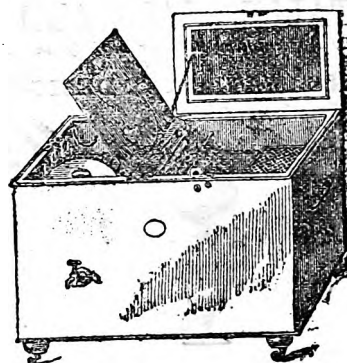
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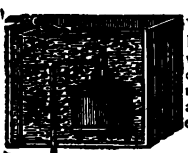
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, SEPT. 12, 1881.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, August 23; Madras and Allahabad, August 21; Calcutta, August 20.

THE official report of the state of the weather and the prospects of the crops for the week ending August 9 states that rain has been very general and copious during the week, and in some parts of the country, where the fall had hitherto been deficient, agricultural prospects have materially improved. This is particularly the case in the Mysor State and in several districts of the Madras Presidency; but in portions of the latter more rain is still required, and in the Mysor district the change for the better is not so marked as it is elsewhere in the State. In a few places in the Deccan, and in the Southern Mahratta country also, the weather continues to be too dry; and in many districts of Bengal, especially to the north east and east, the transplantation of the late rice be facilitated by further rainfall. On the other hand, a break in the rains would be beneficial in the Central Provinces and in some of the central districts of the North Western Provinces and Oudh. Elsewhere in the provinces last mentioned, as also in the Punjab, Rajputana, the Central India States, Berar, Assam, and British Burma, prospects are favourable, the only exceptions being the Marwar State of Rajputana, where, however, the showers are said to have been sufficient for the autumn harvest, and the Allahabad district, in which the crops are so far satisfactory, but need more rain.

THE *Bombay Gazette* of the 23rd ult. says:—"The rainfall continues fairly abundant and well distributed throughout the Presidency, and the general agricultural prospects are excellent. In Bombay we have had 67 inches, as compared with 47 up to the same date last year."

WE are glad to learn from a Calcutta telegram to the *Times*, dated yesterday, that "rain is general in Mysor and prospects are fair throughout the State. There is a marked improvement in the Chittaldrug district, but more rain is wanted in Shimoga."

DURING the week preceding the departure of the mail we regret to observe that cholera caused 21 deaths in Bombay, 241 in the Kandesh district, 172 in the Sholapur district, 169 in the Ahmednagar district, 22 in Puna and the Haveli taluka, 46 in Baroda, 74 in Surat, 10 in Ahmedabad, 4 in Kalyan and Bassein, and 3 in Ankleswar. Cholera is also very bad in Lahore.

IN Afghanistan, the Ameer and his rival are probably at this moment face to face—unless the decisive action has already taken place—at some point between Kandahar and Robat, a distance of twenty miles. During the week the situation—or at least our knowledge of it—has distinctly changed; for it is now admitted that the warlike tribesmen of the Durani clans are flocking in large numbers to the standard of Ayub Khan. The reason assigned for this by the *Times* correspondent is, a proclamation of the Ameer, in which he endeavoured to rally round himself the Ghilzais by appealing to their hatred of the Duranis. This may or may not be a sufficient explanation; but the fact remains—and it is for us a most serious one. It means *guerre à outrance* between the leading factions of the Kabul and Kandahar Afghans. It postpones indefinitely the pacification of the unhappy country which our retirement from Kandahar has forced into this internecine warfare. And, worse for us, it postpones indefinitely the pacification of our north west frontier. The demon of masterly inactivity has sown the wind, and we, alas, must reap the whirlwind.

THE correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs from the Khojak Pass, under date of Sept. 11:—

"The Ameer reached Kelat on the 1st inst. and left again on the 4th, having previously dismissed Sirdar Gholam Mohairddin and rejected Ayub's proposals. He is said to have reached Robat, twenty miles from Kandahar, on the 8th, and may, therefore, have come into collision with Ayub already. His army is in every way superior to Ayub's regular force, even supposing that the Kabuli regiments which the latter has been unable to disarm remain faithful to him. But within the last few days Ayub has had a stroke of good fortune. My recent telegrams have described how completely he failed to obtain the support he expected from the Duranis. An unlucky, though, perhaps, unavoidable, move of the Ameer's has entirely changed this. I have frequently adverted to the intense animosity existing between the Ghilzais and the Duranis as one of the most important factors in Afghan politics, more important, indeed, than fanaticism and patriotism, of which so much is said, but which are to a great extent spurious. Of the sincerity of the intertribal hatred there can be no doubt, and this passion the Ameer has called into play as an antidote to the feeling in favour of Shere Ali's family, which was certainly strong among the northern tribes, and was probably increased by Ayub's victory on July 26. To induce the Ghilzais to adhere to him he represented this as a defeat of the Ghilzais by the Duranis, through which the rightful Ghilzai supremacy over Kandahar had been lost, and invited them to aid him in regaining it. The appeal has been most successful. Not only are the Ghilzais refraining from rebellion, but they continue to join the Ameer's army in large numbers; so that he has a very considerable irregular force with him in addition to his drilled troops. Unfortunately, the news soon sped to Kandahar, and has done more for Ayub than ever he could do for himself. The Duranis, who had hitherto held aloof from him, and were rather inclined, by reports of the Ameer's clemency and generosity, to join his party, have now experienced one of those sudden revulsions of feeling so common among this fickle people, and have rallied round Ayub in very large numbers, prepared not so much to resist Abdur Rahman as to defend their homes against the despised and hated Ghilzais. I doubt whether anything they can do will counterbalance the Ameer's superiority; but a new element has been introduced into the strife which may lead to deplorable consequences, and if the Ameer wins a battle under the walls of Kandahar he will have hard work to save the city from his own followers."

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing on the same date, refers briefly to the information given in the Khojak telegram, and gives some interesting particulars of the proposals said to have been made to the Ameer by Ayub. As usual, these proposals include one for an attack on the English; this is the penalty we pay—as it has all along been clear we should have to pay—for our "scuttling" policy. The Calcutta telegram is as follows:—

"The rival claimants to the Afghan throne must now be very near one another, as the Ameer left Kelat-i-Ghilzai on the 4th inst., and arrived at Robat on the 8th inst.; but no news of any engagement has yet reached India. Ayub has released Shams-ud-din and sent him to the Ameer, and a report, not yet confirmed, has been received at Simla that he made him the bearer of a message, in which, after alluding to his own insignificance and to Abdur Rahman's greatness, and undertaking not to fight unless attacked, he went on to propose the following division of the country:—Cabul to be given to Yakoob, Kandahar to another chief, Kuram to a third, Turkestan to the Ameer, and Ayub himself to retain Herat. This division effected, all the chiefs were to unite in driving the English out of Chaman and Pishin. The report does not go on to say what the Ameer's reply was. Abdur Rahman appears to be successful in inducing the Ghilzais to join him, and in stirring them up against the Duranis, who are taking Ayub's part. No clear information has been received as to the strength of the two armies. Ayub is said to have about 4,000 men, while the Ameer has probably not less than 5,000 regular troops. The Kandahar people are stated to be much alarmed, expecting the fall of the city and its plunder by the Ameer's troops. This week may possibly show whether their fears are well founded."

AN earlier telegram to the *Times* from Quetta, dated September 7, stated:—

"The Ameer has arrived at Kelat and has answered Ayub's proposals, and, in consequence, a sirdar of high rank, with several priests, has been sent from Kandahar to the Ameer's camp. Ayub is said to intend standing a siege."

THE official telegrams briefly confirm some of the points mentioned by the correspondents of the *Times*. One, dated Sept. 7, ran thus:—

"Reports from Kandahar, dated 3rd, say messengers arrive

th S the 2nd from Kelat-i-Ghilzai with news that Ameer is here. Shams-ud-din had arrived there from Kandahar. Shams-ud-din had, by Ameer's orders, summoned Sirdar Ghulam Mohiuddin, son of Kohndil Khan, who had started from Kandahar accordingly. Ayub still holds road half way to Kelat-i-Ghilzai, where Ameer is strengthening fortifications."

In another telegram from the Viceroy to the India-office, dated Sept. 10, we read:—

"St. John reports from Khojak to-day that Ameer, having refused to entertain Ayub's overtures, left Kelat on 4th and reached Robat 8th."

THE *Civil and Military Gazette*, of Lahore, writing on August 19, announced that "Government intends to have a strict blockade of the Zakha and Kuka Khels next cold weather, consequent on the recent attack on the 9th Bengal Cavalry, the cutting off the Jumrud water supply, and the recent attack on Sungee village, near Peshawur." But such is now our prestige in the Khyber Pass, that the enterprising gentlemen of the Zakha Khel are by no means inclined quietly to await our blockade! The *Times* correspondent telegraphs from Calcutta yesterday, Sept. 11:—

"News from Peshawur states that another frontier raid has occurred. This is the fifth. The offenders on this occasion are a tribe known as the Zakha Khels. They attempted to drive off some cattle belonging to the Massa Khels from a village within our border, but, owing to the recent distribution of arms and ammunition among the villagers, they were not successful. The villagers collected and followed and attacked the raiders, killing two of them and wounding two. The cattle were recovered. The Zakha Khels are said to have assembled in great force and to be awaiting an opportunity for another attack. The only other item of frontier news is that the Waziris have surrendered Massak, one of the principal ringleaders in the raids they made three years ago."

"OUR present rulers are all "so good and mild" that the heathen Chinese is inclined to make hay while the sun shines, with the view of protecting his home cultivation of opium against the detestable competition of the superior and less deleterious Indian drug. Free trade, pure and unadulterated, is not appreciated in China, any more than it is in France, America, and the rest of the world outside the Cobden Club. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing yesterday, says:—

"A Chinese gentleman named Mah Taotai, private secretary of Li Hung Chang, the Viceroy of the province of Chali, has arrived at Simla on a kind of semi-diplomatic mission. His object is not to make any definite proposals, as that can only be done through the British Foreign-office, but merely to pick up information about opium, with a view, it is supposed, of suggesting a new treaty to the British Government. He remains until the end of the week."

THE *Bombay Gazette* recently published an important paper by the Hon. Mr. Justice West on the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act and the bill for its amendment, which is being considered by the Supreme Legislative Council, and is following this up with a series of papers from the pen of Mr. W. Wedderburn, C.S., on "Agricultural Banks for India."

ONE of the best regiments in the service, the 15th Sikhs, is reported to be "ably officered at the present moment by two subalterns, who hold every appointment in the regiment. If the State wanted to utilise this corps for service it would be impossible under the present circumstances."

ANOTHER of Mr. O'Donnell's horror-mongering bubbles has been pricked, and has gone the way of his "Bengal Gaols" sensational nonsense. We learn from the Calcutta telegram in to-day's *Times* that an official inquiry has been held regarding the truth of an allegation lately made in Parliament that an organised system exists of decoying young women from Europe to Bombay for immoral purposes. The result proves the statements to that effect to have no foundation whatever.

THE Secretary of State for War has given instructions for the sum of four thousand five hundred pounds to be placed to the credit of the Secretary of State for India in Council, to be expended in meeting the claims of the non-commis-

sioned officers and men of those corps now serving in India who did duty during the recent campaign in Zululand, and who are entitled, in accordance with the recent decision of the War-office, to an allowance of one pound per man as compensation for extra wear and tear of uniform on service.

THE Government of India has it in contemplation to re-establish the office of Naval Adviser, lately held by Admiral Bythsea, V.C. The new official would hold the rank of Director General of Marine.

HER MAJESTY has been graciously pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on that clever and most deservedly popular officer, Dr. G. M. Birdwood, of the India-office and the South Kensington Museum. Never were spurs more worthily won than by Sir George Birdwood. Of his numerous writings on Indian subjects it may be truly said, *nihil quod tetigit non ornavit*. In regard to Indian art he has long been acknowledged as an expert of the highest authority; whilst his graceful and facile pen has been freely used both to guide and inform English taste in this direction, and also to guard the art manufactures of India from threatened deterioration. His Indian career, that had promised to be one of the highest distinction, and had already been singularly useful and many-sided, was cut short in 1869 by permanently broken health—most unfortunately, both for India and for himself, as it then appeared, *sed dis aliter visum*. His return to England has enabled him to render services of priceless value to the cause of Indian industrial art, and the recognition of those services that has now been made by her Gracious Majesty the Queen rightly follows on the Companionship of the Star of India that was conferred on the occasion of the Imperial proclamation of January 1, 1877, and the ribbon of the Legion d'Honneur that Sir George Birdwood earned by his international art work for the Paris Exhibition. The whole Indian Service, civil as well as military, will be gratified by the distinction accorded to one of their worthiest representatives.

It has been recently decided by the Government of India on the recommendation of the Bengal Government, that covenanted civilians in the Lower Provinces shall in future be called on to elect between the executive and judicial branches of the service after they have been in the country nine years, instead of as hitherto between the tenth and twelfth years of their service.

THE Home Government, we understand, has consented, on the representation of the Government of India, to reduce the contribution paid by India to meet the expenses of the Persian Embassy from £12,000 to £10,000 per annum.

In case the Indian Government should carry out the reduction of their establishment by one European cavalry regiment, it will not lead to a disbandment of any cavalry corps; it may, however, necessitate a reduction in the numbers of several cavalry regiments now in England whose turn for foreign service is remote.

THE reduction of the Indian Establishment by a cavalry regiment will disturb the financial arrangements of the War-office so much that it is reported the Indian authorities have been requested to defer the measure till the beginning of the next financial year.

THE *Hindu Patriot* notes that, "at the last meeting of the Asiatic Society, Dr. Rajendralala Mitra exhibited MS. in the Bengali character of the Bhatti-kavya, 478 years old, and in commenting on it gave an interesting account of the history of the work. Though the work is a well-known one, and read by every Sanscrit student to the extent at least of three or four cantos as a text-book in grammar, very little seems to have been hitherto known of its authorship, and, in the absence of authentic history, a great many stories have been engrafted on it. The learned doctor exposed the fallacy of these stories, and proved by diverse quotations from different MSS. that the specific name of the work was Ravanabadha, and not Bhatti-kavya; that its author's name was Bhatti, 'the

teacherling,' and not Bhartrahari, as supposed by some; that the author was a private person, and not a king, not a prime minister, as supposed by others; that his father's name was Sridha Swami; and that he flourished in the middle of the fourth century at Balbhipur, in Guzerat, during the reign of Sridhara Sen, of the Balabhi dynasty. Dr. Mitra also read a long paper on the temple of Vaidyanath at Deoghur. According to his researches, the largest temple there cannot be more than four hundred years old. That temple, it seems, was built by one of the Rajahs of Gidhour."

THE International Geographical Congress and Exhibition was opened at Venice on the 1st inst., and will continue until the 22nd inst. The English Commissioners are Lord Aberdare, President of the Royal Geographical Society, Sir H. Layard, and Mr. H. Bell. The Government of India Commissioners are General Sir H. L. Thuillier, C.S.I., late Surveyor General of India, Col. O. T. Haig, R.E., and Capt. A. W. Baird, R.E., of the Indian Survey. The authorities of Venice have arranged to illuminate the city and hold *fetes* in honour of the distinguished visitors.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing yesterday, has good news for those who are interested in tea-planting:—

"The Calcutta Tea Syndicate may be congratulated on their successful efforts in opening up new markets for Indian tea. A meeting, held on Monday to receive the report of the committee, was attended by a large number of influential persons representing the interest, and great satisfaction was expressed with the results of the shipments to Australia and with the prospects of the further development of the trade. It was stated that late advices from the agents there were encouraging, and that the prices realised had compared favourably with London. All the consignments found a ready sale. Resolutions were unanimously adopted pledging the meeting to use every effort to increase the shipments and to extend the trade throughout the colonies, the present being considered an exceptionally favourable opportunity, not only on account of the encouragement offered in Australia, but also because recent telegrams reported a weakening of the market in London, and the diversion of a large quantity of tea to other parts would probably have a good effect in Mincing-lane. American advices were also stated to be very favourable. A beginning had been made in shipments to that country, and promised contributions would enable the syndicate to steadily continue its operations. It was determined to follow up the operations of the syndicate agents in the United States and in Canada, and to spare no efforts to make the attempt to establish a trade there as successful as the Australian venture had proved. The Assam Labour Emigration Bill, introduced into the Legislative Council by Mr. Thomson last Wednesday, will effect a great improvement in the existing law, and it is hoped that by cheapening the cost of recruiting and importing labour to Assam it will confer a decided benefit on tea-planters in that province."

In prospect of the telegraph traffic in India coming up for further consideration, the *Pioneer* suggests that the authorities might be persuaded, perhaps, to revise their charges for Press telegrams. Our contemporary says:—

"The rates are absurdly high, and not much encouragement is given to newspaper enterprise in the direction of telegraphic news. During the day (from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.) twenty-four words are sent for one rupee; during the night thirty-six words. In England the rates are seventy-five words for one shilling during the day, and 100 words at night. It is true that the distances and cost of maintenance are greater in India than in England; but the ordinary rates are enormously higher, and, as Press telegrams really serve public ends, the charges for them should be lowered to the smallest possible figure. The curse of Indian telegraphy comes from the service messages sent by public officials and departments: these have grown to such an extent that ordinary work is frequently swamped, and at last a check has had to be put upon precedence messages. This is a step in the right direction, and the telegraph authorities are to be congratulated for their courage in the matter; but the real remedy lies in the hands of Government, which should try to reduce the length of service messages, which now occupy the signallers day and night. The eccentricity of the rules in regard to Press telegrams is wonderful. A message of 1,000 words, which in an English office is looked upon as a mere trifle, is rejected by an Indian office, such as Simla, with the intimation that only 500 words can be received. A message must be published as received, or the newspaper is liable to be charged the full ordinary rates; it must not be modified or condensed, no matter

how compromising its purport may be. Luckily this rule is looked upon as a dead letter. Why should not newspapers receive every encouragement to use the wires with the greatest freedom? The revenue of the department might not be much increased, but the whole community would benefit thereby; and that should be a sufficient reason in these days of liberalism and advanced thought."

THE trade and navigation reports for the first four months of the current financial year show that the imports, excluding treasure and Government stores, were Rs.3,11,28,126, against Rs.3,48,29,771 in the corresponding period of last year, and Rs.2,59,18,323 in 1879. The exports were Rs.5,97,73,013, against Rs.5,19,55,972 in 1880, and Rs.4,44,87,918 in 1879. The number and tonnage of the vessels entered and cleared show a slight falling off from last year, but a decided increase on 1879.

THE following, on the Calcutta tea market, is from Messrs. Carritt and Co.'s fortnightly market report:—

"Public auctions were held on the 11th and 18th inst., at the former of which 7,757 packages were sold, and at the latter about 11,000 offered, and about 10,500 sold. A good assortment from the various producing districts was offered, quality continuing to show its superiority over the previous seasons. At the first-named sale prices ruled very firm in most instances, but at the sale of 18th inst. there was a decided reaction in favour of buyers, and several lots withdrawn from sale, for which owners could not realise former values. We quote a reduction of one penny to three half pence per pound on Pekoes and broken Pekoes, whilst Pekoe Souchong, Souchongs and broken teas were also occasionally rather weaker."

THE *Times of India* gives the following obituary for the week ending August 23:—Capt. Pipon, R.N.; Mr. A. J. Wilson; and Mr. F. Fitzjames.

THE ASSAM RAILWAY.

MR. PELLEW, commissioner of the Dacca Division, has addressed the following interesting letter to the *Englishman*:—

Sir,—The problem of communication with Assam appears now in a fair way towards solution. The difficulty lay in the fact that the volume, not only of the Ganges, but of the still larger Brahmaputra had to be crossed. These two rivers, in many channels and under many names, traverse the tract which lies between Kushtia on the S.W. and the Garo Hills. The Gorai, the Pudma, the Jamoona, the Dhulentswari, and the old Brahmaputra form the principal waterways which have to be taken account of. The Sara ferry disposes of the Gorai and the Pudma, but only to strand the traveller at a point where he is faced by the whole width of the Brahmaputra with the unnecessary addition of the Teesta. There rivers are very impracticable. There are too many churs, shallows, and islands to allow of a good steam ferry in the dry season, whilst they are too wide and sandy to be crossed in any other way. Except in the height of the rainy season, the Northern Bengal Railway will never afford a satisfactory route to Assam.

The alternative route, which first attracted attention, was by Goalundo. At this point the Ganges and Brahmaputra unite, and the greater portion of their volumes are pent up in a channel two miles wide. Moreover on this line, and within twenty miles of Goalundo, commences that curious old alluvium of red clay, which is sufficiently high and hard to resist river action and afford a good foundation for a railway. This red clay, under the name of the Mudhupur jungle, stretches due north almost to the base of the Garo Hills, and could not fail to be held an important factor in the problem. Goalundo was boldly secured by throwing a bridge over the Gorai, and it was at first thought that Assam might be reached by a ferry over the Pudma, and thence by a railway.

But the difficulty of the country between the Pudma and the Mudhupur clay was underrated by those who may have indulged such a hope. The whole tract is traversed by the spill of the Jamoona, and the Dhulleshurri, though only an offset from that enormous river, is not very much less in size than the Ganges at Sara. A second ferry there would heavily handicap the route. Yet, on the other hand, a bridge over it with another inevitable bridge over the old Brahmaputra, would be a grievous financial burden to a light railway; nor would it be merely necessary to provide a bridge over the Dhulleshurri, but the whole tract from the Pudma to that river would require considerable bridging.

It is, I believe, now proposed to treat the whole tract between Goalundo and the red clay as a ferry, and commence the extension line from the vicinity of Dacca. Experience has shown that, in all seasons, this tract can be crossed safely and punctually in seven or eight hours, by steamers suited for the purpose. With one heavy bridge over the Brahmaputra, near Mymensingh, and one steam-ferry of seven hours, we can thus secure communication with Assam.

Not only this—a new and more fertile country, rich in jute and rice, is opened out to commerce; for it is one of the special excellences of the proposed route that it taps a country remote from

water carriage and comparatively undeveloped, yet fertile, and surrounded by overflowing population.
Faridpur, August 6.

F. H. PELLEW.

MR. GRANT-DUFF ON INDIA.

ON Friday the Right Hon. M. E. Grant-Duff, Governor of Madras, and formerly M.P. for the Elgin District of Burghs, was presented by the Town Council of Banff with the freedom of the burgh in recognition of his services as member. The right hon. gentleman delivered in the council chamber a farewell address to his former constituents. After alluding at length to a variety of topics, he said: Last I come to India. Well, we seem gradually getting out of the difficulties which made it necessary for us all to talk so much about that country before the last general election; we must not, however, forget that these difficulties were merely superadded difficulties, and difficulties of the kind into which people too often get when, ceasing to attend to their own affairs, they make and meddle in the affairs of others. The whole of the late Afghan episode, from the despatch of January, 1875, onwards, was purely unnecessary. Every penny of the twenty-three and-a-half millions that were spent, every life of men or animals that was sacrificed, either on the Afghan side or ours, was pure, unmitigated, unalloyed, unredeemed mischief and misery and waste. (Cheers.) And the real difficulties of India remain just what they were, aggravated somewhat, no doubt, by the squandering of resources which might have been employed for useful instead of mischievous purposes, but in the main just what they were half a dozen years ago. The real difficulties are how to govern on European principles with an Asiatic revenue; how to enable a soil which has been unscientifically managed for ages to support a population which is rapidly growing under the British peace; how to bring the natives (to many of whom we are giving a very high education) more into our system of government than has yet been done; how enormously to extend elementary education; how to pour the ideas of the West into the East without causing revolutionary ferment or destroying good which we cannot replace; how to attract ever more and more capital to a country which sorely needs the expenditure of capital; how, in short, to make the most (not primarily for our own sake, but for the sake of the people who dwell there) of the noble estate which Providence has placed in our hands in Southern Asia. These are the real difficulties of our task, and they are aggravated by the fact that in the nature of things our knowledge must be imperfect. It is, however, a knowledge which has always been increasing. The vast continent of India is governed by a mere handful of Europeans. In the portion of India which is about to pass under my charge there are a great many districts presided over each by single British official. One of these districts is, or lately was, about as big as thirteen of the smaller English counties. How much can the local British providence see with his own eyes and hear with his own ears in so vast a field of action? The real difficulties are, then, as you will readily see, internal difficulties, and there are quite enough of them without encouraging our Viceroy to dream dreams of a great Central Asian policy of which Afghanistan is to be made the basis. (Hear, hear.) The present Viceroy will certainly not do that. He will know what passes in these far-off regions, but he will endeavour more and more, I am sure, to extricate himself from every sort of entanglement beyond our north western frontier. (Cheers.) For myself, I shall have no temptation to devote any part of my attention to those Asiatic (as distinguished from Indian) subjects which have in former days interested me as a matter of political speculation, much as they have interested most men. My work will be of a purely administrative kind, and my efforts will mainly be directed to give as great an impulse as I can to all the multifarious good influences at work in a country which has been well called the most Indian part of India—a country larger than the British Isles, and inhabited by over 30,000,000 of people. I am sure I shall have your best wishes in so gigantic and so deeply interesting a task. (Cheers.) It is a task which has come to me very unexpectedly, and, as it were, by a kind of fate. When I was a boy of sixteen an old friend of my father's offered me a Haileybury appointment. I weighed its advantages and disadvantages with what help I could and decided against an Indian life. I went to Oxford and read for the Bar, giving during those years only that amount of attention to India which any educated man who was a member of an Indian family naturally would give. It so happened, however, that when you sent me to Parliament in December, 1857, the question which was before the country was the abolition of the political status of the East India Company, and my maiden speech was made in February, 1858, on the second reading of Lord Palmerston's India Bill. (Cheers.) Again for years I turned away from Indian subjects, speaking no doubt at distant intervals upon them, but still giving nineteen-twentieths of my time to other matters. I wrote my "Glance over Europe," my "Studies in European Politics," my "Political Survey," and a great number of other things quite unconnected with India, but to the surprise of most people and my own I found myself in December, 1868, in charge of Indian affairs in the House of Commons. Only a very few persons who were part of Mr. Gladstone's first Administration when it was formed remained in the position to which they were first appointed when that Government fell—three or four I think at the most. Death, resignation, and change of office or loss

of seats completely altered the whole cast, but I remained occupied with India in February, 1874, as I had been in December, 1868. When we went out I determined to go and visit the country to whose affairs I had given so much time, and a delightful journey I had. But so little did I even contemplate ever again seeing it, that the last words which I wrote in the diary I kept of my journey were—"Encore un rêve de la vie fini"—that is, "Once more a dream of life ended." When the present Administration was formed I found myself in the midst of new and intensely interesting duties, which carried my thoughts to almost every part of the world except to India. Even some time after the unexpected death of my lamented friend Mr. Adam, when newspapers were all saying that I was going to Madras, I would have willingly betted heavily against my doing so, but no one can control his destiny. I am going to Madras, and now I have thrown myself so completely into the idea of my new work that it seems to me strange and unnatural that I should ever have hesitated. (Cheers.) That is when I look at one side of the shield; when I look at the other and see the friends I am leaving, why then thoughts arise which, in the words of John Sterling's last letter to Carlyle, I had best "keep down with all the iron weights in my power." There is one portion of the past, however, which is wholly cheerful, the thought, that is, of the days we have lived through together. (Cheers.) Having referred to several of the great events which had taken place in the world during the time he had represented the Elgin Burghs, Mr. Grant-Duff continued: The political link which bound us together is broken, but I am glad to see that you have chosen in my room a good Liberal and a man who will be able, if his energies have free play, to do useful work in a field which lies altogether outside the range of my knowledge. And now, my friends, farewell, a word which must be and hath been, a sound which makes us linger. I would I had the eloquence of him whose farewell to the Church of Constantinople has rung through fourteen centuries to say it as I ought. Mr. Grant-Duff resumed his seat amid loud and long-continued cheering.

The *Times*, commenting on the above, says:—"Naturally enough, Mr. Grant Duff's address closes with a survey of India, the country with which his hereditary connection is not less close than his personal one. His sketch of the difficulties of our position there is singularly vivid and true. We may or may not agree with his view of the policy of past Governments and of wars that are now matters of history; but there can be no doubt that the new Governor has a clear appreciation of the problems of Indian rule. We govern a vast swarm of men of alien race and alien customs by means of a machinery that seems almost ridiculously slight. One English official, 'one local British providence,' is set down to direct the whole affairs of a region as large as a dozen English counties. Yet the influence of this official is felt in the remotest village; the administration which he represents reaches into every corner; the 'British peace,' like the *pax Romana* of old, enables the people to live and multiply as they never multiplied of old. How are we to govern on European principles with an Asiatic revenue? How are we to enable an increasing population to support itself on a soil exhausted by centuries of unscientific farming? To know the conditions of the problem is to have gone half way to its solution; and Mr. Grant-Duff has certainly realised the conditions of the problem before him, and we trust that he will solve it with the success that no one desires more earnestly than he. He is in some respects not like the common run of Indian Governors, and it may be that he does not possess some of the gifts by which his predecessors have from time to time commended themselves to their subordinates and the people entrusted to them; but in other respects and in other gifts he far outshines them. He has had a long political experience. He has served numerous important offices. He has been brought into contact with all the English public men of his generation, and with many of the leaders of opinion abroad. If government is a science, it can surely only be learnt by an apprenticeship of this kind. The days of 'Heaven-born Ministers' are over; for society is too wide, too complicated, for its needs to be divined by flashes of genius. The best endowment for a statesman or for the governor of a country is surely knowledge laboriously acquired, digested, and mastered. Mr. Grant-Duff has knowledge to an extent that few of his contemporaries can rival; he has patience, he is devoted to his work. His new post is a great opportunity, and we hope and believe that he will employ it to the advantage both of India and of his own political reputation."

DR. BIRDWOOD.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of the honour of knighthood being conferred upon Mr. George C. M. Birdwood, M.D., C.S.I., of the India-office, late Bombay Medical Staff. Dr. Birdwood is the eldest son of General Christopher Birdwood, late of the 3rd Native Infantry, and Commissary General, Bombay. Dr. Birdwood received his medical education at Edinburgh, where he took his university degree, and passed the usual examination of the College of Surgeons in 1854. He was appointed to the medical service of the late Honourable East India Company on their Bombay establishment in the same year. His first charge was of the Southern Mahratta Horse, Kalludghee, in 1855. Later he was transferred to the 1st Battery 2nd Brigade of Artillery at Sholapur, where he was also at different times in charge of the 8th Madras Cavalry, 3rd Bombay Native Infantry, and the Civil Station. He

1856 he was sent to the Persian Gulf in medical charge of the Honourable Company's steamship *Ajdaha* and the detachment of her Majesty's 64th Regiment on board, and was present at the bombardment and capture of Mohammarah, for which he received the medal and clasp given for the Persian war of 1856-57. On his return to Bombay in April, 1857, he was appointed acting professor of anatomy and physiology in Grant Medical College, and from that date to his leaving India continued to be connected with the college almost without interruption in the chairs successively of Anatomy and Physiology and Botany and Materia Medica. In the same year Dr. Birdwood was appointed curator of the Government Central Museum at Bombay, and it was in connection with it that he chiefly earned his name in Bombay. With the assistance of the late eminent Hindu physician and scholar, Dr. Bhawoo Dhajee, and the liberal co-operation of the leading native gentlemen of all religions and races, he succeeded in establishing the Victoria and Albert Museum and the Victoria-gardens in Bombay. The undertaking was largely subscribed to by the natives of all classes as a loyal memorial of the transfer of the Indian Empire to the direct administration of the British Crown, while their participation in its establishment had the effect of stimulating the public spirit of the wealthy native gentlemen of Bombay generally in support of the educational institutions of the Western Presidency. The Royal Asiatic Society of Bombay and the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India, of both which bodies Dr. Birdwood was hon. secretary, particularly reaped the benefit. In 1867 Dr. Birdwood was sent by Sir Bartle Frere, at the express desire of the leading merchants of Bombay, as special commissioner for the Government, to the Universal Exhibition held in Paris in that year. These services were acknowledged by his being appointed sheriff of Bombay and by the addresses presented to him on his being forced to finally leave India through permanently broken health in 1869 by the Royal Asiatic Society, the Agri-Horticultural Society, the University of Bombay, of which he was then registrar, and the students of Grant Medical College. On the occasion, also, of the proclamation of the Queen as Empress of India, January 1, 1877, he was appointed to the Companionship of the Star of India. Since his return to this country Dr. Birdwood has chiefly devoted himself to writing on Indian subjects, and more especially on Indian art. He has been a large contributor to the press as a reviewer of books on India. In 1870 he contributed a paper to the Linnean Society on the "Genus *Boswellia*, with descriptions and figures of three new species." It is the record of the discovery of the frankincense trees of the Somali Country, made by him in conjunction with Colonel Playfair, then resident at Aden. In 1878 he wrote "The Handbook to the Indian Court" at the Paris Exhibition of 1878, and last year the handbook on "The Industrial Arts of India," published by the Science and Art Department in connection with the Indian Museum. By these books, following on his contributions to the press on the same subjects during the past ten years, he has attracted abiding attention to the traditional handicrafts of India, and created a widespread demand for them, not only all over Europe, but in America. It is understood that it is for his services on behalf of Indian art, in the prosperity of which the Queen and Royal Family take the deepest personal interest, that Dr. Birdwood has now received the honour of knighthood. Dr. Birdwood also still maintains his official ties with India, having been appointed about two years ago special assistant in the Revenue, Statistics, and Commerce Department of the India-office.

GAOL DIET IN BENGAL.

DR. A. S. LETHBRIDGE, Inspector General of Gaols in Bengal, writes to the *Englishman* in answer to some criticisms that have been passed upon his recent letter on Bengal prisons:—

"CALCUTTA, August 14.

"Sir,—With regard to my recent letter on the subject of gaol mortality in Bengal, I see it is generally stated that I have failed, in my explanation, to show that proper precautions had been taken to watch the effects of the new diet on the health of the prisoners. As my letter to the *Times* had exceeded the limits usually allowed to such communications, I was unable to mention what had actually been done in this direction. In the first place, it should be mentioned that Mr. Beverley, who represented Bengal at the Prison Conference, was opposed to any reduction of diet. In the report issued by the Conference I find it stated that 'Mr. Beverley was willing to change the quality so as to make it less appetising (as Capt. Hallett had proposed), but not reduce the quantity.' I am informed on good authority that the Bengal medical officers who were consulted by Mr. Beverley before he gave his opinion on the subject also expressed themselves strongly against any reduction of diet. In my circular, No. 17, dated Feb. 24, 1879, addressed to all superintendents of gaols, the following instructions were given regarding the introduction of the Conference scales for labouring and non-labouring diet. 'The effect of these new diet scales upon the health of the prisoners should be carefully watched and briefly noted in the monthly medical reports.' Could the Bengal Government have done more? I have shown that its representative in the first instance objected in the Conference to a reduction of diet, and when it was called upon by the Government of India to give the reduced scale a trial proper precautions were taken to watch the effect. For nine or ten months no indication was given in the medical reports that the new

scale was injuring the health of the prisoners. If it is only remembered that the Conference diet, though deficient, was far from being a starvation diet, the effects of which would be immediately apparent, it is easy to see how the gradual loss of health resulting from it might be attributed to climatic causes. As a fact, the months in which the cumulative effect of the new scale was likely to be greatest were also the normal months of increased sickness and high mortality. Only those who have to deal constantly with statistics can appreciate the difficulty of arriving at accurate conclusions from them. My office receives a monthly medical return for each gaol. It is very difficult to draw any correct inference from these returns without first getting a number of them together. I will give two instances of what I mean by this. A small gaol returned five deaths in February, 1881. The superintendent was called on for a special report. He explained that the gaol, on the whole, was very healthy, and that these five deaths took place in cases which had been lingering for many months. For the last five months there has not been a single death in this gaol. In May, 1881, the Alipore gaol had 14 deaths. In June there was only one death. In July there were 12 deaths. Would anybody have been justified, on receiving the return for June, in concluding that the gaol had suddenly become remarkably healthy? And yet it is from these monthly figures that some people suppose I should not only have detected the low effects of a deficient dietary, but should have proceeded to condemn a scale of diet recommended by a large body of experts and ordered to be given a trial. The discovery that the diet was in fault was made in the following manner. In February, 1880, while inspecting the gaols of Northern Bengal, where the prisoners were chiefly employed in making bricks and constructing new gaols, I noticed that the majority of the men had lost weight and were generally in bad health. Having ordered an immediate increase of diet for the prisoners of these gaols, I returned to Calcutta and consulted the statistics for 1879, which had just been prepared. The principal statement required for my purpose was an annual table giving the loss and gain in weight of prisoners on discharge from gaol. I found that no less than 19,229 had lost weight, while only 14,000 were shown to have gained weight. This abnormally high number of those who lost weight, taken together with the death-rate, and what I had seen during my recent inspections, convinced me that the reduction in diet was the chief cause of the increased mortality. Having something tangible to go upon I did not hesitate to state what I believed to be the real cause of injury to health among the prisoners and to recommend Government to immediately abandon the Conference diet scale."

CIVIL SERVANTS IN INDIA.

[FROM THE "STANDARD."]

THE Civil Service Commissioners have lately published a list of twenty-four "gentlemen who after two years' training in this country, have passed the final examination for the Civil Service of India." To those who remember the early and painful days of the Competitive System the tale of recruits seems a meagre one. The truth is that year by year the demand of India for English administrators tends to grow smaller. Among the candidates who have survived the two years' ordeal there is not, it is true, a single native of India. But the balance is more than restored by the nominations now made every year in India of natives only. Little by little, too, the historic "service" has lost the posts it once claimed as its own. "Interlopers" have got into the administration as well as into the country. Barristers not only creep into the most remote districts to defeat by their subtle technicalities that simple justice which it was the glory of the old civilian to administer, but they claim as of right some of those seats in the High Courts which in the old days were reserved as a reward for those civilians who had not allowed their nice perception of equity to supersede all study of the law. Then, too, the care of roads and buildings, once the delight of the "dashing magistrate and collector," has passed over to a mere official of the Public Works Department. And the school which erstwhile was the creature of his fostering care is now managed by somebody from the Department of Public Instruction. The whole fabric of Government, in fact, is becoming departmentalised, and the sphere of the civilian's activity is year by year growing narrower. In the good old days, when railroads were not and roads were few, he was the special providence of his district. The ordinary native expects Government to do everything for him which he and his fellows cannot, in their narrow circle of trade or village life, do for themselves. And in the collector they used to see an incarnation of this mysterious irresponsible thing—Government. To-day he is—and the most unsophisticated nature is at last beginning to realise that he is—only a wheel in the machinery of Government. His decisions could always have been appealed against, but it is only in recent years that the host of petty attorneys and petition writers whom our legal system has called into being, has really brought home to every evil doer how easy it is, provided only funds be forthcoming, to prosecute an appeal, and how distinct the chances are of success.

Year by year, too, our system becomes more mechanical. As a magistrate, the civilian has to think more of preparing a record which will stand the scrutiny of the High Court than of pushing his inquiries in such a way as to get at the real facts of each case.

As a collector of the revenue, he has to think more of getting his reports ready by the right time, and of having his accounts in good trim, than of cultivating friendly relations with those who have to pay. He is still official head of Society, and amongst all those who have anything to gain by being on good terms with the authorities, and those who by family tradition have a position to maintain which requires official recognition, his society is, in a formal fashion, much sought after. But under the system of administration, as it now works, transfers from one official post to another are so frequent that there is hardly any field for the growth and exercise of personal influence, and in many cases it is to be feared the best elements of Native Society, or, at any rate, the most independent elements, keep aloof. No one deplotes this more than the civilians themselves. For the most part they would wish really to have a chance of knowing their districts and those who live in them. But the mechanical routine of work exhausts their energies, and when work is over they are apt to prefer the society of those with whom talk is easy and tastes common, to interviews, more or less constrained, with men speaking in a strange tongue and of the narrowest range of thought. The worst of it is, the evil tends to propagate itself. The less the Englishman knows the native, the less he is disposed to know him; the less his personal influence is felt, the greater is the crop of mischief which personal influence might prevent from springing up; the more copious the difficulties with which the Administrator has to deal, the more mechanical must be the means by which he deals with them, and so the vicious circle runs. The picture with which we are all familiar, of the Indian civilian riding from village to village bringing terror to the heart of evil-doers, or sitting at eventide under the spreading peepul tree in the village dispensing patriarchal justice to all comers, was, perhaps, never quite a true one. Josh Sedley, in fact, was a by no means exceptionable type of the old civilian. In many a district to-day are to be found communities of men who regard our rule with sullen dislike. They have no grievance to complain of now, but they remember that generations since they, or the head of their clan, lost their ancestral lands by frauds which the laxity or corruption of the first race of English administrators permitted. Before the era of codes, too, the body of law which our Courts and Magistrates had to administer was a very jungle of complication and technicality. But, in spite of all this, justice was, speaking generally, administered well and speedily. Natives still speak with regretful admiration of the Sahib who rode eighty miles before dinner to arrest a famous bandit, and whose mere word was law to a country side. It was not that he was less fettered in theory by the regulations than his successor is by the codes; but he could afford to disregard the letter of the law. In many cases he was probably happily ignorant of what the law ordained. If the civilian of the present day attempts to follow the old example of heroic administration, the censure of the High Court and a wiggling from the Secretariat are his reward.

Yet, though the position of the Civil Service has thus changed, a good deal of the old glamour clings round it—for Englishmen, at any rate. India, if it has lost something of its romance, has lost a good deal of its terrors. The young men who have just got their certificates know very well that they are going to a land where the pagoda tree grows no longer, or at least no longer bears fruit worth shaking off—where life is not all nautes and shikar—where Rajas and Nawabs no longer tremble at the nod of the Sahib, and where the educated native is deplorably prone to argue with his English rulers. But they know, too, that if they do not eat too much beef in the hot weather, and can learn to do without brandy and soda as a beverage, the chances are that they will bring home livers at least as sound as those of Englishmen pent up in cities and worried with sordid cares. The Indian civilian is always within easy reach of home, and he has every fifth year as a holiday in which to visit it. Once a year, too, he can leave all the cares of office behind, and go to shoot the Ibex in Kashmir, or discover, if he be of an exploring turn, fresh routes through the valleys and over the snows of the Himalayas. Life and scenery in an average district may be tame—though those who have seen the morning dew on Indian harvest fields will hardly allow that the plains have no picturesque charm. Everywhere within easy distance are mournful but romantic relics of the past. The people themselves—to those who care to regard them aright—are a perpetual source of interest. And though the civilian may be for most of the year only a drudge—a clerk—his drudgery is of the highest kind, and his functions as a clerk command for him the obsequious if not entirely sincere respect of all those with whom they bring him into contact. Then comes the blessed season of cold weather, when life in tents is possible, and as he moves round the district he may feel a pale reflection of the glow of personal interest and personal influence. If he is wise he will make the best use he can of the chances thus afforded him. He may—when his heart is bent on making right prevail—fret and fume at the restrictions which the law imposes on his modes of inquiry; he may deplore the encouragement which our English system of judicial investigation gives to perjury in our tribunals; he may turn with despairing disgust from the spectacle of corruption which the every-day proceedings of the courts disclose to him. By all means let him protest, and, in any way he can, hasten the coming of the day of better things. But, meanwhile, let him make full use of the means and chances the law and the present system allow him. If he seek out what is best in natives, if he prove himself—

to use their own phrase—a “discriminator of merit,” he will perhaps, find that much of the lawlessness he deplotes results from a not unnatural distrust of a legal system which, as yet, natives do not understand. Let him make the most of his official position in unofficial ways. Then, when his work is done, he will find, as the best men of earlier times have found, that to serve natives well is the best way to like them, and that to like them is the best way to serve them.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE SIKANDAR NAMA, E BARA.*

A WRITER in the *Asiatic Journal*, 1832, vol. vii., page 235, says:—“A collection of the Oriental Histories of Alexander the Great would form a course of reading almost as wild and delightful as the ‘Arabian Nights.’” In such a collection the translation now made by Capt. Wilberforce Clarke would take one of the foremost places. The poetry of Shaikh Nizami of Ganja is somewhat sententious and obscure; but his imagery is typically Oriental, and the seventy-two cantos here rendered literally into English are replete with interest in regard both to the language and to the matter. Some curious traditions of the Greek conqueror were preserved among the vanquished Persians, and were handed down to modern times; and, though many of these stories reached Europe at an early period by way of Egypt and Greece, there are others still to be found in these Persian poems. The Sikandar Nama, e Bara, either in whole or in part, is a textbook prescribed both for the First Arts Examination of the Calcutta University, and for the Degree of Honour; and to students preparing for these examinations, Capt. Clarke’s translation will be of very great use. Each line of the translation agrees with the corresponding line in the original Persian text; and the cantos and the couplets are numbered, rendering reference easy. A complete table of contents is given, and alternative renderings of passages and copious notes, elucidating difficult and obscure points, make the student’s path as smooth as it is possible to make it by means of a translation.

* “The Sikandar Nama, e Bara, or Book of Alexander the Great.” Written A.D. 1200, by ABU MUHAMMAD BIN YUSUF BIN MUAYYIDI-NIZAMU-D-DIN. Translated for the first time out of the Persian into Prose, with Critical and Explanatory Remarks, with an Introductory Preface, and with a Life of the Author, collected from various Persian sources. By CAPT. H. WILBERFORCE CLARKE, R.E., late Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Supreme Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, &c. London: W. H. Allen and Co. 1881.

GAOL HYGIENE.*

THIS little book is partly destructive and in part constructive. It is the first, inasmuch as it is a fresh, cry of condemnation against the prison diet introduced by the Gaol Conference. This feature has now not much originality, for the “conference diet” has been condemned by great and small, from the Secretary of State for India that speaketh in Parliament to the hospital assistant who watched its anemic effects. It is very rarely that Governors and Lieutenant Governors venture to criticise in such unmistakable terms the work of Government. They like to feel so very safe first. But “where they do agree on the stage, their unanimity is wonderful.” One noticeable feature in connection with the present work is that, although it is based on experience acquired in a province in which the prison diet has been tried, the province is one from which we believe that no official condemnation of the diet has as yet emanated. Such a condemnation is, however, always a matter of gradual evolution, and the stage of full maturity may not yet have been reached. There is the first stage of utter incredulity, in which no explanation is considered necessary, and the evidence simply disbelieved. Then comes the stage in which facts which can no longer be disregarded are explained, or, it may be, explained away. Before admitting, for example, that a diet, as laid down, is unfit or insufficient, there is the obvious alternative that the diet as laid down has not reached the prisoners; in other words, that the gaol officials are dishonest. “We are not angels here, nor shall be;” but the length to which this argument may be pushed is amusingly illustrated at page 106 of this book. A gaol medical official is quoted as saying that he never heard of scurvy in the gaol in the months of September or October without suspecting the honesty of the gaol officials. It is curious, as Mr. Hume points out, that dishonesty should be so prevalent among gaol officials just at that time. It is, however, noteworthy, as he also points out, that this is the very time of the year when physiological causes render the human frame more liable than at other times to feel the effects of an insufficient dietary.

The report of the Conference on the subject of diet is singularly meagre, being summed up in five paragraphs which cover a page-and-a-half of tolerably large type. They say that they were guided almost entirely by the opinions of the medical members of the Conference, members who might presumably

have been expected not to err on the side of insufficiency. Another fact which had influence with the Conference was that in the N.W.P. prisoners maintain their health on a dietary which is very moderate in quantity, and still more restricted as to quality; whence they inferred that "some change in the direction of reduction might be made without risk in other parts of India." The figures which warrant this inference are to be found, it anywhere, in an appendix containing a statement showing the sickness and mortality, and another statement giving the diet scales in force, in ten provinces of British India. These figures certainly seem to show that the gaol population suffered most in Bengal and the Central Provinces, and on the other hand that their health was best in Bombay and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. It might, therefore, have been supposed that the diet scale of one of the latter provinces would, *ceteris paribus*, have formed a better standard than that of the N.W.P., where, for thirteen years, the percentage of sick was higher than in five other provinces, and where the percentage of deaths, exclusive of deaths from cholera, was exceeded by five provinces only out of the ten. Not only did the Conference quote in their support a dietary which, although moderate in quantity, and "restricted as to quality," does not seem to have been eminently successful, but they proceeded further and cut down to 40z. the 6½oz. pulse allowed in the N.W. Provinces gaols. There should have been a scientific analysis of the proposed diet; possibly there may have been, but it is not published with their report, although it is published in the work before us. This work is of course intended mainly for the use of the medical profession; but it is a mistake to take for granted, as the Conference seems to have done, if they ever made an analysis, that a simple statement of such a kind is one of those things which no man can understand. All that is wanted is a comparative statement showing the exact amount of each component necessary to keep a man in health, and the amount of each component which the proposed diet scale contains. Such a statement is given at page 40 of this work, and had it been given by the Conference it would have shown how very near the wind they were proposing to sail. It might not have prevented the adoption of their diet scale; such a course would have been too premature a discounting of the result of their labours. But it would have shown the necessity for a wide discretion being vested in the hands of the medical officer in charge of each gaol in which the diet scale was introduced. It is a drawback inevitable in India that the *ipse dixit* of official opinion receives so little support or exposure from able independent criticism. We therefore congratulate the author that, in frank and fearless fashion, he has ventured into the field, and can only regret that he had not a larger store from which to draw the arms of argument. The limited range of his experience is a fact admitted by himself in his preface; and, truth to say, besides being a critique on the Conference diet scale, the book at times reads very like a special indictment of the management of the Akola Central Gaol. Whether this gaol in particular was worse or better than the "general mean average" central gaol, we have no means of saying; nor is the point in question. It is of course enough for the author that it was sufficiently mismanaged to afford him arguments for his purpose. Mercutio's wound was "not so deep as a well, nor so wide as a church door," but "twas enough, 'twould serve."

If we have confined our remarks to the chapters on diet it is because we think they form the most valuable part of the work. The treatment of the subject is scientific, based on honest work at the desk and in the ward. The other parts of the work, however, merit attention. The formation of dining messes in which the members are classified according to requirements is, if feasible, a good suggestion. When a diet scale is framed for a man of average weight it is *prima facie* inadequate for a bigger man. This is, however, an oversight which gaol cooks are often supposed to correct by their increased attentions to the men of good caste. (The social status of a case can be estimated roughly by the average weight of its adult male members.) But the gaol cooks unfortunately forget that in rectifying the mistakes of Government, as far as big criminals are concerned, they are thereby aggravating those mistakes (or even creating them) to the damage of the smaller fry.—*Bombay Gazette.*

* "Gaol Hygiene in India." By T. HUME, M.B. Calcutta: Thacker, Spink, and Co.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE REVISED NEW TESTAMENT.
TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—With reference to the letter of your correspondent "E. S." from Limehouse, dated June 1 last, and published by you on the 8th idem, all who are anxious that sixty millions of our subjects in India should be enabled to seek God in the Holy Scriptures (should, in the words of the Marquis Wellesley, have access to the sacred fountains of Divine truth) will be

interested in the following extract from this year's report of the British and Foreign Bible Society, page 139:—

"The translation of the Hindi Scriptures is under careful consideration. The difficulties here are greater than in the case of Urdu. Dialects differ even more widely. Hindi is peculiarly the tongue of the common people, and even scholars differ as to the standard which should be followed in our translations. The whole question will during the present year receive at the hands of the Allahabad Committee thorough attention and care. Constant changes in the language of a Bible are, as all will agree, much to be deprecated. The course at present which the committee view with the most favour is, that they should in the edition about to be prepared revert to the version prepared by the Rev. Mr. Bowley, the old edition of the society, while they take counsel with experienced missionaries and scholars regarding a new and revised version. Very many missionaries and most of our native Christians have pronounced in favour of the old version in preference to those which have followed it."

Mr. Bowley's translation, which is preferred to all other translations, was completed in 1826, when Lord Amherst was Governor General; it thus appears that no progress has been made during fifty-five years.

"E. S." has stated his opinion that Mr. Bowley's translation was in many points very defective. Have I not proved that we have neglected our duty to the natives of India, from whom we draw every year twenty-four millions sterling?—Your obedient servant,
T.

Sept. 5.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

THE OCCULT WORLD.

IT is a strange subject for a paper like this, which has usually to deal with the license tax, the Criminal Procedure Code, magisterial vagaries, and kindred other subjects. But Mr. A. P. Sinnet, editor of the *Pioneer*, has just published a book which he calls by the above name. The hero of that book is one "Koot Hoomi Lal Sing," and Lal Sing is trying, like Nanak, to bring about an amalgamation of the two races, the ruled and the rulers. Lal Sing is, therefore, from this point of view a political character, and his doings deserve some notice in a political paper.

Now who is this Lal Sing? One little incident will show the calibre of this man or god, call him whatever you choose. Mr. Sinnet dedicated his book to Lal Sing, and the editor of the *Pioneer*, the proud Englishman, the exponent of all that is imperious and imperial in Englishmen, thus offers homage to the hero in the dedication:—

"To one whose comprehension of nature and humanity ranges so far beyond the sciences and philosophy of Europe that only the broadest-minded representatives of either will be able to realise the existence of such powers in man as those he constantly exercises—to Koot Hoomi Lal Sing, whose gracious friendship has given the present writer his title to claim the attention of the European world, this little volume, with permission, sought and obtained, is affectionately dedicated."

Now, fancy this Englishman, who regarded the Hindus as no better than barbarians, now talking of Lal Sing as one who has gone beyond the range of European science and philosophy, and whose gracious friendship he values above all other earthly good! This will give you an idea of the calibre of the being called Koot Hoomi Lal Sing by Mr. Sinnet in his book, and of whom we intend to write something to-day.

We have not yet seen Mr. Sinnet's book, and the dedication is taken from an extract in the *Theosophist*. Koot Hoomi Lal Sing is a Hindu and a Rajpoot, as the name imports, though we do not understand the first portion of his name. Not having seen "The Occult World," we shall to-day give some account of Lal Sing, as we gathered from those who followed the great hero of Mr. Sinnet. Of course it is a wonderful tale from the beginning to the end; it is an incredible tale likewise. But our readers have the freest liberty to accept the accounts or reject them. We give them only as we got them.

Of course, we have not seen Lal Sing, but a picture, said to be his, was shown to us. It represented a young man of about twenty-five or thirty, of dark colour, perfect health, perfect physical beauty, a fine beard, and benevolent eyes, with a Rajpoot dress. He, we are told, performed yoge, and acquired almost omnipotent powers, *i.e.*, acquired the eight Siddhis or powers of the soul, anima, laghima, &c. He is only one of many, and they form a brotherhood composed of about one hundred and ten brothers, the majority of whom—about a hundred—are Hindus. They are all led by one Hindu, "the holiest of the holy," himself also a Hindu, and Lal Sing is either their secretary or their exponent. The leader himself is not visible.

Now these "Brothers" selected one man and another woman to perform a mission of theirs. One is Madame Blavatsky, a Russian lady of high family, of whom we gave some account some time ago. The other is Colonel Olcott, an American gentleman, who held high office in America and a leading position in his country. Of the colonel suffice it to say that his intellect and attainments are of the highest order, and that his heart is like that of a woman. It is literally devoted to the cause of humanity, and he left all to come to India at the bidding of the "Brothers."

The "Brothers" are thus in the habit of visiting all parts of the world. They travel in their own peculiar way. Here is a short story told to us by a friend. In the cave of Elephanta the Prince of Wales dined. Everyone knows it is one of the wonders of the world, and it is full of ancient Hindu idols. It was not a judicious act on the part of the Prince's advisers to make this place a resort for midnight amusements. Our friend was there some time after this dinner, and the sight of a bone in such a place disgusted him very much. He loudly expressed his indignation, but no sooner had the expression come out of his mouth than he found himself face to face with Lal Sing, with an approving smile. Lal Sing patted our friend on the back and—vanished. This is the way, we are told, Lal Sing and the "Brothers" travel.

In this manner the "Brothers" travelled all over the world, and selected the American gentleman and the Russian lady as instruments for their great work and brought them to India. During the cremation ceremony of a Polish noble, who died in America and whose body was burnt at his request, the ceremony was performed by a "Brother." He appears suddenly accompanied by another subordinate "Brother" with a garland of gems round his neck, each of which would purchase Rothschilds ten times over. They made themselves visible to thousands of men in the city of Boston, and, after performing the ceremony, they disappeared suddenly. We saw a report of the proceedings and an account of the "Brothers" in the *New York Sun*, we believe.

We have already given a hint that the object of these Hindu saints seems to bring about a reconciliation between the rulers and the ruled. All efforts in this direction have failed, simply because the ruled approached the rulers with trembling and awe, and the rulers approached the ruled with a patronising air. But the "Brothers" aim at a higher game. They would establish perfect equality amongst the races, and themselves lead the brotherhood. Indeed, one whom they have once taken as their own will not find it possible to rebel against their authority. So small is man, though he may be an Englishman, so immensely powerful is the "Brother" with the powers of his soul developed.

But most readers will laugh at the idea of these "Brothers;" the powers of the soul and so forth. Well, they have a right to laugh; but they should by all means yet join this good movement. Lal Sing may be a creature of imagination, evolved out of the brain of Madame, but yet it has forced men like Mr. A. P. Sinnet and some high Government officials to come down to admit what the former has done in his dedication. This being so, all should join the movement, and if they are willing to test for themselves whether the "Brothers" do exist or not they could do it easily enough. Let them form a theosophical society here, and invite Madame Blavatsky, and it is quite possible Madame will get hold of them, as she seems to have done of Mr. Sinnet, and show them wonders of which they never dreamt before.—*Amritsa Bazar Patrika*.

RAILWAYS FOR INDIA.

THE concession granted by the Home Government of India to Messrs. Rothschild, Baring Brothers, and other eminent London financiers will, we hope, bear fruit in inciting other capitalists to emulate the example of the firms we name, and devote the plethora of wealth that has accumulated in London to the development of the resources of our Indian Empire. It is indeed pitiable to see capital diverted to such schemes as omnibus companies in Vienna, and supplying the inhabitants of the remote Azores with gas, while the commercial products of what is supposed to be the greatest dependency of the British Crown receive but scant attention. We have, it is true, no reason to complain of the promptitude of the commercial world in financing the numerous gold investments in Southern India, but we should like to see an influx of capital for the purpose of laying open to the mercantile community the general unbounded resources of this country. Did but our motu fuit constituents embody in their letters more information concerning the various trades and occupations in the localities they write about, instead of filling our columns with mere records of purely local interest, they would do more to benefit the districts they write of than is the case at present. We by no means wish to empty by these remarks that our motu fuit letters are uninteresting, but would point out that the information contained therein, as a rule, concerns only those dwelling in the immediate vicinity of the station the contribution comes from. Without egotism we may say that our circulation has attained such dimensions that it is now read in all towns where English forms the commercial language; hence, if our contributors would favour us with occasional independent trade statistics much benefit would accrue therefrom. Of course, it may be said that such information can be obtained from the different local *Gazettes*, but as the officials who compile these reports depend, more or less, on the court amlah for the prices current, there is too much reason to fear that their returns are not quite reliable. There is, and always has been, a disinclination among traders, both European and native, to resent inquisitive official investigation, owing to the belief that such is generally made with ulterior views of taxation. Hence the truth as to actual prices is but seldom to be got at, and a merchant in the City frequently finds that he can purchase country produce here, in Calcutta, at less cost than is quoted at the price at the place of production in the weekly reports. We attach no blame to the district officers on this account, as they are so environed by amlah, chuprassies, and servants, that independent personal

inquiries are well-nigh impossible, and, even could such be instituted, the mere fact of the burra saheb making them would immediately give rise to the surmises mentioned above, correct bazaar rates of articles of local consumption can better be drawn out in conversation with sepoy, coolies, and bustee wallahs, in which direct inquiry should be avoided. By these means a great deal of statistical information would be circulated that would prove of much importance to the commercial community, and, now that a mania for Indian railway-making appears to be setting in, would probably prove the means of bringing remote districts, at present supposed to be unproductive, into communication with the great trade centres. It is well known that enormous tracts of land lie idle from want of labourers in some parts of the empire, while in others a teeming population has so exhausted the soil that famine is periodically inevitable, and all are interested in endeavouring to further a more equable distribution of the people. But we want more tangible information of the capabilities of uncultivated land than the *Gazettes* and Administration Reports afford, to attract capital thither, and this our motu fuit correspondents can furnish.

The tide of emigration that has been flowing from the densely settled States of Europe, where the struggle for existence is so severe (setting aside domestic and political reasons for it), to the large corn-growing tracts of the United States and the Australasian colonies, is worthy of careful study by the authorities of this country; and, now that money can be obtained in such vast sums, the opportunity for securing a network of railway communication for India should not be neglected. It was pointed out at the beginning of the year that every line of railway that had been projected had been a commercial success, and the assertion is incontrovertible. The Indian Government's credit is so good that a large loan for interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. could be easily obtained in London; at that rate financiers are at present willing to undertake to find the money for the works, and if our columns can contribute in furnishing the commercial information that will tend to bring about such a desirable result as complete intercommunication, they are open to all who are willing to aid in the work. In conclusion, we may remark that, if the present "golden era" is neglected, those that allow it to slip by must be held directly responsible for the result of future famines and border troubles. That the present opportunity will remain open for any lengthened period the experience of previous epochs of plethora of wealth render improbable, so that it is necessary that no time should be lost, but that our rulers should, for once, break through the trammels of red tape and act with decision. One word more; if capital be brought into the country we trust the necessary work will not be undertaken by Government departments, but entrusted to the eminent firms of contractors that have proved themselves equal to successfully carrying out the different large engineering works their names will ever be identified with. We wish to cast no slur on the officers of the Public Works Department, but we have had too many instances to show that, however able the individual parts of that machine may be, the machine itself cannot always be trusted; and, in carrying out such a gigantic undertaking as a network of intercommunication for all India, we could not afford to run any risk of a repetition of the melancholy Saugor barracks fiasco.—*Friend of India*.

SIMLA QUARRELS.

THE main question of interest regarding our parochial affairs just now centres round the doings of the municipality. By one means and another this body has succeeded in exciting or goading its faithful subjects the ratepayers into a state of acute rebellion, and open hostilities were commenced at a public meeting called together to protest generally against the proceedings of the municipal committee; its waste of municipal funds, particularly in regard of the proposed building of the Kursaal; its vexatious interference with individual rights, and its continual increase of local taxation; to memorialise the Lieutenant Governor on these points, urging the necessity of a reorganisation of the committee and the introduction upon it of an elective element, at present non-existent. Mr. Molesworth took the chair in the absence from indisposition of Mr. Allan Hume. About 150 persons were present, and indignantly called for the downfall of the system under which the town is now governed. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Allan Hume, Molesworth, A. B. Sampson, Cullin, Phelps, the Ven. Archdeacon Mathew, and Maulvi Hussain Bux, was appointed to draw up the memorial to the Lieut. Governor, and a second committee to take steps to form a ratepayers' association to protect the interests of the people of Simla against the encroachments and autocratic zeal of their municipality. Mr. Allan Hume wrote from a sick bed urging the ratepayers to vigorous and energetic action, and pointing out that if no redress to their injuries was received from the Lieutenant Governor, or the highest authority in the land, they should agitate their cause through the press at home, in which case he felt sure a Liberal Ministry would never tolerate such wrongs to be inflicted on them as they now endured.

An attempt has been made on behalf of the municipality by means of some of the up-country newspapers to represent that the agitation has been cleverly got up by Mr. Goldstein, the proprietor of "Benmoor," the building which now does duty as concert, ball room, &c., who, of course, sees in the proposed Kursaal a formidable rival to his property. To the impartial observer this position

appears untenable for the reasons that at the meeting the majority of those present were not of a class likely to be taken by such a simple trap as Mr. Goldstein is alleged to have prepared for them; and, secondly, that one very generally hears the municipal proceedings spoken of unfavourably, from which it seems that the irritation at these doings is very general and not necessarily connected with the matter of the Kursaal. These strictures rather seems to show that Mr. Molesworth was nearer the mark when he observed that the Kursaal project was nothing more nor less than the last straw on the camel's back.—*Friend of India*.

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

VERNACULAR PRESS ACT.—It is rumoured that the members of the Viceregal Council are setting up determined obstacles in the way of the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act. It is also asserted that, up to the day previous to the departure of the last mail, no response had been received from the Indian Government to the vigorous despatch written by Lord Hartington on the subject of the repeal of the Act.—*Friend of India*.

THE GOOD INTENTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.—The new secretary to the Government of India in the Agricultural Department, Mr. Buck, is engaged, we understand, in communicating with the local Governments with the view of organising a system under which the recommendations of the Famine Commission in the matter of agricultural reform in India may be carried out. So far, of course, the Government of India has done no more than re-establish the old department; and that department was never able formerly to do much in the direction of agricultural reform for want of local machinery, or funds with which local machinery could be organised. Now, however, the whole subject has received an impulse; and, by striking while the iron is hot, it is possible Mr. Buck may achieve definite results. *Pioneer*.

THE LAHORE WATERWORKS.—The committee appointed to inquire into the failure of the Lahore waterworks consists of three members, Mr. Michel, chief engineer of the S.P.D. Railway, and Mr. T. Higham, executive engineer, Sirhim Canal, being appointed on behalf of the Government, and Mr. J. Campbell, C.E., on behalf of the contractor who executed the work. The inquiry has commenced.—*Bombay Gazette*.

SALT REVENUE.—The Indian salt revenue for the first three months of the current financial year has amounted to Rs.1,84,31,000, as compared with Rs.1,82,35,000 during the corresponding period of last year.—*Ibid*.

THE 72ND HIGHLANDERS.—Lieut. Col. C. M. Stockwell, C.B., commanding the 1st Battalion of Seaforth Highlanders (late 72nd), was recently granted an interview at Simla by the Viceroy, who, it is stated, complimented him highly on the good services done by the regiment in the late Afghan war.—*Ibid*.

HILL BREWERIES.—In view of the losses incurred by the Indian brewery companies on their contracts for the supply of beer to the troops, owing to the late war, Government has extended the existing contracts at the present rate for five years.—*Ibid*.

SMUGGLING OF ARMS INTO CENTRAL INDIA.—A discovery made at the Mhow Railway station of a quantity of Government ammunition in the possession of a native fuel contractor has led to the disclosure that a large trade in arms and ammunition has been going on for some time between Bombay and Central India. A search instituted at Mhow resulted in the finding of fifteen thousand cartridges, a quantity of shot and powder, and some small arms. It was also clear that the greater part of the stores had been recently removed. The search is being continued, as it is suspected that large quantities still remain concealed in the bazaar.—*Ibid*.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.—The route to be followed by the Viceroy from Simla to Calcutta has been published. His Excellency, according to present arrangements, will leave Simla on November 1, and travel by way of Dharampore, Umballa, Delhi, Agra (branching off to Muttra, Jeypur, Bhurtpur, Ajmere, Chittore), and Benares, arriving at Calcutta on December 2.—*Bombay Gazette*.

NAINI TAL.—Writing to a contemporary from Naini Tal, on the 11th inst., a correspondent says:—"The place is emptier than it has been for ten years. The rain comes down continually, and there is nothing else of any kind going on."—*Ibid*.

MR. G. M. BATTEN.—We hear on good authority that Mr. G. M. Batten has completely recovered his health, and may be expected back in India at the beginning of the cold weather.—*Englishman*.

ILLNESS OF THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.—The Bishop of Calcutta was taken ill soon after his arrival at Dibrugarh, and was consequently unable to start for Sadya, as had been arranged. The programme would allow a week's rest at Dibrugarh, and this would, it was hoped, enable the bishop to regain sufficient strength for the continuation of the tour.—*Indian Churchman*.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended August 6 there were 192 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 23.3 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 207 deaths, and the death-rate was 25.1 per thousand. There were no deaths from small-pox, 7 from cholera, 60 from fevers, 18 from tetanus, and 9 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus

classified:—1 non-Asiatic, 5 mixed races, 132 Hindus, 53 Mahomedans, and 1 of the other races.—*Ibid*.

QUEER STORY OF A STOLEN LETTER.—A rumour, which may be taken for what it is worth, reached us on August 15, that a letter from the Viceroy to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, of such importance and secrecy that it was despatched by hand, had been stolen, during transit, from the messenger to whose charge it was entrusted. A native, so runs the report, entered the gari in which the individual in question was driving from the Hawrah railway station, abstracted the document from his possession, and decamped with it. There is an air of improbability about the story which is increased by the fact that, as related to us, it includes details regarding the subject of the letter and the motive of the thief.—*Ibid*.

CALCUTTA FREIGHTS.—At the date of departure of the mail, the unfixed tonnage in port amounted to only 5,800 tons; and business during the week had been very heavy. Rates, for London, *via* Suez Canal: Wheat, 60s. to 62s. 6d.; jute, 65s. to 67s. 6d. For Dundee, *via* Canal; Early loading in demand, steamer *Rothsay* fixed at 67s. 6d. for October loading. London, *via* Cape: Linseed 56s. 3d., 58s. 9d., 60s.; wheat, 57s. 6d.; rapeseed, 60s. to 62s. 6d.; jute, 55s. to 60s. Liverpool, *via* Cape: Wheat, 52s. 6d.; jute or linseed, 55s. Dundee, *via* Cape: Great activity; ships competed for at 57s. 6d., 60s., 61s. 3d.

MADRAS.

MR. GRANT-DUFF.—News has reached us here that Major Bertie Hobart has been staying at Twickenham with our future Governor in order to coach him up in all the pomp and circumstance of chobes, of chuprassies in scarlet liveries, and halberdiers; the efficacy of Eno's fruit salt, and of flannel next the skin; the necessity of sentries, guards of honour, and railway station receptions; in short, the "straight tip" concerning the mysteries of Viceregal life at Madras.—*Madras Correspondent Pioneer*.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.—The appointment of Mr. Grant-Duff to the Governorship of this Presidency has, of course, been a special topic of conversation at Madras since my last communication. We were by no means taken by surprise when the news reached us. It has all along seemed ordained that, sooner or later, the member for the Elgin Burghs should be our ruler; and now that he has actually been nominated we have accepted our fate as cheerfully as we can. Somewhat disheartening it is, I confess, to hear such forbidding accounts of our Governor elect. Pity breathes her kindly sympathy from the north. Our brethren in the west wag their heads and say, "Your duke chastised you with whips, but lo! here is one that will chastise you with scorpions." And men "who are in a position to know, you know," write letters from London that chill the little marrow that the dreary hot months have left within our bones.—*Ibid*.

BOARD OF REVENUE.—Mr. W. Dowdeswell Horsley and Mr. Richard Barlow are appointed to officiate, respectively, as second and third members of the Madras Board of Revenue in the absence of the regular incumbents.—*Pioneer*.

BOMBAY.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE.—The Bombay authorities have definitely decided on moving the Rifle Brigade out of their quarters at Puna. The headquarters of the battalion and three companies are to leave immediately for Ahmednuggur, while the remainder have already been distributed between Satara, Wanowree, and Kirkee. The unhealthy Ghoorpooree Barracks will thus become empty, and it is not unlikely that they may remain so for some time to come.—*Pioneer*.

H.M.S. "RANGER."—The death is announced of Commander Pison, R.N., of H.M.S. *Ranger*, who died on the 30th ult. at Bushire. The *Ranger* had only recently been placed at Bombay, relieving the *Beacon* on the Indian station.—*Ibid*.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON.—H.E. the Governor has deserted the pleasant climate of Puna this week for the hot and steamy Konkan and Guzerat, the objects of his journey being to perform the ceremony of opening the new Tanna waterworks, and to visit the great Nerbudda bridge when the river was in flood. His Excellency also received and replied to addresses from the municipalities of Broach and Surat. The Governor returned on Sunday morning to Bombay, where he was the guest of the Lord Bishop. He left again for Puna yesterday afternoon.—*Bombay Gazette*.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been some heavy speculation recently in Government paper, with the result that the price fell a few days ago to 98. Real investors began to buy at that rate, and the scale turned again on Saturday, the price being now again above par.—*Ibid*.

MESSRS. NICOL AND CO.—A meeting of creditors of the firm of Messrs. Nicol and Co. of Bombay and Messrs. Fleming and Co. of Karachi was held on Wednesday, at which a report of the liquidation was presented. The admitted claims amount to Rs.1,07,34,641; and a dividend of 12½ per cent. has been paid amounting to Rs.13,41,830. The cost of liquidation up to date has been Rs.84,824.—*Ibid*.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, SEPT. 12, 1881.

NORTH INDIA, ENGLAND'S BEST GRANARY.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, in opening the new waterworks at Tanna on August 18, said that he believed that India was only on the threshold of a development of its resources. India would, he hoped, shortly not only supply herself with all she requires, but be a large exporter also to other countries. It was in this direction that enterprise, co-operation, and investment might be best employed.

These words strike the key-note of a policy which will commend itself to all true friends of India and of the British Empire. Last week we earnestly advocated the establishment of an Imperial Commercial Federation, which would give to England, to India, and to our vast colonial dependencies all the blessings of free trade, whilst it would make us independent of the rest of the world, and enable us to insist on such commercial relations with foreign nations as would make our trade "fair" as well as free. The great conference of trades' delegates, convened by the National League, which closed on Saturday last, has decisively pronounced for this policy; and their cause has been strengthened by the presence, at the closing banquet, of Mr. Sampson Lloyd, the chairman of the Fair Trade League—which we trust indicates a coalition of the forces now at work for the promotion of the commercial unity and prosperity of the Empire. Mr. Hunt, the chairman of the Conference, and himself a delegate, suggested the possibility of a light tax on the import of foreign corn into England, provided that the imports of food-grains from India and the colonies were encouraged by being allowed to enter duty free. It is, of course, obvious that the extreme gravity of any measure that could possibly tend to increase the price of bread in this country is such as to demand for it the most thorough and careful examination. Anxious as we all are for any means of mitigating the present unparalleled depression of the agricultural interest, it is nevertheless clear that no Government could safely venture on a policy of mere protection. But it may fairly be doubted whether a light import duty

on American, Russian, and other foreign corn would necessarily have the effect of increasing, in any appreciable degree or for any length of time, the price of bread; for it would most certainly stimulate, to an enormous extent, the production of wheat for the English market, not only in the colonies, but also in the Punjab and the North West Provinces of India. We all remember the marvellous expansion of the cotton exports of India under the stimulus of the American civil war. Had it not been for the insuperable difficulty of the shortness of the staple of Indian cotton it is probable that that stimulus would, ere now, have rendered Lancashire independent of the American cotton supply. No such difficulty is to be apprehended in regard to the production of wheat. Already, and for years past, Indian wheat has been competing, in rapidly progressive quantities, with its American rival. The extent to which the production might be increased is practically unlimited. The course of the trade during recent years has shown clearly that it is capable of indefinite expansion; and that expansion will most certainly take place on a prodigious scale whenever it receives the smallest fiscal encouragement from England. The vast extent of the wheat-growing capabilities of Northern India is one of the most important factors in the problem that is now exercising the minds of English statesmen. Timely attention to it may not improbably free us from that terrible danger of famine, to which, under present circumstances, we must ever be liable on the outbreak of any war that might suddenly cut off the foreign supplies of food on which we depend.

THE MYSOR-BEYPORE LINE.—A RAILWAY FOR THE WAINAD GOLDFIELDS.

IN the *Englishman* of Monday, August 8, we find the following paragraph:—"The Maisur State Railway was opened on August 1 as far as the French Rocks, ten miles from Maisur. This will be a great boon to the public, and particularly to officials whose business obliges them to travel frequently between Maisur and Bangalore. Surveys are being taken with a view to lines being run to Tumkur, Hassan, Chittaldrug, and other important centres in the country. Both the Maharaja and Dewan recognise the value of railway communication, and quite a network of railway lines has been mapped out for the Maisur province." We trust that, in this projected "network of railway lines," at least one line will be found to connect Mysor with the port of Beypore on the Malabar coast, passing through the heart of the gold districts. There exist excellent traces, comparatively free from any considerable engineering difficulties, for two, and perhaps three, such lines. As an outlet of the boundless resources of Mysor to the Western Sea, and the carrier of the foreign commerce, inwards and outwards, of that rich and prosperous region, a Beypore line is certain to be of an extraordinarily remunerative character. We have all heard of the enormous returns of the Kandy-Colombo line in Ceylon; in Mysor there are all the same conditions of success present, and many others to boot. The State of Mysor alone—without counting the Wainad and the rich lowlands of the Malabar district—contains an area greater than Holland and Belgium put together, and has a population greater than that of Portugal. Its only railway communication is eastward from Bangalore by the Madras Railway, with the small extension mentioned above; and even from Bangalore the railway journey to Beypore can only be done by a vast detour to the south,

as far as the Gap of Coimbatore. Even with this defective line of communication, Mysor manages to export coffee to the annual value of £300,000, areca nut to the value of £280,000, ragi to the value of £205,000, and so on; whilst it imports yearly piece-goods to the value of £400,000, coarse cloth valued at £216,000, and so on. It possesses an unrivalled network of "provincial" and "district" roads that will at once become the feeders of a line such as that we advocate; whilst a thrifty and teeming population stands waiting to enrich the railway that will enrich them.

For a line of such promise, little more need be said; and yet we have not yet spoken of its greatest attractions. The native name of the Beypore river is *Panna-poya*, "The Gold River;" and the railway that runs into Beypore from the Wainad will soon be, like the Beypore river, a river of gold. It will bring down the gold, the coffee, and the cinchona, of the Wainad and the adjacent districts of Mysor, as well as those other Mysor exports of which we have already spoken. It will take up the machinery and the stores for the mines and for the coffee plantations, the rice and other supplies for the coolies, as well as all the ordinary imports for the interior of South India. Beypore has grown rapidly into importance since the opening of the Madras line; but the opening of a Mysor railway would be an event of infinitely greater importance, inasmuch as it would open up one of the richest and most extensive districts of India, and at once aid and profit by the development of an industry that is destined before long to be one of the most extended and most remunerative in the country. The immense value of such a line to the gold mining Companies is so obvious that we have no doubt the capital would be readily forthcoming, if only the enterprise be started on a sound basis; and we know of no undertaking in which the combination of English capital and Anglo-Indian local knowledge would be more certain to produce great results. Aid, in the shape of concessions and guarantees, would probably be given, both by his Highness the Maharaja of Mysor and by the Government of India. The Dewan of the Mysor State, Mr. Runga Charlu, C.I.E., is well known as one of the ablest and most enterprising of Indian statesmen; and it can hardly be doubted that he would gladly give to a Mysor-Beypore railway the full benefit of his countenance and co-operation. In every way it seems to us that the undertaking which we now suggest is one of the very highest promise and importance.



OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

[CIVIL.]

(Gazette of India, August 13.)

Reversions from July 27:—

HAIG—JAMES—HILL—BEAVAN—Lieut. Col. C. T. Haig, R.E., officiating deputy superintendent, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of deputy superintendent, 2nd grade; Mr. J. O. N. James, officiating deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of deputy superintendent, 3rd grade; Capt. J. Hill, R.E., officiating deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of assistant superintendent, 1st grade; Major R. Beavan, S.C., officiating assistant superintendent, 1st grade,

to revert to his substantive appointment of assistant superintendent, 2nd grade.

Posting of officers in the Biluchistan Agency:—

LOCH—BARNES—JENNINGS—Capt. W. Loch, to officiate as second assistant to the Governor General's agent; Mr. H. S. Barnes, C.S., to officiate as third assistant to the Governor General's agent; Lieut. R. H. Jennings, R.E., to officiate temporarily as third assistant to the Governor General's agent.

BARNES, Mr. H. S., C.S., officiating second assistant to the Governor General's agent in Biluchistan, to be a political assistant, 1st class, substantive pro tem.

BANERJI, Surg. H. C., I.M.D., to officiate as medical officer of the 1st Regt. Central India Horse.

PEACOCK, Major H. P., officiating political agent, 1st class, and agent to the Governor General at Moorsheadabad, to discharge the duties of agent to the Governor General with the ex King of Oudh and superintendent of political pensions.

MACPHERSON, Mr. J. L., deputy examiner of accounts, 1st grade, to officiate as examiner of public works accounts, Bengal.

MONTAGUE, Mr. J. M., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is attached to the office of the consulting engineer to the Government of India for guaranteed railways, Lahore.

BRACKENBURY, Capt. M. C., R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, and officiating deputy consulting engineer to the Government of India for guaranteed railways, Lahore, is attached temporarily to the office of the director general of railways.

JOHNSTON—The services of Lieut. J. T. Johnston, R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, Military Works Branch, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

HOGARTH, Mr. D. F., executive engineer, 1st grade, Bengal, to officiate as superintending engineer, Class 3.

ORCHARD—The services of Mr. F. W. Orchard, clerk, I.G.S. *Enterprise* are dispensed with.

THOMSON, Mr. A. B., locomotive superintendent, officiating in Class 2 of the State Railway Revenue Establishment, is transferred from the establishment under the director general of railways to that under the Government of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh.

FERGUSON, Mr. H. T., locomotive superintendent, in Class 3 of the State Railway Revenue Establishment, is promoted to Class 2 and transferred from British Burma to the establishment under the director general of railways.

Promotions in the Military Works Branch:—Capt. W. L. Greenstreet, R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, to 1st grade; Capt. N. Arnott, R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, to 2nd grade; Lieut. E. H. Cameron, R.E., assistant engineer, 4th grade, to 3rd grade; Lieut. P. B. G. D'Aguiar, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, to executive engineer, 4th grade; A. G. Harrison, from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to ex engineer, 4th grade, Feb. 5, temporary; G. S. T. Harris, from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to ex engineer, 4th grade, March 23, temporary; C. Von An, from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to ex engineer, 4th grade, March 24, temporary; F. Sharp, from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to executive engineer, 4th grade, April 15, temporary; Lieut. J. C. Addison, R.E., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to executive engineer, 4th grade, April 23, temporary; C. F. Gilbert, from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to executive engineer, 4th grade; May 12, temporary; T. Lobb, from executive engineer, 4th grade, to executive engineer, 3rd grade, May 13, permanent; G. J. Perram, from executive engineer, 4th grade, to executive engineer, 3rd grade, May 13, permanent; D. Joscelyne, from executive engineer, 4th grade, to executive engineer, 3rd grade, May 13, permanent; J. T. Rollo, from executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, to executive engineer, 4th grade, May 13, permanent; A. F. Higgins, from executive engineer, 4th grade, to executive engineer, 4th grade, May 13, permanent; R. J. Bailey, from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to executive engineer, 4th grade, May 13, temporary; O. G. Smart, from assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to assistant engineer, 1st grade, May 13, permanent; M. J. Scobie, from assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to assistant engineer, 1st grade, May 13, permanent; C. O. Leefe, from assistant engineer, to assistant engineer, 1st grade, May 13, permanent; C. F. Gilbert, from executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, to assistant engineer, 1st grade, May 28, reversion; A. G. Harrison, from executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, to assistant engineer, 1st grade, June 7, reversion; C. E. Gael, from executive engineer, 3rd grade, to executive engineer, 2nd grade, June 11, permanent; Lieut. R. Lloyd, from executive engineer, 4th grade, to executive engineer, 3rd grade, June 11, permanent; A. Collings, from executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, to executive engineer, 4th grade, June 11, permanent; H. L. Tilly, from assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to assistant engineer, 1st grade, June 11, permanent; W. Algie, from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to executive engineer, 5th grade, June 20, temporary.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Mr. E. S. P. Atkinson, surveyor, 3rd grade, privilege leave, for three months; Surgeon Major A. G. Grant, M.B., 16th (The Lucknow) Regt. N.I., on medical certificate, for one year.

EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—Passed the higher standard in Hindustani:—Capt. F. B. J. Jerrard, 1st Battalion Halifax Regiment; Lieuts. G. M. Porter, R.E., W. E. Hill, 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers; W. H. Cornish, 1st Battalion Halifax Regiment; S. F. Biddulph, on probation 19th N.I., 1st Battalion Cumberland Regiment; H. S. FitzGerald, on probation 9th B.C., 1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry; Lance Corporals A. W. Marshall, 1st Battalion Halifax Regiment; W. Watts, 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps; Private G. Tacchi, 8th Hussars.

MILITARY.

ROUFELL, Capt. F. F. F., 2nd Battalion East Surrey Regiment, to be a deputy assistant adjutant general for musketry.

WATSON, Brigade Surgeon G. A., officiating examiner, medical and fund accounts, Bengal, to be medical storekeeper at Allahabad.

CUNLIFFE—3rd Punjab Infantry—Lieut. E. W. Cunliffe, wing officer and quartermaster, to be adjutant.

TAYLOR, Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) H. A., B.S.C., is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the date specified, August 10.

Promotions:—

FARWELL—Brevet—To be major—Capt. (now Major) W. C. Farwell, Bengal Infantry.

MACNAGHTEN—To be lieut. col.—Major W. H. Macnaghten, Bengal Cavalry.

DODSWORTH—PRICE—To be majors—Capt. (now Major) W. F. Dodsworth, Bengal Infantry; Capt. (now Major) R. A. Price, Bengal Infantry.

FARRER—To be lieut. col.—Major A. Farrer, Madras Cavalry.

GRIGG—To be major—Capt. (now Major) E. B. Grigg, Bengal Infantry.

Officers placed on the Indian Gradation List, as specified:—Major H. C. Wright, M.S.C., is placed on the list of lieutenant colonels, in consequence of the death of Major General E. T. Dalton, C.S.I., B.S.C., on Dec. 30, 1880; Col. R. Mainwaring, B.S.C., is placed on the list of major generals, in consequence of the death of Major General (Lieutenant General on the Indian Gradation List) A. K. Gore, Madras Staff Corps, on January 12; Major General H. Man, Madras S.C., is placed on the list of lieutenant generals; Colonel M. T. French, Madras S.C., is placed on the list of major generals; Major W. S. Macleod, Madras S.C., is placed on the list of lieutenant colonels, in consequence of the death of Lieutenant General H. R. Barr, Bombay S.C., on the 17th May; Major General C. L. Showers, Bengal S.C., is placed on the list of lieutenant generals; Colonel A. F. Place, Madras S.C., is placed on the list of major generals, in consequence of the retirement from the service of Lieutenant General J. C. Innes, Bengal Infantry, on May 30.

MILITARY FURLONGHS.—Major J. F. Free R. A., (No. 1 Mountain Battery), 8th Brigade, to England, for six months, on private affairs; 2nd Battalion North Lancashire Regiment (late 81st Foot), Lieut. J. H. Young (wing officer on probation 7th N.I.), to Calcutta, to the 30th Oct., to study the native languages; 1st Battalion Durham L.I., Lieut. H. G. Way (officiating wing officer, on probation, 13th M.N.I.), to Madras, to study the native languages; 3rd B. C., Lieut. Col. A. R. D. Mackenzie (late 1st European Light Cavalry, to remain at Naini Tal, from July 9 to Oct. 10, on medical certificate; Surg. Major O. Owen, A.M.D., to the Hills to Oct. 24, on medical certificate, prior to departure for Europe on termination of his tour of service; Surg. D. P. McDonald, I.M.D., in medical charge 17th B.C., to Naini Tal, from August 15 to October 15, on private affairs; Lieut. G. Osborne, R.A., No. 6 Battery, 11th Brigade, seven months; Major G. K. Shaw, 1st Battalion Durham L.I., late 68th Foot, six months; Capt. G. W. R. M. Waugh, 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, late 78th Foot, twelve months. The leave on private affairs to England, from April 16 to October 15 granted to Lieut. (Adjutant) E. B. M'Innis, 9th Lancers, is extended to Dec. 15; the leave on medical certificate to England, from Feb. 5 to August 5 granted to Lieut. G. B. Lempriere, 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, late 77th Foot, is extended to Dec. 5 on private affairs; Major (Brevet Lieut. Col.) W. T. Baker, 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, (late 1-12th Foot) to remain at Rawul Pindi, from October 16 to Dec. 20, on medical certificate.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, August 12.)

SAWYER—14th N.I.—Capt. H. A. Sawyer, S.C., to officiate as wing commander.

CUBITT—43rd N.I.—Lieut. Col. W. G. Cubitt, V.C., second in command 16th N.I., to be commandant.

EVANS, Lieut. Col. H. M., second in command, who will revert to regimental duty from the seconded list, to officiate as commandant.

HOOD, Capt. W. C., 2nd Battalion R. W. Surrey Regiment, to officiate as deputy assistant Q.M.G., Lahore Division.

HUNT, Capt. H. V., R. A., to proceed from Bareilly to Meeran Meer, for duty with C Battery, 4th Brigade.

LANE, Capt. A. L., R. A., to proceed from Jubbulpore to Peshawur, and join O. Battery, 5th Brigade.

HAMILTON—DICKINSON—Permitted to exchange to the battalions specified against their names:—The Norfolk Regiment (late 9th Foot), Captains F. T. R. Hamilton, 1st Battalion, and D. Dickinson, 2nd Battalion.

Orders confirmed:—

GRAHAM—MASSY—HEYWOOD—JONES—6th Dragoon Guards (Carabineers)—R.O., July 21, reconstructing as follows the committee of paymastership:—President—Capt. D. A. G. C. Graham; Members—Lieuts. P. H. H. Massy and B. N. Heywood-Jones.

MORRICE—1st Battalion Border Regt.—Battalion O., July 1, appointing Lieut. J. G. S. Morrice, assistant instructor and to officiate as instructor of musketry.

IRVINE—RYVES—THOMPSON—13th B.L.—R.O., June 29, making the following appointments:—Major J. S. Irvine, officiating squadron commander, to officiate as 2nd in command; Major H. E. Ryves to officiate as squadron commander; Major D. H. Thompson, squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander.

(Headquarters, Simla, Aug. 13.)

JOHNSTON—26th N.I.—Surg. Major J. W. Johnston, M.D., to the medical charge of the regiment.

FLEMING—37th N.I.—Surg. Major J. M'N. Fleming, M.D., to the medical charge of the regiment.

LYE, Capt. H. S., Royal Irish Regiment, late 18th Foot, to proceed to England to join the 2nd Battalion of his regiment.

LIARDET, Capt. W. S. D., Leicestershire Regiment (late 17th Foot), to proceed to Nusseerabad to join the 2nd Battalion of his regiment.

LINFORD, Quartermaster J., 1st Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment (late 65th Foot), to proceed to England.

RAB, Capt. V. R., West Yorkshire Regiment (late 14th Foot), to proceed to England, to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment.

Orders confirmed:—

MARTIN—Meerut Brigade O., July 15, appointing Col. W. R. Martin, 38th N.I., to assume command of the station.

SPORTISWOODE—10th Hussars R.O., August 1, appointing Capt. R. C. D. E. Sportiswoode to officiate as interpreter.

BRIND—1st Battalion Leicestershire Regt. (late 1-17th Foot) R.O., July 26, appointing Capt. and Brevet Major F. S. S. Brind to officiate as interpreter.

CARTER—1st Battalion York and Lancaster Regt. (late 65th Foot) R.O., July 23, appointing Second Lieut. E. J. Carter to officiate as quartermaster.

(Headquarters Simla, August 16.)

SCOTT—2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regt.—Lieut. Edmund Richard Scott, to be adjutant.

ROWCROFT—4th N.I.—Lieut. Col. F. F. Rowcroft, 2nd in command 4th Goorkhas, to be commandant.

HINDE—HUTCHINSON—3rd Goorkhas—Capt. F. A. Hinde, wing officer, 22nd N.I., to officiate as wing commander; Lieut. F. P. Hutchinson, from the 24th N.I., to officiate as wing officer on probation.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette.)

TAYLOR, Mr. F. B., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Bhagulpore, to have charge of the Bettiah division of the Chumparun District.

SEVENOAKES, Mr. C. H. C., assistant superintendent of gaols, on duty in the office of the inspector general of gaols, to act as superintendent of the Central Gaol, Bhagulpore.

FURLOUGHS—Mr. W. Leonard, superintendent of the Central Gaol, Bhagulpore, for three months.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette.)

DRUMMOND, Mr. J. R., officiating judicial assistant, Ferozepur, to officiate as deputy commissioner, Ferozepur.

CLARKE, Mr. R., assistant commissioner, on being relieved of the duties of registrar, Chief Court, Punjab, to officiate as deputy commissioner of Amritsar.

BIRCH, Lieut. Col. F. M., deputy commissioner, resumed charge of the Sialkot district on August 6.

HARRIS, Mr. R. L., assistant commissioner, Gurgaon, to officiate as judge, small cause court, Lahore, from Aug. 8.

ALDRIDGE, Mr. C., assistant district superintendent of police, is posted to the Amritsar District.

Orders confirmed:—

WATTS—GROVER—2nd Punjab Cavalry—R.O., July 15, making the following temporary appointments:—Capt. J. B. Watts, officiating 3rd squadron commander, to officiate as 2nd squadron commander; Lieut. M. H. S. Grover, officiating squadron officer, to officiate as 3rd squadron commander.

CAMPBELL—CARTER—1st Punjab Infantry—R.O., July 18, making the following temporary appointments:—Capt. Lorne Campbell, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander in addition; Lieut. W. G. Carter, officiating wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster in addition.

VAUGHAN—6th Punjab Infantry—R.O., June 27, making the following temporary appointment:—Lieut. E. B. J. Vaughan, wing officer and quartermaster, to officiate as adjutant.

BATTYE—CHENEVIX-TRENCH—BARRETT—5th Goorkhas—R.O., July 27, making the following temporary appointments:—Capt. L. R. Battye, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander; Lieut. C. C. Chenevix-Trench, to officiate as adjutant; Lieut. A. A. Barrett, officiating wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster.

FURLOUGHS—Mr. C. R. Hawkins, deputy commissioner, Amritsar, privilege leave for three months.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette.)

BOWIE, Major M. M., deputy commissioner, Nagpur, assumed charge of the office of inspector general of police and prisons on the 1st inst. from Mr. Lindsay Neill, C.S., officiating inspector general of police and prisons.

HARRISON, Capt. W. C., appointed fort adjutant of Asirgarh, assumed charge of his duties on July 30 from Major R. Bythell, fort adjutant.

SCOTT, Major T. A., deputy commissioner, assumed charge of the Nagpur district on the 1st inst. from Major M. M. Bowie, deputy commissioner.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES AND OUDH.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, August 20.)

PRATT, Mr. C., to be lieutenant in the Thomson College Volunteer Rifle Corps.

HUDSON, Mr. W. H., district and sessions judge, Bijnor and Budaun Division, and additional civil judge, Moradabad, to Aligarh, as district and sessions judge.

FURLOUGH—Surg. Major R. Reid, civil surgeon, 2nd class, Fatehgarh, three months' privilege leave.

ASSAM.

(Calcutta Gazette, Aug. 13.)

PRIMROSE, Mr. A. J., officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to act in the 4th grade as deputy commissioner of Darrang.

D'ARCY, Mr. W. E., assistant conservator of forests, 1st grade, made over charge of the Lakhimpur Forest Division on July 27.

SPAN, Mr. J. M., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Central Assam to the Naga Hills Division, of which he took charge on July 28.

SHEWAN, Surg. G., received charge of the civil medical duties of Dibrugarh from Surg. Major C. J. M'Kenna on July 16.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, August 16.)

LEMAN, Mr. G. D., to act as collector and district magistrate, Coimbatore.
 GOODRICH, Mr. H. St. A., to act as collector, district magistrate, and agent to the Governor, Ganjam.
 FORBES, Mr. G. S., to act as under secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
 BARLOW, Mr. R. W., acting third member, Board of Revenue, assumed his seat on the 10th August.
 GALTON, Mr. C. A., assumed charge of the office of protector of emigrants from Mr. R. W. Barlow on August 10.
 MICHELL, Mr. R. B., professor of law at the Presidency College, assumed charge of the office on July 2.
 BADDELEY, Mr. H. D., preventive inspector, Tinnevely, to act as assistant commissioner of salt revenue, Tanjore.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Privilege leave of absence for three months has been granted to Major W. H. Hoskins, superintendent of police, Kistna District.

MILITARY.

JONES, Commissary T., of the Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, is promoted to the rank of deputy assistant commissary.

EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—Passed the higher standard in Hindustani:—Second Lieut. F. C. W. Rideout, 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry (late 43rd Foot). Passed in the lower standard in Hindustani:—Surg. Major F. Johnson, A.M.D.; Second Lieut. R.P. Cronin, 1st Battalion Essex Regt. (late 44th Foot); Surg. P. H. W. Boon, I.M.D.; Gunner J. Gleave, R.A.; Surg. V. Harrington, I.M.D., and Schoolmaster H. W. Smith, R.A.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Lieut. Col. G. W. Cole, Inf., from July 14, 1881, to Jan. 13, 1882, on sick certificate; Major T. H. B. Young, S.C., wing commander, 17th Regiment, N.I., medical certificate, for two years.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, August 11.)

Retirements, postings, &c., of R.A. officers:—Col. W. B. Saunders, A Brigade, has retired from the service on special retired pay; Col. W. D. O'Kerich has been appointed to the R.H.A., and transferred to the command of the R.A. Mysor division; Col. W. P. L'Estrange, R.A., has been posted to the Madras Presidency to command an Artillery district; Capt. F. W. Campbell has been posted to L Battery, 1st Brigade R.A.; Capt. F. T. M. Beaver has been posted to No. 2 Battery 8th Brigade R.A.; Capt. A. H. H. Sharland, to proceed from Rangoon to Cawnpore to join N Battery, 3rd Brigade R.A.

PARKER, Lieut. J. W., South Staffordshire Regt. (Prince of Wales's) (late 64th Foot) probationer, S.C., is appointed wing officer of the 41st Regt. N.I.

BURTON, Brigadier General E. F., commanding Ceded Districts, is appointed to the command of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, as a temporary measure.

FARQUHAR, Surgeon Major W., M.D., assistant garrison surgeon, Bangalore, to officiate as medical officer, Sappers and Miners, Bangalore.

MALCOLM—RHODES—Second Lieut. S. P. Malcolm and F. M. J. D. Rhodes, now serving with the wing of the 2nd Battalion to proceed to Bellary to join the headquarters of their battalion.

Appointment, promotion, &c., of R.A. officers:—Major T. J. C. A. Studdy, No. 3 Mountain Battery, 8th Brigade, has been appointed to the Depot Battery, C Brigade; Major E. A. Fitzroy has been posted to No. 3 Mountain Battery, 8th Brigade; Capt. R. J. Hezlet, No. 16 Mountain Battery, 9th Brigade, has been promoted major into No. 5 Battery, 11th Brigade; Capt. E. M. Baker has been posted to No. 16 Mountain Battery, 9th Brigade vice R. J. Hezlet, promoted.

BARLOW, Captain M. J., R.A., to proceed from Bangalore to England to join N Battery 4th Brigade.

Orders confirmed:—

CLERK—Nov. 15, 1880—By the commandant 4th Regiment N.I., appointing Major R. M. Clerk to officiate as wing commander.

QUAYLE—June 3—By the officer commanding Berhampore, appointing Surg. W. A. Quayle, civil surgeon, Berhampore, to officiate in medical charge of the 7th Regt. N.I.

WARDEN—22nd June—By the officer commanding wing 2nd Battalion Prince Albert's L.I. (late 2-14th L.I.), appointing Lieut. E. J. P. Warden, adjutant to the wing 2nd Battalion Prince Albert's L.I. proceeding from Gooty to join regimental headquarters at Kamptee.

WELMAN—July 14—By the commandant 5th Regiment Native Infantry, appointing Lieut. G. A. Welman to act as adjutant.

PRICE—July 22—By the officer commanding French Rocks, appointing Major T. Price, 40th Regt. N.I., to be station staff officer and in charge of pensioners.

LEONARD—July 29—By the officer commanding Malabar and Canara, directing Surgeon J. Leonard, of the Deputy Surgeon General's Department, Southern Division of Malabar and Canara, to assume medical charge of the 34th Regiment L.I., and the garrison and lock hospitals at Cannanore.

BRIGGS—August 8—By the officer commanding the 2nd Battalion of the Hampshire Regt. (late 67th Foot), appointing Lieut. and Adjutant W. E. Briggs to continue to officiate as adjutant on promotion.

PASSY—August 8—By the commandant of the 4th Regt. N.I., appointing Lieut. De L. D. Passy to officiate as wing commander.

DOBBS, Second Lieut. A. H., 1st Battalion Oxfordshire L.I. (late 43rd

Foot), attached to the 52nd Regt. N.I., will proceed to Madras to appear before a board of examiners for final admission to the M.S.C. BOULDERSON, July 26.—By the commandant 3rd Regiment L.I., appointing Lieut. H. A. B. Boulderson to act as quartermaster. STEVENS, July 31.—By the commandant 4th Regiment N.I., appointing Lieut. G. B. Stevens to act as quartermaster.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, August 18.)

WALLER—BAUMGARTNER—Major W. F. F. Waller, V.C., and Col. T. M. Baumgartner delivered over and received charge of the office of joint administrator of Sangli on the 5th inst.

DICKINSON, Mr. J. H., to act as district superintendent of police in the Khandesh District.

DAVIES, Mr. D., to act as first assistant district superintendent of police in the Khandesh District.

WARDEN, Mr. F. H., to act as second assistant district superintendent of police in the Khandesh District.

MONTEATH, Mr. J., C.S., having returned to the presidency on the 1st inst., the unexpired portion of the furlough for two years granted to him is cancelled.

DALGADO, Mr. D. G., M.D.L., R.C.P.L., assistant surgeon in medical charge at Savantvadi, to be an uncovenanted medical officer. Mr. Dalgado will continue in charge of the medical duties at Savantvadi.

PARAKH—KIERNANDER—Surgeon D. N. Parakh and Surgeon W. C. Kiernander delivered over and received charge of the office of the deputy sanitary commissioner, Northern Deccan Registration District, on the 11th inst.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS—Mr. A. F. Woodburn, assistant collector, Khandesh, fourteen months' furlough.

EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—Passed the required examination in the following languages:—Persian Higher Standard—Lieut. G. K. C. Westropp, sub assistant commissary general. Hindustani Higher Standard—2nd Lieut. A. R. Browning, the Worcestershire Regiment, 1st Battalion, and Lieut. W. B. Piers, East Yorkshire Regiment, attached to 6th N.I. Lower Standard—Privates W. Crockard, T. Parnell, C. Cotton, W. G. Meagher, 17th Lancers; Lieut. H. L. Gardiner, R.A.; Lieut. T. J. W. Prendergast, R.E.; Corporal W. D. T. Hack, Privates W. Hughes, and J. Hanson, East Yorkshire Regiment, 2nd Battalion; Sergeant Rock, the Worcestershire Regiment, 1st Battalion; 2nd Lieut. J. S. Cowans, Corporal J. Denning, Acting Corporals W. F. Fenton and J. Kearns, Rifle Brigade, 1st Battalion; 2nd Lieut. P. H. Saulez, Royal Munster Fusiliers, attached to 16th N.I.; Surgeon A. F. Ferguson, Indian Medical Department. Mr. C. E. Biddulph, M.A., lately attached to the Commissariat Department, the lower standard in Persian.

MILITARY.

Permitted to retire from the service from the date specified:—

KEAYS, Col. C. F. S.C., ordinary pension, £365; capitalised value of annuity, £3,790; retired Sept. 1, 1881; paid in England.

BROWNE, Lieut. R. S., B.V.R.C., is granted a commission in his present rank.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Major R. A. Knox, Royal Lancashire Regiment (2nd Battalion), to remain in Puna from August 19 to Oct. 10, on private affairs; Major A. R. Heyland, S.C., deputy assistant adjutant general, Sind District, to Europe for six months; Lieut. W. J. Lister, R.E., assistant engineer, Public Works Department (assistant field engineer, Quetta Division), to Europe for 182 days on medical certificate; Quartermaster A. F. Soundy, B.V.R.C., to Europe for four months, on private affairs.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna, August 19.)

COLLINGWOOD—HEZLET—MULLOY—CORFE—Postings and promotions of R.A. officers:—Major C. Collingwood, 5-11th, promoted lieutenant colonel into the 8th Brigade, and to proceed to England; Capt. K. J. Hezlet, 16-9th (Mountain Battery), promoted major into 5-11th; Capt. W. G. Mulloy, adjutant R.A., Bombay district, promoted major and posted to J-1 R.A.; Capt. W. D. Corfe, 1-5th, appointed adjutant R.A., Bombay District.

BURN, Capt. H. P., Rifle Brigade, who has been promoted from the 1st into the 3rd Battalion, to proceed to England to join that battalion.

BYTHELL, Major R., S.C., has qualified for employment in the Judge Advocate General's Department.

Orders confirmed:—

BLAKSLEY—Northern Division O., August 11, appointing Capt. E. Blaksley, F.Q., to command the R.A. in that division temporarily.

BURRIDGE—Kirkee Station O., July 25, directing Capt. F. J. Burridge, R.A., adjutant R.A., Puna Division, to perform the duties of station staff officer.

OWEN—JONES—2nd Cavalry—R.O., August 6, making the following appointments, from the 7th idem:—Capt. C. A. Owen, 3rd squadron commander, to officiate as 2nd squadron commander; Capt. W. H. D. Jones, squadron officer, to officiate as 3rd squadron commander.

GARDINER—Ahmednagar Station O., August 15, directing Lieut. H. L. Gardiner, C-2 R.A., to continue to officiate as station staff officer.

CHASE—APLIN—28th Regt. N.I.—R.O., Aug. 14, making the following appointments, from the 12th idem:—Lieut. W. St. L. Chase, quartermaster, to officiate as adjutant and wing commander; and Second Lieut. P. J. H. Aplin, officiating wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster.

WAR OFFICE.

PALL MALL.—SEPT. 6.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Col. L. H. Denne retires upon special retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major General; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. E. T. W. Purcell retires upon special retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major General; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. E. P. B. Turner retires upon special retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major General; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. R. Gore retires upon special retired pay with the honorary rank of Major General; Capt. A. B. A. Cooper, on the Seconded List, retires upon retired pay; Capt. G. R. Hadaway to be Adjutant, vice J. M. Tabor, who resigns the Adjutancy only; Quartermaster, with the honorary and relative rank of Captain, N. M'Leod retires upon retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major.

To be Colonel—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. H. M. G. Purvis, vice R. Mackenzie, retired.

To be Lieut. Cols.—Major H. D. Pitt, vice Brevet Col. H. M. G. Purvis, promoted; Major H. Y. Wortham, vice F. A. Whynates, retired.

To be Majors—Capt. F. W. Nind, from the Seconded List, vice H. D. Pitt, promoted; Capt. F. W. Carey, vice H. Y. Wortham, promoted.

To be Captains.—Captain G. A. Beaty-Powna, from the Supernumerary List, vice S. Pym, placed upon the Seconded List, on appointment as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Artillery; Lieut. P. F. P. Hamilton, from the Seconded List, vice H. Shiel, promoted Half-pay Major; Lieut. C. S. Skipton, vice A. J. Pearson, placed upon the Seconded List; Lieut. J. A. Robertson, vice E. F. Wodehouse, placed upon the Seconded List on appointment as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Artillery; Lieut. H. P. Willoughby, upon the seconded List; Lieut. E. V. Elwes, vice W. H. Newton, placed upon the Seconded List; Lieut. W. W. M. Seymour, upon the Seconded List; Lieut. W. P. Thring, vice F. W. Carey, promoted.

To be Lieutenants.—Lieut. G. S. Jones, from the Seconded List, vice C. S. Skipton, promoted; Lieut. N. Maxwell, from the Seconded List, vice J. A. Robertson, promoted.

The dates of promotion of the undermentioned officers to be altered as stated against their names:—Captains E. C. Wace, July 1, 1881; A. H. H. Sharland July 1, 1881; F. W. Campbell, July 1, 1881; M. J. Barlow, July 2, 1881; S. K. Mackenzie, July 2, 1881; H. N. Bunbury, July 2, 1881; E. M. Baker, July 2, 1881; W. H. Suart, July 13, 1881; C. E. Coffey, July 13, 1881; R. J. Bevan, July 13, 1881; F. H. Hall, July 13, 1881; C. R. W. Hervey, July 16, 1881; E. M. Flint, July 16, 1881.

HALF-PAY.—Captain W. O. Carlile, from Royal Artillery, to be Major, under Article 10 (1.) of the Royal Warrant of June 25, 1881.

MEMORANDUM.—Lieut. E. Johnson is removed from the Army, the period for which he was placed on half-pay having expired.

INDIA OFFICE.

SEPT. 9.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. H. B. Urmston, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Surgeon J. C. Lawrenson.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. Holmes (Cov.), C. B. D. Marks (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—A. H. Spry (Cov.), G. H. Farran (Uncov.).

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major C. G. Cautley, Cav., three months.

Madras Estab.—Major J. S. Blaxland, Inf., six months.

Bombay Estab.—Major J. F. Bryant, S.C., one month; Capt. M. W. Stevens, Inf., one month.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major T. T. Carter, R.E., Lieut. Col. R. Hone, R.E., Lieut. C. J. Roberts, S.C., Major J. A. Armstrong, R.E., Lieut. A. F. Cotton, S.C., Lieut. C. S. E. Lucas, S.C., Lieut. W. S. Hewett, S.C., Major D. G. Pitcher, S.C., Major R. Warburton, S.C., Major A. F. Lindsay, S.C., Major H. C. Creak, Cav., Lieut. Col. A. FitzHugh, C.B., S.C., Major A. G. Hammond, S.C., Capt. C. E. Gubbins, S.C., Capt. H. C. Fox, R.E.

Madras Estab.—Major H. Smalley, R.E., Surgeon Major J. J. L. Ratton, Col. C. E. Baes, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Major A. T. Mander, Capt. M. W. Stevens, Inf.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—James White (Cov.), D. M. Gardner (Cov.), G. W. Rivaz (Cov.), F. Wyer (Cov.), T. E. Ivens (Uncov.), N. Hearle (Uncov.), F. C. Murray (Uncov.), A. Flockhart (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—J. C. Hughesdon (Cov.), J. G. Fullerton (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—W. G. Allan (Uncov.), W. H. A. Wallinger (Uncov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—E. O'Brien (Cov.), seven days; H. G. Pearce (Cov.), four months, medical certificate; C. A. Samuells (Cov.), twelve months; J. C. Leupol (Cov.), three months; F. Search (Uncov.), three months, medical certificate; A. R. Grant (Uncov.), two months; A. B. Wynne (Uncov.), six months, medical certificate.

SURGEON MAJOR J. MACKENZIE, Army Medical Department, having been placed under orders to proceed to Madras as medical officer with the staff of the Governor, the Right Hon. M. E. Grant-Duff, Surgeon W. Rowney, Army Medical Department, has been ordered to take medical charge of the officers, women, and children of the permanent barracks at Aldershot.

HOME NEWS.

THE EX-GUIKWAR OF BARODA.—Sir A. C. Lyall, K.C.B., secretary to the Government of India, has received from Dr. M. D. Kavanagh a long statement concerning the affairs of his client, the ex-Guikwar of Baroda. In reply, Sir A. C. Lyall remarks that the points raised are obviously very disputable, and not at all likely to be settled at an interview; but the Government of India, he promises, will not omit anything from their consideration.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAMER "ROME."—The magnificent steamer *Rome* is one of the latest additions to the fleet of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. She has been built by Messrs. Caird and Co., Greenock, who have for a long time built steamers for the company. The *Rome* was launched on May 14, from Messrs. Caird's yard. She is 430 feet long, 44 feet broad, and 36 feet deep, with engines of 5,100 horsepower indicated. The vessel has been specially built with a view to meet the rapidly developing trade between this country and Australia. She will be able to carry about 4,000 tons cargo. She is excellently fitted up all over, and the walls of the saloon and music room inlaid with carved walnut from Italy. There is accommodation for 160 first-class passengers whose quarters are, contrary to the usual custom, situated amidships and forward. Fifty second-class passengers will be accommodated at the stern. The vessel is practically a four-decker, having hurricane deck, upper deck, main deck, and lower deck. She is divided into seven water-tight compartments, and is provided with an extra large number of powerful pumps. The crank-shaft, which is of Vickers steel, weighs thirty tons. All the most modern appliances for the rapid loading and discharging of cargoes have been fitted. On Saturday, Sept. 3, the *Rome* took a preliminary trip down the Firth of Clyde as far as Brodick Bay. There was a distinguished party of ladies and gentlemen on board, including Mr. Sutherland, chairman and manager of the company. The engines worked in a satisfactory manner. The *Rome* will start on her maiden voyage for Australia early in October.

INSPECTION OF THE NEW ROUTE.—On Saturday, Sept. 3, Mr. Henry Bayley (one of the managing directors), Captain Angove (marine superintendent), and other officials of the P. and O. Company, travelled by a special train, which had been placed at their disposal by the directors of the London, Tilbury, and Southend Railway Company, from Liverpool-street station, via Stratford, Forest-gate, and Barking, to Tilbury, for the purpose of inspecting the new route. Mr. John Turner, one of the Tilbury directors, and Mr. H. Cecil Newton, the secretary of that company, together with several of the principal officers, met the party at Liverpool-street station. On arrival of the train at Tilbury the party embarked on board one of the railway company's steamers, the *Earl of Essex*, and, after cruising about the river for some time, proceeded to the New Falcon Hotel, which adjoins the West-street station of the Tilbury Company at Gravesend, where luncheon was served. The party subsequently visited Southend, and returned to Fenchurch-street by special train in the course of the afternoon.

TAMBRACHERRY ESTATES AND WYNAAD GOLD MINING COMPANY.—The directors, in a circular just issued, state that after mature consideration they have resolved to consider the sum of £20,000 in the light of profit on the sale of the portion of land disposed of to the Cootacovil Gold Mining Company. Out of this sum they recommend the shareholders to declare a dividend of 10 per cent., which will absorb £16,000, and to appropriate the remainder to cover preliminary expenses in England and India. The directors, after taking the best legal advice, find they are precluded from carrying out their original intention of returning a portion of the proceeds of the above land in the shape of capital, and no other course appears to be open to them excepting that proposed, without bringing the company under the Act as "limited and reduced," which is undesirable.

COOTACOVIL GOLD MINING COMPANY.—A circular from the managing director, dated Sept. 3, to the shareholders of this company states as follows:—"In forwarding the annexed notice of a statutory general meeting, to be held on the 12th inst., I have to inform you that the directors have called you together a month before the extreme time allowed by the Company's Acts, in order to afford Mr. Harvey an opportunity of being present previous to his departure for Wynaad to lay out the work of the mine. The directors have to state for your information that everything possible has been done to advance the work in anticipation of Mr. Harvey's visit. Buildings are now being rapidly erected for the accommodation of the mining staff, and timber is being prepared for the stamping-house. A mechanic and miner are on their way out, and a mine superintendent will shortly follow. Stamping machinery is well in hand, and, with tramway plant, &c., will be shipped by the end of October. Arrangements are being made to open up the mine in anticipation of the machinery being erected, by which time the watercourse and tramways will be completed, and thus no time will be lost in making a *bond fide* commencement of regular work early in the year, provided no unforeseen delay should occur. With a good road from the coast to the estate, there should be no difficulty in the way of transporting the machinery. The directors add, with much satisfaction, that their endeavours to utilise native labour underground have been so far

successful, and the superintendent writes that, with a European or two to lead them, he hopes, with care and tact, to get together a good set of native miners. Should this prove to be the case, a considerable economy in the cost of working will result. Application has been made to the Stock Exchange Committee for a settlement and quotation, which it is hoped will be granted without any difficulty, the requirements of the committee having been fully complied with. Scrip certificates are now ready for delivery in exchange for banker's receipts, and will be forwarded to country shareholders on application."

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.—The following appointments have been made to the staff of Mr. Grant-Duff:—Capt. A. Awdry, Royal Engineers, to be private secretary; Major A. G. Spencer, Essex Regiment, to be military secretary; Lieuts. Viscount Dalrymple, Royal Horse Guards, and C. C. Cavendish, Highland Light Infantry, to be aides de camp; and Surgeon Major J. Mackenzie, M.D., Army Medical Department, to be medical officer.

THE LATE LIEUT. COL. KENNEDY.—The funeral of Lieut. Col. R. G. Kennedy, late lieutenant-col. of the 18th Hussars, and one of the heroes of the march to Kandahar, took place on Tuesday at Harold's-cross Cemetery. The body was removed from Belgard Castle to St. Ann's Church, Dawson-street, Dublin, on a gun carriage covered with the Union Jack, and bearing the sword and busby of the deceased officer. On each side of the bier marched a number of men of the Royal Horse Artillery, and behind came a long funeral cortege of carriages, among which were those of the Lord Mayor and the High Sheriff.

OUR INDIAN TRADE.—The subjoined figures show the trade of British India and Burma for the quarter ended June 30, 1881:—

EXPORTS.					
Merchandise	...	...	...	...	Rs.19.53.34.528
Treasure...	...	...	...	...	27.36.946
					Rs.19.80.71.474

IMPORTS.					
Merchandise	...	...	...	...	Rs.11.47.15.561
Treasure...	...	...	...	...	1.86.34.643

					Rs.13.33.50.204
Council bills	...	...	...	...	5.10.50.000

18.44.00.204

AN AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT IN JAPAN.—The institution of an Agricultural Department by the Japanese Government is announced. The matters submitted to it for consideration by the assembly of local officials charged with the development of agriculture in their respective provinces are reported to be—(1.) Revision of the methods employed in preparing agricultural statistics; (2.) exchange of seeds between the different prefectures, and their transport; (3.) supply of manure; (4.) establishment of a society for investigating fishery affairs, and the protection of marine productions, fish, seaweeds, &c.; (5.) subject of rewards granted for meritorious services calculated to improve agriculture.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.—The following are the traffic receipts of the undermentioned companies to the dates named, together with the aggregate receipts to date, officially supplied:—

	Date.	Miles open.	Receipts.		Aggregate.		Inc. or decrease.
			1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	
Bombay and Baroda	July 30	444	7,101	7,716	32,831	37,390	— 612
East Indian	Sept. 3	307½	79,066	52,479	507,591	478,509	+ 119,085
Great Indian Penin.	July 16	1418	31,303	30,768	80,616	68,223	+ 12,393
Indus Steam Flotilla	July 30	...	183	219	...	...	...
Madras	July 23	858	11,384	10,358	36,161	34,810	+ 1,351
Oudh and Rohilkund	July 9	547	9,006	9,931	...	...	...
Sind, Pun., and Del.	July 30	676	12,220	18,448	...	...	...
South Indian	July 23	655	6,521	6,239	23,111	22,637	+ 474

GOLD IN INDIA.—In the Geological Section of the British Association on Tuesday, Mr. W. King, of the Indian Geological Survey, read a paper on "Gold in Southern India and the Quartz Outcrops." The reefs, he said, of Wynaad were developed over a very large area of country, but their auriferousness was only displayed over a portion—namely, in the south east of Wynaad, and in the adjacent low country of Malabar, in a general east and west belt. Outside the belt the reefs were weaker and only locally auriferous. The leaders or offshoots of reefs in this belt were numerous developed, and they and the casings were rich in gold. It was these adjuncts, and not the reefs themselves, which had been so extensively worked by the ancient miners. On the other hand, the reefs, as far as was known, did not as yet show any continual steadiness in auriferousness, but they might be said to be capriciously permeated with the precious metal. The gold of the reef was pale coloured and of about the "tough" of standard gold. That of the leaders and casings was yellow gold and of inferior quality. In the outcrop of the quartz of Travancore only mere traces of gold had been found, and there were no traces of gold workings in that district. In speaking of the economic aspect of the Wynaad field, Mr. King said that he did not see any good reason to think that more gold would be got than seven pennyweights to the ton of rock, and, while hopeful of the mode-

rate and paying quality of the reefs, he was decidedly of opinion that the results obtained so far did not warrant the wild expectations which had prevailed in England and India during the last twelve months, nor did they justify the enormous prices which had been paid for land and concessions. In the same section, in a paper on "The Geology of Cyprus," Mr. R. Russell gave a sketch of the physical features of that island, which of late have been often described. The rocks which occurred in Cyprus were first tertiary and secondary, the oldest of the secondary series being the limestone of Mount Helcarion. Raised beaches occurred at several places on the coast, the shells found on them being for the most part the same as those now extant in the Mediterranean.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—The tenders for Rs.35,00,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, Rs.1,05,000, at an average rate of 1s. 7½d.; to Bombay, Rs.60,000, at an average rate of 1s. 7½d.; and Madras, Rs.10,000, at an average rate of 1s. 7½d. Tenders on all presidencies at 1s. 7 13-16d. and above received in full. The total amount sold was about seven lakhs, the result contrasting with that of the last week or two. The wants of the Indian banks were, no doubt, partly supplied by the twenty-three lakhs of interest notes, which have been dealt in at 1s. 7½d. The *Times* says:—"The India-office has still ample reason to be satisfied with the results of its recent alteration in the method of tendering. A calculation has been made of the prices at which bills were sold before the minimum was declared and the prices since realised. This shows that out of twenty-four weeks in 1881 the bills were sold nineteen times under the silver price, and more than once at ¼d. and ½d. below that price. In other words, there was a loss of 1 and 1½ per cent., or several thousand pounds, upon each allotment, which must have gone as profit to the banks, who are now complaining of the change of practice by the India-office. Since the minimum was fixed the allotments have not once been made under silver price, and the India-office has saved so much money."

THE SILVER MARKET AND THE EASTERN EXCHANGES.—On Wednesday, owing to the absence of supplies, business in the silver market was quiet, and prices without alteration, the quotation for bars being 51½d., and for Mexican dollars 51d. to 51½d. In consequence of the low minimum fixed for the Indian Council drafts the total amount of the bills for which tenders were invited was not allotted, silver having receded, and a fall in the Eastern exchanges having occurred during the week. These causes assisted in depressing the market. Rupee Four-and-a-half per Cents. improved ½, to 89¾ to 90. The exchanges from the East were unchanged.—On Thursday a few further small transactions took place in silver at 51½d. per ounce, and some Mexican dollars were sold at 51½d. per ounce, the market altogether being very quiet. There was no change in the Eastern exchange rates, but Rupee Paper, owing, probably, to somewhat cheaper money, was a shade harder, the Four-and-a-half per Cents. closing at 89¾ to 90. In India, too, the quotations were a little better, at 109¼ and 100¼ for the Four-and-a-half and Four per Cents, respectively.—On Friday the continued bareness of supplies, and a corresponding absence of business, caused a weak tone in the price both of bars and Mexican dollars, though no actual change occurred, the figures being respectively 51½d. and 51½d. per ounce. The exchange from Bombay was telegraphed at 1s. 8 1-16d., Calcutta, 1s. 8d., Hong Kong, 3s. 9d., and Shanghai, 5s. 1¾d. Rupee Four-and-a-half per Cents. improved ½, to 90 to 90¼.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.—Lieut. Col. R. C. B. Pemberton, Royal Engineers, having on return from leave resumed charge of his duties as consulting engineer for the Government of India for guaranteed railways, Lucknow, Major T. F. Dowden, Royal Engineers, superintending engineer, third class, has been appointed to officiate as deputy consulting engineer to the Government of India for guaranteed railways, Lucknow. Major M. W. Rogers, Royal Engineers, assistant superintendent, 1st grade, Survey of India, has on his return from leave been appointed to officiate as deputy superintendent, 3rd grade. Major C. W. J. Harrison, Royal Engineers, officiating superintendent, 2nd grade, to be superintending engineer, temporary, 3rd grade. Capt. R. E. Draker Brockman, Royal Engineers, executive engineer, 4th grade, has on his return from leave been posted to the Buckingham Canal Division (India). Capt. C. C. Rawson, Royal Engineers, executive engineer, 4th grade, has been transferred to Trichinopoly to take charge of the division, in relief of Major Pennycuik, Royal Engineers. Capt. W. Jenner, executive engineer, 3rd grade, on return from field service, has been posted to the Sirhind and Lahore Division, Military Works. Lieut. A. L. Mein, Royal Engineers, assistant engineer, 1st grade, has been granted three months' leave to study the native languages in India. Lieut. E. C. Stanton, Royal Engineers, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, North West Provinces and Oudh, has been transferred to the Military Works Branch.

OBITUARY.—The deaths of the following officers were officially reported at the War-office in the course of the last month:—Lieut. General G. A. Fisher, Bengal Staff Corps; Col. Donald A. Fraser, lieutenant colonel, Royal Engineers; Col. J. H. Henderson, lieutenant colonel, Bombay Staff Corps; Lieut. Col. W. Phaire, Bengal Staff Corps; Major J. R. Eckford, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers; Capt. G. Brehon, Bengal Staff Corps; Capt. E. C. Cooke, Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut. Derwentwater Radcliffe, Royal Artillery;

Lieut. T. E. Le Blanc, Royal Lancaster Regiment; Lieut. D'A. W. Thuillier, Bengal Staff Corps; Deputy Assistant Commissary General H. J. Cousins, Commissariat Transport Staff; Surgeon Major G. Crystal, and Surgeon H. A. Wall.

THE INDIAN ARMY STAFF.—With the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India in Council the following rules, showing the qualifications required from officers of the British service for the undermentioned appointments to the General staff of the Army in India are issued for information:—1. Qualifications for adjutant general, quartermaster general, and deputy quartermaster general (head of the Intelligence Branch)—five years' service in India in any rank and the linguistic tests. 2. Qualifications for a brigade command—(a) five years' service in India in any rank and the linguistic tests; (b) five years' service in India as regimental field officer, without the linguistic tests, provided one-half of this period has been passed in command of a regiment of cavalry, battalion of infantry, or battery of artillery. The period of service in India qualifying for a brigade command of a regimental field officer who has been through a campaign in India, in command of a regiment or battery, is reduced to three years, provided the campaign was one for which a medal was granted, or for which the officer has been honourably mentioned in despatches. 3. Qualifications for deputy adjutant general and assistant adjutant general, Royal Artillery—three years' service in India as a regimental field officer and the linguistic tests.

THE "MALABAR."—The Indian troopship *Malabar*, Capt. Grant, made a two hours' trial of her machinery on Friday morning in the Solent, after repairs and preparatory to her departure on the 16th inst. for Bombay. The trial was conducted by Mr. Charles Icely, chief inspector of machinery, belonging to the Steam Reserve, and Mr. Morcom, of the Dockyard Steam Department, and there was a great number of ladies and gentlemen on board. The pressure in the boilers averaged 45lb. to the square inch, which was considerably within their working power, and with forty-eight revolutions of the engines per minute the ship realised the highly satisfactory speed of 13½ knots per hour, with her full quantity of coal in the bunkers. The mean vacuum was 27in. Since the previous trooping season the *Malabar* has been fitted with steam steering gear, and with remarkably good results, as the following comparative data of tests made by Mr. Crocker during the trial will show:—The ship was circled to starboard and port with steam and with the usual hand gear, one man sufficing to steer the ship with the former, while sixteen men were required to man the wheel. With the steam gear the angles of rudder were 34deg. and 32deg. for starboard and port helm respectively, while with the manual gear the angles were 31deg. and 33deg., three-and-a-half turns of the wheel being required in both cases. The difference in time required to get the rudder over under the two systems was very marked, and had an important result in the comparative handiness of the ship in going round and in the respective diameters of the circles. With the steam gear the rudder was got over in 15sec. and 14sec., whereas it took 2min. 15sec. and 2min. 5sec. to accomplish the same angle by hand. Under the new system the complete circles to starboard and port were made in 6min. 14sec. and 6min. 40sec., the respective diameters being 674 and 702 yards. By hand the rudder was got over in 6min. 35sec. and 7min. 4sec.; and as in the latter case the ship felt the bite of the rudder more gradually, the diameters of the circles were found to be 814 and 843 yards. At the conclusion of the trial the *Malabar* was swung for the adjustment of her compasses, and afterwards returned into harbour.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

HARRISON—Sept. 5, at Hull, the wife of Captain Pemberton Harrison, Royal Artillery, a son.

M'MAHON—Sept. 9, at 25, Beverley-road, Anerley, the wife of Lieut. E. M'Mahon, Madras Staff Corps, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BENSON—COUPER—Sept. 6, at St. Michael's, Bray, Berks, Frederick William Benson, captain 17th Lancers, third son of the Hon. J. Benson, member of the Senate of Canada, to Caroline, eldest daughter of Sir George Couper, Bart., C.B., K.C.S.I., lieut. governor of the North West Provinces.

BILDERBECK—WOODLEY—Sept. 1, at Paignton, Devon, A. S. Bilderbeck, B.A., of Balliol College, Oxford, youngest son of the late Rev. John Bilderbeck, M.A., of Madras, to Ada, only daughter of W. A. Woodley, of Fairview, Ashgrove-road, Bristol, and of Mountlands, Taunton.

DYSON—RANKING—Sept. 8, at the parish church, Lillington, (Leamington), Arthur Francis Hawks Dyson, of Cowbit, Lincolnshire, eldest son of the late General J. F. Dyson, to Isabella Augusta Minnie, youngest daughter of Surgeon General J. Lancaster Ranking, late of the Madras Army.

ENGLEDUE—MACKENZIE—August 10, Major W. J. Engledue, Royal Engineers, to Alice Frederica, youngest daughter of the late T. Mackenzie, Esq., C.B., inspector general of hospitals, Bombay.

M'DERMOTT—SCOTT—Sept. 1, at the church of the Holy Cross, Crediton, Devon, Ralph M'Dermott, M.R.C.S., M.B., of Petworth, Sussex, to Eva, second surviving daughter of H. G. Scott, of Masuri, N.W.P., India.

REEVES—LAYARD—Sept. 6, at Combe Hay Church, Bath, Evelyn Gordon, third son of the late H. W. Reeves, Bombay Civil Service,

to Annie Jane, youngest daughter of the Rev. C. C. Layard, rector of Combe Hay.

WOODS—LONGMORE—Sept. 6, at Holy Trinity, Gosport, Arthur Charles Woods, lieut. R.N., to Alice Marian, eldest daughter of Colonel C. M. Longmore, late H.M.'s Bengal Staff Corps.

WILLIAMS—FULFORD—Sept. 6, at the Church of St. Peter, North Tawton, Devon, Henry Clissold Williams, Bengal Civil Service, eldest son of the late Rev. J. A. Williams, formerly of Dummer, Hants, to Mary, (Pollie), youngest daughter of Robert Fulford, of North Tawton.

DEATHS.

HENDERSON—Sept. 3, at 22, Chester-street, Edinburgh, Francis C. Henderson, M.D., Bengal Medical Service.

LYALL—Sept. 2, at Les Terres, Guernsey, John Lyall, Esq., late of Calcutta, and of Blunsdon Abbey, North Wilts, deeply mourned.

MAXTON—Sept. 4, suddenly, Malcolm William, only son of Captain William and Ellen Maxton, of Hope Villa, Addington-road, Bow, aged 32.

M'KEE—August 4, at 40, Baker-street, W., Edith Sophia, daughter of the late John Miller M'Kee, Esq., and dearly-loved sister of Mrs. Hastings Impey, of same address.

ROUSE—Sept. 4, Robert Rouse, Esq., late of the H.E.I.C.S., and of St. Andrew's, Watford, aged 87.

SMITH—Sept. 7, at her brother's residence, 94, St. Paul's-road, 'Camden-square, after several years' illness and intense suffering, Emily, the second and last surviving daughter of the late John Fergusson Smith, of Calcutta and London, aged 59.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BROWN—August 21, at Bombay, the wife of Major W. J. Brown, Bombay Staff Corps, a daughter.

BOWACK—August 22, at 'Victoria Cross-road; Byculla, the wife of James Bowack, a son.

BRANDENBURG—August 17, at Malabar Hill, the wife of John Brandenburg, a son.

CHATFIELD—August 14, at Puna, the wife of K. M. Chatfield, Esq., director of public instruction, Bombay, a son.

DEASE—August 11, at Moradabad, the wife of R. P. Dease, C.E., a daughter.

DACOSTA—August 9, at Bhaugulpore, the wife of J. Dacosta, a son.

DONALDSON—July 29, at 14, Carnac-street, the wife of Mr. W. Donaldson, Surveyor General's Office, Calcutta, a son.

ELLIOTT—Sept. 5, at Gora Gully, Punjab, the wife of Charles F. Elliott, Esq., deputy conservator of forests, a daughter.

ELLIOTT—August 5, at Ghora Galle, near Murree, the wife of C. F. Elliott, Esq., deputy conservator of forests, a daughter.

FLEMING—August 12, at Simla, the wife of Mr. W. E. Fleming, a son.

GORE-BROWNE—August 9, at 41, Park-street, Calcutta, the wife of Spencer Gore-Browne, Esq., a son.

GORDON—August 12, at Simla, the wife of Brigadier General W. Gordon, commanding Gwalior District, a son.

GOODE—August 11, at Godhra, Panch Mahals, Bombay Presidency, the wife of R. F. Goode, B.B. and C.I. Railway, a son, prematurely, stillborn.

JERMYN—August 11, at Naini Tal, the wife of Rev. E. Jermyn, twin sons.

MARSHALL—August 11, at Umballa, the wife of Riding Master J. Marshall, 9th Lancers, a daughter.

METCALFE—August 9, the wife of E. P. Metcalfe, Esq., Principal Rajahmundry College, a daughter.

OLIPHANT—Sept. 4, at Ranchee, Chota Nagpore, Bengal, the wife of H. L. Oliphant, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, a son.

POPE—August 10, at Ackrigang, the wife of C. H. Pope, a daughter.

ROHDE—August 9, at Alleppy, Travancore, the wife of John Rohde, Jun., a daughter.

ROBERTS—August 13, at Murree, the wife of Capt. N. D. Roberts, 81st Regiment, a son.

MARRIAGES.

LYNCH—BISHOP—August 2, at Simla, Capt. J. Beverley Lynch, 12th Bengal Cavalry, to Eleanor (Ella) Dupre Meadows, daughter of General G. L. Bishop, Indian Army.

LLOYD—COLE—August 11, at Coonoor, Nilgiris, Lieut. Arthur Malcolm Lloyd, 12th Regt., M.N.I., to Kathleen, daughter of Lieut. Col. G. Wynne Cole, Madras Infantry.

NORTH—ST. JOHN—August 2, at Trichinopoly, by the Rev. J. Casels, J. North, M.D., surgeon 6th Regiment M.I., to Annie Elphin stone, eldest daughter of Major F. C. St. John, 30th Regiment, and grand daughter of E. W. Eyre, Esq., late deputy inspector general, Madras Army.

OLIVE—HEWITT—July 23, at the Cantonment Church, Rangoon, British Burma, John William Olive, son of the late Rev. John Olive, of Hellingly, Sussex, to Constance Ellen, youngest daughter of the late George Hewitt, Esq., of Sydenham, Kent.

POWELL—TAYLOR—August 8, at Byculla Church, by the Rev. E. Reynell, Mr. Joseph Powell, of Birmingham, to Miss Adelaide Taylor, eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel Taylor. By license.

RENDE—PENNY—August 17, at St. Stephen's Church, Berhampore, Ganjam, Madras, Ashton William Rendle, 7th Regiment Madras N.I., to Lizzie Alexander, daughter of C. S. Penny, Esq., York House, Bideford, Devon.

ROBINSON—RUNDLE—August 9, at Dhurmsala, Punjab, George Henry Robinson, adjutant 1st Goorkha Light Infantry, eldest son of the late Major General D. G. Robinson, R.E., director general Indian Telegraphs, to Sophia Alice, third daughter of C. S. Rundle, Esq., C.E.

ROBINSON—RUNDLE—August 9, at Dhurmsala, George Henry, adjutant, 1st Goorkha Light Infantry, to Sophia Alice, daughter of C. S. Rundle, Esq., C.E.
 SEXTON—MORPHEW—August 3, at Kandy, Ceylon, George Shadwell Sexton, of the Ceylon Civil Service, son of Major General Sexton, Exeter, to Florence Mary, youngest daughter of the late John Morphew, Ceylon Civil Service, and step daughter of Charles Morrison, of the Oriental Bank Corporation.
 SIMPSON—ASHTON—August 15, at Madras, James Simpson, to Maude, daughter of the late J. Ashton, of St. Helens, Lancashire.
 WURZER—PRINGLE—July 28, at Calcutta, John Conrad Wurzer to Julia Pringle.

DEATHS.

ARCHER—August 9, at Ranikhet, Joseph Aley Archer, late managing brewer, Seonee Brewery, aged 32.
 ANDERSON—August 14, at Calcutta, Wilfred Kilgour, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. James Anderson, aged five days.
 BANAJEE—August 16, at Girgaum Back-road, near Sir Munguldass' Bungalow, Mr. Pestonjee Nowrozjee Banajee, aged 73.
 BATLIBOE—August 18, at Malabar Hill, at his residence, Merwanjee, son of Cursetjee Jamssetjee Batliboe, aged 24.
 BROCK—August 17, at Gwalior, Leslie Arthur Allan, son of L. E. H. Brock, G.I.P.R., aged 7 months.
 CASSELS—August 21, at Bandora Hill, Alan Armitage, youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Cassels, aged 1 year and 4 months.
 CHILL—August 12, at Allahabad, Mrs. Sarah M. Chill, wife of Mr. M. M. Chill.
 CORBETT—August 12, at Lahore, of four days' exhaustion, after cholera, Maggie Corbett, infant daughter of Telegraph Master P. Corbett, aged 2 years and 11 months.
 CRABBE—August 13, at Calcutta, Margaret Esther, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Crabbe.
 CURRIE—August 13, at Moonghyr, Guy Mainwaring Lee, infant son of G. M. Currie.
 DACOSTA—August 9, at Bhaugulpore, Victoria, wife of J. Dacosta.
 EDWARDS—June 23, at Agra, N.W.P., Henry Philip Edwards, chief storekeeper, Rajputana and Scindia State Railway, aged 44.
 FITZJAMES—August 9, at Mussoorie, F. Fitzjames, superintending engineer, 1st circle.
 FORSTER—August 12, at Mussoorie, Ellen, wife of W. L. Forster, aged 31.
 GOODE—August 13, at Bombay, Mary Frances, dearly-beloved wife of Richard F. Goode, B.B. and C.I. Railway, and much loved second daughter of Frances Evans, St. James's-street, Brighton.
 JERMYN—August 12, at Naini Tal, the infant son of Rev. E. Jermyn.
 LYNN—August 27, at Kurseong, Darjeeling, Frank Nixon Lynn, fourth dearly-loved son of the late William Lynn, and of Mrs. Lynn, of 43, Lilyville-road, Fulham, S.W., aged 22.
 MACPHERSON—August 6, at Bombay, the Rev. Duncan Macpherson, D.D., aged 44.
 MOORE—August 20, at Malabar Hill, Bombay, Charles Eric Huntley, the beloved child of John and Frances Moore, aged 2 years and 2 months.
 REYNELL—August 21, at the European General Hospital, Mr. James Reynell, late manager Tudor Company's American firm in Bombay.
 ROSS—August 16, Thomas Cally Ross, C.B., colonel commanding 14th Bengal Lancers, aged 50.
 SCHONERSTEDT—August 9, at 53, Wellesley-street, Calcutta, Frederick Ferdinand Schonerstet, only son of the late Frederick Alexander Cornelius Schonerstet.
 WARD—August 13, at Mirzapore, Walter Herbert, child of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Ward, aged 7 years and 23 days.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—August 31. Oban Bay, Rangoon; Telanak, Batavia.—Sept. 1. Khersonese, Bombay; J. B. Brown, Bombay; Gebe Von der Beek, Java.—2. Professor Von der Boon, Sourabaya; Benalder (s), Shanghai; City of Agra (s), Calcutta; Kilmeny, Cocanada; Enterprise, Vizagapatam; Queen of Scots, Calcutta; St. Margaret, Calcutta; Mary P. Kitchen, Moulmein; Gwynedd, Rangoon.—3. Navarino (s), Calcutta; Staghound, Bimlipatam; Brambletye, Calcutta; Erin's Gem, Rangoon; Norman Court, Cocanada.—4. Inveravon, Calingapatam; Varuna, Rangoon; County of Carnarvon, Rangoon; Tenasserim, Calcutta; Lady Dufferin, Moulmein.—5. Girl of the Period, Natal; Commerzenrath Robertus, Rangoon; Cape Comorin, Manilla.—6. Lucinda (s), Bassein; Algitha (s), Bombay; Staffordshire, Rangoon; Cosmo (s), Bombay.—7. James Livesey, Rangoon; Peerless, Bimlipatam.—8. Canara (s), Karachi; Duilio, Akyab; Brenda (s), Moulmein; Nyassa, Bombay; John Hougvalstad, Bassein; Ave Maria, Sourabaya; Alberigo Gentili, Rangoon; Pence, Akyab; Agatha, Java; Erwood, Madagascar; Barcelona (s), Australia and Cape of Good Hope.
 BOMBAY.—August 15. Burmah (s), Bussorah.—16. Assyria (s), Delagoa Bay; Sumatra (s), Genoa.—17. Madura (s), Calcutta.—18. Gertrude (s), Alexandria; Clan Fraser (s), Liverpool; Britannia (s), Glasgow.—19. Nyanza (s), Zanzibar; King Arthur (s), Jeddah; Yarkand, London; Euphrates (s), Karachi.—21. Crosby (s), Genoa.—22. Rosetta (s), Southampton; Keerata Roodrin, Cochín.
 CALCUTTA.—July 12. Medina (s), Rangoon; Thessaly (s), Point de Galle; Cotherstone (s), Marseilles; Easterhill, Cardiff.—13. D. Abbey (s), Newcastle; Simla (s), Singapore; Counsellor (s), London; Newman Hall, Liverpool; Canon Harrison, Liverpool.—14. Legislator (s), Liverpool; Indus (s), Port Said; Pythomene, Liverpool.—15. Onward, Cocanada; Psyche, Mossel Bay.—16. Gannet (s), London; Mary Stenhouse, Liverpool.—17. Lee, Liverpool; Star of Denmark,

London.—18. Colina, Port Said; Kerbala, Bombay; City of Khios, Liverpool; Riversdale, Liverpool.

MADRAS.—July 14. Joseph Ferens (s), Cardiff; Shahzoda (s), Negapatam; Hankow (s), Calcutta.—17. Chinsura (s), Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Sept. 1. Genitore, Singapore; Polari, Cape; Richard Rickmers, Singapore; Hermann, Rangoon; Eulie, Natal; Blodwen (s), Galle; Protetto, East London; Eschol (s), Aden; Tweedsdale, Calcutta; Clan M'Leod (s), Bombay; Brechin Castle (s), Calcutta.—2. Patna (s), Karachi.—3. Minnie Allen, Penang; Ideal, Natal; Border Chief, Cape; Ceres, Algoa Bay; Nuova Rosini, Singapore; Glimt, Java; Margarethe, Hong Kong; Felicina Antonio P., Algoa Bay; Mow, Table Bay.—4. Arden, Calcutta; Adjutant (s), Calcutta; Eulie, Natal.—5. Argonaut, Calcutta; Persian Empire, Galle; Camorta (s), Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta.—6. Madre, Point de Galle; Armenia (s), Bombay; Citadel, Zanzibar; Indus (s), Bombay.—7. Torrington (s), Java; Heinrich, Singapore; Castle Dale (s), Bombay.—8. Carnaqueen, East London; Auguste, Hong Kong; Governor (s), Calcutta; Clan Lamont (s), Algoa Bay; Anchises (s), Shanghai.

BOMBAY.—August 16. Peshawur (s), Southampton; Daphne (s), China.—17. China (s), China; Potomac (s), Hull; Lizzie English (s), Amsterdam; Chanda (s), Coast and Calcutta; India (s), Marseilles; Connemara, Dunkirk.—18. Clan Macduff (s), Liverpool; Galatea (s), Liverpool; H.M.S. Dryad, Muscat.—19. Calcutta (s), Karachi; Maharani (s), Aden.—20. Great Northern (s), Sea; Flamstead (s), Calcutta; Java (s), Zanzibar.—22. Marina (s), Aden, Genoa, &c.; Burmah (s), Karachi and P. Gulf.

CALCUTTA.—August 12. Henzada (s).—14. Chindwara (s).—17. Curlew (s), Victoria (s), Sir John Lawrence (s), Eldorado (s), Vesta (s), and a steamer (number undistinguishable).—18. Tibre (s), and Malda (s).

MADRAS.—August 14. Hazara (s), Bombay; Shahzoda (s), Rangoon.—15. Himalaya (s), Rangoon.—16. Hankow (s), London.—17. Compta (s), Calcutta; Himalaya, Rangoon.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Thibet*, Sept. 2.—From Bombay: Mr. J. Morris, Major Sartorius, Dr. O'Reilly, Lieut. Col. Johnstone, Mr. H. W. Gordon, Major S. H. Bradford, Mr. H. E. Wiggins, Col. and Mrs. Baldwin, Mr. J. R. Brown, Major D. Lawrie, Col. Gordon, Major Butler, Mr. C. R. Carnac, Mr. A. Sweeting, Miss Porter, Capt. Meiklejohn, Mr. Harvey, Mr. Bell, Mr. Summers, Mr. E. Turner, Mr. A. G. Pool, Major Bernard, Capt. Archdale, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Gubbage, General Carnegie.

AT VENICE.—Per *Thibet*, Sept. 5.—From Bombay: Dr. G. Bevens, Major Hogg, Capt. E. Buckle, Dr. Hutcheson.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Thibet*, Sept. 3.—From Bombay: Mr. J. Monro, Major Sartorius, Dr. O'Reilly, Col. Johnstone, Mr. H. W. Gordon, Major Bradford, Mr. Wiggins, Col. and Mrs. Baldwin, Mr. J. R. Brown, Major Lawrie, Col. Gordon, Major Butler, Mr. C. R. Carnac, Mr. A. Sweeting, Mr. Porter, Capt. Meiklejohn, Mr. Harvey, Mr. Bell, Mr. E. Turner, Mr. Poole, Major Bernard, Capt. Archdale, Mr. Taylor, Gen. Carnegie, Mr. Gubbage and son. At Venice: Dr. G. Bevens, Major Hogg, Capt. Buckle, Dr. Hutcheson.

AT SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Rohilla*, Sept. 6.—From Shanghai: Mr. Lethbridge, Mr. A. Cheque. From Yokohama: Mr. S. Grove, From Hong Kong: Surg. G. Kell, R.N., Lieut. Code. From Calcutta: Dr. W. Coulter, Lieut. Fuller, Mr. G. Fraser, Mrs. Veasey, Mr. and Mrs. Monteath and party, Mrs. Sandeman. From Madras: Mr. Rust. From Aden: Major Forsyth. From Bombay: Col. H. A. Hawes, Capt. Waugh, Mrs. Nut, Lieut Osborne. From Port Said: Capt. Curling. From Malta: Mr. Burney, Com. and Mrs. Wetherall, Mr. Heywood. From Gibraltar: Mrs. Harvey, Mr. Harrison, Mr. H. Harrison, Mr. H. Lawrence, Mr. Dawney, Mr. and Mrs. Short, Master Fremantle, Master Carrara, Messrs. Benson, Mr. Palmer.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Rosetta*, August 29.—From Southampton: Mr. J. Dyer, Mr. T. Crook, Mr. C. W. Angus, Mr. A. G. Armstrong, Mr. John Walker, Dr. J. S. Hunt, Mr. G. T. Matthews. From Venice: Mr. W. Taylor. From Brindisi: Mr. S. H. Wynne, Mr. and Mrs. L. Penney, Col. F. Lance, Mr. Thos. Anderson, Major Crosthwaite, Mr. J. Shillidy, Rev. W. Beatty, Mr. R. S. Henderson, Mr. A. G. Morgan, Mr. R. Souttar, and Mr. L. O. Dunphy. From Aden: Chintaram and Balchirstay, one private, Hadjee Mahomed, and Moosa Cassim.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Teheran*, Sept. 9.—From Bombay: Lieut. Col. Munro, Lieut. Col. J. N. Gunning, Mr. C. Capelle, Mr. E. N. Palmer, Hon. J. H. Evans, Mr. F. P. Beachcroft, Mr. F. Horsman, Major P. M. Stockley.

AT VENICE.—Per *Teheran*, Sept. 12.—From Bombay: Mr. J. W. Bake.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Assam*, August 31.—For Singapore: Miss Cooke. For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Noble and child, Mr. O'Donoghue, Mrs. Burrows, Mr. and Mrs. Durand, Mrs. Paul. For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Hallett, Mr. and Mrs. Simmons, Mr. Whitby, Mr. Platener, Mrs. Lancaster, Mr. Sharto, Mr. W. Massey, Mr. Wellon, Mr. Monson, Mr. J. Muller. For Madras: Mr. G. S. Bruce. Mr. W. Morgan. For Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Haenen and family, Miss Keeling. For Suez: Mrs. Mussa and child, Miss King, Miss Myers. For Port Said: Mr. W. Powell, Mr. Collyer. For Malta: Lieut. Hamilton, Col. Lackury, Rev. T. Walsh, Mr. R. Har, Surgeons Lightfoot and Clement, Mr. Slater, Col. Robson, Rev. Mr. Owens. For Gibraltar: Mr. Geary, Mr. Humphitt, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Affrist, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. Parsons, Mr. R. Freer, Mr. and Mrs. Water, Mr. Bourton.

FROM VENICE.—Per *Bangalore*, Sept. 7.—For Hong Kong: Mr. M'Pherson, Mr. Wood. For Yokohama: Mr. J. D. Walker. For Singapore: Mr. C. J. Showers. For Madras: Rev. G. and Mrs.

Patterson. From Brindisi: Col. F. Henderson. For Ceylon: Hon. Justice Clarence. For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. M'Leod. From Brindisi: Miss Beilby, Capt. Muir, Col. and Mrs. Johnston, Mr. Macpherson, Col. de Vitre, Mr. and Mrs. Foulkes, Capt. Creagh, Mr. Traffery, Major Price, Mr. M'Cabe, Major Heavyside, Mr. Amos, Mr. Adie, Lieut. Heyland, Mr. and Mrs. Ogilvie, Mr. Chisholm, Col. Orr, Mr. Wadia, Mrs. Brighton, Mr. Morrison. For Alexandria: Fredigo Pacha.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Peshawur*, August 30.—For Southampton: Mr. F. Parker, Mr. W. Giel, and Mr. J. Collins. For Brindisi: Major Hogg and Capt. Archdale. For Venice: Rev. W. C. Noyes and Mr. P. Petsch.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Tehran*, August 30.—For Southampton: Dr. J. B. S. Brown, Rev. John Greathed, Lieut. Col. C. T. Heathcote, Capt. W. H. F. Sorrell, Capt. H. S. Lye, Major W. G. Mulloy, Capt. H. P. Burn, Mr. G. T. Hulsten, Major G. K. Show, Col. John Penton, Mr. M. Moylan, Mr. Peter Platt, and Mr. Thos. Stevens, two children, and one infant. For Brindisi: Major P. M. Stockley, and Mr. T. P. Beachcroft, Lieut. Col. C. A. Munro, Mr. E. N. Palmer, Lieut. Col. N. Gunning, and Mr. C. Capelle. For Aden: Assistant Apothecary E. J. Barnard and Mr. W. B. Cracknell.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Tenasserim, from Calcutta, August 2, 9 N.; Peerless, from Bimlipatam, August 23, 44 N., 25 W.; Haddon Hall, from Rangoon, May 20, 7 N., 95 E.; Hera, for Hong Kong, August 8, 17 N., 26 W.; ROTH, from Rangoon, August 8, 17 N., 26 W.; Sydney Dacres, for Calcutta, 55 S., 30 W.; Tobique, for Bombay, July 25, 12 N., 27 W.; SMLM, for Hong Kong, July 27, 16 S., 27 W.; Lady Dufferin, from Moulmein, August 8, 34 N., 38 W.; James Thomson, for Natal, August 8, 16 N., 26 W.; Elliott, for Calcutta, July 26, 11 N., 26 W.; Varuna, from Rangoon, August 19, 40 N., 39 W.; NLFS, from Rangoon, June 30, 18 S., 3 W.; Levuka, from Rangoon, July 8, 9 S., 13 W.; QCLK, from Manila, July 21, 12 N., 26 W.; Colombo, from Akyab, July 25, 14 N., 28 W.; Selene, for Mauritius, August 19, 12 N., 26 W.; Isipingo, for Natal, August 19, 13 N., 26 W.; Khyber, for Calcutta, August 19, 13 N., 26 W.; Marie, for Java, off Dungeness; J. A. Thompson, for Japan, July 3, 30 S., 24 W.; Neva, for Calcutta, July 7, 24 S., 25 W.; Norham Castle, for Singapore, July 21, 10 N., 26 W.; Rowland Hill, for Shanghai, July 23, 13 N., 26 W.; Sleive Roe, from Rangoon, July 2, 30 S., 41 E.; Noach 1st, from Batavia, July 29, 12 S., 11 E.; Tobique, for Bombay, August 5, 4 N., 24 W.; Giuseppina, for Singapore, August 1, 8 N., 23 W.; County of Carnarvon, from Rangoon, August 18, 37 N.; Elise, from Natal, May 21, 2 N., 92 W.; Cape Comorio, from Manila, August 31, 30 N., 34 W.; Zingra, for Natal, Sept. 3, 53 N., 3 E.; Gedeh, for Sourabaya, August 24, 48 N., 10 W.; Rufus E. Wood, for Bombay, August 5, 14 N., 26 W.; Alexandra, for Calcutta, July 29, 4 S., 83 E.; Adolph, for Cape, Sept. 2; Henrietta, for Calcutta, Sept. 2.

CASUALTIES.

The Hector (s), for Penang, was in collision, Sept. 2, off Dover, with Augustus (s), from New York, and sustained considerable damage. Returned to London for repairs. The Lady Dufferin, which arrived at Queenstown from Moulmein, is very leaky.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

COFFEE.—A quiet market, without material change in prices. The small public sale went at about valuation.

TEA.—Indian teas by auction sold with a moderate demand at about previous value.

SPICES.—252 bags Trang pepper sold at 5½d., 100 bags Singapore white bought in at 7½d. Pimento in steady demand, and again rather dearer; 954 bags chiefly found buyers—ordinary to middling, 4½d. to 4¾d.; good fair, 4¾d. to 4½d.; and good, 5d.; 528 bales Zanzibar cloves mostly sold at ½d. decline, 20 cases Penang rather dark Amboyna kind, sold at 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6½d.; 20 cases good fair bought in at 2s. 4d.; and 65 bales stems withdrawn.

RICE quiet. A cargo of 1,600 tons Bassein sold at 8s. per cwt.

SALTPETRE.—About 50 tons Bengal sold, to arrive, at 23s.; and some fine, on the spot, 24s. 6d. per cwt.

COTTON.—There has been a fair demand at full prices. The market closed very firm. Sales about 2,600 bales, including Tinnevely, at 5 7-16d. to 5¾d.; Western, 4 11-16d.; Coconada, 4½d.; and Bengal, 4½d. to 5 3-16d. per lb. For arrival: Tinnevely, August, September, Cape, 5½d. for fully good fair g.f.c. Forward delivery: American, September-October, 6½d.; November-December, 6½d.; January-February, 6½d. per lb. for middling l.m.c.

THURSDAY EVENING.

Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson, in their circular, state that the speculative movement in rice has subsided on account of the decline upon wheat and other grain. A few cargoes Burma off the coast or near at hand have sold at about 3d. per cwt. under last week's rates. There has not been any further change in tea beyond rather an improved feeling towards Indian growths after the late heavy fall in prices. As the supply of coffee is moderate, quotations generally have been without alteration. To-day plantation and East India sold with fair competition at full rates. Costa Rica, however, went lower.

TEA.—(From Messrs. Layton and Co.'s Indian Tea Circular).—"The position and prospects of the Indian article are as favourable as those of China tea are the reverse, and although prices have temporarily given way, especially for fine descriptions, we cannot believe that any great fall in value will be of long duration. Finest descriptions have fallen 4d. to 5d. from the highest point, good medium to fine pekoe and broken pekoe 2d. to 3d., and the lower grades fully 1d.; some recovery is, however, already noticeable, the public sales being lighter this week. A rather unfavourable feature with regard to some tea of fine make and appearance, from

Assam and Cachar, is the inferior quality in the cup, and many growers and importers are surprised at the low prices such have realised here; it would be well if Calcutta buyers were to take the liquors into consideration to the same extent as the trade in London invariably do."

SUGAR without alteration. 1,000 bags low brown China and 200 tons Palmyra jagghery, to arrive, at 15s., and some old cane on the spot at 15s. Sales of West India only 102 casks.

COFFEE.—The good and fine qualities of plantations Ceylon sold well at valuations. 381 casks 167 barrels and bags sold—middling, 85s. to 89s.; good middling to fine, 90s. 6d. to 98s.; bold, 102s. 6d. to 114s.; 124 cases 1,147 bags East India—medium, 80s. 6d. to 80s.; bold, 91s. to 96s.; small in proportion; 3,478 bags foreign only part sold. Costa Rica at previous rates to 2s. decline; ordinary to fine ordinary greenish, 59s. to 64s. 6d.; grayish to coloury, 72s. 6d. to 83s. 6d.; Guatemala, 54s. to 61s. 6d. per cwt.

PEPPER.—Large sales at stiffer rates. Singapore white, 7½d. to 7¾d.; black, 5 15-16d. to 6d.; Penang, 5¼d. to 5½d.

SALTPETRE.—Further business for arrival, and the market very firm.

JUTE.—Calcutta telegrams gave entries for August as 116,000 bales, of which 87,000 bales were by canal. The sales for the fortnight are estimated at 50,000 bales afloat and 10,000 bales in dock, ex quay, &c.

COTTON.—A firm market with a fair amount of business doing. Sales about 3,000 bales, including Tinnevely, at 5½d.; Western, at 4 9-16d. to 4 11-16d.; Sind, at 4 3-16d.; and Bengal at 4 15-16d. per lb. Forward delivery—American, June-July, 6 11-16d. per lb. for middling l.m.c.

FRIDAY EVENING.

INDIAN TEA.—With less offering the tone of the market has been firmer, and all the better qualities have sold at full prices compared with last week's rates, while inferior descriptions barely maintain their value. The imports from Assam and Darjeeling are chiefly of excellent quality. The auctions have comprised 7,900 packages.

COFFEE.—Plantations Ceylon went at yesterday's rates, excepting for low qualities, which sold easier. 187 casks, 55 barrels and bags brought 79s. to 89s. for low middling to middling coloury; 90s. to 95s. for good to fine middling; and 100s. to 106s. for bold; 153 half bales Mocha sold at 112s. 6d.

RICE.—The Brokers' Association weekly circular reports that continued heavy arrivals have tended to flatten the market, and coast cargoes have declined in some instances 1½d. per cwt. To-day one of Rangoon sold at 8s. per cwt. for the Continent.

SPICES.—Business done in Singapore white pepper at 7¾d. and black at 6d. Pimento dearer, some parcels fine sold at 5½d. per lb. Sago in demand at better prices.

HEMP.—Business done in Manila to arrive at 47.

COTTON.—We have to report an active market at full prices on the spot, and about ¼d. advance for American futures. Sales about 4,000 bales, including Tinnevely, at 5 7-16d. to 5½d.; Western, at 4 7-16d. to 4¾d.; and Bengal, at 4½d. to 5½d. per lb. For arrival—Tinnevely, August-October, Cape and Canal, 5½d. for fully good fair g.f.c.; 5 5-16d. for good fair. Forward delivery—American, September, 7 5-16d. to 7¾d.; November-January, 6 19-32d. per lb. for middling l.m.c.

GOLD AND SILVER.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

THE following table shows the imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1881-82:—

IN THE MONTH OF JUNE 1881.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	28,92,230	38,83,810	67,76,040
Exports	9,985	13,75,839	13,85,824
Net imports	28,82,245	25,07,971	53,90,216

FIRST THREE MONTHS.

Imports	98,21,703	88,12,940	1,86,34,643
Exports	25,335	27,14,611	27,39,946
Net imports	97,96,368	60,98,329	1,58,94,697

Silver received and coined in the mints during the official year 1881-82:—

IN THE MONTH OF JUNE 1881.	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Coins and bullion received (assay value)	21,37,390	3,05,276	24,42,666
Coined and examined	16,09,999	nil	16,09,999
FIRST THREE MONTHS.			
Coins and bullion received (assay value)	26,14,042	5,93,631	32,07,673
Coined and examined	16,03,999	5,57,772	21,61,771

DISCOVERY OF AN OLD INDIAN MS.—The remains of a very old manuscript have been found near Bakshali, in the Mardan Tahsil, in the Peshawur district. The discovery, it is stated in the *Civil and Military Gazette*, was thus made. There are some mounds on the west side of the Mardan and Bakshali road, which are believed to be the remains of a former village, but little is known for certain respecting them. It was while digging in a ruined stone enclosure on one of these mounds that this ancient papyrus manuscript was found. At the same place were found a triangular-shaped stone "diwa," a soapstone pencil, and a large-sized "lotah" of baked clay with a perforated bottom. Unfortunately much of this valuable and curious MS. was destroyed by the ignorant finder in removing it from the spot where it lay between the stones. The remains are described as being like dry tinder. The character, however, in some of the pages is clear, and resembles Peakrit, and it is to be hoped that when it reaches Lahore, to which place it is to be sent, it may be deciphered.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—Aug. 22.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ..	Rs 100 3/4	
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ..	109	
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan ..	100	
Ten years ..	100	
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ..	119	

BANKS.

	Paid-up	Cash
	Rs.	Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.		
Bank of Bombay ..	500	730
Bank of Bengal ..	500	800x.
Bank of Madras ..	500	660x.
Agra ..	500	150
Chartered of India and China ..	20	310
Chartered Mercantile ..	25	280
Hong Kong and Shanghai ..	25 1/2	600
National of India ..	12 1/2	110
Oriental ..	25	250

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba ..	2,975	580
Frere ..	150	20
Mazagon ..	2,000	30x.
Port Canning ..	1,400	220

PRESS COMPANIES.

Alkbar Cotton ..	2,850	950
Albert Ginning ..	500	475
Albert, Karachi ..	1,100	1080
Apollo (small shares) ..	2,200	485
Bellary ..	1,000	600
Berar Cotton Ginning ..	500	475
New Indian ..	350	175
Broach Cotton Ginning ..	250	31
Carwar ..	1,500	20
Colaba ..	1,880	975
Dhalla Ginning ..	300	255
East India ..	1,000	1,125
Fort ..	8,500	2,450
French ..	500	445
Sind ..	750	455
Mofussil ..	400	290
Prince of Wales ..	1,500	1,700
Sind and Punjab Cotton ..	753	1200
Sassoon ..	500	500
Volkart ..	1,000	500

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ..	1,500	2500
Anglo-Indian ..	100	138
Alfred Manufacturing ..	500	710 x.
Alliance Spinning ..	2,500	2,850
Shownuggur Mills ..	2,000	1,000
Bombay United ..	1,000	1,165
Bombay Saw Mills ..	1,000	570
Central India S. W. and M ..	500	875
Coorla Mills ..	1,000	1050
D. Spinning ..	2,000	1020
Hindustan ..	1,000	1,160
Hyderabad Spinning ..	1,000	1,175
Khandeish ..	1,000	1,050
Madras ..	1,250	—
Madras United ..	1,000	1,900
Manchester Spinning ..	50	1 noml
Mazagon Spinning ..	500	275
National Spinning ..	1,000	1,155
New Great Eastern ..	1,000	1,255
Oriental ..	625	895
Prince of Wales Spinning ..	1,250	500
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance ..	1,000	—
Sholapore Mills ..	1,000	1,190
Victoria Mills ..	1,000	1,160

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock ..	218-3-0	370
Do. New 50 Shares ..	120-14-5	70
Do. do. ..	65-7-3	50
Do. do. ..	21-13-1	71
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ..	1,000	1,275
Do. New 50 Shares ..	106-5-15	275

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Ice Manufactory ..	100	170 x.
Bombay Burma Trading ..	1,500	2,400
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ..	10	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping ..	300	395
Tracher and Co. ..	500	880
Thacker and Co. ..	100	160

CALCUTTA.—Aug. 19.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

% Promissory Notes ..	Rs 100	4 to 100	6
4% of 1870 (1885) ..	100	6 to 100	6
4% of 1871 (1881) ..	100	6 to 100	6
4% of 1878-9 (1893) ..	100	12 to 110	0
4% of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ..	100	12 to 110	0
4% Debentures of 1867 ..	100	12 to 110	0

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884) ..	Rs. 112	0 to 112	8
of 1865 (1885) ..	112	8 to 113	0
of 1866 (1886) ..	113	0 to 113	8
of 1867 (1887) ..	113	8 to 114	0
of 1870 (1890) ..	114	0 to 114	8
6 of 1872 (1892) ..	114	8 to 115	0
6 of 1878 (1908) ..	113	4 to —	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ..	120	122 to 123
Agra Savings ..	100	125 to —
Allahabad ..	100	172 to —
Alliance of Simla ..	100	135 to —
Bank of Bengal ..	500	805 to 807 1/2
Do. of Upper India ..	100	127 to —
Delhi and London ..	125	245 to —
Himalaya ..	100	120 to 125
Mussoorie ..	100	100 to —
National of India ..	12 1/2	109 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ..	500	500 to —
Unloaned Service (Agra) ..	100	88 to 90

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute ..	100	20 to —
Bally Paper Mills ..	100	115 to —
Barnagore Jute ..	100	85 to 86
Bengal Coal ..	1000	1720 to —
Bengal Ironworks ..	100	3 to —

Balliaghutta Jute ..	100	— to —
Bengal Mills ..	100	1750 to —
Bonded Warehouse ..	445	400 to 410
Bowreah Cotton Mills ..	100	74 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ..	80	99 to 100
Burrakur Coal ..	100	140 to —
Calcutta Docking ..	700	290 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic ..	100	124 to 135
Calcutta Jute Mills ..	200	2 to 3
Carew and Co. (Limited), gar ..	100	116 to 117
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ..	100	117 to —
Darjiling Steam Tramway ..	100	135 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills ..	100	102 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway ..	100	— to —
East Indian Railway ..	100	— to —
Equitable Coal ..	250	199 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ..	100	51 to —
Goosery Cotton Mills ..	200	310 to 315
Gouripore ..	100	100 to —
Great Eastern Hotel ..	250	150 to —
Howrah Docking ..	500	115 to —
Howrah Mills ..	100	98 to 99
India General Steam Navigation ..	1000	1400 to —
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ..	50	8 to 10 pm
Labour Transportation ..	100	— to —
Landing and Shipping ..	100	80 to 81
Merchants' Steam Tug ..	500	50 to 60
Murree Brewery ..	100	170 to —
Naini Tal Brewery ..	95	75 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press ..	500	330 to —
Nanthore Indigo ..	30	— to —
New Beerboom Coal ..	100	75 to —
Oriental Jute Manufactory ..	100	— to —
Oude and Rohilkund Railway ..	100	— to —
Rajmahal Stone ..	100	99 to 100
Ramkistopore Press ..	100	78 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association ..	100	77 to —
Riverside Press ..	90	101 to —
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas ..	100	— to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co ..	500	260 to 265
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail ..	100	— to —
Seepore Jute Manufactory ..	100	75 to —
Strand Bank Press ..	100	108 to 109
Watson's Patent Press ..	100	109 to 110

TEA COMPANIES.

Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ..	100	80 to —
Amicable (Assam) ..	100	80 to —
Amuckie ..	100	75 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar) ..	100	90 to —
Assam ..	100	500 to —
Balasun (Darjiling) ..	100	100 to 101
Baree (Kangra) ..	100	90 to —
Bengal (Cachar) ..	100	72 to 73
Do. contributory ..	80	63 to 64
Bishnath (Assam) ..	200	870 to —
Do. contributory ..	100	130 to —
Borelli (Assam) ..	100	160 to 165
Borsillah (Assam) ..	100	— to —
Burkholia (Cachar) ..	100	60 to —
Central Cachar ..	200	73 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling) ..	100	78 to 80
Chandypore (Cachar) ..	500	5 to 505
Chota Nagpore ..	100	96 to —
Cinnatollah ..	100	60 to —
Colonial (Assam) ..	100	72 to —
Coocheela Cachar ..	100	110 to 112
Cutlecherra (Cachar) ..	100	320 to 325
Darjiling ..	100	35 to —
Dedur Kosh (Cachar) ..	100	74 to 75
Dehing (Assam) ..	100	80 to —
Dehra Doon ..	100	65 to 70
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ..	100	64 to 65
Durrung (Assam) ..	100	78 to —
Eastern Cachar ..	100	60 to 70
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ..	100	92 to —
Giel's (Darjiling) ..	100	62 to 63
Gowhaty (Assam) ..	100	250 to —
Grob (Assam) ..	100	99 to 100
Holta (Kangra) ..	100	100 to 105
Hoolmaree (Assam) ..	100	90 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam) ..	100	60 to 625
Indian Terai ..	250	200 to —
Jellapore (Cachar) ..	100	50 to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ..	100	102 to —
Jokai (Assam) ..	100	85 to —
Kalscherra (Cachar) ..	100	— to —
Kangra Valley ..	100	50 to 51
Kunchanpore (Cachar) ..	250	142 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling ..	200	112 to —
Do. contributory ..	100	6 to 7
Kurseong and Terai ..	5000	12000 to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ..	100	67 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ..	100	116 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ..	100	125 to —
Loobah ..	100	30 to —
Lower Assam ..	100	120 to —
Luckimpore (Assam) ..	100	75 to —
Majagram Cachar ..	100	70 to —
Mim. (Darjiling) ..	100	67 to 68
Monacherra (Cachar) ..	100	57 to 58
Do. contributory ..	80	20 pm. —
Moran (Assam) ..	100	80 to —
Mothola (Assam) ..	100	70 to —
Do. contributory ..	90	— to —
Mungledye (Assam) ..	100	100 to —
Muttuck (Assam) ..	100	50 to —
Do. contributory ..	100	105 to 106
New Fallochi (Darjiling) ..	100	100 to —
New Gholia Ghat (Assam) ..	100	100 to —
New Mutual (Cachar) ..	100	100 to —
Nutanpore (Cachar) ..	200	180 to 200
Phoenix of Cachar ..	85	75 to —
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ..	100	94 to 95
Puttaree (Sylhet) ..	100	50 to —
Rajabaree (Assam) ..	100	104 to 105
Sapakat ..	100	100 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ..	50	20 pm. —
Seemah ..	100	— to —
Singbullia and Murmah ..	100	107 to 108
Singel (Darjiling) ..	100	87 to 88
Soom (Darjiling) ..	100	200 to —
Springside (Darjiling) ..	100	105 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ..	100	92 to 93
Teendarrae (Darjiling) ..	100	83 to 84
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ..	100	114 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ..	80	102 to 103
Tukvar (Darjiling) ..	200	200 to —
Upper Assam ..	100	40 to —

MADRAS.—Aug. 19.

Four cent ..	4 to 1	% pre.
Four and half per cents 1879 ..	9 1/2 to 10	% pre.
Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) ..	9 1/2 to 9 3/4	% pre.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) ..	3 to 3 1/2	do.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) ..	1 to 2	do.
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882) ..	2 to 1	pre.
Bank of Madras Shares ..	40 to —	prem.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
Banks, demand ..	1s. 7 23-32d.	1s. 7 11-16d.	1s. 7 3/4d.
Do. Tele. ..	—	—	—
Do. 6 mo. sight ..	1s. 7 15-16d.	—	1s. 7 15-16d.
Do. 4 do. ..	1s. 7 27-32d.	1s. 7 1/2d.	1s. 8 1-16d.
Do. 3 do. ..	1s. 7 1/2d.	1s. 7 23-32d.	1s. 8d.
Cred 1 mo. sight ..	1s. 8 1/4d.	1s. 7 1/2d.	—
Do. 2 do. ..	1s. 7 1-32d.	—	—
Do. 6 c. sight ..	1s. 8 1/4d.	1s. 8d.	1s. 8 1/2d.
Do. 3 ..	1s. 8d.	—	—

LONDON.—Sept. 12.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
India Stock, July 5, 1880 ..	— to —
Do. October 10, 1888 ..	103 1/2 to 104
India Encased Paper ..	82 to 83
4% Do. do. 1885 ..	— to —
4% Do. do. 1893 ..	90 to 90 1/2
5% Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882 ..	— to —
4% Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12) par to 5 pm	—
4% Do. under £1,000 (months' notice) par to 5 pm	—
4% Do. Deb., Aug. 1884, £1,000 & £500 102 1/2 to 102 1/2	—
3% Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 ..	100 to 103
4% Do. ..	105 to 107
6% Mauritius, 1882 ..	103 to 105
6% Do. 1895-96 ..	119 to 121
4% Do. ..	104 to 106
4% Straits Settlements Government ..	102 to 104

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guar. 4 p. c. ..	100 to 107
East Indian, Irredeem. 4 1/2 p. c. ..	100 to 116
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c. ..	100 to 107
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p. c. ..	100 to 108
South Indian, 4 1/2 per cent. ..	114 to 116

RAILWAYS.

B. B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ..	100	136 to 138
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ..	100	146 to 148
E. Indian, 4 1/2 p. c. Ann. A, 1953 ..	—	24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Do. Ann. B, 1 p. c. ann. (less 1/4) ..	—	24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua. 4% ..	—	138 to 140
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c. ..	100	132 to 134
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ..	100	124 to 126
Do. do. 5 do. ..	all	— to —
Do. do. 4 1/2 do. ..	100	117 to 119
Do. do. 4 1/2 do. ..	100	112 to 114
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c. ..	100	124 to 126
Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c. ..	100	124 to 126
Do. do. 5 p. c. shares ..	5	— to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ..	100	124 to 126
Do. do. 4 1/2 do. ..	—	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua. ..	100	114 to 116

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern	10	10 1/2 to 10 3/4
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883 ..	100	103 to 106
Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887 ..	100	102 to 105
Do. 6 per cent. Preference ..	10	12 1/2 to 13 1/4
Eastern Exten., Austr. & China ..	10	10 1/2 to 11
Do 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891 ..	100	107 to 110
Do. 5% (A. G. S.) Deb. Sc., 1900 ..	—	104 to 107
Do. registered, repayable 1900 ..	—	104 to 107
Indo-European	25	28 to 30

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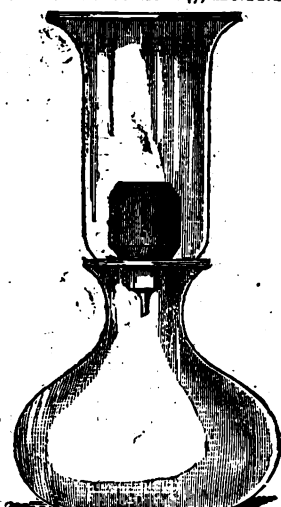
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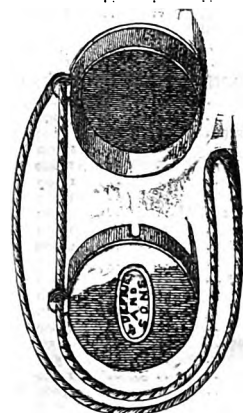
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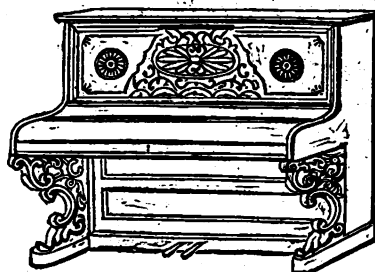
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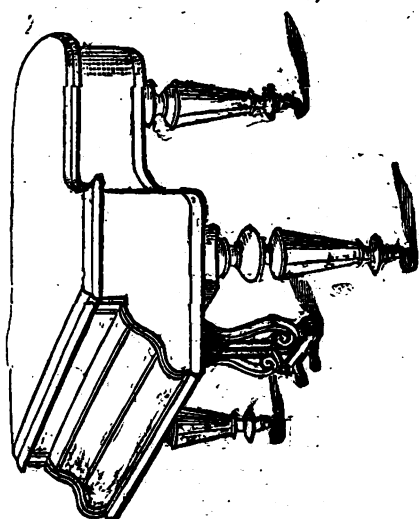


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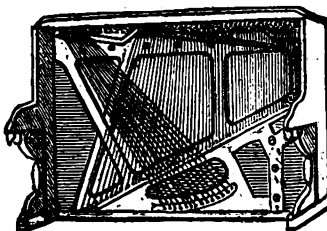


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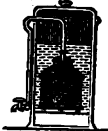
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, SEPT. 19, 1881.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, August 30.; Madras and Allahabad, August 28; Calcutta, August 27.

THE report on the state of the weather for the week ending the 30th ult states that the rainfall of Western India has, on the whole, been moderate in quantity, but very unequally distributed. On the 21st ult., along the coast from Cochin to Surat the fall was moderately heavy at a few widely separated places, but very light at the intermediate stations. During the next four days there was little or no rain between Surat and Ratnagiri; but the fall was heavy to southward, every place, except Calicut, having reported a total of more than five inches in the four days. On the 19th ult. there was a break along the coast of the Konkan, and also on the Malabar coast as far as Cochin. On the 20th ult. the break along the Konkan only extended as far as Karwar, moderately heavy rain being reported from that station, and also from the Malabar coast. Within the line of the Ghats, from Belgaum to Puna, in the week ending with the 22nd ult., the rain was continuous, but light. Farther inland, along the dry zone, there were moderate rain in the course of the week, Bellary and Bangalore having reported a quarter of an inch and half an inch respectively on the 19th and 20th ult., and Sholapur about an inch in three days. In Nasik the fall was light, showers only being reported from Malegaon and the neighbourhood. In Eastern Khandesh the quantity registered was, on the whole, an average one, a total of about two inches being recorded at several places. In the north of the Central Provinces rain continued to fall steadily; but in the centre and west a break set in on the 16th ult. In Berar the weather was moderately fine. In Central India the fall was continuous, and especially heavy on one or more days. In Rajputana the break of the previous week continued until the 18th ult., after which day heavy rain fell at Ajmir, Nussersabad, and Jeypur. In Kathiawar the rain was light; but in all the rest of Guzerat there was heavy rain on four consecutive days. There was a break at Surat after the 22nd ult. The barometer was fairly steady up to the 25th ult., and the accompanying weather was much the same as that of the previous week. On the 26th ult. the barometer began to rise everywhere, and still rising at the departure of the mail, giving a promise of finer weather in the greater portion of the Presidency. The atmospheric pressure appeared more uniform than it had been since the beginning of the month, and there was consequently a greater probability of rain in the Eastern districts.

THE health report for the same week states that cholera continues to cause a great number of deaths in two large divisions of the Bombay Presidency—namely, Guzerat, between Ahmedabad and Surat, and the Deccan districts of Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, and Puna. In the weekly statement 1,020 deaths from cholera are reported from different districts, and in one or two cases it is merely stated that there is slight cholera, without any figures being given. In Khandesh there was cholera in fourteen talukas, and in the course of the week 962 cases and 371 deaths were reported. In the Sholapur collectorate there were 439 cases and 217 deaths; in Ahmednagar district, 509 cases and 192 deaths, of which 24 cases and 15 deaths occurred in Ahmednagar city; and in Surat (five talukas), 212 cases and 108 deaths. Baroda city is credited with eighty-five cases and fourteen deaths; Ahmedabad, with twenty-six case and fourteen deaths; Ankleswar, with three cases and one death; Hansot, with two cases, both fatal; and Bassein and Kalyan, with eight cases and

one death. In Puna city there were ten, and in the Haveli and Bhimthadi talukas thirty-three deaths. Cholera is reported from several talukas in the Nasik district and from Bijapur (Kaladgi), but in neither case are any figures given. In Bombay the disease continues within about the same limits, the number of deaths last week being twenty-two.

THE *Times* Calcutta correspondent gives us further and more encouraging reports from Mysor, up to date, Sept. 18:—"Latest accounts from Mysor are not discouraging. Prices are easy and some little rain has fallen throughout the province, but more is wanted."

THE official Afghan telegram dated Simla, Sept. 12, was for once actually sensational. His Excellency the Viceroy telegraphed:—

"St. John reports from Khojak, 12th, that Ameer camped 10th, at Band-i-Lakireh, eight miles E.S.E. of Kandahar; firing heard in direction of Kandahar to noon on 10th, and from morning to 4 p.m. 11th. Access to Kandahar closed."

BUT Lord Ripon, having performed this *tour de force*, appears to have been frightened at the indiscretion he had committed in being so unusually communicative. For four days not a word more was heard from his Excellency by the British public. The Indian papers have been disputing as to whether the Viceroy has or has not been preserving pheasants at Naskunda. So perhaps his Excellency during these four days had gone on a journey to Narkunda, or was pursuing pheasants; or, peradventure, he was sleeping. At any rate, the British public looked in vain for some further information regarding the exciting intelligence about the "firing in the direction of Kandahar." There was no voice, nor any that answered. And at length it dawned on the public what was meant by the ominous words "access to Kandahar closed." Masterly inactivity has sealed Afghanistan against us.

At last, on the 16th, the oracle again spoke; but this time it was in mysterious accents. Telegraphing on the 15th, the Viceroy says:—"Situation at Kandahar reported unchanged up to 13th, Ayub said to be fearing mutiny of Cabul troops." When compared with the preceding telegram, the lack of consecutiveness is simply startling. Does "situation reported unchanged up to 13th," mean that the firing in the direction of Kandahar had gone on continuously from the 10th to the 13th?—or does it only mean that the fact of "access to Kandahar closed" had remained unchanged? As to "Ayub fearing mutiny of Cabul troops," that is what we have been told of him ever since he had any Cabuli troops to mutiny. What we all should have liked to know is, what was the meaning, and what the result, of the firing in the direction of Kandahar heard on the 10th and the 11th? It is almost incredible, even in these times of the apotheosis of masterly inactivity, that the country should be so efficiently closed against us and our emissaries, that Lord Ripon has been able to hear nothing further about the firing. Also, the public would like to know how far it is still the inexorable fact, that our access to Kandahar is closed.

NEITHER of the above points is cleared up in the latest official telegrams which were despatched by the Viceroy on the 17th and 18th respectively. The telegram of the 17th says:—

"Following from St. John, Khojak, 16th.—'No general engagement yet. Ameer said to offer battle daily, but Ayub will not leave his position. Cabuli troops in city deserting in small parties.'"

THE official telegram of the 18th is as follows:—

"From Viceroy, Sept. 18.—St. John reports to 16th. Daily cavalry skirmishes take place without important result."

As usual of late, we get from the *Times* correspondents our clearest information about the state of affairs. The Khojak correspondent is presumably with Colonel St. John, and in the confidence of the Government. This week he does a valuable service, both to the English public and to the Government, by announcing the preparations that are being made for the retention of the British

garrison in the Khojak Pass during the winter, "should circumstances at Kandahar render it advisable," which will certainly be the case. It is perhaps as well that this important announcement should come, in the first place, from the *Times* correspondent, rather than direct from the Viceroy; we should probably have had a howl from the Radicals.

THE Khojak telegram, dated Sept. 18, is as follows:—

"We have received news from Kandahar to the 15th inst. Up to that day, beyond insignificant daily cavalry skirmishes, no fighting had taken place between the two armies, which now face each other at a distance of four miles. Ayub holds all the villages outside the town to a distance of two miles, and has disposed his Kandahari and Herati troops in those to the east and south. The Ameer is encamped under the hills to the south east, between the two roads leading from the city to Chaman. His inaction is inexplicable. He obtains no accession of strength, while recruits continue to come in to Ayub, excited by reports, true or false, of the ill-treatment of Durani villagers by the Ameer's Ghilzais. Ayub is, moreover, gaining time to strengthen his position artificially; indeed, it is said that the Ameer is now convinced that he should have attacked at once, and has in consequence disgraced Fathi Khan Achakzai, a Durani chief, who advised delay and whose fidelity is open to doubt. The main point in the Ameer's favour is the mutinous state of the Cabuli regiments who joined Ayub after Karez-i-Atta. They are still armed and in the city, which they are not permitted to leave for fear of their deserting to their old master. All is profoundly quiet within our borders. Orders have been issued to make preparations for the retention of the present garrison during the winter, should circumstances at Kandahar render it advisable."

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* gives some useful and interesting comments on the meagre accounts from the Khojak, as well as some valuable notes of what is going on in other parts of Afghanistan. His telegram is dated September 18, and runs thus:—

"The interest of the situation in Afghanistan again centres at Kandahar, where the Ameer and Ayub are now face to face, and whence the news of a general and decisive engagement is hourly expected. Some cavalry skirmishes and artillery duels appear to have taken place, and it is said that Abdur Rahman offers battle daily, but for some reason unknown to us here Ayub had not accepted the challenge up to the date of the latest advices. All the Ameer's measures appear to have been excellent, and his choice of a position shows his reputation for generalship to be well deserved. He commands, not only the road to Kelat-i-Ghilzai and Cabul, but also that towards Chaman and the British outposts, so that he has two lines to retreat upon in case of a disaster; while a force under Abdur Kudus Khan which has been detached to the Hazara country, will be available to cut off Ayub from Herat should victory declare itself for the Cabul troops. There are no exact details as to the strength of the two armies, but probably their numbers are about equal, the advantage in this respect, if any, being on Abdur Rahman's side. The Cabuli soldiers in Kandahar continue to desert in small parties to the Ameer, and such of the Barakzais as are not actually with Ayub are now said to be joining his rival. Abdur Rahman is evidently awakening to the necessity of conciliating the populace. It is announced that he pays the full price for all supplies and compensates the villagers for damage to their property. He has written to the Indian Government that he is convinced he cannot hold the Kandahar province unless he succeeds in making himself popular, and that, therefore, he intends to do everything to win the affection of the people. Thus far, then, chances would appear to be in favour of the Ameer; but it must be remembered that there is little news from Ayub's camp, that we know next to nothing of his intentions, of his readiness for battle, and of the state of feeling among his troops, while we do know that he has more than one able general among his followers, and that he has on his side the prestige of the victories of Karez-i-Atta and Maiwand, and the advantage—a great one among the more fanatical Afghans—of representing a cause untainted by an alliance with the hated Kafirs. Before the end of the week the neighbourhood of Kandahar will probably witness another battle, which for a time at least will decide the fate of that province, if not of Afghanistan. The news from other parts of the country is all favourable to the Ameer; his Turkestan force has taken Chor Fort, the Governor of which has retired to Herat. Abdool Kudus Khan has so far met with no important opposition. Mean Gul, Akhond of Swat, who lately visited Cabul, is said to have been so delighted with his reception that he is using all his influence in Abdur Rahman's behalf, and has collected a force to assist him. Mahomed Jan is still imprisoned at Cabul. It is stated that the charge against him is of conspiracy for the restoration of Yakoub. The Ameer's Envoy is still at Simla, and it is not unlikely that, in the event of the Ameer's victory, he will remain there as per-

manent representative with the Indian Government, while a native envoy may be deputed as permanent British Resident at Cabul; but these arrangements are still uncertain."

MORE frontier expeditions—the price we pay for the privilege of being governed in India on peace-at-any-price principles. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs, under date of Sept. 18:—"It seems possible that an expedition may be sent next winter against the Abuzais, another frontier tribe, who have lately been giving trouble. The force to be employed will consist of about 4,000 men, under General Kennedy."

AND more compromises. With the above intelligence we are also told that the rumour that the Mahsud Waziris have surrendered Mashah, the leader of the raids on Tonk, is confirmed. Yarik, another chief, was about to be given up, but he is ill and said to be dying; so the tribe have sent in four other chiefs, who are to be liable to imprisonment should he recover and not be surrendered.

THE *Invalide Russe* of the 16th inst. publishes a telegram from Krasnovodsk, dated 13th inst., announcing that the rails on the Trans-Caspian military railway have now been laid as far as the terminal point at Kyzil Arvat. Already we hear of Russian commerce following close on the heels of Russian conquest. A Reuter's telegram, dated St. Petersburg, Sept. 16, says that the first caravan for the Akkal Tekke territory, recently annexed by Russia, which was despatched by a Moscow merchant named Konoshin, has been obliged to stop at Krasnovodsk in order to obtain the permission of the military authorities to transfer the goods conveyed by the caravan to the Trans-Caspian Railway.

WE learn from the *Times* telegram from Calcutta, dated Sept. 18, that steps are about to be taken for the purpose of tracing the frontier between Munnipore and Burma, and a party will start next month under Colonel Johnston, the political agent at Munnipore, with an escort of 400 native infantry. This frontier line was settled years ago, but has never yet been properly demarcated.

WE noticed above a rumour that His Excellency the Viceroy had been preserving pheasants in Narkunda, though he refused assent to the Bombay Game Preservation Bill. It is now stated, apparently on authority, that "the Government of India cannot preserve pheasants at Narkunda, because Narkunda is in native territory." The Calcutta telegram of Sept. 18 in the *Times* says:—

"The Viceroy will leave Simla on Oct. 2 for a shooting expedition at Narkunda, a place about forty miles distant. He will be absent about a fortnight and will probably remain another fortnight at Simla after his return. He will leave the hills about Nov. 1 and proceed on a tour in Rajputana, halting for about a week at Agra. He is expected to arrive in Calcutta early in December, and will visit Burma about Christmas or the new year."

A LAHORE paper says:—"We believe that it is quite settled that the Hon. H. S. Cunningham succeeds Mr. Whitley Stokes as legal member of Council, and that General Cadell succeeded General Hutchinson as inspector general of Military Works."

THE last *Gazette of India* contains a notification that the Viceroy has conferred the title of "Maharaja" on the young Maharaj-Kumar, the heir and successor of the late Maharaja of Burdwan. This fortunate young nobleman has succeeded to an estate which probably pays the highest amount of land-tax payable by any one estate in the world. The assessment on the Burdwan estate amounts, we believe, to about £300,000 per annum, so that the Maharaja of Burdwan pays nearly a thousand pounds a day to the revenues of the Indian Empire. We are glad to hear that the Maharaja is a young nobleman of great promise and considerable attainments, well qualified to adorn the position he will be called on to fill as one of the foremost nobles of the British Indian Empire.

THE correspondent of an Indian paper writing from Ispahan says, "English influence even in Southern Persia seems to be *nil*, while the Russian name is known and respected

in remote villages of Fars. Here in Ispaham one cannot help being conscious of the shadow of Russian power." Two years ago, on the other hand, in June, 1879, our Minister at Teheran was able to telegraph to Lord Salisbury to say that "the results of our recent policy in Afghanistan have brought about the most beneficial result here. At this moment our influence predominates at Tabriz, which, from its geographical position, had always been under Russian influence."

THE report on Indian railways for the year 1880-81, has been published this week. The figures are in all respects satisfactory; we give elsewhere a useful analysis of them, which appears in to-day's *Times*.

THE Congress of Orientalists met at Berlin, in the aula of the Royal University, on Sept. 12. The most interesting address as yet delivered is that by Professor Max Müller.

AN order has been sent to England by the Maharaja of Travancore for the coining of a number of gold pieces of the value of half-a-sovereign, for circulation in Travancore, and for the identification of the present reign. The *Pioneer Mail*, from which this information is taken, states that one side of the coin will bear the image and superscription of the present Maharaja, while the obverse will bear the value and designation of the coin.

FOR the first three months of the current financial year the revenue from salt in India has amounted to Rs.1,84,31,000. During the corresponding period of last year the revenue from the same source was Rs.1,83,35,000; an increase of Rs.1,96,000 is therefore observable in comparing the first quarter of this financial year with that of the preceding.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made at the India-office for the early issue of a new Royal Warrant, modifying the terms of service for officers of the Local Indian Army and Staff Corps, in accordance with the recent decision of the Secretary of State for India in Council. Some little time must, however, elapse before the document can be submitted to her Majesty for her approval and signature, as the draft copies have to be revised by the authorities in India.

WE understand that since his arrival in India the Marquis of Ripon has had under consideration a scheme for recognising the services of the officers and men of volunteer corps now serving under the Government of India, and that steps are about to be taken for extending to the Indian volunteers similar privileges to those which have been for some time granted to the members of the force in Great Britain by the payment to them of a capitulation allowance, under certain prescribed rules, which are in process of preparation.

WE gladly call attention to a new departure in the history of Indian Art; and sincerely hope that the event may indicate the beginning of a re-awakening of vigorous artistic life in India. Four ex-students of the Government School of Art at Calcutta have set up an Art Studio in that city, and advertise themselves as ready to execute theatrical scene-painting, portraits, landscapes, &c., and all kinds of decorative and lithographic work and wood-engraving. Mr. Locke, the well-known principal of the Calcutta School of Art, bears witness, in a cordial testimonial appended to their advertisement, to their being "within fair limits quite competent to carry out such work as their prospectus solicits;" he promises his hearty recommendation, and hopes for their undertaking the full success he thinks it deserves. The names of these enterprising artists are Babus Navakumar Biswas, Phani Bhusan Sen, Krishna Chandra Pal, Jogendranath Mukhopadhyay. These names show that the owners are gentlemen of high caste, the last being of course a Brahman of the highest (or *Kulin*) rank, whilst the others must be *Kayasthas* of high social position. Their advertisement is dated from 185, Bowbazar-street, Calcutta, and appears in the *Indian Mirror* and other leading native papers. Their prospectus is addressed to

"the nobility and gentry of the land;" and in it they speak of the interest which the highest classes in Bengal have taken in the growth and spread of Fine Art in the country, as well as "the material encouragement they have afforded to Art Students." The Maharaja Jotindra Mohan Tagore, C.S.I., of Calcutta, has always been, like his illustrious ancestors, warmly interested in the cause of Art; whilst the Maharaja's brother, the Raja Saurindra Mohan Tagore, C.I.E., is known throughout the civilised world as one of its most learned musicians. We are glad to find that the rest of the magnates of Bengal and Upper India are following their worthy example.

IN another column we reproduce a review of one of the Raja Saurindra Mohan Tagore's numerous works on the theory of Hindu music.

IN Mr. Childers's new *Monthly Army List* the names of two generals in the British army are omitted; and, after the manner of Mr. Childers, the two omitted are exactly the two whom it was least advisable to omit. They are, his Highness the Maharaja Sindia of Gwalior and his Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir. These two great feudatory princes were made generals in the army, as well as councillors of the empire, on the occasion of the proclamation of her Majesty as Empress of India, on Jan. 1, 1877. They are both soldiers born and bred—Sindia's love of soldiering amounts to a passion; they are both loyal to the empire and proud of their rank in its army; they are both certain to be extremely sensitive in regard to an omission of this kind. If there be any good reason for the omission it ought to be published in the fullest and most authoritative manner possible, and with every regard to the feelings and dignity of the princes concerned. If it was an accident, we trust Lord Hartington will insist on the most ample and speedy reparation being made. And if, lastly, it was only one more instance of that sheer "cussedness" that appears to have actuated so many of Mr. Childers's "reforms,"—and we fear this is the most probable solution of the mystery—why, then, we suppose, Kashmir and Sindia must even grin and bear it, as so many of the rest of us have to do. In all discussions on army matters Mr. Childers has the best of the argument, for is he not backed by the Gladstonian dictatorship?—and that is better than any argument.

THE operations in the dockyards connected with the refitting of the Indian troopships to be employed during the coming trooping season have now been completed. We learn that the dockyard establishments will, in consequence, be reduced by about 600 men.

THE *Times* Correspondent at the German manoeuvres writes:—

"It is needless to say that General Sir Frederick Roberts, whom the Emperor has treated with special distinction, has been the cynosure of neighbouring eyes, and many have been the inquiries as to which of the multi-uniformed suite of his majesty was the man who made the famous march from Cabul to Kandahar. The Crown Princess, who followed the manoeuvres on horseback, was frequently at the side of Sir Frederick Roberts, who, as I have already told you, has conceived a very high opinion of German troops, especially the infantry."

KING KALAKUA and his suite, Col. C. H. Judd and Major Macfarlane, left Liverpool for New York last week in the White Star steamer *Celtic*. Special accommodation has been made for the king, a tastefully fitted-up room on the spar deck amidships being reserved as a retiring room, his sleeping apartment being one of the principal saloon state rooms. A large number of persons assembled on the landing stage to witness the departure of the tender for the *Celtic*. The royal standard of Honolulu was displayed on the mainmasthead of the steamer, which is due at New York on Friday week. The king will then proceed to San Francisco *via* the Union Pacific Railway, and thence to his own dominions.

MESSRS. W. H. ALLAN AND Co. announce for early publication a work on the Sandwich Islands, by Capt. H. Walley Nicholson entitled "From Sword to Share; or, a Fortune in Five Years in Hawaii." The book will be illustrated with portrait of King Halakua and the Royal

Family, and will have special interest on account of the King's recent visit to this country.

LAST year the trade in Indian wheat increased to a very considerable extent, the quantity exported from Bombay alone amounting to 195,000 tons, equal to 300,000 steamer tons, or enough to load 150 steamers of 2,000 tons each. The acreage under wheat has been nearly trebled within the last six years, having increased, when compared with last year, by some 221,000 acres. Unfortunately, the recent returns published by the Registrar-General show that the results of the harvest this year have not been such as could be wished. Notwithstanding the increase in the acreage under wheat, there is not a proportionate increase in the quantity of wheat yielded per acre; but, on the contrary, a decided decrease, as much as 265,000 bushels, the average of the present year being only 9.84 bushels to the acre, whereas last year it was 18.29 bushels to the acre. This is the lowest yield per acre since the year 1879, when the harvest was unexceptionally bad. The lack of rain in many districts just at the season when it was most wanted is probably the chief cause of the decrease, the crops in various parts of the country having been seriously affected by the drought.

THE directors of the Tambracherry Estates and Wynaad Gold Mining Company report that they have resolved to consider the sum of £20,000 in the light of profit on the sale of the portion of land disposed of to the Cootacovil Gold Mining Company (Limited). Out of this sum they recommend a dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital of the company, which will absorb £16,000, and to appropriate the remainder to cover preliminary expenses. We are not aware that there is any considerable section of the public dying to invest in the shares of this company, but if there be, that section would probably like to get a little more information about these "preliminary expenses" to which the direction now proposes, with so much nonchalance, to devote £4,000—a sum equal to 2½ per cent. on the capital of the company!

THE *Times of India* gives the following obituary of the week:—Mr. F. R. Blewitt, late collector Inland Customs; Staff Surg. W. Algeo, H.M.S. *Woodlark*.

RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

THE report on railways in India for the year 1880-81 has been published as a parliamentary paper. Mr. Juland Danvers, Government Director of Indian Railway Companies and Secretary of the Public Works Department at the India-office, has, as usual, drawn up this report, which is dated India-office, June 27. We extract the following summary:—

"During the year 1880 a greater extent of railway has been opened for traffic than in any previous year since the commencement of operations. Up to Dec. 31 a length of 838 miles was added to the 8,487 miles open on Jan. 1, and 266 miles more were finished before the close of the official year 1880-81. The whole extent now completed is 9,591 miles, of which 6,906½ are constructed with the 5ft. 6in. gauge, 2,334½ with the metre gauge, 27¼ with a 4ft., and 56¾ with a 2ft. 6in. gauge; 6,033½ miles have been constructed and are worked by companies, 2,931¾ are State lands, 296¾ miles are within native States. The principal additions made are lines in connection with the frontier towards Peshawar in the north and Quetta in the south. The line to the former place will be completed within a few months. No steps have been taken for continuing the line beyond Sibi to Quetta, but a branch has been taken to the foot of the Bolan Pass. These lines have proved to be most useful during the operations of withdrawing the troops from Afghanistan, and the officers who conducted the traffic arrangements have received the thanks of the Government for the excellent manner in which they performed their arduous duties. The capital which has been embarked in railways in India now amounts to upwards of £129,000,000. During the year under review, a sum of £6,374,353 was expended. Of this, £5,051,638 was laid out on State and Provincial lines, £628,273 on lines in native States, £610,973 on guaranteed lines, and £83,469 on the East Indian. The whole capital above stated is thus divided—viz., £30,970,407 on the East Indian, £66,518,261 on the guarantee lines, £29,589,157 on State lines, and £2,021,139 on lines in native States. The average cost per mile taking broad and narrow gauge lines together is £13,844. In 1870 the average cost was £16,445. The net receipts on the total amount of capital expended were at the rate of 4.11s. per cent. per annum, compared with 4.7s. of the previous year. The guaranteed lines, including the East Indian, yielded 5.43 per cent; the State lines 2 per cent. With regard to the latter, it is noticed that a large extent has only just been opened and is scarcely finished; also that those on the frontier are lines constructed more for military than for commercial purposes; but that others which have been opened sufficiently long to develop a traffic have yielded at the rate of 4.23, 4.50, and 6.56 per cent. The total net revenue derived from all the railways was £5,907,422, the gross receipts having been

£12,099,593, and the expenses £6,192,171. The East Indian Railway earned a net revenue of £2,635,831, and after paying all the charges for the annuity, for interest on debentures and on Government advances of capital, showed a surplus profit (calculated at the rate of 1s. 7½d. the rupee) of £757,086, of which four-fifths—viz., £605,669—went to the Government, and one-fifth—viz., £151,417—to the company. The net receipts from the guaranteed companies amounted to £2,662,213, being £600,966 less than the guaranteed interest; so that, taking the guaranteed and the East Indian lines together, the advances by Government for guaranteed interest were covered by the receipts. Under the new contract with the East Indian Railway Company, the Government received £223,514 more than they would have been entitled to, as surplus profits under the old. The expenses of working and maintenance amounted to £6,192,171, compared with £5,858,512 of the previous year. The percentage of expenditure to gross receipts was 51.13, compared with 52.16 of the year 1879. The guaranteed lines were worked at an average of 56.60 per cent., the State lines of 72.02 of gross receipts. The East Indian was as low as 33.04, and the Bombay and Borada and Eastern Bengal were 42.57 and 42.85 respectively. The aggregate quantity of goods carried on all the lines amounted to 9,319,421 tons compared with 7,876,766 of the previous year. The amount received for the conveyance of the same was £7,671,709 compared with £7,274,403. The number of passengers increased from 43,144,608 in 1879 to 48,066,660. The average number per mile was 5.490, compared with 5.140, and the amount paid by passengers was £3,802,388, compared with £3,413,910. The shipments of railway material from this country to India during the year have amounted to 275,627 tons, valued at £2,296,563, the freight for which was £422,463. Besides the 145,041 tons of coal, 594 of coke and 8,845 of patent fuel were sent out. The coal consumed on the lines amounted to 173,340 tons of English or Australian coal, 330,875 tons of Indian coal, 7,077 tons of coke, 8,383 tons of patent fuel, and 183,634 tons of wood. The number of persons employed in working and maintaining the line was, on Sep. 30, 155,734, compared with 142,199 in the previous year. More than 95 per cent. were natives, 2,385 were Eurasians, and 2,441 Europeans. The training of natives for the position of foreman mechanics and drivers continues, and success has attended the efforts hitherto made to qualify them for these duties. Some advance has also been made with respect to the education, in a suitable climate, on high ground, of the children of the European staff. The volunteers formed from the different classes of Europeans continue to do good service, and satisfactory reports on their efficiency have been given. The chief articles of commerce in which there has been increased traffic were coal, cotton, hides, jagree, and sugar, tea, rice, salt, seeds, piece goods, tobacco. That the growth which, of late years, has taken place in the foreign trade of India is due in a large measure to the influence of railway communication, cannot be doubted. We have seen the quantity of merchandise, exclusive of minerals, conveyed by railways increase from 2,633,687 tons in 1870, when the mileage was 4,775, to 9,319,421 tons in 1880, when 9,325 miles were open. In the same period, the value of exports, as will be seen by the subjoined table, has increased from £55,336,186 to £74,517,957, and of imports from £34,459,119 to £50,278,875. Going back twenty years, when only 840 miles of railway were open, the total value of imports and exports (exclusive of treasure) was £56,464,321. Last year it was £124,796,832.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF INDIA (EXCLUSIVE OF TREASURE), THE NUMBER OF MILES OF RAILWAY AT THE END OF EACH YEAR.

Year.	Value of Imports of Merchandise.	Value of Exports of Merchandise.	Total Value.	Miles of Railway open.
1860-61	£23,493,716	£32,970,606	£56,464,321	840
1865-66	29,599,228	65,491,123	95,090,351	3,373
1870-71	34,469,119	55,336,186	89,805,305	4,775
1875-76	38,891,656	58,021,495	96,913,151	6,519
1880-81	50,278,875	74,517,957	124,796,832	9,325

N.B.—All conversions are made at 2s. the rupee.

"It is also fair to conclude that the same influence has been at work in connection with certain sources of revenue which have yielded improved returns. The following table shows that the land revenue, without any addition to territory, increased from £18,508,991 in 1860-61 to £20,622,823 in 1870-71, and to £22,463,548 in 1879-80. Some of this increase is due, no doubt, to the effects of irrigation, which, last year, helped to contribute £602,398. In future years the receipts from this source will be shown separately. The development of the salt revenue is also satisfactory. It should be remarked that, within the last period—viz., between 1875 and 1879, the duty has been reduced in Bengal from 3.4 rupees to 2.14 rupees, and has been raised in Madras and Bombay from 1.6 rupee and 1.8 rupee respectively to 2.8 rupees. From £3,805,124 in 1860, it rose to £6,106,280 in 1870, and to £7,266,413 in 1879-80.

STATEMENT SHOWING CERTAIN SOURCES OF THE REVENUE OF INDIA DURING QUINQUENNIAL PERIODS SINCE 1860.

Year.	Land Revenue.	Custom Duties.	Salt Revenue.	Stamps.
1860-61	£18,508,991	£4,163,151	£3,205,124	£1,182,781
1865-66	20,473,897	2,279,857	5,342,149	1,994,632
1870-71	20,622,823	2,610,739	6,106,280	2,510,316
1875-76	21,503,742	2,721,389	6,244,415	2,835,368
1879-80	21,861,150	2,280,793	7,266,413	3,193,739

* £602,398
£22,463,548

* Derived from irrigated lands, which is included in the above sums, but is now kept separate.

N.B.—All conversions are made at 2s. the rupee.

"Thus it has been shown that the railways are yearly becoming more and more a source of profit to the State, and that, as they grow

in extent, they continue to advance the commerce, civilisation, and general prosperity of the country.

"The aggregate amount of earnings from canals for the year 1879-80, after paying the working expenses, was £882,414, being at the rate of £7.9 per cent., on the capital outlay of £17,696,348. The results thus arrived at are, as in the case of the railways, exclusive of the charge for interest on the capital expenditure, which, in the accounts, is usually deducted from the receipts before they are accepted as net earnings. The present purpose is to show their actual earnings during the year, and not their financial position according to the system of accounts which has been adopted for the purpose of exhibiting, very properly, their losses and gains from the commencement. In the Madras Presidency, the receipts were at the rate of 28.3 per cent.; in the North West Provinces, which includes the Ganges and grand canals, they were £5.03, and in the Punjab 3.9 per cent.; but on the Bengal canals they were only at the rate of .4, and in Bombay there was a loss at the rate of £1.2 per cent.

Commenting on the above, the *Times* says:—

"The report on Indian railways, a summary of which we publish, brings fresh proof of the material advance of the country. The railways of India are no longer to be counted among the ruinously unproductive public works. They yield now a fair and an increasing revenue. The whole capital expended on them has been upwards of £129,000,000. The net receipts for the year 1880-81 have been at the rate of £4 11s. per cent., as against the £4 7s. per cent. of the year before. When we look closely at the figures of the report, the case is even more favourable. The old-established lines, constructed under the guarantee system, which have had time to develop their traffic, yield an average return of 5.43 per cent. on the capital expenditure. The rate on the whole railway system is reduced by the lower returns on the new lines, and especially on the frontier lines, which have been constructed more for military than commercial purposes. The returns on these amount to only 2 per cent. Under the guaranteed lines the East Indian Railway is still included. The terms on which it has been taken over by the State, favourable as they were to the proprietors, have been to the advantage of the State too. Under the new contract the Indian Government has received £223,514 more than it would have been entitled to as surplus profits under the old. It is by the help of the East Indian Railway that the guaranteed lines are shown to have been worked without loss to the Government. The guaranteed interest on the rest of them has been £600,966 in excess of the receipts; but the deficiency is a little more than made up by the £605,669 of net profit from the East Indian Railway. But it is on the indirect returns that the case in favour of the Indian railways is rested. The revenue of India, under several of the most important headings, has grown with the growth of the railways. The land revenue, which stood at £18,508,991 in 1860-1861, when 840 miles of railway were open, had advanced in 1865-1866 to £20,473,897 concurrently with an advance to 3,373 in railway mileage. In the salt revenue the improvement has been still greater. This produced in 1860-61 a sum of £3,805,124. In 1865-66 it produced £5,342,149. The list is continued for several quinquennial periods, and with similar results in each. Twenty years ago, at the date when only 840 miles of railway were open, the total value of imports and exports was £56,464,321. Now, with 9,325 miles of railway open, it amounts to £124,796,832. The conclusion of the Government Director, Mr. Juland Danvers, on the whole case is that railways are yearly becoming more and more a profit to the State, and that as they grow in extent they continue to advance the commerce, civilisation, and general prosperity of the country. The fact remains that the Indian railways, after all said, do not yet pay their way in the ordinary sense of the phrase. This may be explained and excused, but we should prefer to see a really clean balance-sheet, which needed neither excuse nor explanation. Until this is shown the Indian railway system cannot be pronounced financially successful. Indirect profits, it must be remembered, are very questionable things. The capital which has been sunk in railways is so much taken from the productive capital of India. It matters nothing whether the actual sum has been raised in India or whether it is India which guarantees the interest upon a capital sum which has been raised elsewhere. It is on India in either case that the loss falls if the money is unsoundly employed. We admit very fully the necessity of railways for India. The means of carriage they afford is an advantage which India could not do without. But as long as the Indian railways do not bring in a yearly sum at least equal to their cost, arrears of loss included, we must rest their defence upon other than financial reasons. They are useful for military purposes; they afford the means of bringing effectual help in case of famine; there are a dozen good reasons to be found for them, any one of them, perhaps, conclusive. But we must reserve our note of triumph over their financial position until the time comes when their financial position is sounder than it can as yet be shown to be. The old guarantee system, which was given up just twelve years ago, seems now to have been adopted afresh in a slightly altered form. Under the old system the Indian Government supplied not the capital for the railways, but interest at 5 per cent. on private capital, raised for the most part in this country. The objections to this are obvious. The income was secure in any case, however wastefully the capital might prove to have been misapplied. It is safe to say that some of the lines constructed under the guarantee system will entail a heavy loss to the Indian exchequer for an indefinite time to come. They stand at a good premium nevertheless. Their 5 per cent. will be forthcoming, and whether it is earned by the railway or is made up by the Indian Government is a matter of indifference to the proprietors. Next the state took in hand the construction of the railways, and found the capital itself. The results of the change are not brilliant. The new lines yield, as we have seen, a bare 2 per cent. on money borrowed at about twice that rate. The latest arrangement of all has been made with a view of once more attracting private capital to Indian railways. The time is said to be favourable for this, and there is every prospect that the lines will yield

profits before very long. Meanwhile, however, the profits are to be guaranteed as before, but at 4 instead of 5 per cent. The next step, we suppose, will be a further diminution of the guarantee, until at last it disappears altogether and English or native capital is invested in Indian railways at its own sole risk, as in strict theory it ought to be."

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

THE Colonelcy of the 38th (South Staffordshire) Regiment is vacant by the death of General James Pattoun Sparks, C.B., which occurred a few days ago at his residence near Reynoldston, Glamorganshire, at the age of 80. He entered the army at an early age, his commission as ensign bearing date July 27, 1815, and as lieutenant July 13, 1818. The late General Sparks served on the north-east frontier of the Cape of Good Hope against the Caffres in 1817; in the expedition to Caffraria under Colonel Brereton, in 1818; in the action at Graham's Town, in 1819, and in the campaign of the same year in Caffraria under Colonel Wiltshire. He again served on the north east frontier when the Caffres invaded the colony in 1834; during the war that ensued he commanded a local corps—the Graham's Town Volunteers—with the colonial commission of lieutenant colonel. In 1848 he was sent from Jamaica to the Mosquito Coast, in consequence of the death of her Majesty's Agent and Consul General there, to attend the British interests, and received the thanks of her Majesty's Government. He served throughout the Eastern Campaign of 1854-55, except from the middle of February to the end of May, 1855, when he was sent to England on duty. He succeeded to the command of the 38th Regiment on the morning of June 18, when Lieutenant Colonel Louth was wounded; was the senior unwounded officer of the 2nd Brigade, 3rd Division, at the close of the action, and commanded it for ten days. He served in the campaign in Oudein 1858, including the capture of Lucknow; and commanded the Infantry Brigade in the action of Meeangunge. The deceased General had received the Caffre medal, the Crimean medal with three clasps for Alma, Inkerman, and Sebastopol, and the Sardinian and Turkish medals, was made an officer of the Legion of Honour, and had received the Fourth Class of the Medjidie, and the Indian medal with clasp for Lucknow. In 1857, in recognition of his distinguished services in the field, he was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath. He was appointed Colonel of the 95th Regiment in 1871, and on the death of General Lord Sandhurst, in 1876, was transferred to the 38th Regiment, the Colonelcy of which is now at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

Colonel Thomas George Glover, late of the Royal Engineers (Bengal), died suddenly at Neuenahar, in Prussia, last week, of blood poisoning. He entered the military service of the East India Company as a cadet of the Bengal Corps of Engineers in 1844, and was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant in November, 1849, about which time he was appointed an assistant executive engineer in the Public Works Department of the Punjab Circle. During the Punjab campaign of 1848-49 he was actively employed, having been engaged at the first siege of Mooltan, the storming of the entrenched positions on the 9th and 12th of September, the action of Soorjkoond, the capture of the suburbs, the storming of the city, and the final surrender of the fortress. He likewise took part in the capture of the fort and garrison of Cheniote, and also in the memorable battle of Goojerat, which decided the fate of the Punjab, receiving a medal with two clasps for his services during the campaign. Soon after the pacification of the Punjab he was appointed officiating Garrison Engineer at Lahore, and at the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny he was Executive Engineer at Bhirtapore, to which office he was gazetted on Feb. 6, 1857. He succeeded in escaping to Agra, then the seat of Government in the North West Provinces, and took part in the battle fought there on July 5 of the last named year, being awarded a medal for his services. In 1858 he became captain, and on August 8, 1859, he was appointed Superintendent of the Western Jumna Canals, Punjab, with the rank of a first-class executive engineer, and was engaged in the construction of those great works of irrigation which have tended to the development and fertilisation of the northern provinces of our Indian Empire. He attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel in June, 1866, and in March, 1867, was appointed a superintendent engineer of the first-class in the Department of Public Works. Finally, he resigned the Indian service, and retired with the honorary rank of colonel, on July 1, 1870. Colonel Glover was a son-in-law of the late General Charles Herbert, C.B., and a brother-in-law of Mr. Auckland Colvin, the Controller-General of Egyptian Finance.

THE TRANS-CASPIAN RAILWAY.

By the completion of the line of railway from Krasnovodsk to Kizil Arvat the Russian Government have finished the first section of the Trans-Caspian Railway, which is intended to bring the territory recently conquered from the Turcomans into direct communication with both the Caucasus and the interior of Russia. The port of Kizil Arvat has long been one of some importance, and during the eventful period of the last ten years it has played a considerable part in Russian operations in this quarter, and now, as the actual terminal point of this railway, it is not likely to sink into insignificance. From Krasnovodsk, which, after the suggestion of several alternative places, seems destined to remain the principal Russian harbour on the eastern side of the Caspian to Kizi

Arvat, the distance is about 200 miles. The country through which the line passes is mostly desert, lying between the two Balkan ranges, and completely waterless, save at the few spots where wells are to be found. Of these the principal are those at Mollah Kari, Tageer, and Kayadjik. Although the scarcity of water has hitherto constituted an obstacle in the path of an army or of a caravan, it is probable that the Russian engineers are right in saying that a sufficient supply can always be procured *en route* for the engines, while the naphtha springs of the Caspian provided a cheap and easily obtainable fuel. It is not to be expected that the Russians will remain long content with Kizil Arvat as the terminus of their new line, especially as a brisk trade is likely to spring up with the Turcomans, and also with the towns on the northern borders of Persia. East of Kizil Arvat the difficulties of engineering are very much less than those that presented themselves west of that place, although even these were not very formidable, and have now been successfully overcome. As Russia has formally annexed the region up to Askabad, which is about the same distance from Kizil Arvat that that place is from Krasnovodsk, there will probably be no further delay than financial considerations may impose in carrying the line on to the capital of the new Trans-Caspian province. The energy shown in improving their means of communication with this new possession is in striking contrast with the indifference or sluggishness exhibited by the Russian authorities in other parts of Asia. While Tashkent remains more remote from Moscow than our possessions at the Antipodes are from London, and while the resources of Siberia are undeveloped for want of railroads and canals, the same six months have witnessed the subjection of a brave race, and the connection of their subdued territory with the main lines of communication in the empire. To pretend that this exceptional energy has not a peculiar significance would be to disregard facts; nor, although we may repeat that there is nothing unreasonable in Russia desiring to bring her latest Central Asian acquisition into direct communication with Tiflis or Derbend, can the plain fact be ignored that the first section in a line of railway which must one day connect Russia with Meshed, and possibly with Herat also, has been successfully laid down and opened for traffic. It may very well be that at some future period we shall have to recognise in this peaceful triumph of human skill a circumstance not less pregnant with important consequences to the destinies of Asiatic peoples and Powers than the fall of kingdoms and the destruction of dynasties. The hope may be indulged, however, that while many will only see in this achievement the obvious influence it must exert by simplifying the movements of armies, experience may show that it will prove to be an element conducive to the preservation of peace rather than to the provocation of its dread alternative.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

MR. EDWARD THOMAS ON THE MUGHAL REVENUES.*

IN the last number to hand of the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, Mr. Edward Thomas deals finally and decisively with the controverted question of the amount of the revenue resources of the Mughal Emperors. This is a subject which Mr. Thomas has made peculiarly his own. His prolonged and exhaustive researches were suggested by some numismatic questions that arose during the progress and completion of his great work on the history and numismatology of the Pathan Kings of Delhi; and the leading results were embodied in his "Revenue Resources of the Mughal Empire" (Trubner. London. 1871.) The revenue returns arrived at by Mr. Thomas, as published in this brochure, contrasted so strikingly with the lesser totals obtained from the land in our day, that there was not wanting at that time a tendency to suspect errors in his figures and calculations; but the fuller attention that has been given to the subject among orientalists, and especially among orientalist numismatists, has steadily gone to confirm their general accuracy. Mr. Thomas, in the article now before us, deals with some recent objections. Mr. C. J. Rodgers, of Armitsan, in a paper contributed to a recent number of the *Bengal Society's Journal on the Copper Coins of Akbar*, entered into some speculations on the amount of the State revenue of that monarch, based upon novel interpretations of the legends on the coins he describes; and Mr. Thomas now demonstrates that those interpretations, wherever they are at variance with his returns, are erroneous:—

"Mr. Rodgers proposed to reduce by a summary process my total No. 1, of Nizam-ud-din, from £32,000,000 to £3,200,000. The data for this alteration are, unfortunately for his argument, fundamentally erroneous. He has figured two coins of Akbar, in his plates, bearing upon this division of his proof. No. 27 weighing 40 grains of copper, which he reads correctly as one *damri*. A second coin of a similar character No. 4, weighing 76 grains of copper, he reads incorrectly as *dām*, and he proposes to identify the coin as the representative of the *dām* or 1-40th of the rupee of Akbar's revenue system. I need scarcely follow his method of calculation whereby he seeks to justify the reduction above-named, as there is a much more simple way of disposing of the question. Tested by his own interpretation of the legend on No.

* "The Revenues of the Mughal Empire in India." By EDWARD THOMAS, F.R.S., late Bengal C.S. From the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, Vol. L., Part I. 1881.

27, the letters on No. 4 can only be read as *damri*, i.e., a double *damri*, and having nothing whatever to do with the long sought piece of the money of account. This second basis of calculation depends on the import of the word he transcribes as *tanke*, inscribed on the coins Nos. 1, 2, 3. The definitions of value on these pieces result in an average weight, in copper, of something over 55 grains. Mr. Rodgers thereupon proceeds to infer that as 'the total revenues of Akbar are put down by Nizam-ud-din at 640,000,000 tankes, this at the rate of 200 to the rupee would be equal to 3,200,000 rupees, or £3,200,000.' In this instance, also, the argument is founded on a palpable fallacy. There were both gold and silver *tankas*, which constituted the early currency of the Pathans, each of which were of the identical weight of 175 grains. But the *tanke* (or *dāng*), as I was careful to point out (p. 408, my 'Pathan Kings'), had nothing to do with the *tankah*. I was also able to determine that the former was the surviving equivalent of the *purāna* of Manu, weighing 32 *ratīs*, or 56 grains. In short, the *dāng*, which Bābar himself remarked was still used in his days to weigh 'jewels and precious stones,' and which he enters in his own table of weights as equivalent to 32 *ratīs*."

Mr. Thomas deals as effectively with the criticism on his results that were contained in Mr. H. G. Keene's "Turks in India." He says:—

"The main point of difference between us seems to be the relative reliance to be placed on the returns of the Ain-i-Akbari, as against those of Nizam-ud-din Ahmad. The former were avowedly progressive as new official details came in, and the grand total (in the case I examined) did not accord with, or come up to the division totals embodied in the same schedule; the method of reckoning was also, to a certain extent, arbitrary—i.e., by forty *dāms* to the rupee, the latter a coin only recently introduced, and whose absolute divisional money representative, or one-fortieth in copper, is still a doubtful quantity. I may add, with reference to the *dām* of account, that Prof. Wilson in his Glossary of Indian terms, informs us that, the forty *dāms* to the rupee of Akbar's time, came to be forty-six and a third under 'Alamgir and even eighty to ninety, at later periods. Whereas, on the other hand, Nizam-ud-din, a master of finance, defined his returns in Sikandari *Tankas*, the current coin in which the Settlement of Sikandar Lodi had been framed. Mr. Keene, at p. 9, takes objection to my estimating the rupee at two shillings, this was merely done for facility of conversion, but every available testimony goes to prove that the exchange value of the fine silver rupee was, in those days, far higher than two shillings."

THE VOYAGE OF THE *SUNBEAM*.

MESSRS. LONGMANS, GREEN, AND CO. have just issued a popular edition of the charming volume in which Lady Brassey described the voyage round the world which she and her husband, accompanied by their children and some friends, accomplished in the year 1876 in the steam-yacht *Sunbeam*. The book is profusely illustrated with woodcuts. In form it is very similar to the cheap piratical reprints of the American market; but the typography and illustrations are far better. The low price of sixpence brings it well within the reach of all classes.

CORRESPONDENCE.

INDIAN WHEAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—As so much has lately been written regarding the great loss by exchange incurred by the Government of India on the home charges, I am induced to offer the following suggestion. I cannot, however, help thinking that it cannot be new, and that some commercial or other objection must exist unknown to myself. If so you can consign this communication to the waste-paper basket of your office. I, however, fail at the present moment to see any objection to the Indian Government being exporters of grain to England to the amount required for the home charges. The expenditure, say, of £18,000,000 yearly on Indian wheat in India would give a great stimulus to those who grow wheat in India, and at the same time supply a large quantity of wheat for the English market, the prices of which would meet the home charges. The transaction, moreover, might meet with a profit in the place of the certain loss of some £3,000,000 now annually incurred by the taxpayers of India. At all events it would save the one if it did not realise the other. Wheat is imported into England from India by private speculators with a profit, and why should not the same result occur when Government is the speculator? I have named wheat as the article, but there are many other articles of trade which obviously could be used for the same purpose.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
AN OLD INDIAN.

Cornwall, September 15.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

RACE ANTAGONISM IN INDIA.—A CAUTION TO THE LONDON PRESS.

I WAS glad to read yesterday in the *Daily News* the following just and telling article:—"A correspondent has called our attention to what certainly seems a case of considerable hardship. Mr. Tagore, a native member of the Civil Service of India, was nominated last April to be judge at Surat, being transferred to that place from

Shikarpore. But when Mr. Tagore arrived at Surat to take up his appointment, he was informed that an English judge had been since selected, and that he was therefore superseded, and would be sent to Kanara. Surat is, we believe, a far pleasanter station, besides being the centre of a much more important district than Kanara, and Mr. Tagore not unnaturally felt aggrieved. But the only answer to his complaint which the Bombay Government would give was that the new arrangement was in the public interest, and could not be reconsidered. The curious part of the story is, however, not the refusal of the authorities to alter their decision, but their persistence in disregarding a settlement already made. Sir James Fergusson and his Council must be assumed to have had all the necessary information before them when they fixed on Mr. Tagore to be Judge of Surat, and some reasons should surely be stated to account for their having changed their minds. The semi-official version of the matter appears to admit all the facts which have been supplied to us, and attributes the cancelling of Mr. Tagore's appointment to the influence of the Chief Justice, Sir Michael Westropp. It would be a great pity if the natives of Bombay were led to think that they could not reckon on getting fair play from the Government. It has been suggested in one of the Indian papers that there is an assistant judge at Surat, and that strong objection is felt to putting an Englishman under a native. We do not believe that such can be the true reason for Mr. Tagore's abrupt removal. But, considering how important it is that competent natives should, in accordance with the terms of the Royal proclamation in 1858, be employed in the public service, and encouraged to take the necessary trouble and incur the requisite expenditure for that end, it is much to be regretted that any cause should be given them for supposing that when they have succeeded, their interests will be postponed to those of their European colleagues. The circumstances seem to require further elucidation. Of course I am writing, as the able journal is, in ignorance of all the facts, but I do not think we can be far wrong as to the significance of what is narrated here and of its extreme importance in the relations of England and India.—London Correspondent of the *Hindu Patriot*.

THE NATIVE PRESS ON THE CENTRAL BENGAL RAILWAY JOB.

IT is gratifying to observe that the new Indian Railway loan in London, which was started under the auspices of such eminent firms as Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co. and Messrs. Rothschilds, has proved to be the success it was reasonably expected. But several native capitalists have complained to us that it was not opened in India also, so that they might be able to profit by the opportunity of subscribing to it. Only two or three days ago we gave a list of the new railway lines proposed to be opened in Bengal. It seems to us that Major Baring would only be extending the principle of his new policy, if he invited local capitalists to subscribe towards the funds for the construction of these railways. At any rate, he would, by making the attempt, be able to gauge the depth of interest which local capitalists really take in this most useful and necessary class of works. For instance, in regard to the proposed Mymensing and Dacca Railway, we know it is a fact that the local Zemindars will be only too glad to subscribe to the capital for the opening of the line. We hope the excellent Financial Minister of India, Major Evelyn Baring, will take into his early consideration the proprietary of draining local capital, which is available on cheaper terms, into the aid of pressing objects for the construction and extension of railways in India.—*Indian Mirror*.

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

PAY AND PENSIONS IN THE P.W.D.—We understand that General Fraser, secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, has taken up the cudgels, in a forcible minute, on behalf of the emoluments and wretched pensions of the Higher Uncovenanted Service, which the Hon. T. C. Hope, considered to be already too high. We presume, however, that General Fraser's objections were chiefly intended for the benefit of the officers of his department, rather than for that of the Higher Uncovenanted Service generally.—*Journal of the Anjuman-i-Punjab*.

THE LATE MR. RYALL.—We deeply regret to announce the death at Kensington, London, of Mr. George Ryall, Judicial Assistant of Lahore and Law Lecturer of the Punjab University College. We do not believe that there is any person in this province who was more popular, and deservedly so, than Mr. Ryall. His death will be universally deplored and is a great loss to the Government which he has so well served. His intimate knowledge of the natives and of every detail of his work provided the material to his great common-sense for offering the most admirable and mature judgment on matters of the most intricate nature. In court and in allotting claims he had the capacity of going straight to the point without the faintest bias or giving the slightest offence. He was the truest and warmest of friends, perfectly fearless and outspoken and singularly unselfish. In him the Punjab University loses a painstaking and able lecturer, whose command both of the vernacular and of law made his lectures most practical as well as invaluable for purposes of legal education and examination. The Anjuman-i-Punjab lose in him one of their oldest

and most valued members, whose advice was of inestimable advantage on several occasions. We have no details of his death, except that he fell down and expired in a paroxysm of pain, after a long illness which had kept his friends in anxious suspense since October last, and from which he seemed at last slowly to recover.—*Ibid*.

BULANDSHAHR ANTIQUITIES.—Mr. F. S. Growse, C.I.E., has not found Bulandshahr altogether barren of antiquities. The *Proceedings* of the Asiatic Society of Bengal tell of Buddhist sculpture, and pots like Roman amphoræ, and bricks of the fifth century of our era, which he has unearthed. In the garden of a native gentleman, close to the Id-ghar, he found "the only unquestionable proof that has yet come to light of the ancient prevalence of Buddhism in the neighbourhood." If, therefore, the Government removed Mr. Growse from Muttra to Bulandshahr, in order that he might bring to light more remains of Buddhism, their object has signally failed. The present sculpture represents the master in an attitude as if he were summing up the points of an argument. Rampant hippogriffs rear their head, on either side of his throne, and a devotee sits praying. Two lions, Hindu caryatides, more devotees kneeling, a couple of deer, and the wheel of the law are also included in the group. There is an inscription which Dr. Hoernle translates:—"All things that proceed from a cause, says the Tathachata, their cause is identical with their destruction; such is the dictum of the great philosopher."—*Pioneer*.

RED TAPE.—If a chimney smokes in a barrack at Rangoon the difficulty is encountered as follows:—The officer commanding the troops who occupy the building refers the matter to the proper staff officer whoever he may be; he communicates with the military staff at Madras, and the commander in chief at that presidency brings the question to the notice of the local Government. The Government of Madras then addresses the Government of India at Simla, and the papers on the subject travel about that pleasant station for a while in boxes. There a despatch is prepared, and finally sent to the chief commissioner of British Burma, who sets the machinery of his administration in motion, and then the officer in charge of military works at Rangoon sends for a mistree and the chimney is set to rights. Some impatient reformers want to alter the system, but the army organisation authorities of the India-office declare that the greatness of the British empire in the East has grown up under the existing system, and that it is better to let well alone.—*Pioneer*.

The *Indian Churchman* announces that the Bishop of Calcutta is quite recovered. His illness, however, necessitated the omission of visits to Rangogara, to the Dum-Duma Tea-garden, and to Hiloidari.

It is stated that the advocate fees in the great Tikara case, which has just been settled, amounted to three lakhs and ten thousand rupees. Mr. Evans received Rs.1,35,000; Mr. Paul, Rs.85,000; Mr. Gregory, Rs.55,000; and Moulvi Mahomed Yusub, Rs.40,000. About 400 witnesses were examined.

A MOVEMENT has sprung up in Calcutta to obtain the closing of liquor shops on Sundays. The *Indian Daily News* says that Sunday is the one day of the week when the seamen in port resort to the shore for a form of enjoyment the lowest and most degrading, and adds that the present state of things is a disgrace to the city.

The Calcutta papers report that a sensational case is going on in Court of the Deputy Magistrate at Purneah, in which Mr. Edward Taylor, Manager of Raja Lilanand Singh, has charged his Dewan with criminally intimidating the Raja. Mr. Gasper, of the Calcutta Bar, appears for the prosecution, and Mr. Monmohun Ghose for the defence.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNORSHIP.—Speculation is rife as to who will succeed Sir Ashley Eden as Lieutenant Governor of Bengal. Dame Rumour points to Mr. River Thompson, and we believe she is right. Mr. Thompson has had ample and varied experience. He has been a collector and magistrate, a judge, a commissioner, and a senior secretary to the Government of Bengal, not to mention his later appointments. He combines both revenue and judicial experience. He is unostentatious and thoroughly conscientious.—*Patriot*.

MADRAS.

WE understand that his Excellency the Viceroy will leave Calcutta for Rangoon in the I.G.S. Tennasserim about Dec. 20. It is expected that the Marchioness of Ripon will accompany his Excellency.—*Times of India*.

MAJOR A. W. ROBERTS, officiating political agent, Merwara, is posted to Sujangarh as assistant to the Governor General's agent in Rajputana. Mr. W. R. Lawrence, assistant commissioner, 3rd class, Punjab, is posted to Merwara.—*Ibid*.

The *Melbourne Argus* reports that the Calcutta Tea Syndicate, through their agents, are beginning operations so energetically for the new season as to put out of the question any fear of failure in their endeavours to make that colony a heavy consumer of their teas.

AN up-country paper reports that Yakub Khan, the ex-Ameer of Cabul, had a very narrow escape the other day. His residence

at Mussoorie was struck by lightning, which passed through the billiard-room in which he and several of his staff were at the time. Two persons by his side were knocked down insensible, but nobody was killed.

It appears that a question has lately been raised at Simla, as to the necessity or advisability of taking over charge of the Commerce and Statistical branch from the Financial Department by the New Agricultural and Revenue Secretariat. It was finally decided, by the committee of officers appointed, to abandon the scheme for the present.

It is stated that on the 15th ult. a band of Zakka Khels, over one hundred in number, attacked the village of Sangu, not far from Peshawur, and drove off sixty buffaloes, wounded one grazier, and killed another. The militia and villagers pursued the Zakka Khels for many miles, but failed to recover any of the loot, owing to the enemy having been too strong. It is said to be the intention of Government to have a strict blockade of the Zakka and Kuka Khels in this cold weather.

BOMBAY.

BRIGADIER GENERAL AITCHISON, C.B., has returned to Bombay from the Neilgherries.

It is stated that the Home Government have called upon the Bombay Government for a "full explanation" of Mr. Tagore's removal from his appointment of Judge of Surat to Carwar.

A HINDU gentleman now travelling in Europe, writing to his friends in Bombay from Moscow, says that his movements are keenly watched by the authorities. While at St. Petersburg he was very uncomfortable on account of being constantly dogged by detectives in plain clothes.

We regret to hear that Staff Surgeon W. Algeo, of H.M.S. *Woodlark*, recently died at Muscat from an overdose of hydrate of chloral which he had taken to procure sleep. The deceased, who was a promising young officer, had many friends in Bombay, who will hear of his untimely death with deep regret.

At the meeting of the Bombay Port Trustees on the 11th ult. a telegram was received from the Government inquiring when the debentures for the Dock Loan would be issued. The trustees resolved to reply that the great delay that has occurred in passing the bill would prevent them from issuing the loan at present.

As an indication of the prosperous state of the spinning and weaving industry in Bombay, we are informed that for the year ending June 30 the Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Company made a net profit of Rs.1,95,000, which is equal to 32 per cent. profit for the whole year. The working of this mill for the half-year ending June 30 last showed a profit at the rate of 36 per cent. per annum. These profits will admit of large dividends, and the putting by in addition substantial amounts for depreciation and reserve.

A number of changes in the staff of the Political Department have been made in consequence of the retirement of Col. W. C. Parr. Major H. W. Reeves is transferred from Cutch to Kolhapur; Lieut. Col. G. R. Goodfellow is appointed Political agent, Cutch; Major C. Wodehouse goes to Mahi Kanta; and Lieut. Col. A. M. Phillips becomes First Assistant to the Political Agent, Kattywar, but during his absence Major W. Scott, Joint Administrator of Gondul, will act for him.

The number of deaths from cholera in Bombay last week was 22, being one more than in the previous week. In the mofussil, the disease, according to the latest official report, continues in most districts, and is unfortunately increasing in Khandesh, Ahmednugger, and Sholapore. During the week ending August 17, 14 deaths from cholera occurred at Ahmedabad; 108 in Surat and the immediate neighbourhood; 371 in Kandesh; 10 in Poona; 33 in Haveli and Bhimthadi; 15 in Ahmednugger (city); 176 in Ahmednugger (district); 217 in Sholapore; 9 in Man (Sattara); 4 in Sersi (Canara); and 49 in Baroda. The disease is abating in the Now-saree division.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

SUGAR remains quiet; only 163 casks West India sold; 350 tons Taal Manilla sold by private treaty at 14s. 9d. In auction 315 hhds. 80 barrels Porto Rico bought in at 24s. 6d., to 26s. per cwt.

COFFEE.—The Dutch sale of Java has gone flatly, at lower prices generally. In this market there is no change; 280 casks 84 barrels and bags plantation Ceylon sold at steady rates—small to low middling at 70s. to 83s. 6d., middling to fine middling at 85s. 6d. to 96s., rather bold to bold at 99s. to 108s.; 100 bags native partly sold—bold at 65s. to 65s. 6d., good ordinary bought in at 61s.; 34 cases, 1,119 bags and packets East India sold—medium to bold at 80s. 6d. to 96s. 6d.; 298 bags native Mysor taken in at 70s.; 340 bags Guatemala partly found buyers at 69s. 6d. to 73s. per cwt.

RICE.—A cargo of Rangoon distant sold at 8s. 7½d. Open charter and one off coast at 8s. per cwt. open charter.

COTTON.—The market is quieter, but steady on the spot. American futures fully 1-16 per lb. lower. Sales about 1,500 bales, including Tinnivelly at 5¾d.; western at 4 7-16d. to 4¾d.; and Cocanada at 4 9-16d. per lb. Forward delivery—American, November-December, 6 7-16d.; March-April, 6 17-32d. per lb. for middling l.m.c.

THURSDAY EVENING.

Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson state that since the last mail the

produce markets have experienced no decided change, and business is less active than expected at this season. There has been more inquiry for Burma rice cargoes off the coast. China tea is dull and without further alteration, the public sales being of less importance than usual. The light stocks and satisfactory consumption of Indian have encouraged buyers, enabling the importers to dispose of nearly all the supplies brought on the market at prices comparing favourably with last week's rates. At the sale of Java coffee held yesterday, on account of the Netherlands Trading Company, good descriptions in many cases went 2 to 2½ cents under valuations, the proportion of these being very large. Current qualities showed a decline of ½ to 1 cent. Good ordinary about 35½ to 36 cents. Plantation Ceylon and East India are steady.

TEA.—Messrs. Layton & Co. report that the market for China tea continues in the same depressed condition as we last reported, and notwithstanding rumours that the production of Indian tea will not come up to the requirements of the trade, in which case China must supply the deficiency, prices at to-day's unprotected auction ruled even under those of Tuesday last; this is more surprising as the quantity offered was comparatively light.

COFFEE.—In the public sales 103 casks 54 barrels and bags plantation Ceylon realised very full prices; good middling to bold, 91s. 6d. to 105s.; 203 cases 38 bags East India, small, 69s. 6d. to 72s. 6d.; medium, 77s. 6d. to 85s.; bold, 96s. to 101s. per cwt.

RICE.—Two cargoes Necranzie off coast sold at 8s. per cwt. continent.

COTTON.—A moderate business has been concluded, arrivals being somewhat easier. Sales about 2,000 bales, including Western at 4¾d. to 4¾d. per lb. For arrival, Tinnivelly September-October Suez, 5 5-16d. for fully good fair, g.f.c. Forward delivery American September-October, 6¾d.; November-December, 6 13-32 per lb. for middling l.m.c.

FRIDAY EVENING.

COFFEE.—In the public sales to-day 316 casks 22 tierces 18 barrels 67 bags Plantation Ceylon sold at firm prices; small to low middling at 74s. to 83s. 6d.; middling at 84s. 6d. to 89s. 6d.; good to fine middling at 90s. 6d. to 97s. 6d.; rather bold to bold at 99s. to 111s. 6d. 50 half-bales Mocha bought in at 115s. 153 packages Jamaica sold at 56s. 6d. to 61s. 1,346 bags foreign partly sold: Guatemala at 54s. 6d. to 66s. 6d.; Central American at 67s. to 72s.; and Rio at 48s. to 50s. per cwt.

HEMP.—Business done in Manila, to arrive, at £47 5s.

COTTON.—A steady market, with a fair demand. Sales about 2,500 bales, including Tinnivelly at 5¾d.; Scinde, 4d.; and West India, at 7¾d. per lb. For arrival: Tinnivelly, June-July, Cape, 5 5-16d. for good fair. Forward delivery: American, March-April, 6 21-32d.; February-March, 6 9-16d.; September-October, 6¾d.; October-November, 6¾d. per lb. for middling l.m.c.

INDIA IN THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

OWING to the holidays, business in Indian securities has been restricted during the week. On Saturday, India Four per Cent. Stock advanced ¼, to 103¾ to 104¼. In Banks, there was a decline of ½ in Chartered of India, Australia, and China, to 23½ to 24½. The latest transactions recorded were:—India Stock, Oct. 10, 1888, Four per Cent., 104, 3¼, 4½; India Enfranchised Paper, 1893, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 91 90¾ ex div. Indian Railways.—Sind, Punjab, and Delhi, gua. Five per Cent., 125; South Indian, gua. Five per Cent., 125, 4¼, 5½. Banks.—Agra, 10¼; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 24¼. Commercial.—Ceylon Company, 3. Mines.—Devala Moyer Gold, 1½; Nouveau Monde Gold, ¾, 13-16; Potosi Gold, 13-16, ¾, 15-16, ¾; Tambracherry Estates and Wynaad Gold, 1 ex div. Shipping.—Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 58. Tea.—British Indian, 5; Darjiling, 28; Jorehaut, 46¼, 6. Telegraphs.—Eastern, Six per Cent., Pref., 13¼.

THE INDIAN GOLD MINES COMPANY AND THE SOUTHERN INDIA ALPHA GOLD COMPANY.

—The following is an abstract of a letter, dated August 18, and received from Mr. Severn:—"Since last Friday I have been wholly taken up with Mr. Morgan at Nellore and here. During my absence Mr. Howe has been crushing with five head; the engine will not drive ten head. Nine tons of stone from Nos. 3 and 4 (say seven tons No. 3 and two tons No. 4) have been put through; shall clean up at end of week, but in order to give you all the information to date, I have cleaned the mercury off plates, and I have obtained 100z. 15dwts. of hard amalgam, and the nine tons in question may be said to be going 10dwts. per ton. Howe is still on the old tailings, so I cannot at this date give you the exact returns. No. 3 looks very fine, indeed; plenty of stone; stone coming in in No. 1. Nos. 5 and 6—Sinking going on in No. 5; all looks very fine. No. 7. Started work on Alpha southern boundary. No. 8 also being timbered and pushed on. I have also started a drive other side of dam into Hamlin, and I have the greatest assurance that it will turn out a heavy lode of twenty feet or so." Mr. Brough Smyth also writes as follows:—"My servant got nineteen specimens with visible gold from Kintall Reef on Thursday last, and he has got, with the same facility as formerly, specimens with visible gold from Rhodes' Reef."

TAMBRACHERRY ESTATES AND WYNAAD GOLD MINING. The second ordinary general meeting of this company was held on Sept. 11 at the Cannon-street Hotel; Mr. J. Labouchere in the chair. The Chairman said that when they last met the company had just been formed, and they had to put before the shareholders the sale of part of their land to a new company, the Cootacivil Company. That sale had been duly effected; the deeds had been executed, the money had been received, and the meeting was called that day chiefly for the purpose of declaring a dividend out of the

proceeds of the sale. The sale was on the following terms :—The Tambracherry Company brought some estates in the Wynad for the sum of £120,000; the Tambracherry resold a part of those estates for £60,000, thereby reducing the actual cost of the entire property to about the actual value of the coffee and cinchona, without taking into account the value of gold. They had accepted £32,000 in shares in the Cootacovil mine and £28,000 in cash, out of which the directors now propose to declare a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent., which would absorb £10,000, and £4,000 would be applied to the reduction of the expenses of the formation of the company. Those expenses were very heavy, and had been increased recently through the action of the Indian Government, which had increased the transfer duty to 1 per cent., the duty in this country being ½ per cent. They had in consequence to pay £2,000 to have their conveyances registered. They would have in hand after this a sum of £8,000, which would be divided, together with any further profits, in the course of another six months. They hoped by that time to show a small profit on the coffee crop of this year, besides a profit arising from the interest on the capital of the company, which was invested immediately the calls were paid up. They took possession of the estate on May 1, and their manager had done all he could, driving right and left and seeing what the numerous outcrops were like, but they had concentrated their chief attention on the Cootacovil reef, which, although it was now formed into a new company, this company remained shareholders in it to the extent of £323,000, and they had consequently the greatest interest in seeing the company do well and do so quickly. It was the intention of Mr. Harvey to start almost immediately for India, and then to set to work at the reduction works, and also at exploring and defining certain reefs which were being opened for inspection. In conclusion, the chairman moved the declaration of a dividend of 10 per cent. The motion was seconded by Mr. Arbuthnot and carried unanimously.

THE HINDU MUSICAL DRAMA.

THE first work, edited by Dr. Tagore in 1880, is entitled "The Ten Principal Avatars of the Hindus." In this work he speaks of the Indian musical dramas as follows :—"According to Sanskrit authorities there are two kinds of dramas—Marga and Desi. That form of dramatic entertainment which Brahma first learnt from Mahadeva and Parvati goes by the name of Marga Natya. That known on earth, and which is chiefly performed by mortals, is called Desi Natya. Murti is one of the sixteen varieties of the latter. The other fifteen kinds may be found in my work, the 'Eight Principal Rasas of the Hindus.' Murti is that kind of dramatic performance in which celebrated historical characters are represented without any expressive pantomimic movements, and in which a Sutradhara is introduced, who explains the mute figures. This kind of dramatic entertainment—very ancient—somewhat resembles the *tableaux vivants*, which occupy a conspicuous place among the entertainments in England and on the continent of Europe. Dr. Tagore now explains the details of the *tableaux vivants* :—1. The Stage; 2. Lights; 3. The Curtain; 4. The Grouping; 5. The Stage Manager; 6. The Artist; 7. The Wardrobe. Dr. Tagore then continues :—"The subjects for the *tableaux vivants* are in England, for instance, chosen only from history or from the lives of the people; but in Germany, and also frequently on the continent, from the Bible. In India, however, where the lives and customs of the people are inseparably connected with religion and mythology, where the generality of them (men and women) find no charms in pleasures unless they have something of religion about them, and where from their very infancy mythology is closely interwoven with everything, here nothing would be more acceptable to the multitude, or would give them greater pleasure, than the representation of the ten principal Avatars."

But before we proceed further, we must explain the significance of the word "Avatara." "Avatara"—a mythological expression—signifies "one who has descended," or, in the general acceptance of the term,—"the incarnation, in a corporeal body, of a God. The object of the periodical incarnations is thus explained in the Bhavagat-Gita by Vishnu, who visited this earth in the form of Krishna :—"Although it is not in my nature to be born and to come down, and although I am the Lord of all creatures, yet have I power over my nature, for I have sprung from my own might; and I create myself (make myself evident) as often as a decrease of virtue and an increase of vice and unrighteousness take place in this world;—and thus I appear, from age to age, for the preservation of the just, the destruction of the wicked, and the establishment of virtue." For the accomplishment of this purpose Vishnu is able to assume different shapes, of which the following ten are here enumerated :—1. The Matsya, or the Fish Avatara; 2. The Kurmma, or the Tortoise Avatara; 3. The Varaha, or the Boar Avatara; 4. The Nrisinha, or the Lion Avatara; 5. The Vamana, or the Dwarf Avatara; 6. The Parasu-Rama Avatara appears under the name of Parasic-Rama, as the son of a pious Brahmin, holding a bow in one hand and an axe in the other; 7. The Rama Avatara—here he was the son of Dasaratha, King of Oudh, and conqueror of Ravana; 8. The Bala-Rama Avatara, which is also the name of Vishnu. Some take him to be Krishna himself, but others consider him to be the perfect manifestation of Vishnu, and as such do not reckon him

among the incarnations at all. He appears as warrior with four arms. 9. Buddha Avatara. The birth of Buddha is placed in the sixth century before Christ. His followers are the Buddhists. During the representation of this tableaux, the following hymn used to be chanted :—

"To thee, O Buddha, whose face beams with tranquil serenity, whose compassionate heart abhors the destruction of animal life, from whose head shining locks descend,—To Thee, O Buddha, Prince over subjects, do I offer up my prayers!"
(Here the music is given.)

10. The Kalki Avatara is looked upon as the future incarnation of Vishnu. His appearance will be the sign of the end of the world. "On the appearance of Kalki," says Sonnerat, "the sun and moon will be darkened, the earth tremble, and the stars fall from the firmament." He appears as a warrior on a winged steed.

Of these ten incarnations the first five are purely mythological in their character, and are said to have taken place in the *Satya Yuga*. A *Yuga* is the infinitesimal portion of a *kalpa*. *Kalpa*, again, is one day of Brahma, and consists of 4,320,000,000 human years. It is divided into four periods—viz., *Satya Yuga*, the most ancient time, is the period of eternal righteousness; *Treta Yuga*, the age in which righteousness is diminished by one-fourth; *Dwapara Yuga*, in which righteousness is increased by half; *Kali Yuga*, or the present time, in which one-fourth of righteousness remains. The next two Avatars appeared in the *Treta Yuga*, and the eighth in the *Dwapara Yuga*. The last two belong to the *Kali Yuga*.

These ten Avatars are now frequently the subject of odes, songs, ballads, and tales. One of the most celebrated odes is by Jayadeva, the descendant of a high Brahmin family in the twelfth century. Dr. Tagore gives us several of the songs of Jayadeva, with modern music, in the above mentioned works. The ten Avatars are specially treated of by the Raja Sourindro Mohun Tagore in an elegantly got-up volume, with illustrations of the *tableaux*. The Indian song, in ancient and modern notation, has been given in an appendix. To all who are interested in Indian music and Indian customs this work is therefore worthy of the warmest recommendation. The foregoing is but a small sample of the interesting contents of the book, which concludes with a grand hymn in praise of Vishnu. We shall, in our next number, consider more especially the most valuable and interesting of Dr. Tagore's works, "The Rasas."—*Indian Mirror*.

THE STAFF COLLEGE.—The following officers have been successful at the recent examination of the Staff College, and will be admitted on Feb. 1 next :—

	Marks.
Capt. W. W. C. Verner, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, Home Station	2,652
Major C. W. B. Bell, 8th Hussars, Home Station	2,443
Lieut. F. G. Stone, R.A., Home Station	2,411
Capt. H. H. Settle, R.E., Home Station	2,387
Lieut. A. F. Barrow, Bengal Staff Corps, Bengal Station	2,329
Capt. W. H. Sawyer, Royal Lancashire Rifles, Home Station	2,192
Capt. J. L. C. St. Clair, 1st Sutherland and Argyllshire Highlanders, Cape Town Station	2,154
Lieut. F. H. Probyn, Bengal Staff Corps, Bengal Station	2,088
Major H. F. Grant, 4th Hussars, Home Station	2,031
Capt. R. K. Ridgeway, V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, Home Station	2,011
Capt. F. H. Whitby, 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, Home Station	1,984
Capt. J. A. Campbell, 2nd Battalion Bedford Rifles, Home Station	1,976
Capt. C. St. L. Barter, 2nd Battalion South Yorkshire Rifles, Home Station	1,957
Capt. F. R. P. Kane, 2nd Battalion East Surrey Rifles, Home Station	1,940
Capt. E. E. Swaine, 2nd Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Home Station	1,917
Capt. C. M. McDonald, 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry, Home Station	1,907
Capt. C. L. Mortimer, Royal Fusiliers, Home Station	1,899
Major A. Wilkinson, 1st Battalion South Lancashire Rifles, Bengal Station	1,870
Lieut. J. C. Duke, 1st Battalion West Riding Rifles, Home Station	1,815
Lieut. C. E. D. Telfer, 2nd Battalion Worcestershire Rifles, Home Station	1,573

THE RAILWAY BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION have issued an appeal to the proprietors of railways in Scotland, in which it is pointed out that there are upwards of 300,000 officers and servants employed upon the railways in Great Britain, about 35,000 of them being in Scotland. The institution has, it is contended, done much for the relief of servants reduced to distress by disease or accident, and for those of their widows and orphans who may have been left unprovided for; but hitherto its operations of beneficence have not been very widely spread in Scotland. With the object of extending its aid in this part of the kingdom a Scotch branch has now been established in Glasgow, which is managed by a committee of the officers of Scotch railways, and funds are necessarily needed as a foundation. The fact that Mr. J. Wainwright, of the Glasgow and South Western, and Mr. Archibald Gibson, of the Caledonian, are at the head of this committee is sufficient to create confidence in this important extension. The object of the circular is to make an urgent appeal to each of the shareholders for assistance.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legible written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, SEPT. 19, 1881.

INDIAN DIFFICULTIES CREATED BY ENGLISH PARTY-FEELING.

WE give in another column a quotation from the London correspondence of the *Hindu Patriot*, which we have headed "Race Antagonism in India: A Caution to the London Press." And we venture to take the opportunity of respectfully putting before our London contemporaries and the public at large some remarks on the evil which is illustrated by this quotation—an evil that has grown during the last five or six years to most alarming dimensions, and that seems likely, if unchecked, to threaten the stability of our Indian Empire.

There are many English writers who, writing in London journals of high repute, whose authority is justly respected by the natives of India, deal with difficult Indian problems, and criticise the carefully thought out measures of Indian administrations, with as light a heart as if they were treating of the squabbles of a Surrey vestry or the vagaries of a rural magistrate in the shires. The information on which they found their observations is usually imperfect, and not unfrequently altogether erroneous. Every old Anglo-Indian knows that the first three or four years of an Indian career are largely occupied in unlearning preconceived notions about India and Indian affairs, which in most cases are mere illusions in regard to nine points out of ten; and yet, how many writers are there who deal with Indian questions on the strength of study and hearsay only, with no practical experience, and only the light of nature and their inner consciousness to guide them!

Now, when such crude and ill-formed criticisms are put before an English audience about an English question no great harm is done; the readers can often separate the wheat from the chaff for themselves, and, at any rate, no action is taken except by those who are so able to discriminate between what is reasonable and what is not. But when the criticism takes the form, as it often does, of censure on the conduct—or, still worse, imputations on the motives—of the local administrations in India, it is

immediately accepted by the natives of India, naturally and in perfect good faith, as an unwilling or remorseful confession of wrong-doing on the part of the ruling race. An Indian gentleman, unfamiliar with that curious mental attitude, common in a certain political stratum in England, that inclines so many Englishmen to depreciate their own national character and take part against their own countrymen, naturally thinks it very unlikely that the English *Daily News*, for instance, would hasten to decide against the English executive and judicial authorities of Bombay, in a misunderstanding with a native subordinate, unless the case were very black indeed. And so mistrust, dislike, and finally hatred are generated; and if such feelings by frequent irritation take firm hold of the loyal and well-disposed part of the population, it is perfectly clear that the lawless and turbulent classes will soon cease to be held in any restraint. These classes are the natural foes of all orderly government; under an alien rule they can only be controlled either by the display of overwhelming force or by the cordial co-operation of the loyalists. The British rule in India can never hope to be sustained by the love of its subjects, as in a self-ruled nationality—that would be contrary to human nature; the utmost we can hope for is the respect of the educated and orderly classes, and this we are not likely to obtain if we do not respect ourselves and each other.

The particular case on which we have based these remarks is not one concerning any great imperial interests; and we have therefore been the more willing to direct public attention to it. But a very large number of cases have occurred during the last five years in which the most serious and lasting damage has been done to our national character, and to the prestige (and therefore, also, to the stability) of British rule in India. The natives of India were prepared to receive the proclamation of Her Majesty as Empress of India with a perfect *furor* of gratification and pride; the malicious suggestion of some London papers, that it was cunningly devised in order to curtail the pretensions of native princes, and to increase the despotic power of the Queen, curdled this enthusiasm into a doubting neutrality. Not less pernicious, in their political effect in India were the mocking criticisms of a portion of the London press on the expedition to Malta. We do not hesitate to assert that there is not a single Anglo-Indian who was at that time in India, and in a position to gauge native feeling, who would not agree with us that no other measure of the British Indian Government has ever produced half the loyal enthusiasm that was evoked among all classes by the thought that the great English *Sirkar* at last fully trusted and relied on its Indian soldiers. But alas, much of this enthusiasm was dashed by the mockery of some of the London papers; the ill-judged and utterly absurd references to tomahawks, scalping, and the like were read throughout India with flashing eyes and angry hearts. So it has been with every other Indian question that has been dragged into the arena of English politics by the unscrupulous bitterness of the last five years—the Afghan war, the financial difficulties, the cotton duties, the license-tax, the extension of native employment—and so on with every question capable of being twisted into an indictment against the local authorities.

The *Hindu Patriot*, owned and edited by an Indian gentleman of high social position and remarkable attainments, is entirely above race-antagonism. It is written and conducted with as good a tone, and in as liberal and

enlightened a spirit as any high-class English journal. It is widely read by educated native gentlemen, not in Bengal alone, but in every part of India; and it undoubtedly exercises a very great influence for good on educated native opinion. Going into every corner of the land, it carries with it wherever it goes an atmosphere of loyalty and good sense. For such a source of good to be poisoned by quotations from the English Press would be both scandalous and deplorable. In the current number we find the article extracted from the London *Daily News*, which we print to-day, in which the well-known case of Mr. Tagore and the Surat Judgeship is dealt with in a most mischievous spirit, and in which the most damaging imputations are made against the fairness and probity of the Bombay Government and the Chief Justice of Bombay. The *Daily News* article gives the authority (but not the name) of "one of the Indian papers," for the suggestion, that the reason why Mr. Tagore was not given the Surat Judgeship was "that there is an assistant judge at Surat, and that strong objection is felt to putting an Englishman under a Native." The *Daily News* does "not believe that such can be the true reason for Mr. Tagore's abrupt removal"; but it gives no other reason, and goes on, somewhat illogically, to say, "It is much to be regretted that any cause should be given them (the native civilians) for supposing that their interests will be postponed to those of their European colleagues." And elsewhere it significantly observes, "It would be a great pity if the natives of Bombay were led to think that they could not reckon on getting fair play from the Government."

What are the actual circumstances? They are so well known to the bulk of our readers that we need not recapitulate them in detail, but an ample answer to the malevolent insinuations of the *Daily News* writer is afforded by the mere broad facts. Mr. Tagore was promoted from Shikarpur to the Surat judgeship and proceeded to join his appointment; but by the time he arrived at Surat it had transpired that his appointment to Surat would be a gross slur on Mr. G. M. Macpherson. It will be sufficient for all those who are acquainted with the unwritten laws that govern promotion in the Indian Civil Service, to state that Mr. Macpherson was four years senior to Mr. Tagore, and that he had distinguished himself as acting judge at Surat at the exceedingly critical and trying time of the Surat riots, when his judicial conduct had commanded the confidence alike of the natives and of the Government. The great difference in seniority alone made Mr. Macpherson's claim, in default of any disqualifying circumstances, absolutely overwhelming. It is perfectly certain that it would have been enforced if his competitor had been an Englishman; and, indeed, it is highly probable that the fact of Mr. Tagore being a native of India made it more difficult for Sir James Fergusson and Sir Michael Westropp to enforce justice, in view of the possibility of such imputations being made as those of the *Daily News*, than it would otherwise have been. Mr. Tagore was without delay re-transferred to Kanara, the other vacant judgeship—doubtless not so desirable as that of Surat, but the one to which Mr. Macpherson (a senior by four years) would otherwise have had to go. We can quite understand that the "slip 'twixt cup and lip" was a disappointment to Mr. Tagore, but the high reputation of that gentleman is sufficient guarantee that he would be the last to impute his disappointment to "unfair play," as insinuated by the *Daily*

News, when the truth about it must be as evident to himself as to every other Indian civilian.



OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, August 20.)

HILL—BEAVAN—Major J. E. Sindeman, deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, survey of India, having availed himself of the furlough granted to him, the following temporary promotions are made:—Capt. J. Hill, R.E., assistant superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent, 3rd grade; Major R. Beavan, S.C., assistant superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as assistant superintendent, 1st grade.

FERGUSON, Mr. H. T., locomotive superintendent, to take charge of the locomotive department, P.N.S.R.

BOULNOIS, Mr. C., barrister at law, to be reporter for the judicial committee of the Privy Council on the staff of the Indian law reports, with effect from Oct. 1.

LETHBRIDGE, Surgeon Major A. S., M.D., inspector general of gaols in Bengal, to officiate as sanitary commissioner for Bengal.

WARDER, Mr. R., assistant engineer, 1st grade, with temporary rank as ex engineer, 4th grade, Mysor, to be ex engineer, 4th grade, from May 13.

CIVIL FURLONGHS.—Mr. G. Campbell, assistant surveyor, 2nd grade, one year. Mr. W. C. N. Jones, assistant superintendent, 1st grade, two years from March 17. Mr. M. M'Inerny, officiating assistant locomotive superintendent Kandahar State Railway, to Europe for one year from August 15. Surgeon J. Duke, medical officer at Gilgit, privilege leave for three months.

EXAMINATIONS IN LANGUAGES.—Mr. R. J. Wood, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Indus Valley State Railway, passed the lower standard examination in Hindustani on July 4; Mr. F. W. Morse, assistant engineer, 1st grade, passed the departmental standard examination in Hindustani on July 29.

MILITARY.

DENNYS, Lieut. W. A. B., attached to the 39th Regiment B.N.I., to officiate as wing officer of the Bhopal Battalion.

CLEMENTS, Lieut. J. M., officiating wing officer and adjutant of the Erinpura Irregular Force, to officiate temporarily as political assistant, 3rd class, and is posted as an assistant to the Governor General's agent in Rajputana.

BARRON—The following promotion is made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Lieut. Arthur Frederick Barrow, S.C., to be captain, Aug. 18.

HOLLAND, Mr. G. E., 4th grade officer, to be 3rd grade officer, with effect from August 15.

BISSET—WALLACE—Major W. S. S. Bisset, R.E., manager, Rajputana State Railway, and Capt. W. A. J. Wallace, R.E., manager, Northern Bengal State Railway, are promoted from the 1st class, 3rd grade, to the 1st class, 2nd grade, of the Superior State Railway Revenue Establishment, with effect from June 7.

MILITARY FURLONGHS.—Lieut. Col. G. W. Holdsworth, Infantry, two years medical certificate; Capt. T. E. Spencer, S.C., wing officer 35th N.I., two years medical certificate; Lieut. F. H. R. Drummond, S.C., squadron officers 11th (Prince of Wales's Own) Bengal Lancers, one year and ninety days, medical certificate; Surgeon Major C. J. M'Kenne, 39th N.I., one year, medical certificate; Surgeon F. C. Nicholson, M.B., 184 days, medical certificate; Lieut. Col. C. E. Stewart, S.C., wing commander and second in command 5th Punjab Infantry, extension to August 13; Conductor J. Hogan, Ordnance Department, 182 days, medical certificate; Mr. J. M'Arthur, officiating chief engineer, Kidderpore Dockyard, twelve months to Europe.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Headquarters, Simla*, August 18.)

MACDONALD—14th N.I.—Major L. Macdonald, S.C., to officiate as second in command.

Qualified for promotion to the rank of major:—

MURRAY, Capt. (Brevet Major) C. W., 2nd Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment.

FULFORD, Capt. C. J. R., 26th N.I., to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster general, Rohilkund District.

CHALLONOR, Capt. G. R., R.A., to proceed from Lucknow to Ahmednuggur, and join C Battery, 2nd Brigade.

PHILLIMORE, Capt. W. G., R.A., to proceed from Peshawur to Meean Meer, and join No. 10 Battery, 8th Brigade.

CAMPBELL, Capt. F. W., R.A., to proceed from Sialkot to Secunderabad, and join L Battery 1st Brigade.

BOOTHBY, Lieut. R. E., R.H.A., to proceed from Meean Meer to Sialkot, and join I Battery A Brigade, R.H.A.

BARRON, Lieut. A. F., wing officer and adjutant, 12th N.I., to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster general, Gwalior district.

VAUGHAN, Lieut. H. B., the Leinster Regiment, to proceed to England to join the 2nd Battalion.
 SIMPSON, 2nd Lieut. W. H., 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders, to proceed to Malta, to join his battalion.
 FRASER, 2nd Lieut. E. B. W. J., 1st Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment, to proceed to Bareilly, to join his battalion.

Orders confirmed :—

MACDONALD—Agra Brigade O., July 17, directing Col. W. Macdonald, 12th N.I., to assume command of the brigade, as the senior officer present.

(Headquarters Simla, August 22.)

MARSH—Station Staff—Jullundur—Major H. C. March, 2nd in command 18th Bengal Cavalry, to station staff officer.
 HANCOCK, 26th N.I.—Lieut. F. H. Hancock attached to the 3rd Punjab Infantry, to be officiating wing officer on probation.
 SMITH—14th Native Infantry.—Lieut. J. G., from the 19th N.I., to be officiating wing officer on probation.
 YOUNG, Capt. G. F., 30th N.I., to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster general, Allahabad division.
 BOWLES, Lieut. L. T., East Surrey Regiment, to proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion.
 FULLER, Lieut. A., 2nd Battalion Border Regiment, to proceed to England to join his battalion.

Orders confirmed :—

DEERING—Allahabad D.O., June 20, appointing Capt. J. Deering, 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment, to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster general of the division.

WYNEN—Gwalior District O., Aug. 3, appointing Major A. G. Wynen, deputy assistant adjutant general, Gwalior District, to act as deputy judge advocate at a general courtmartial to be assembled at Morar.

ANGELO—Chunar Garrison, Aug. 1, directing Lieut. Col. R. F. Angelo, S.C., to resume command of the garrison and European invalid battalion.

ROBERTS—2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment—R.O., July 29, appointing Capt. S. N. Roberts to perform the duties of acting adjutant and quartermaster to the wing stationed at Changa Manga.

DAVIS—2nd Battalion North Lancashire Regiment—R.O., July 9, appointing Lieut. E. Davis to officiate as quartermaster.

CHALMERS—17th Bengal Cavalry—R.O., July 26, appointing Capt. E. W. Chalmers, squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander.

AUSTIN—3rd N.I.—R.O., 7th July, appointing Capt. G. B. Austin, wing officer, to continue to officiate as adjutant, on promotion.

EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—The candidates named below have attained the undermentioned standard :—Higher standard in Hindustani : Lieuts. C. H. Hayes, attached 37th N.I., Bengal S.C. ; C. B. Judge, on probation, 2nd Goorkha Regt., 1st Battalion Prince of Wales' Royal Canadian Regt. ; G. J. Younghusband, on probation, Corps of Guides, 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regt. ; G. H. Loch, on probation, 3rd Goorkha Regt., 1st Battalion Wiltshire Regt. ; and W. E. Phillips, on probation, 28th N.I., 2nd Battalion North Lancashire Regt. ; Second Lieut. R. H. Twigg, on probation, 43rd N.I., 1st Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regt.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette.)

CAMPBELL, Mr. F. J. G., officiating district and session judge, Rungpore, to be a district and session judge of the 2nd grade, from August 13.

GORDON, Mr. H. W., temporary district and session judge, Mozufferpore, to act as district and session judge of that district, from August 13.

FISHER, Mr. C. A., assistant superintendent of police, to act as a district superintendent of police in Assam, from May 8.

LIVESAY, Mr. G. H. P., reappointed to act as an assistant superintendent of police in Assam, from May 8.

SAVI, Mr. W. B., assistant superintendent of police, to act as a district superintendent of police in Assam, from June 12.

NICHOLAS—The services of Rev. P. Nicholas, chaplain of Bankipore, are placed at the disposal of the Government of N.W.P. and Oudh.

ROBERTS, The Rev. A. G., chaplain of Dinapore, to act as chaplain of Bankipore.

SMITH, Surgeon J. C. Smith, 37th Regiment, Bengal N.I., Buxa, Julpigoree, to have civil medical charge of the station.

HOGARTH, Mr. D. F., executive engineer, 1st grade, is posted to the office of the superintending engineer, Western Circle, which he joined on Aug. 11.

CANTOPHER, Mr. B. W., assistant engineer, 1st grade, reported his arrival at Calcutta on Aug. 22, and is posted to the South Western Circle.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES AND OUDH.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.)

MURRAY, Surg. Major D., M.D., 85th Regiment, to the civil and medical charge of Roorkee, from August 4.

Medical officers to act for the officers noted opposite their respective names ; Surg. G. S. Robertson, vice Surg. J. Lloyd, instead of honorary surgeon R. D. Long ; Surg. Major G. Hutcheson, vice Brigade Surg. J. R. Jackson, instead of Mr. F. W. Higginson ; Surg. T. H. Sweeny, vice Brigade Surg. J. H. Loch, instead of Surg. S. J. Thomson ; Surg. G. S. Griffiths, vice Surg. Major E. Selous, instead of Surg. J. Blood ; Surg. F. W. Wright, vice Surg. Major G. W. Jameson, instead of Surg. W. A. D. Fasken ; Surg. F. A. Smyth, vice Surg. Major W. Moir, instead of Surg. E. Mulvany ; Surg. J. Armstrong, vice Surg. Major E. Bonavia, Etawah ; Surg. Major R. T. Wright, vice Surg. Major C. Hatchell, instead of Surg. J. C. Shireore ; Surg. J. Anderson, vice Surg. Major C. Cameron, instead of Surg. W. H. Cadge.

ARMSTRONG, Surg. James to officiate as civil surgeon 2nd class, and to be posted to Etawah.

RICHARDSON, Mr. R., assistant district superintendent of police, Rawal Pindi, to act as assistant inspector general of police on that portion of the Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi Railway which runs through the N.W.P., as a temporary arrangement, from July 29.

TWEEDY, Mr. G. A., assistant magistrate, Saharanpur, to be a justice of the peace for the N.W.P. and Oudh.

TWEEDY, Mr. G. A., assistant magistrate, Saharanpur, to be a magistrate of the 1st class.

HAMBLIN, Mr. R. E., assistant collector, Cawnpore, with the powers of a sett officer for the purpose of amending the sett records, if necessary, of Mauza, Kallianpur, Paragana Jajman, in the Cawnpore district.

KNOT, Mr. G. E., officiating district and sessions judge, from Mirzapur to Benares, as a temporary arrangement.

BRADWOOD, Mr. J. M., to officiate as deputy conservator of forests, 2nd grade.

DANSEY, Mr. E. P., to officiate as deputy conservator of forests, 2nd grade.

FERNANDEZ, Mr. E. E., to officiate as deputy conservator of forests 2nd grade.

LANG, Mr. R. D. M., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, temporarily attached to the Railway Branch, N.W.P. on Oudh, is transferred to the First Circle, Provincial Works.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette.)

ROBINSON, Mr. H. C. T., assistant commissioner, to officiate as deputy commissioner of Peshawar.

FURLONGS.—Mr. R. L. Davis, assistant secretary to Government, Punjab, to Europe for one year ; Major E. C. O'B. Horsford, district superintendent of Police, Punjab, six months' furlough in India, on medical certificate.

ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette.)

SPAN, Mr. J. M., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Central Assam to the Naga Hills Division.

MICHELL, Major T. B., deputy commissioner, 4th grade, to officiate in the 3rd grade, from June 25.

LAMB, Col. T., deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate in the 1st grade, from Aug. 1.

BOYD, Major M. O., officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate in the 2nd grade.

MURRAY, Mr. T. J., officiating deputy commissioner, 4th grade, to officiate in the 3rd grade.

PLACE, Mr. G. W., officiating assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate in the 1st grade.

GREER, Mr. R. T., assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade.

ROBERTS—The services of Mr. H. V. H. Roberts, assistant superintendent of police, Kamrup, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, August 24.)

TURNER, Mr. E., to act as sub collector and joint magistrate of Cuddapah.

HORSBURGH, Mr. B., to act as district and sessions judge of Nellore.

JOHNSTON, Mr. A. B. A., to act as district and sessions judge of Godavari.

THOMAS, Mr. T. E., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Cuddapah, to act as superintendent of police, Kistna.

HADFIELD, Mr. E., assistant superintendent of police (pro tem.), Malabar, to officiate as assistant superintendent of police, Coimbatore District.

ANDREW, Mr. J., acting head assistant collector, to be vice-president of the Local Fund Board, Ellore Circle.

BABINGTON, Rev. W. M. S., B.A., to be chaplain of Vellore.

PEARL, Deputy Surgeon General W., with temporary rank, to have permanent rank.

MILITARY.

KETCHEN, Lieut. Col. I., R.A., to be superintendent of the gunpowder factory.

O'GRADE, Capt. R. W., R.A., commissary of ordnance, 2nd class, to be commissary of ordnance, 1st class.

FISHER, Major V. C., R.A., acting commissary of ordnance, 2nd class.

BRERETON, Major C. W., R.A., to commissary of ordnance, 3rd class.

SMITH, Lieut. Col. C. B.—The name of Lieut. Col. Charles Bean Smith, I.G.L., will be hereafter entered on the returns of the Army as Charles Bean Euan Smith.

Promotions in the Madras Staff Corps :—

HINDLE—MOORE—To be Lieut. Cols : Major J. W. Hindle, from August 24 ; Major C. F. Moore, from August 20.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, August 16.)

BRUCE, Lieut. Col. J. C. W., from general duty, Madras, to general duty, Secunderabad.

Orders confirmed :—

LOCKHART—By the officer commanding R.A., Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, appointing Major W. E. Lockhart, R.A., temporarily to command the R.A., Hyderabad subsidiary force.

BUTCHER—By the officer commanding the R.A., Thayetmyo, appointing Lieut. A. F. A. Butcher adjutant to the R.A. at Thayetmyo.

HEARN—By the officer commanding Mysore Division, appointing Col. G. Hearn, commandant 5th Regiment N.I., to the command of Bangalore.

ELLIOT—LOGAN—MAGON—By the commandant 37th Grenadiers, appointing Lieut. Col. H. R. Elliot, officiating second in command and wing commander, to be acting commandant, Lieut. Col. A. G. D. Logan, acting wing commander, to be acting second in command and wing commander, and Major T. S. Magon, wing officer, to be acting wing commander.

LOGAN—The appointment of Lieut. Col. A. G. D. Logan, as acting second in command and wing commander, 37th Grenadiers, is to take effect from March 29, 1881, instead of April 26, 1881.

DEMPSTER, Brigade Surg. R., from officiating garrison surgeon, Bangalore (appointment abolished), to do duty as a temporary measure at Kamptee.

STEVENSON, Major K. F., Staff Corps, from wing officer, 38th Regiment, N.I., to wing officer, 31st Regiment, L.I.

WAY, Lieut. H. G., 1st Battalion Durham, L.I. (late 68th Foot) probationer, S.C., from officiating wing officer, 13th regiment, N.I., to wing officer, 38th Regiment, N.I.

BOULDERSON, Lieut. H. A. B., 2nd Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment (late 59th Foot), probationer, S.C., from officiating wing officer, 3rd Regiment, L.I., to wing officer, 3rd Regiment, L.I.

MACDONNELL, Lieut. R. D., S.C., from officiating wing officer, 17th Regiment, M.N.I., to wing officer, 17th Regiment, N.I.

KING, Lieut. H. T., 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers (late 103rd Foot), probationer, S.C., from officiating wing officer, 33rd Regiment, N.I., to wing officer, 33rd Regiment, N.I.

WESTLAKE, Lieut. A. P., S.C., from officiating squadron officer, 1st Regt. L.C., to squadron officer, 1st Regt. L.C.

KERRICH, Lieut. G. S., 1st Battalion Oxfordshire L.I. (late 43rd Foot) probationer, S.C., from officiating squadron officer, 1st Regt. L.C., to squadron officer, 1st Regt. L.C.

NICOL, Lieut. J. C. W. D., 2nd Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment (late 58th Foot), probationer, S.C., from officiating wing officer 25th Regt. N.I., to wing officer 25th Regiment N.I.

DOBBS, Lieut. A. H., 1st Battalion Oxfordshire L.I. (late 43rd Foot), probationer, S.C., from officiating wing officer, 32nd Regt. N.I., to wing officer, 32nd Regt. N.I.

FFRENCH, Lieut. A., 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment (late 29th Foot), probationer, S.C., from officiating wing officer, 35th Regt. N.I., to wing officer 35th Regt. N.I.

CLOTHIER, Lieut. R. F., 2nd W. L. Regt., Probationer, S. C., from officiating wing officer 37th Grenadiers, to wing officer, 37th Grenadiers.

FARRANT, Lieut. H. E., S.C., from attached 9th Regt. N.I., to attached 27th Regt. N.I., to join.

WOODWARD, Lieut. Col. W. W., R.H.A., to proceed forthwith from Bangalore to Secunderabad for duty with the R.A. at that station.

DE LOUSADA—ATKINSON—Lieut. Col. H. F. de Lousada, from wing commander, 5th Regt., N.I., to 2nd in command, and wing commander Major S. E. Atkinson, from wing officer, 5th Regt. N.I., to wing commander, 5th Regt. N.I., from August 14.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Lieut. Col. Brevet Col. A. P. Bainbridge, R.A., to England, pending retirement from the service.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, August 25.)

REEVES, Major H. N., political agent, Clutch, to be political agent, Kholhapur and S. M. Country, on the retirement of Col. W. C. Parr.

GOODFELLOW, Lieut.-Col. G. R., political agent, Mahi Kantha, to be political agent, Clutch, vice Major Reeves.

WODEHOUSE, Major C., first assistant to the political agent, Kathiawar, to be political agent, Mahi Kantha, vice Lieut.-Col. Goodfellow.

PHILLIPS, Lieut.-Col. A. M., second assistant to the political agent, Kathiawar, to be first assistant to the political agent, vice Major Wodehouse.

SCOTT, Major W., joint administrator of Gondal, to act as first assistant to the political agent, Kathiawar.

NUTT, Major H. L., third assistant to the political agent, Kathiawar, to be substantive pro tem. second assistant to the political agent.

HANCOCK, Major G. E., to continue to act as second assistant to the political agent, Kathiawar.

HUNTER, Capt. J. M., to continue to act as third assistant to the political agent, Kathiawar.

FITZGERALD, Mr. P. S. V., fourth assistant to the political agent, Kathiawar, to act as joint administrator of Gondal.

STACE, Major E. V., second assistant to the political resident, Aden, to act as second in command, Savantvadi Local Corps.

FERRIS, Lieut. W. B., to be second in command, Kohlapur Infantry Corps, and ex officio assistant political agent.

WARDEN, Mr. F. H., to act as fourth assistant to the political agent, Kathiawar.

NUTT—HANCOCK—Major H. L. Nutt and Major G. E. Hancock re-

spectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the assistant political agent, Jhalavad Prant, Kathiawar, on Aug. 8.

REEVES—WRAY—Major H. N. Reeves and Lieut. J. W. Wray respectively delivered over and received charge of the Clutch Agency, Aug. 11.

FERNANDEZ, Mr. J. F., in addition to his duties of Huzur deputy collector, to as cantonment magistrate at Ahmedabad during the absence of Major Madden on leave.

WARDEN—The appointment of Mr. F. H. Warden to act as second assistant district superintendent of police in the Khandesh District is cancelled.

DASTUR, Mr. P. H., acting Huzur deputy collector and magistrate in the District of Kaira, to be a visitor of the district gaol at Kaira.

MACKENZIE, Mr. M. D., acting third class deputy collector in the District of Hyderabad, to be a magistrate of the first class in that district.

FOOKS, Surgeon G. E., with effect from July 10, to perform the Civil Medical duties at Jacobabad during the absence on leave of Surgeon G. E. E. Burroughs.

PINKERTON, Brigade Surgeon J., M.D., J.M.D., resumed charge of his duties as surgeon in charge European General Hospital, Bombay, July 30.

SPRING, Mr. A. E., acting probationary assistant superintendent revenue survey, joined the Puna and Nasik revenue survey on the 15th inst.

CANDY—TODD—Messrs. R. E. Candy and J. H. Todd respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of collector and district magistrate, Kanara, Aug. 15.

EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—Lieut. J. Hayes Sadler, assistant agent to the Governor General, Baroda, has passed an examination in Urdu according to the high proficiency test.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Major J. M. Madden, cantonment magistrate at Ahmedabad, privilege leave for one month; Mr. B. J. Haselden, sub assistant conservator of forests, Kanara, privilege leave for three months; Mr. A. H. Spry, C.S., extension of furlough for two months and twenty-three days; Mr. J. O'Callaghan, traffic superintendent, Rajputan Railway, ten months, medical certificate; the Rev. G. Gohard, B.A., junior chaplain of Karachi, two months and ten days, from Aug. 15.

MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, August 25.)

FERRIS, Lieut. W. B., having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the S.C., to be captain from August 18, subjected to H.M.'s approval.

WORGAN, Surg. T. E., has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

LUCAS—COLES—KELLIE—The undermentioned officers having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the S.C., to be captain from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval :—Staff Corps—Lieuts. H. C. E. Lucas, W. Coles, E. C. Kellie, August 21.

SPENCER, Commander W., Miscellaneous List, Clothing Department, is promoted to the grade of deputy assistant commissary.

CHURCH, Mr. W., assistant apothecary (first class), is promoted to apothecary (second class) with effect from March 9.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna, August 26.)

CAMPBELL, Surg. A. R., M.D., 6th Regt. N.I., to officiate in medical charge, vice Surg. Koyaji.

Promotions and postings of R.A. officers :—

OLDERSHAW—PENGREE—CHALLONER—Col. C. E. Oldershaw, C.B., 2nd Brigade, has been placed upon the Seconded List; Lieut. H. H. Pengree, Ordnance Department, Seconded List, has been promoted captain on that List; Lieut. G. R. Challoner, C.C., has been promoted captain into C-2, vice Law, deceased.

Orders confirmed :—

GAVIN—Jacobabad Station O., July 28, appointing Lieut. G. F. A. Gavin, adjutant and officiating third squadron commander, 3rd Sind Horse, to be station staff officer.

CUMMINGS—Royal Artillery—R.O. by the officer commanding R.A., Bombay District, appointing Lieut. W. H. Cummings R.A., acting adjutant R.A., in that district, vice Capt. W. G. Mulloy.

LAMB—Rifle Brigade (1st Battalion)—R.O., dated April 28, notifying that Lieut. C. A. Lamb will perform the duties of inspector musketry, in the absence of Lieut. H. P. Burne, from March 12.

NORCOTT—R.O., dated August 18, appointing Capt. C. Norcott, acting adjutant to the Battalion, vice Lieut. the Hon. R. Baillie Hamilton, deceased, with effect from August 12.

PHILLIPS—19th Regiment N.I.—R.O., dated July 14, appointing Lieut. C. R. Phillips, wing officer and officiating adjutant, to officiate as wing commander.

PASSY—26th Regiment, N.I.—R.O., dated August 2, appointing Lieut. H. E. Passy, adjutant, to officiate as wing commander.

TAYLOR—2nd Regiment, N.I.—R.O., dated July 20th, appointing Lieut. D. J. O. Taylor, officiating wing officer, to officiate as adjutant and wing commander.

LYDE—30th Regiment, N.I.—R.O., dated August 1, appointing Lieut. M. T. Lyde, officiating wing officer, to officiate as adjutant.

GORDON, Capt. J. E., second in command, 3rd Sind Horse, performed the duties of station staff officer, Jacobabad, in addition to his own from July 15 to 28.

MERCER—Lieut. J. W. S., adjutant 6th N.I., performed the duties of second in command in addition to his own from July 20 to August 10.

BEVILLE—SNELL—BROOME—The undermentioned officers of the 29th N.I. officiated as wing commander for the period specified :—Lieut. H. E. W. Beville, adjutant, from March 21 to April 29; Capt. F. W. Snell, officiating quartermaster, from April 30 to May 5, and

from May 16 to 25; Capt. W. A. Broome, wing officer, from May 6 to 15.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—Lieut. H. C. C. D. Simpson, R.A., No. 1 Mountain Battery, from Aug. 8 to Nov. 15, to Simla, on medical certificate; Lieut. Col. B. G. Robinson, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, to remain in England from Aug. 5 to Nov. 5, on medical certificate; Major W. G. Mulloy, to England, for six months.

WAR OFFICE.

PALL MALL.—SEPT. 13.

3rd Hussars.—Quartermaster, with the honorary and relative rank of Captain G. Matthews retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major.

11th Hussars.—Lieut. Lord Edmund B. Talbot, Adjutant, to be Captain, to complete establishment.

12th Lancers.—Lieut. S. G. Crosse resigns his commission.

19th Hussars.—Captain H. E. Kynaston has been placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major.

20th Hussars.—Lieut. E. R. Courtenay, Adjutant, to be Captain, to complete establishment.

Grenadier Guards.—Captain and Lieut. Colonel the Hon. C. G. Gathorne-Hardy has been placed on half-pay.

Scots Guards.—Captain and Lieut. Colonel G. Golling to be Major, vice Brevet Colonel R. H. White, retired.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment).—Lieut. Colonel and Brevet Colonel E. A. Stuart, having served five years as a regimental Lieutenant Colonel, has been placed on half-pay; Supernumerary Lieut. E. A. Altham, who has ceased to be a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant, in succession to Second Lieut. H. J. A. Rowe transferred to the 17th Foot.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment).—Major J. E. Forster retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

The Northumberland Fusiliers.—Lieut. C. G. C. Money to be Adjutant, vice Lieut. S. Boxwell, promoted.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London).—Captain T. Groube to be Major, vice G. B. Meares, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces.

The Suffolk Regiment.—Major and Brevet Lieut. Colonel W. T. Baker, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice F. Bagnell, retired; Captain J. E. Harris to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut. Colonel W. T. Baker.

Prince Albert's Light Infantry (Somersetshire Regiment).—Captain and Brevet Major W. R. Nash has been placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment).—Supernumerary Lieut. J. W. Thurston, who has ceased to be a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant, in succession to second Lieut. H. G. Vials, promoted.

The East Yorkshire Regiment.—Lieut. Colonel and Brevet Colonel R. T. P. Cuthbert retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major General.

The Bedfordshire Regiment.—Captain F. Wilmot to be Major, vice G. L. Le M. Taylor, seconded for service on the Staff.

The Leicestershire Regiment.—Lieut. F. J. B. Priestly has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

The Royal Irish Regiment.—Lieut. Colonel and Brevet Colonel Sir T. D. Baker, K.C.B., retires on half-pay.

The Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment).—Lieut. Colonel W. H. Burland retires on half-pay.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers.—Captain H. R. C. Hewat to be Major, vice F. MacK. Salmond, seconded for service on the Staff; Captain C. H. Kelly to be adjutant.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Major G. B. Luxford retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

The Cameronians (Scotch Rifles).—Captain G. H. Wilson to be major, vice L. F. Knollys, C.M.G., seconded for service on the Staff.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—Captain P. Justice retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major; Captain A. C. Hill, resigns his commission.

The Gloucestershire Regiment.—Captain and Brevet Major A. P. Van Homrigh has been placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel; Lieut. P. C. Alcock, from the Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment), to be Lieutenant, in succession to Second Lieut. H. R. Tuffnell, promoted.

The East Lancashire Regiment.—Captain R. E. Buchanan retires from the service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and to wear the prescribed uniform.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.—Lieut. Colonel and Brevet Colonel R. Bennett, having completed five years' service as a Regimental Lieutenant Colonel, has been placed on half pay.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment).—Major F. W. Durrant retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

The Border Regiment.—Captain W. F. C. Gray to be Major, vice P. Walker, seconded for service on the Staff; Captain H. R. Treeve to be Major, vice W. F. C. Gray, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces; Lieutenant A. R. Dick, from the Cameronians (Scotch Rifles), to be Lieutenant, in succession to Second Lieut. A. Fuller, promoted into the 50th Foot.

The South Staffordshire Regiment.—Gentleman Cadet J. W. Sears, from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, to be Lieutenant, in succession to Second Lieut. A. H. Brooksbank, promoted.

The Essex Regiment.—Captain C. C. Clayton retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major; Paymaster Sergeant T. G. Hopkins, from the 19th Hussars, to be Lieutenant, in succession to Second Lieut. F. C. Logan-Home, transferred to the 1st Foot.

The Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment).—Major P. Shaw

retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity. Lieut. F. I. Kane resigns his commission.

The Northamptonshire Regiment.—Major E. Feneran has been placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel; Captain S. J. M. Jopp to be Adjutant.

The King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment).—Captain G. P. F. Byng to be Adjutant, vice Lieut. C. St. L. Barter, promoted.

The King's Light Infantry (Shropshire Regiment).—Quartermaster Sergeant A. Willmott to be Quartermaster, vice J. Hawkins, retired.

The Manchester Regiment.—Captain W. F. Nuthall has been seconded for service on the Staff.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment).—Captain R. J. W. Dennistoun to be Major, vice J. W. Keogh seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces.

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs).—Gentleman Cadet H. H. Hogan, from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, to be Lieutenant, in succession to Second Lieut. G. R. V. Hume, promoted.

The Gordon Highlanders.—Lieut. F. Gordon, from the Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment), to be Lieutenant, in succession to Second Lieut. C. G. Barton, transferred to the 4th Foot.

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.—Major H. H. St. Leger to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice E. W. Cuming, placed on retired pay; Captain R. C. Annesley to be Major, vice H. H. St. Leger; Captain O. B. Gordon to be Major, vice R. C. Annesley, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers).—Lieut. W. F. Cahusac has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

Princess Louise's (Sutherland and Argyll Highlanders).—Captain and Brevet Major F. Squire has been placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

The Prince Consort's Own (Rifle Brigade).—Captain C. V. Eccles to be Major, vice, L. F. B. Cary, seconded for service as an Instructor at the Royal Military College; Quartermaster, with the honorary and relative rank of Captain, W. J. Stanley retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians).—Lieut. C. R. Keate, from the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, to be Lieutenant, in succession to Second Lieut. H. B. Vaughan, promoted; Lieut. F. V. Whittall, from the Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment), to be Lieutenant, in succession to Second Lieut. A. D. C. Pond, promoted.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers.—Captain and Brevet Major J. H. Barnard, C.M.G., to be Major, vice H. S. G. Miles, seconded for service on the staff; Lieut. G. G. Baher resigns his commission.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—Quartermaster, with the honorary and relative rank of Captain, W. Daly has been placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major.

ARMY SCHOOLS.—Schoolmaster R. W. McGovern to be Sub Inspector, vice R. Kirk, retired.

ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Paymasters to be Staff Paymasters:—Honorary Major F. G. F. Moore, to complete Establishment; Honorary Major F. F. T. Hobbs, vice Paymaster and Brevet Lieut. Colonel G. B. C. De Crespigny, retired.

The undermentioned Paymasters to be Staff Paymasters, with the honorary rank of Major:—Honorary Captain G. Pumfrett, vice Paymaster and Honorary Major T. Rowan, retired; Honorary Captain G. L. Cuming, vice Paymaster and Honorary Major O. Willans, retired; Honorary Captain R. G. Craig, vice Paymaster and Honorary Major M. H. Mahon, retired.

The undermentioned Officers, having resigned their combatant commissions, to be Paymasters, with the honorary rank of Captain in the Army:—Captain H. H. Gilbert, from the Royal Irish Regiment, dated Dec. 27, 1880, such antedate not to carry pay prior to July 1, 1881; Captain J. Reid, from the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment), dated Jan. 1, 1881, such antedate not to carry pay prior to July 1, 1881.

Paymaster and Honorary Major R. Sheeny, 15th Hussars, retires on half pay, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Brigade Surgeon A. G. Young retires upon temporary half pay; Brigade Surgeon C. A. Innes, M.D., is granted retired pay, with the honorary rank of Deputy Surgeon General; Surgeon Major J. G. Leask, M.B., has been granted retired pay, with the honorary rank of Brigade Surgeon; Surgeon Major T. T. Gardner has been granted retired pay, with the honorary rank of Brigade Surgeon; Surgeon Major F. E. McFarland has been granted retired pay, with the honorary rank of Brigade Surgeon; Surgeon Major J. Greig, M.B., has been granted retired pay.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.—Veterinary Surgeons on probation, J. H. Steel, E. H. Kelly, and E. E. Bennett, to be Veterinary Surgeons.

HALF-PAY.—The promotion to the rank of Major of Captain R. Waller, from the King's Light Infantry (Shropshire Regiment) is antedated to July 1, 1881; Captain R. H. Ross, from the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment), to be Major.

The following officers who were compulsorily removed from their regiments in accordance with the terms of the Royal Warrant of May 1, 1878, to be Majors, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 25th June, 1881. Dated July 1, 1881; Captain and Brevet Major W. J. Boyes, late 12th Foot; Honorary Major L. N. Mosse, late Captain, 67th Foot; Honorary Major F. A. Forsyth, late Captain, 5th Foot; Honorary Major C. H. Bonney, late Captain, 53rd Foot; Captain H. H. A. Stewart, late 9th Foot; Honorary Major S. B. Triphook, late Captain, 12th Foot; Honorary Major G. V. Boyd, late Captain, 47th Foot; Captain J. T. Rogers, late 91st Foot; Captain J. H. Tarleton, late 54th Foot; Honorary Major the Hon. T. C. Scott, late Captain, Rifle Brigade; Honorary Major P. E. Bowlby, late Captain, 48th Foot; Honorary Major R. R. C. Hill, late Captain, 31st Foot.

BREVET.

Captain F. Squirrel, Princess Louise's (Sutherland and Argyll Highlanders), to be Major; Captain W. R. Nash, Prince Albert's Light Infantry (Somersetshire Regiment), to be Major; Captain A. P. Van Homrigh (the Gloucestershire Regiment), to be Major.

MEMORANDA.

Lieut. General G. Erskine retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of General; Major General H. E. Weare, C.B., has been placed on the Retired List, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant General; Majors General A. A. Chapman, G. W. T. Rich, C.B., H. H. Greer, C.B., W. F. Brett, G. G. C. Stapylton, W. T. L. Patterson, J. P. Redmond, C.B., G. L. Goodlake, V.C., all retire on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant General; Lieut. Colonel and Brevet Colonel F. E. Drewe, half-pay, late Brigade Depot, retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major General; Major and Brevet Colonel S. P. Jarvis, C.M.G., has been placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major General; Lieut. Colonel, with local and temporary rank, J. Lazzarini, Royal Malta Fencible Artillery, to be Colonel, with local and temporary rank; Honorary Colonel C. C. Grantham, late Lieutenant Colonel, 89th Foot, has been permitted to commute his retired pay; Honorary Lieut. Colonel W. Pott, late Captain, 27th Foot, has been permitted to commute his pension; Major R. H. Ross, half-pay, retires from the Service by surrender of his half-pay, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel; Major C. G. Kane, half-pay, retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Captain and Barrackmaster R. C. Harvey Royal Marine Light Infantry, to have the honorary rank of Major.

Quartermaster, with the honorary and relative rank of Captain, W. J. Woodruffe should have been described as of the 4th Battalion the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment), and not as stated in the *Gazette* of August 23, 1881.

Surgeon Major J. V. T. Malcolm, M.D., half-pay, Medical Department, has been granted retired pay.

The officer described as H. H. "Tubb," late 16th Foot, and granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel, in the *Gazette* of August 23, 1881, should have been described as H. H. "Tabb," late 16th Foot.

The undermentioned General Officers placed on the Retired List under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of June 25, 1881, have been granted a step of honorary rank:—Lieut. General E. Roche; Majors General J. C. Guise, V.C., C.B.; C. W. Green, R. S. Baynes, C. S. Hutchinson, W. Hill, Sir R. W. H. Palmer, Bart., Sir S. J. Blane, Bart., C.B.

The undermentioned officers to be Colonels:—Major and Lieut. Colonel E. S. P. Pegge Burnell, Coldstream Guards; Lieut. Colonel T. H. Clarkson, the Lancashire Fusiliers; Lieut. Colonel C. B. Knowles, C.B., the Hampshire Regiment.

The undermentioned officers, who retired from the Service by the surrender of their half-pay, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel:—Majors T. Lloyd, late 35th Foot; the Hon. C. E. Edwards, late Rifle Brigade; C. B. Tew, late 15th Foot.

The following appointments and promotions to take place under the regulations in force prior to July 1, 1881:—

17th Foot—Lieut. E. R. Scott to be Adjutant, vice Lieut. W. Gregg, promoted.

60th Foot—The appointment of Second Lieut. (now Lieutenant) C. R. R. M'Grigor as Adjutant is antedated to Feb. 10, 1881.

67th Foot—Lieut. E. F. Sullivan to be Lieutenant, vice E. L. Hight, appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

77th Foot—Lieut. C. B. D. Michel, from the 57th Foot, to be Captain, vice G. Fenton, seconded for service as a Captain Instructor at the School of Musketry.

SEPT. 16.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Captain W. J. Tydd retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

To be Colonel.—Lieut. Colonel and Brevet Colonel W. H. Goodenough, vice L. H. Denne, retired.

To be Lieutenant Colonels.—Major H. B. Maule, vice Brevet Colonel W. H. Goodenough, promoted; Major and Brevet Colonel H. Le Guay Geary upon the Seconded List; Majors W. B. Rice, vice Brevet Colonel Pucell, retired; G. U. Knox, vice Brevet Colonel Turner, retired; J. H. P. Anderson, vice Brevet Colonel Gore, retired.

To be Majors.—Captains W. H. M. Duthie, upon the Seconded List; A. H. Maclean, vice H. B. Maule, promoted; G. C. H. Parlbay, vice W. B. Rice, promoted; E. Woolcombe, upon the Seconded List; C. Morley, vice G. U. Knox, promoted. Captains and Brevet Majors R. McGregor Stewart, upon the Seconded List; A. G. Yeatman-Biggs, vice J. H. P. Anderson, promoted.

To be Captains.—Lieutenants T. S. Howie, vice W. O. Carlile, promoted Major on half-pay; H. A. Scott, vice A. H. Maclean, promoted; A. J. Montgomery, vice G. C. H. Parlbay, promoted; J. D. Kirwan, vice C. Morley, promoted; E. de Vismes du Boulay, vice Brevet Major A. G. Yeatman-Biggs, promoted.

Sergeant Major H. Russell to be Quartermaster, vice N. M'Leod, retired.

INDIA OFFICE.

SEPT. 13.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers of her Majesty's Indian forces:—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. H. A. Taylor, of the Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. C. F. Keays, of the Bombay Staff Corps; Major A. D. Phelps, of the Madras Staff Corps; Deputy Surgeon General H. R. Oswald, M.D., of the Madras Army; Surgeon Major H. J. Beach,

of the Madras Army; Surgeon Major H. O. Thorold, of the Bombay Army.

BREVET.

The undermentioned officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

To be major generals—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. H. A. Taylor, of the Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. C. F. Keays, of the Bombay Staff Corps.

To be lieutenant colonel—Major A. D. Phelps, of the Madras Staff Corps.

To be deputy surgeon generals—Brigade Surgeon W. J. Palmer, M.D., of the Bengal Army; Brigade Surgeon A. M. Garden, of the Bengal Army; Brigade Surgeon R. Bird, M.D., of the Bengal Army.

SEPT. 15.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Pengal Estab.—Major R. S. Thompson, S.C., Surgeon T. Robinson, Capt. T. B. B. Savi, R.E.

Madras Estab.—Surgeon G. F. Bevan.

Bombay Estab.—Major A. Hogg, S.C., Col. A. G. Plomer, S.C., Capt. G. J. Coulson, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—A. S. Wynam (Uncov.), S. Cooper (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—E. S. B. Stevenson (Uncov.), C. Banson (Uncov.).

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major W. J. Boyes, D.A.A.G., twelve days; Capt. A. J. Corse-Scott, S.C., six months.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Col. J. N. Hunter, R.E., special leave; Col. A. C. Hay, S.C., one month; Major J. Campbell Walker, S.C., one month; Major A. T. Rolland, S.C., six months.

Bombay Estab.—Surgeon Major W. Gray, six weeks.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. R. Gardiner, R.E., Lieut. Col. R. G. Woodthorpe, R.E., Brigadier General C. R. O. Evans, R.A., Surgeon Major E. O. Tandy, Major E. R. Ives, Inf., Capt. J. Corse-Scott, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Major J. Campbell Walker, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Col. J. Watton, C.B., V.C., Lieut. Col. W. R. Ross, S.C., Capt. A. W. C. Bell, S.C., Major F. T. Ebdon, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—H. Gillon (Cov.), H. F. Mathews (Cov.), H. L. Dampier (Cov.), F. H. B. Skine (Cov.), W. Masters (Uncov.), A. E. Heath (Uncov.), S. Cooper (Uncov.), J. P. Snelyd (Uncov.), E. S. Byrne (Uncov.), E. P. Henderson (Cov.), H. F. J. Kean (Cov.), H. G. Gearing (Uncov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—F. W. Miles (Uncov.), one month; L. F. M'Lean (Uncov.), one week; F. A. Newman (Uncov.), fourteen days, special; J. E. P. Lincke (Uncov.), ten days; G. Smyth (Cov.), two months.

Bombay Estab.—G. A. Hight (Uncov.), three months.

HOME NEWS.

OUR TRADE WITH THE EAST.—The following shows the total declared value of plain cottons, cottons, and cotton yarn, from Liverpool, London, Southampton, and the Clyde, for the seven months ending July 31, 1881 and 1880:—

	1881.	1880.
Calcutta	£8,618,778	£8,134,521
Bombay	4,936,372	4,931,264
Madras	1,217,615	1,114,991
Ceylon	404,360	552,095
Shanghai	3,591,105	4,314,446
Hong Kong	2,142,781	2,309,091
Singapore	1,176,207	1,043,044
Penang	240,764	171,799
Java	983,174	825,731
Japan	1,338,975	2,033,351
Rangoon	1,042,846	876,430

£25,692,977

£26,307,363

THE EASTERN MAIL SERVICE.—The British Indian Steam Navigation Company officially announce that with the *Chyebassa*, leaving Brisbane on December 23, the steamers forming the Queensland mail service will, on the homeward, as on the outward passage, call at Plymouth, where mails and passengers will be landed. It is not unlikely that previous to the *Chyebassa* other steamers will be ordered to put into Plymouth. This announcement, following so closely on the decision of the P. and O. Company to remove to Plymouth from Southampton, has been received in Plymouth with much satisfaction. Between the Orient Steamship Company and the Great Western Railway Company a serious difference has, it is believed, arisen, as the Orient Company state that if the Great Western Railway Company do not show more readiness to meet it in respect to passengers' fares and other facilities, it is very probable that the steamers will be taken from Plymouth. It is hoped that the difference will be satisfactorily arranged.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.—The *Malabar*, Captain Grant, left Portsmouth on Friday, for Bombay, calling at Queenstown. She embarked at Portsmouth Capt. Penno, Lieuts. Williams, Clements, and Baird, and seventy-nine men and three women, belonging to the 2nd West Indian Regiment; Lieut. Bedingfield, 2nd Devonshire; Lieut. Evatt, 1st Dorset; Lieut. Foster, 2nd East York; Lieut.

Cartwright, 1st Durham; Lieut. Lamb, 1st Leinster; Surgeons, Corkery and Braganza, Indian Medical Department; Mr. Ruggles, Inspector of Educational Department; Major Watson, 1st Worcester; Lieut. Boileau, 2nd Cheshire; Lieut. Hockin, 1st Essex; Lieut. Orger, 1st Border Regiment; Lieut. Richardson, 1st Seaforth Hussars; Lieut. Anderson, 2nd Cheshire; Capt. Aldworth, 2nd Bedfordshire; Lieut. Trevor, 2nd Cheshire; Surgeon Patch, Indian Medical Department; Lieut. Johnstone, 1st Hampshire; Deputy Surgeon General Hendley, C.B., Surgeons Major Keith and Hoysted, and Surgeon Moberley, of the Army Medical Department; and six men, eight women, and fourteen children. At Queenstown the *Malabar* embarked the 2nd Battalion of the Lancashire Fusiliers, consisting of Lieut. Col. O'Neill and Bowlby, Majors Brown, Wahab, and Power, Capt. Collingwood, Browne, Wright, and Montgomery, Lieuts. Bland, Scott, Furlonger, Temple, Blencowe, Deane, Freeman, Fleming, Reid, Monck, Deane, and Hawks, Adjutant Bloomfield, Quartermaster Choake, Paymaster Denning, and 872 men and their families. The following individual officers also took passage for Bombay:—Surgeons Major Cotter and Macartney and Surgeon Bushe, of the Army Medical Department; Lieuts. Burke and Money, 1st South Yorkshire; Lieut. Hazelgrove, 2nd Bedfordshire; and Lieut. Richardson, 2nd Liverpool Regiment. On Wednesday morning the *Malabar* was inspected at Portsmouth by Admiral Ryder, commander in chief. Every portion of the ship, including the watertight doors and steering gear, was subjected to examination, after which the crew were drilled at fire-quarters and cutlass exercise. One of Berthon's collapsing lifeboats was also rigged and lowered into the water and manned. Since her last trooping season, the *Malabar* has undergone an extensive refit, having been furnished with three new decks, new steam steering gear, new main drainage, and new arrangements for flushing. The rudder head has also been strengthened and fitted with a tiller and Rapson slide in the place of the old yoke. As the vessel was being hauled from the jetty in the dockyard the fore tow rope broke, and the stern hawser, being let go, was caught in the screw, whereby the ship was temporarily disabled. She was towed out to Spithead by a dockyard tug, and a diver having been sent out to free the propeller, she proceeded on her voyage a few hours afterwards.

INDIAN RELIEFS.—The Indian relief season of 1881-82 may be said to commence with the departure of the 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers (20th) from Ireland for Bombay. The 2nd Derby (95th) had been told off for India this season, but the battalion, although strong enough numerically, is too much made up of young soldiers for service in that climate, and it will now proceed about the end of December to Gibraltar, whence the 22nd Lincoln (10th) will be sent on for a tour of service in India. The 2nd Scots Fusiliers (21st) now in Natal, will embark in the *Serapis*, which has already sailed, and will reach Bombay about the beginning of November. These three battalions are composed of soldiers who are fairly seasoned and trained, and whose condition ought to prevent a renewal of the objections hitherto made with too much reason to the immature lads sent out to India and South Africa. The Lancashire Fusiliers have been to some extent made up for service by volunteers from other regiments, but they received a number of eligible men from their own 1st Battalion at Cork, in exchange for about 100 recruits, and they go out in good condition. The Scots Fusiliers are composed of men most of whom have served for the last two years in Natal, and on arrival in India they will be increased by a number from their 1st Battalion at Secunderabad, which is now on the point of returning home. The 2nd Lincoln has been stationed for the last two or three years in the Mediterranean, and is also in a satisfactory condition as regards the maturity and training of its men. The fact of the authorities being able at once to tell off a battalion from Malta or Gibraltar for service in India is an illustration of the wisdom of the step lately taken by Mr. Childers for increasing the strength of each battalion in these garrisons from 600 to upwards of 800 rank and file. It is now understood to be settled that, in addition to the 2nd Scots Fusiliers, the 14th Hussars will be sent from Natal to India this season. The regiment had been borrowed from the Indian Government in the spring, in order to provide for contingencies in South Eastern Africa, with the understanding that it should return to India when no longer required. But it has been determined to reduce the number of British cavalry regiments in India from nine to eight, and the Indian Government sought to carry out that reduction at once by dispensing with the services of the 14th Hussars, and allowing that regiment to return to England. It has, however, been settled that they are to return to India, and shipping is being taken up to convey both men and horses from Durban to Bombay about November. The reduction of a cavalry regiment in India would therefore probably be effected by the return home next year of the first regiment for England—the 10th Hussars—without relief. Regarding the Infantry battalions to return from India to England in this and the next few years, some modifications in the order and the period of relief have been necessitated by the new scheme for amalgamating battalions. Before that scheme came into operation it was arranged that the 1st Wiltshire (62nd), 1st Scots Fusiliers (21st), 1st Dorset (39th), 2nd North Lancashire (81st), and 2nd Irish Fusiliers (80th), were to come home this winter, the 1st Essex (44th), going to Aden with a view to its return in 1882-83. Owing to the new re-linking,

the roster has been changed. The 2nd North Lancashire and 2nd Irish Fusiliers will not return at present, and will probably remain two years longer in India, the six battalions having their corresponding battalions abroad preceding them homewards; while, for a similar reason, the move of the 1st Essex to Aden has been countermanded, and that battalion will now remain abroad for three years longer, the 1st Seaforth Highlanders (72nd) going to Aden in their place, and coming home in the winter of 1882-83. The 2nd Dorset (54th), which would have returned in a year or two under previous arrangements, will now remain in India for probably six or seven years, in consequence of its being re-linked with the 39th, returning this season. The new order of relief from India would appear to be as follows:—1, 1st Wiltshire (62nd); 2, 1st Scots Fusiliers (21st); 3, 1st Dorset (39th); 4, 1st Leicester (17th); 5, 1st Manchester (63rd); 6, 1st Seaforth Highlanders (72nd); 7, 2nd North Lancashire (81st); 8, 2nd Irish Fusiliers (80th); 9, 1st York and Lancaster (65th); 10, 1st Essex (44th); 11, 2nd East Surrey (70th); 12, 1st Royal Irish (18th); at the rate of about three battalions in each year.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—The tenders for Rs. 35,00,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—10 Calcutta, Rs. 33,65,000; to Bombay, Rs. 1,30,000; and to Madras, Rs. 5,000; the average rate in all cases being 1s. 7-8 1/2d. Tenders on all Presidencies at 1s. 7-13-16d. received about 24 per cent. Thirty-five lakhs are to be offered again next Wednesday.

THE SILVER MARKET AND THE EASTERN EXCHANGES.—On Wednesday a little business was done in bar silver on Continental account, at 51 3/4d. per ounce, but there was no demand of any kind for India. The nearest price quoted was 51d. per ounce. The Indian rate for telegraphic transfers was 1s. 7 3/4d., being slightly harder, but there was very little Indian export business, owing to a scarcity of freight. The Shanghai exchange quotation was rather firmer, at 50. 1 3/4d., the Hong Kong rate being steady at 3s. 9d. In the market for Rupee Paper prices were unaltered, with very little business on either side.—On Wednesday the sum of £49,000 in Dutch gold coin was brought by the Bank. The *Vanduvck*, from Brazil, arrived with £19,000 in specie. In the Silver Market a parcel of bars was placed at Wednesday's prices; but later on the tendency was scarcely so firm, and some consignments, amounting in all to about £30,000, were subsequently sold at 51 11-16d. per ounce. A portion of the Mexican dollars found buyers at 51d.; but a balance of the arrival was held over for future negotiation. The Indian quotations for telegraphic transfers were a shade easier, but no quotable change was shown in Rupee Paper.—On Friday the market was unchanged, bars being dealt in at 51 11-16d., and Mexican Dollars at 51d. per ounce. Rupee Four-and-a-Half per Cent. improved 1/2, to 90 3/4 to 91. No exchange was received from Bombay, owing to the Parsee New Year's holidays, which continue until Tuesday. The rate from Calcutta was telegraphed at 1s. 8 1-16d.; Hong Kong, 3s. 8 7/8d.; and Shanghai, 5s. 1 5/8d.—On Saturday the market was very quiet, with small sales in each case at previous prices. The rate for telegraphic transfers advised from Calcutta was unaltered, but the tendency was not strong. The Shanghai exchange rate was rather easier at 5s. 1 5/8d. Rupee Paper both here and in India was again firm, without any further quotable change in prices.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.—The following are the traffic receipts of the undermentioned companies to the dates named, together with the aggregate receipts to date, officially supplied:—

	Date.	Miles open.	Receipts.		Aggregate.		Inc. or decrease.
			1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	
Bombay and Baroda	Aug. 6	444	6,617	6,405	39,455	43,745	- 4,340
East Indian ..	Sept. 10	1507 1/2	88,726	52,558	686,300	531,067	+ 155,313
Great Indian Penin.	July 23	1448	33,126	28,216	113,745	97,144	+ 16,601
Indus Steam Flotilla	Aug. 6	..	185	199	..	..	..
Madras ..	July 30	858	11,360	11,518	47,521	46,338	+ 1,183
Oudh and Rohilkund	July 16	547	6,345	6,886	15,352	16,817	- 1,465
Sind, Pun., and Del.	Aug. 16	676	10,808	12,537	..	..	..
South Indian ..	July 30	655	6,221	6,116	29,332	23,753	+ 5,579

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The *Clyde*, built and engined by Messrs. Denny Brothers, of Dunbarton, of 4,100 tons register, went her trial on the Clyde on Tuesday last, and attained a mean speed of 15.9 knots (equal to 18 1/2 miles) per hour, the horse power indicated being 4,900. This vessel is fitted with all the recent improvements, the saloon and decorative work being completed in a very artistic manner. The *Clyde* will be despatched from London to Calcutta on the 11th of October.

REMARKABLE INDIAN OCEAN PASSAGE.—The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's Royal Mail steamer *Cotopaxi*, R. Studdert, commander, has just completed a remarkably quick passage across the Indian Ocean. Her log shows an average speed of 322 knots per day for eighteen consecutive days from Adelaide to the Red Sea. The *Cotopaxi* was detained two days in the Suez Canal, but has nevertheless completed the voyage from Adelaide to Plymouth in the extremely short time of thirty-five days three hours, including

all stoppages. The *Cotopaxi* was built and engined by Messrs. John Elder and Co. nine years ago.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—The command of the district staff at Woolwich, about to be vacated by Col. Oldfield, Royal Artillery, on his promotion, will, it is expected, be conferred upon Lieut. Col. E. Keate, R.A., who is at present attached to the 10th Brigade, and doing duty at Shoeburyness. Col. Oldfield, who loses two years of staff employment by his rank, would, it was expected, have succeeded Col. Heyman, R.A., as superintendent Royal Carriage Department, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, having previously served five years as assistant superintendent, will probably proceed to India. Col. C. H. Owen, R.A., recently serving upon the Heavy Gun Committee, will most likely go to India with the winter reliefs.

THE AFGHAN CAMPAIGN.—Nearly 800 officers of the Royal Artillery and many of the rank and file have subscribed towards a memorial in honour of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Royal Artillery who fell on service in Afghanistan and South Africa in 1877-80. It is proposed to erect a suitable monument at Woolwich, the home of the Royal Regiment, and the remainder of the fund will be devoted to the purchase of presentations to different charitable institutions for the benefit of the widows and children of those who lost their lives in the Afghan, Zulu, and Transvaal campaigns.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BROWNE—Sept. 14, at 56, St. Paul's-road, Canonbury, the wife of James Anthony Browne, Esq., a daughter.

BRUCE—Sept. 18, at 6, Sisters'-terrace, Lavender-hill, S.W., the wife of Major E. A. Bruce, M.S.C., a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CREERY—**COX**—Sept. 7, at the parish church, Portrush, county Antrim, Ireland, Leslie, eldest son of the Rev. Canon Creery, and grandson of Archdeacon Greery, diocese of Connor, to Emma (Minnie), youngest daughter of the late S. L. Cox, Esq., surgeon, Madras Horse Artillery, H.E.I.C. Service, and Longford, county Derry.

JEVRS—**CRAWFORD**—Sept. 1, at St. Mary's Church, Nenagh, Robert Wilson Jevrs, Ceylon Civil Service, to Catherine Julia, elder daughter of A. H. Crawford, Esq., C.E., and grand-daughter, of the Rev. Francis Sygne.

LEWIS—**HAWTHORNE**—Sept. 14, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Dunster, Thomas Crompton Lewis, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, Professor of Mathematics at the Government College, Lahore, to Mary Olivia, eldest daughter of T. O. Hawthorne, Stafford.

PITT-LEWIS—**PALMER**—Sept. 15, at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, George Pitt-Lewis, Esq., to Mary Ann Isabel (Mai), daughter of Major General J. G. Palmer, late M.S.C.

RENNY—**CAMERON**—Sept. 15, at Holy Trinity Church, Walton Breck, Liverpool, John W. Anderton Renny, eldest son of the late Major J. W. Renny, 19th Regiment Bombay N.I., and of Mrs. Renny, 8, Marlborough-road, Bradford, to Eleanor Ann, eldest daughter of William Cameron, Esq., 24, St. Domingo-grove, Liverpool.

SEATON—**LONGLEY**—Sept. 9, at Trinity Chapel, Brixton, by the Rev. S. Eldridge, Lieut. Col. W. J. Seaton, Madras Staff Corps, to Josephine Julia, widow of T. P. Longley, U.S. Navy.

WAHAB—**BOOTHBY**—Sept. 13, at Hanbury Church, Lichfield, Major George Duncan Wahab, of the 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, second son of the late General Charles Wahab, Madras Army, and Royal-terrace, Edinburgh, to Cora, third daughter of the late George Boothby, Esq., R.N., and grand-daughter of the Rev.—Brooke and the Hon. Louisa Boothby.

WALLER—**SIMSON**—Sept. 1, at St. George's, Hanover-square, R. J. Waller, captain of the Bengal Staff Corps, to Mary Isabella, daughter of Alexander Simson, Esq., and niece of Mrs. William Haigh, Millbrook, Southampton.

DEATHS.

DIXON—Sept. 9, near Lucca, Italy, Adelaide Mary, the third daughter of Col. H. Dixon, retired Madras Army, aged 25.

FORDYCE—August 11, at the Residency, Rajkote, John Lionel William, only son of Arthur Lawrence Dingwall Fordyce, Esq., Lieut. 8th Regiment N.I., aged one year and two months.

GARDNER—July 15, at Melbourne, Frederick Wynch Gardner, of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, son of the late Captain George Johnson Gardner, R.N.

GLOVER—Sept. 12, at Neuenahr, Prussia, suddenly, of blood poisoning, Colonel T. G. Glover, late R.E., Bengal.

LAWDER—Sept. 11, at St. Helier's, Jersey, Anna Maria, widow of the late James Lawder, Esq., surgeon, Madras Army, aged 80.

ROBERTS—Sept. 3, at South Kensington, Elizabeth, widow of the late Major Digby Roberts, 36th Regiment, M.N.I., aged 77.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ALLEN—August 22, at No. 8, Camac-street, the wife of Robert Allen, Esq., a daughter.

BERTRAM—August 19, at Naini Tal, the wife of Sergeant-Major J. J. Bertram, Naini Tal Depot, a daughter.

BEST—August 18, at Mangalore, the wife of J. W. Best, M.C.S., a son.

BROWN—August 21, at Bombay, the wife of Major W. T. Brown, Bombay Staff Corps, a daughter.

CLAY—Sept. 8, at Parulia, Lower Bengal, the wife of Arthur Lloyd Clay, Esq., B.C.S., a son.

COEN—August 4, at Lucknow, the wife of W. J. Coen, Agra, a daughter.

COLLINGS—August 2, at Shwe Gyeen, British Burma, the wife of Arthur Collings, Esq., executive engineer, Public Works Department, a daughter.

CORBETT—August 22, at Dum-Dum, the wife of Surgeon Major R. de la Cour Corbett, Army Medical Department, a son.

COWIE—August 14, at Calcutta, the wife of John Cowie, Esq., M.D., (Cantab), a son.

DICKINSON—August 27, at Camp Malegaon, the wife of James H. Dickinson, acting district superintendent of police, Khandesh, a daughter.

DOOLEY—August 17, at Murree, the wife of M. S. Dooley, executive engineer, a daughter.

DUBOIS—August 18, at 72 Dhurumtollah, the wife of J. B. Dubois, Esq., of Balabarrie Tea Estate, Western Dooars, a son.

DUGGAN—August 14, at Knockion, Murree, the wife of Mr. Alexander Duggan, a daughter.

DUNBAR—August 12, at Rangoon, British Barma, the wife of John Mickleburgh Dunbar, a son.

EYRE—August 23, at Allahabad, the wife of Thomas Haughton Eyre, Lieutenant 16th Bengal Cavalry, a son.

FITZHERBERT—August 13, at Saharanpore, the wife of Mr. J. R. B. Fitzherbert, S. P. and D. Railway, a son.

HALL—August 5, at Durbhunga, the wife of F. T. Hall, a daughter.

HILL—August 19, at Pothanoor, Madras, the wife of Christopher Hill, a daughter.

HOFF—August 22, at Calcutta, the wife of Wm. W. Hoff, a daughter.

HOYLE—August 13, at Sukkur, Sind, the wife of J. O. Hoyle, a daughter.

HUGHES—August 18, at Adamwhan, the wife of E. W. M. Hughes, Locomotive Superintendent, I. V. and K. S. Railway, a son.

HUSON—August 26, at Malabar-hill, the wife of Arthur Huson, Esq., a son.

JEFFREY—August 23, at the Free Church Manse, Marine Lines, Bombay, the wife of the Rev. Robert Jeffrey, a daughter.

JERMYN—August 11, at Naini Tal, the wife of the Rev. E. Jermyn, twin sons.

JONES—August 22, at Ajmere, the wife of Mr. J. J. Jones, executive engineer, a son.

LANGFORD—August 17, at Kamptee, C.P., the wife of the Rev. Robert Langford, chaplain to the British Forces, Kamptee, a daughter.

LYALL—August 18, at Shillong, the wife of C. J. Lyall, C.S., a daughter.

M'RURY—August 21, at Karachi, Sind, the wife of Surg. Major M'Rury, I.M.D., a son.

MARSDEN—August 19, at Naini Tal, the wife of A. E. Marsden, prematurely of a son, who only survived his birth a few minutes.

MARSLAND—August 26, at Byculla, Bombay, the wife of J. J. Marsland, a son.

MICHAELSON—Sept. 13, at Hong Kong, the wife of Captain George Herbert Michaelson, 1st Battalion the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, a daughter.

NISSEN, August 16, at Dhari, Kattywar, the wife of Capt. G. C. Nissen, Dhari Battalion, a son.

PASSY—August 20, at Bangalore, the wife of DeLacy Dayrell Passy, Lieutenant 4th M.N.I., a son.

PATERSON—August 21, at Hastings Lodge, Serampore, the wife of James Paterson, Esq., a daughter.

PEAL—At Dibrugarh, Upper Assam, the wife of A. J. Peal, of Naharane Tea Estate, a son.

ROBERTS—August 12, at Murree, the wife of Captain Norcott D'Esterre Roberts, 81st Regiment, a son.

ROBERTSON—August 16, at Kasauli, Panjab, the wife of Fred. A. Robertson, Bengal Civil Service, a daughter.

SHERIFF, Aug. 11, at Shillong, Khasi Hills, the wife of Colonel J. P. Sheriff, commandant 42nd Regt. A.L.I., a son.

SOARES—Aug. 26, at Mazagon, the wife of H. F. Soares, a daughter.

SOUTHWBY—Sept. 9, at Darjeeling, the Hon. Mrs. Southby, a daughter.

STEWART—Aug. 23, at Mominabad, Deccan, the wife of Major Hopton Scott Stewart, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, a son.

STIFFLE—Aug. 9, at Schai Dair, Kumaon, the wife of W. H. Stiffle, a daughter.

TIDY—Sept. 10, at Roorkee, the wife of Captain A. G. Tidy, 2nd Battalion the Dorsetshire Regiment (late 54th), a daughter.

TILLY—Sept. 9, at Promet, British Burma, the wife of H. Lindsay Tilly, Esq., P.W.D., a daughter.

TREVOR—Aug. 29, at Malabar Hill, the wife of A. C. Trevor, C.S., a son.

VINCENT—Aug. 20, at Landour, the wife of Captain H. A. Vincent, 1st Central India Horse, a daughter.

YOUNG—Aug. 21, at Mercara, Coorg, the wife of Sir W. M. N. Young, Bart., a son.

MARRIAGES.

FAGAN—**AMESBURY**—August 17, at Mussoorie, Lieut. C. G. F. Fagan, 10th Bengal (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers, to Florence Evelyn Jessie, daughter of Surgeon Major Walter Raleigh Amesbury, Indian Medical Department.

FORCHHAMMER—**BAIERLEIN**—August 25, at Bangalore, at the Evangelical Lutheran Chapel, by the father of the bride, Emmanuel Forchhammer, professor of pali, Rangoon, to Constantia, youngest daughter of the Rev. E. R. Brierlein, Leipzig Mission.

GARBETT—**LEEDS**—August 13, at Simla, C. H. V. Garbett, squadron officer and adjutant, 3rd Bengal Cavalry to Mary Adelaide Lilian, only daughter of H. Leeds.

SYMONDS—**PIERSON**—August 18, at St. John's, Bangalore, by the Rev. H. A. Williams, M.A., chaplain, Thomas J. Symonds, Army Veterinary Department, to Lillie, eldest daughter of E. Pierson, Esq., 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment.

WATERS—**HATCH**—August 24, at St. Paul's Church, Puna, by the

Ven. Archdeacon Stead, Surgeon G. Waters, I.M.D., to Eva Winifred, second daughter of Lieut. General Hatch, R.A.

DEATHS.

- BLEWITT—August 11, at Dehra, Mr. F. R. Blewitt, late collector of H. M. Inland Customs, aged 66.
 CAREY—August 18, at Ootacamund, Edward Nowell, infant son of Captain W. N. Carey, Royal Scots Fusiliers, aged 17 months and 12 days.
 CURRIE—August 13, at Monghyr, Bengal Presidency, Guy Mainwaring Lee, only child of George Mainwaring Currie, Bengal Civil Service, aged 11 months.
 DOUGLAS—August 2, at Kwula Lunnapur, Malayan States, Henry Lucile, third surviving daughter of B. Douglas, H.B.M.'s resident of Selangour.
 FITZJAMES—August 9, at Mussoorie, Frank Fitzjames, executive engineer, P.W.D., aged 40.
 FRASER—August 23, at Surat, at his residence, Daria Mahel, Khan Bahadur Burjorie Merwanjee Fraser.
 GOLDING—August 28, at the European General Hospital, John Golding, G.I.P. Railway, aged 58.
 HANCOCK—August 4, at Hilika, of remittent fever, Marguerite Sordaine (Daisy), aged seventeen months, younger twin daughter of C. J. and E. F. Hancock.
 HEINIG—August 21, at Bangalore, of diphtheria, Robert Henry, the beloved and only son of F. Heinig, D.P.W.
 HOLDICH—August 21, at Mussoorie, of diphtheria, John Edward (Eddie), son of Major Thomas Hungerford Holdich, R.E., aged two years and eleven months.
 JEFFERIES—August 19, at Kasauli, Mr. C. R. Jefferies, of Calcutta, aged 59.
 JERMYN—August 12, at Naini Tal, Hugh Carmichael, infant son of the Rev. E. Jermyn, aged 1 day.
 NASH—August 21, at the General Hospital, Madras, James Tavenor Nash, aged 19.
 POWELL—August 15, at Mhow, Mabel Unwynne Ffolliott, infant daughter of Douglas Ffolliott Powell, P.W.D.
 RIGBY—Sept. 14, at his residence, 31, Clanricarde-gardens, Bayswater, General Henry Rigby, Royal Engineers (Bengal), aged 70.
 SORELL—August 19, at Bolarum, Winifred Nadine Sheffield, daughter of F. Sheffield Sores, Esq., 3rd Regiment H. C., and Susie, his wife, aged 4 months.
 WALTERS—August 17, at Metapolium, Madras Presidency, Adelaide, the dearly-loved wife of Lieut. Col. R. A. Walters, M.S.C.
 WILSON—August 18, at Coconada, Andrew James Wilson, son of the Rev. Dr. William Wilson, D.D., Edinburgh, aged 37.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

- HOME.—Sept. 9. Hartlepool (s), Madras; Sevantes, Manila; Henrietta, Calcutta; Shakespeare, Akyab; Haddon Hall, Rangoon; Branksome Hall (s), Bombay; Dunfillan, Bombay; St. Margaret, Calcutta; E-in's Gem, Rangoon; Belpore, Calcutta.—10. Brambletye, Calcutta; Cardiganshire, Singapore; Martaban, Cochin; Star of Italy, Calcutta; Duke of Sutherland (s), Calcutta; Slieve Roe, Rangoon; County of Dumfries, Bassein; Lina, Table Bay.—11. Nuovo Dapuelo, Bassein; Mary P. Kitchin, Mou'mein; H.M.S. Modeste, China.—12. Oreb, Rangoon; Quetta (s), Calcutta; Koningin Emma (s), Batavia; City of Carthage (s), Calcutta; Peshawur (s), Bombay; Forest King, Natal; Vega (s), Calcutta; Dominion, Calingapatam; Manila (s), Manila; Lady Dufferin, Moulmein; Red Cross, Moulmein; Clan Stuart (s), Bombay.—13. Cadiz (s), Manila; Endymion (s), Rangoon; Bolton, Bassein; Antenor (s), Shanghai; Sieve Bloom, Rangoon.—15. Yoxford (s), Madras; H.M.S. Egeria, China; Simla, Rangoon; Beann Mamha, Rangoon; Persian, Akyab.—16. Claverhouse, China; W. H. Lawrence, Bombay.
 BOMBAY.—August 22. Punjaub (s), Bussorah.—23. Ethiopia (s), Calcutta; Shah Jehan, Mauritius; Columbian (s), Jeddah.—24. Dido (s), Constantinople; Kaiteur (s), London.—26. Vestal, Zanzibar; Venetia (s), Sydney; Trentham Hall (s), Liverpool; Great Northern (s), Sea.—27. Calcutta, Karachi.—28. Minerva (s), Hartlepool; Calipso (s), Trieste.—29. Sumatra (s), Venice.
 CALCUTTA.—August 18. Colina (s), Port Said; Kerbela (s), Bombay; City of Khios (s), Liverpool; Riversdale, Liverpool.—19. Ardmillan, Liverpool.—20. Kilwa, Singapore; Bhundara, Bombay.—21. Compta (s), London.—22. Sandal (s), Newcastle; Medea (s), Trieste.—23. Carlisle Castle, Melbourne.—25. Chinsura (s), Bombay; Satara (s), Camorta; Knight of the Thistle, Singapore.—26. Langshaw (s), Port Said; Avagye (s), Rangoon; Sierra Nevada, Liverpool.
 MADRAS.—August 20. El Dorado (s), Calcutta; Chindwara (s), Calcutta and C. Ports; Delpussured, Cardiff; Chilka (s), Rangoon; Mongolia (s), London.—21. Chindwara (s), Bombay; Tibre (s), Galle.—22. Choice, Mauritius; Lyra, Mauritius.—24. Africa (s), Bombay and S. Ports.—25. Asia, Rangoon and N. Ports.

DEPARTURES.

- HOME.—Sept. 8. Bretton Hall (s), Bombay; Berns, Table Bay.—9. Britannia, Zanzibar; Madre Aste, Point de Galle; Marcello, Cape of Good Hope.—10. Amethyst (s), Galle; Enrichino, Singapore; Russia, Rangoon; Newnham (s), Bombay; Glenlyon (s), Singapore; Duke of Devonshire (s), Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; Pongola (s), Natal; Magic, Port Alfred; Strathmore (s), Hong Kong; H.M.S. Scarpis, Natal and Bombay; Bellona, Mauritius; Principe de Lucideo, Singapore.—11. Speke Hall (s), Bombay.—12. Mathieu, Mauritius; Bengloe (s), Hong Kong; Vimeira, Madras; Bridgewater, Bombay; Enrico (s), Rangoon; F. C. Sieben, Singapore.—13. Brazos, Hong Kong; St. Andrew's Castle, Singapore; City of Canterbury (s), Calcutta; Alrah (s), Bombay; Windhover, Colombo.—14. Voorwaarts

(s), Java; Nepal (s), Calcutta; Adirondack (s), Bombay; H.M.S. Tamar, Natal; Cicero, for Singapore.—15. Giae'e, Rangoon; Garden Island, Galle; Espana (s), Manila.

BOMBAY.—August 23. Teheran (s), Venice; City of Baltimore (s), Liverpool.—24. Assyria (s), Liverpool; Daria (s), Marseilles; Madura (s), Coast and Calcutta.—25. Hydaspes (s), Australia.—26. Euphrates, Karachi; Fearnought, Rangoon; Clan Fraser (s), Karachi; Rosetta (s), China.—27. Memnon, Calcutta; W. G. Russell, Rangoon; Peeress, E. Point; Gertrude (s), Marseilles.—28. Columbian (s), Jeddah.—29. Punjaub (s), Persian Gulf; Crosby (s), Marseilles.

CALCUTTA.—August 18. Tibre (s), and Malda (s).—19. Aratoon (s), Apar (s), Suez (s), and a steamer (number undistinguishable).—20. Nottingham (s), and Cu'na (s).—23. Thessaly (s), and a steamer (number undistinguishable).—25. Ellora (s), Simla (s), and Victoria (s).
 MADRAS.—August 24. Lyra, Coast; Africa, Calcutta via N.P.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Peshawur*, Sept. 11.—From Madras: Mr. H. B. Rust; From Sydney: Mr. W. Watson. From Bombay: Mr. McKilvey, Mr. E. J. Barker, Mrs. Hutcheson and three children, Surgeon Major Rohilly, Capt. Fitzherbert, Mrs. C. H. T. Marshall, Surgeon T. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Rothney and child, Capt. J. Boyle, Miss Lawrie, Mrs. S. Pierson, Capt. Buckle, Major Proudfoot, Mrs. Davies. From Malta: Mr. A. M'Crea, M.S. and Miss Taylor. From Gibraltar: Master Freemantle, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Norris, R.A., Mr. Geary. From Calcutta: Mrs. Sandeman, Mr. and Mrs. Montieth, Master Ferguson and children, Dr. Coulter, Mr. G. Fraser, Mr. Veasey and two children.

AT LONDON.—Per *Vega*, Oct. 12.—From Calcutta: Mr. W. E. Burton, Mr. Cobham and infant, Miss Forbes and servant, Mr. Thomas Longmuir, Mr. B. Wusserwangee, Mr. W. Smith's child and ayah, Mr. Anderson Souttar, Mrs. Wood Mason and two infants, Mr. A. T. Wyman, Mr. Paxwell. From Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. F. Walker, three children, infant, nurse, and ayah, Mrs. Brown and child, Mr. and Mrs. S. Fielder, four children, nurse, ayah, and native boy, Mr. Pole Carew, Mr. N. M. Hove, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Gedder, three children, and ayah, Mrs. Cottrell, Mr. W. Macgregor, Mr. F. W. Hubbard, Mr. E. Rogivuni.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Sumatra*, August 29.—From Southampton: Mr. E. L. Barton, Capt. Walsh, Col. Rideout, Lieut. Parkyn, and Mr. and Mrs. Geseke. From Brindisi: Major W. C. Anderson, Col. J. Harpur, Lieut. Col. R. A. Wauchope, Mr. T. W. L. Jackson, Col. O. V. Tanner, Major and Mrs. Swinburne and infant, Mr. W. R. Pratt, Major Bissett, Lieut. Col. A. Conolly, Col. S. de Edwards, Capt. W. P. Walshe, Major T. C. Keyser, Mr. Scott Mackenzie, and Mr. Quirme. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Pawsy. From Aden: Mrs. T. O'Toole, two children, and one infant, and Mr. Rubely.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Indus*, Sept. 7.—For Melbourne: Mr. M. Bride, Mr. Ogilvy, Mr. Nelson. For Wellington: Mr. and Mrs. Peake. For Glenelg: Mr. F. S. Dendy. For Singapore: Mr. R. T. Peake. For Bombay: Major General Schneider, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Mr. F. Caldecott and child, Rev. T. Scott, Mr. Birkbeck, Mr. C. A. B. Beatty, Mr. Lely. For Suez: Miss Stewart. For Malta: Capt. Gardner, Mr. Wade, Mr. Hume, Messrs. Holmes, Lieut. Stanton, Rev. W. and Mrs. Farquharson, Lieut. Heyman, Major M'Donei, Capt. W. Platt, Mr. Douglas, Mr. C. Hallett. For Gibraltar: Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. Hannell, Mr. Mackean, Mrs. Will and children, Mr. Soames, Mr. White, Rev. F. J. Holland, Mr. E. Carr, Surgeon Major Staples, Mr. Porral, Miss Hall, Mrs. and Miss Baker, Miss Hammond, Mr. W. K. Connell, Mr. Woodbridge.

FROM LONDON.—Per *Duke of Devonshire*, Sept. 10.—For Colombo: Miss Bree, Mr. Hetherington. For Madras: Mr. B. Fuller, Mrs. Fuller and ayah, Mr. John Bray, Mr. Charles Anrove, Mr. W. J. Dawe, Mr. R. Tesana. For Calcutta: Mrs. Cawthorne.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Teheran*, August 23.—For Southampton: Mr. W. B. Lomas. For Brindisi: the Hon. G. H. P. Evans and Mr. F. Horsman. For Venice: Mr. Bake.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Lombardy*, August 30.—For Southampton: Mrs. Leach and son, Miss Leach, Mr. A. Durlach, Lieut. J. Lewes, Mrs. Duncan, three children, and European nurse, Mr. T. Young, Lieut. L. T. Bowen, and Lieut. A. Masters. For Brindisi: Mr. P. F. Hedger, a gentleman, Mr. D. Cameron, Col. J. A. Tillard, Lieut. Col. Martin, C.B., Mrs. Martin and child, Major P. C. Story, Mr. G. E. Porter, Col. J. Galloway, Major W. F. Pridesaux, and Major J. F. Free. For Venice: General A. Fraser.

CASUALTIES.

Report of the ship *Corfu*, Arthur, from Colombo, via Cochin, arrived at Havre. Sailed from Cochin April 23, 6.30 a.m. with light N.E. winds and fine weather, which continued to 28th, when strong N.W. winds prevailed, with heavy squalls and rain at intervals. Crossed the Equator in 81° 32' E., and experienced from thence to 9° 20' S., and 89° 32' E., fresh gales from W.S.W., and heavy squalls at intervals, high breaking sea, which flooded decks fore and after continually, strong easterly current running. At midnight, wind veering to S.S.E., put ship on port tack and stood to S.W., brisk gales, continued to 21° 30' S., 67° 40' E. Thence to Cape Coast variable winds June 12, Cape Agulhas Light bore N. by W., about six miles; fine weather, wind N.E., sea very smooth. Thence to 3° 48' S., long 12° 38' E., light N.W. and W. and W. winds with much rain and long westerly well. The trade wind set in with sharp squalls from S.S.E. Thence to St. Helena light trade winds and fine weather. Experienced an easterly current from Ascension to 12° N., about 15 miles per day; light N.E. trades to 30° N., variable winds and calms to the Azores, August 21, Corvo bore at noon N., distant 30 miles. From thence to Channel northerly winds. Was twelve days in Channel with winds from N.E. to S.E., fine, cloudy weather.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—Aug. 29.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs 99%
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	109
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan	100
Ten years	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans	118

BANKS.

	Paid-up	Cash
	Rs.	Rates
Bank of Bombay	500	720
Bank of Bengal	500	800xd.
Bank of Madras	500	660xd.
Agra	500	130
Chartered of India and China	20	310
Chartered Mercantile	25	280
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28½	600
National of India	12½	107
Oriental	25	250

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba	2,975	930
Frere	150	20
Mazagon	2,000	30xd.
Port Canning	1,140	220

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	2,850	950
Albert Ginning	500	425
Albert, Karachi	1,100	1080
Apollo (small shares)	2,200	430
Bellary	1,000	600
Berar Cotton Ginning	500	465
New Indian	350	175
Broach Cotton Ginning	250	30
Carwar	1,500	20
Colaba	1,880	955
Dh. Siler Ginning	300	255
East India	1,000	2,950
East	8,500	2,950
French	500	445
Sind	750	455
Mofussil	400	285
Prince of Wales	1,500	1,700
Sind and Punjab Cotton	753	1200
Sassoon	500	500
Volkart	1,000	500

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	1,425
Anglo-Indian	100	135
Alfred Manufacturing	500	705 xd
Alliance Spinning	2,500	2,800
Bhowmuggur Mills	2,000	900
Bombay United	1,000	1,100
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	570
Central India S. W. and M	500	875
Coorla Mills	1,000	1050
D. Spinning	2,000	985
Hindustan	1,000	1,155
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	1,180
Khandeish	1,000	1,050
Madras	1,250	—
Madras United	1,000	1,950
Manchester Spinning	50	1 noml
Mazagon Spinning	500	272½
National Spinning	1,000	1,150
New Great Eastern	1,000	1,250
Oriental	625	850
Prince of Wales Spinning	1,250	400
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	1,000	—
Sholapore Mills	1,000	1,150
Victoria Mills	1,000	1,120

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock	218-30	310
Do. New 50c Shares	120-14-5	70
Do. do.	65-7-3	50
Do. do.	21-13-1	71
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	1,000	2,275
Do. New 50c Shares	105-5-15	275

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Ice Manufactory	100	170 xd
Bombay Burma Trading	1,500	2,410
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	10	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping	300	395
Treacher and Co.	500	890
Thacker and Co.	100	175

CALCUTTA.—Aug. 26.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

% Promissory Notes	Rs 100	0 to 100 2
4½ of 1870 (1885)	102	4 to 101 0
4½ of 1871 (1881)	100	0 to 109 2
4½ of 1878-79 (1893)	103	8 to 109 10
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	103	8 to 109 10
Debentures of 1867	101	8 to —

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884)	Rs. 112	0 to 112 8
6 of 1865 (1885)	112	8 to 113 0
6 of 1866 (1886)	113	0 to 113 8
6 of 1867 (1887)	113	8 to 114 0
6 of 1870 (1890)	114	0 to 114 8
6 of 1872 (1892)	114	8 to 115 0
5 of 1873 (1893)	111	8 to —

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	500	122 to 123
Agra Savings	100	125 to —
Allahabad	100	172 to —
Alliance of Simla	100	135 to —
Bank of Bengal	500	795 to 800
Do. of Upper India	100	127 to —
Delhi and London	625	245 to —
Himalaya	100	120 to 125
Mussoorie	100	100 to —
National of India	100	107 to —
Simla Bank Corporation	500	500 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra)	100	88 to 90

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

Asiatic Jute	100	20 to —
Bally Paper Mills	500	115 to —
Barnagore Jute	500	82 to —
Bengal Coal	1000	1720 to —
Bengal Ironworks	100	3 to —

Belliaghutta Jute	100	— to —
Bengal Mills	100	1750 to —
Bonded Warehouse	445	415 to —
Bowrah Cotton Mills	100	71 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	99 to 100
Burrakur Coal	100	140 to —
Calcutta Docking	700	290 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	121 to —
Calcutta Jute Mills	200	2 to 3
Carew and Co. (Limited), gar	100	120 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	117 to —
Darjiling Steam Tramway	100	135 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	102 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway	220	— to —
East Indian Railway	220	— to —
Equitable Coal	250	190 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	49 to —
Goswary Cotton Mills	200	315 to 320
Gouripore	100	96 to —
Great Eastern Hotel	250	155 to 158
Howrah Docking	500	105 to —
Howrah Mills	100	95 to 96
India General Steam Navigation	1000	1360 to —
Kamerhaty Jute Mills	50	14 to 16 pm
Labour Transportation	100	— to —
Landing and Shipping	100	80 to 81
Merchants' Steam Tug	500	— to —
Murree Brewery	100	170 to —
Naini Tal Brewery	95	75 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press	500	330 to —
Nanthore Indigo	30	— to —
New Beerboom Coal	100	75 to —
Oriental Jute Manufacturing	100	— to —
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway	200	— to —
Rajmahal Stone	100	99 to 100
Ramkistopore Press	100	78 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association	100	78 to 79
Riverside Press	90	101 to —
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas	100	— to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co	500	260 to 265
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail.	220	— to —
Seepore Jute Manufacturing	100	72 to —
Strand Bank Press	100	106 to —
Watson's Patent Press	100	105 to —

TEA COMPANIES.

Adulphore Terai (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Amicable (Assam)	100	80 to —
Amuluckie	100	75 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	95 to —
Assam	200	500 to —
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	100 to 101
Baree (Kangra)	100	90 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	72 to 73
Do. contributory	80	62 to 63
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	260 to —
Do. contributory	100	130 to —
Borelli (Assam)	200	160 to 165
Borsillah (Assam)	100	— to —
Burkholia (Cachar)	100	60 to —
Central Cachar	200	73 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	80 to 81
Chandypore (Cachar)	500	50 to 505
Chota Nagpore	100	96 to —
Cinnatollah	100	par.
Colonial (Assam)	100	60 to —
Coocheela Cachar	100	72 to —
Cutlecherra (Cachar)	100	110 to 112
Darjiling	100	320 to 325
Dedur Kosh (Cachar)	100	35 to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	74 to 75
Dehra Doon	100	80 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam)	100	65 to 70
Durrung (Assam)	100	65 to —
Eastern Cachar	100	78 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	68 to 70
Giel'e (Darjiling)	100	93 to —
Gowhaty (Assam)	100	62 to 63
Grob (Assam)	500	210 to —
Holta (Kangra)	100	99 to 100
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	100 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	90 to 92
Indian Terai	500	600 to 625
Jellapore (Cachar)	250	230 to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	100	50 to —
Jokai (Assam)	100	102 to —
Kalecherra (Cachar)	100	85 to —
Kangra Valley	100	par.
Kunchanpore (Cachar)	100	50 to 51
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	142 to —
Do. contributory	200	112 to —
Kurseong and Terai	100	6 to 7
Kuttal (Cachar)	5000	12000 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	67 to —
Longview (Darjiling)	100	116 to —
Loobah	100	133 to 134
Lower Assam	100	30 to —
Luckimpore (Assam)	200	130 to —
Majagram Cachar	100	75 to —
Mim. (Darjiling)	100	75 to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	67 to 68
Do. contributory	90	57 to 58
Moran (Assam)	80	30 pm.
Mothola (Assam)	100	80 to —
Do. contributory	90	70 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	200	100 to —
Muttuck (Assam)	100	50 to —
Do. contributory	125	50 to —
New Falloohi (Darjiling)	100	105 to 106
New Gholia Ghat (Assam)	200	100 to —
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	100 to —
Nutanpore (Cachar)	200	130 to 200
Phoenix of Cachar	85	75 to —
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	94 to 95
Puttarea (Sylhet)	100	50 to —
Rajabare (Assam)	100	104 to 105
Sapakat	100	100 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	50	20 pm.
Seemah	100	par.
Singbullia and Murmah	100	107 to 108
Singel (Darjiling)	100	87 to 88
Soom (Darjiling)	100	100 to —
Springside (Darjiling)	100	105 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong)	100	92 to 93
Teendarra (Darjiling)	100	83 to 84
Teesta Valley (Darjiling)	100	114 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	80	102 to 103
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	200 to —
Upper Assam	200	40 to —

MADRAS.—Aug. 26.

Four cent	..	..	par to 1	% pre.
Four and half per cents 1879	..	..	9½ to 10	pre.
Four and half per cents 1878 (1893)	..	..	9½ to 9½	pre.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885)	..	..	3½ to 3½	do.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1882)	..	..	1 to 2	do.
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882)	..	..	1½ to 2	pre.
Bank of Madras Shares	..	..	35 to 36	prem.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Banks, demand	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
Do. Tele.	ts. 7 23-34d.	ts. 7 11-16d.	ts. 7½d.
Do. 6 mo. sight	ts. 7 15-16d.	ts. 7½d.	ts. 7 15-16d.
Do. 4 do.	ts. 7 27-32d.	ts. 7½d.	ts. 8½d.
Do. 3 do.	ts. 7½d.	ts. 7 23-34d.	ts. 8 1-16d.
Cred 6 mo. sight	ts. 8½d.	ts. 7½d.	—
Do. 6 do.	ts. 7 1-34d.	—	—
Do. 6 c. sight	ts. 8½d.	ts. 8d.	ts. 8½d.
Do. 3 do.	ts. 8d.	—	—

LONDON.—Sept. 17.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
India Stock, July 5, 1880	..
Do. October 10, 1880	..
India Enforced Paper	..
Do. do. 1885	..
Do. do. 1893	..
Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882	..
Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12)	par to 5 pm
Do. under £1,000 (months' notice)	par to 5 pm
Do. Deb., Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500	102½ to 102½
Ceylon, 1882 and 1883	101 to 102
Do. Mauritius, 1882	105 to 107
Do. 1895-96	103 to 105
Do. Straits Settlements Government	104 to 106
Do. Straits Settlements Government	102 to 104

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

Perpetual Debenture Stocks.	Paid.	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guar. 4 p. c.	100	105 to 107
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c.	100	116 to 118
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c.	100	105 to 107
Oudh and Rohilkund, 4 p. c.	100	106 to 108
South Indian, 4½ p. c.	100	114 to 116

RAILWAYS.

B. B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	136 to 138
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	100	147 to 149
E. Indian, 4½ p. c. Ann. A, 1903	—	24½ to 24½
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 1/4)	—	24½ to 25
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4%	—	139 to 141
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c.	100	132 to 134
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	124 to 126
Do. do. 5 do.	all	— to —
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	117 to 119
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	112 to 114
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c.	100	124 to 126
Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c.	100	124 to 126
Do. do. 5 p. c. shares	5	— to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	124 to 126
Do. do. 4½ do.	—	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua.	100	114 to 116

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern	10	10½ to 10½
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883	100	103 to 106
Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887	100	102 to 105
Do. 6 per cent. Preference	10	12½ to 13½
Eastern Exten., Austr. & China	10	10½ to 11½
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891	100	107 to 110
Do. 5% (A. G. S.) Deb. Sc., 1900	—	104 to 107
Do. registered, repayable 1900	—	104 to 107
Indo-European	25	28 to 29

BANKS

Agra	10	10 to 10½
Delhi and London	25	— to —
Chartered of India, A., and C.	20	24 to 25
Chartered Mer. of I., L. and C.	25	22 to 23
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28½	45 to 47
Land Mortgage of India	2½	2½ to 2 dis
Oriental Corporation	25	22

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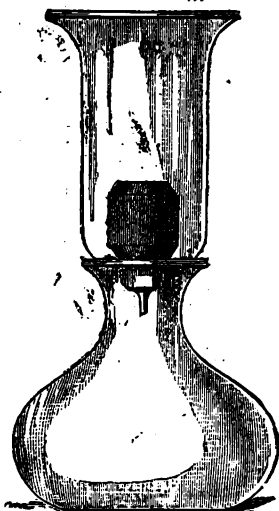
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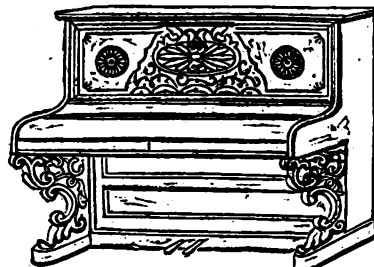
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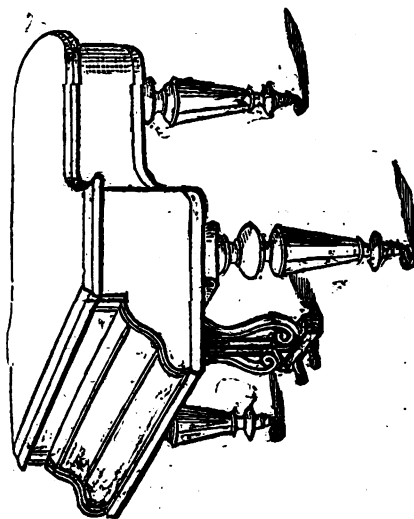


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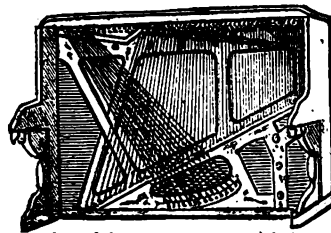


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MONDAY, SEPT. 26, 1881.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, Sept. 6; Madras and Allahabad, Sept. 4; Calcutta, Sept. 3.

THE official report on the state of the weather and the prospects of the crops for the week ending Aug. 23 says:—

"There has been no material change in the Bombay Presidency, where a break is still required in Guzerat and Baroda, and the crops in parts of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta country have been injured by drought. In the Central Provinces the rainfall has been generally light, except in one district, and crops have improved, though a further break would be beneficial. The weather has also been too wet in some parts of the North Western Provinces and Oudh, and in a good many of the Rajputana and Central India States. In Bengal the inundated tracts of Orissa are now being resown, but, as before, more rain is needed towards the east and north east. In the Madras Presidency harvesting has begun in some districts, and general prospects are fair, although the standing crops in places require more rain. The same want also continues to be felt in the eastern districts of the Mysor State, with the exception of Bangalore; to the west of the State the crops are in good condition. In the Nizam's territories the standing crops are suffering, and rabi sowings are being retarded by dry weather. In the rest of the country, *i.e.*, in the Punjab, in British Burma, in Assam, in Coorg, and in Berar, agricultural prospects are generally satisfactory. On the whole, owing to a superabundance of rain, chiefly in the centre and to the west of the country, and to insufficient falls, principally in the Deccan and adjoining tracts and in a few parts of Bengal, the reports of the week are not quite so favourable as they have been of late. But in by far the greater part of the country, and particularly in Northern India, the season continues to be a good one."

THE telegraphic news of the state of the crops in Mysor is most satisfactory. Telegraphing yesterday, Sept. 25, the *Times* Calcutta correspondent says:—

"The crop prospects of Mysor have improved. The sowings are still progressing. Prices are stationary. Plentiful rain has fallen throughout the province."

THE news received from Afghanistan to-day seems, for the present, decisive. Fortune has once more favoured us in despite of ourselves. The Amir—our Amir—has come off victor in the great struggle under the walls of Kandahar, no thanks to us; Ayub is in full flight towards Herat, just as he was about this time last year, and once more we may thank Heaven we are for a time rid of him.

DURING the week the India-office, doubtless appreciating the anxiety of the public to obtain early information of the issue of the conflict that was so clearly impending, has liberally supplied the daily papers with the bulletins from the Viceroy. They were the following:—

Dated Simla, September 20.—"Reported from Khojak, 19th, that Ayub intends forcing action. Ameer said to be waiting reinforcements from Cabul. Numbers of Duranis from Tirin and Dehrawat joining Ayub. Bodies of horse from Taraki and Suliman Khel Ghilzais have joined Ameer."

Dated Simla, September 21.—"Following from St. John, 20th:—'Ameer's force apparently inferior numerically to Ayub's. Latter force now outside city and in good spirits. Ameer likely to move to Zakird.'"

Dated Simla, Sept. 25.—"St. John reports, Gulistan, 24th. Ameer defeated Ayub 22nd. Battle lasted seven to noon. Two Cabuli regiments deserting Ayub deciding action. Ayub and sirdars fled to Herat, abandoning guns and baggage. Losses on both sides heavy."

THE account of the action, and of the circumstances which attended it, is well given by the *Times* correspondent, telegraphing from Gulistan on the 25th inst.:—

"On the 19th inst. the Ameer, finding great difficulty in obtaining flour for his troops, and unable to tempt Ayub out of his position, shifted his camp about nine miles to the west. By this manœuvre he abandoned his line of command of a larger extent of country in order to be the better able to feed his

troops, securing by his change of camp a position with abundance of water and mills. He was also within communication with Kelat-i-Ghilzai, but still had a line of retreat to Peshin open. He also obtained striking distance of the Herat road. During the next two days he remained quiet, while Ayub transferred his camp from the east to the west of the city, and established his own headquarters at Ghilzina, three miles from Kandahar, on the Herat road. From this point a ridge of very steep rocky hills runs to the south west for four miles. To the east of it, a mile from Ghilzina, lies Old Kandahar, destroyed by Nadir Shah in 1735. It is a complete ruin but its wide ditch and massive ramparts still make it a formidable military position. Here Ayub placed his guns, his infantry holding the villages and walled enclosures for a mile or more to his left front. In the open valley to the west of the hills he placed his Herati Horse and one Herati regiment, apparently to secure his retreat. At daybreak on the 22nd inst. the Ameer, whose headquarters were at Karez-i-Niko, six miles to the south west of Kandahar and a mile and a-half from the southern end of the hills, broke up his camp, intending to advance up to them and attack next day, but he appeared in the villages on his right, detaching his Ghilzai Horse to engage the Heratis in the valley to the west. On reaching the hills, Ayub's guns on the southern rampart of the old city opened on him, and the Ameer pushed forward to meet them. Ayub placed his Kandahari regiments in front; next to them the Ghazis, of whom he had nearly 10,000; and in their rear two of the Ameer's Cabuli regiments, the third regiment being with the baggage. The action seems to have gone on without any result for three or more hours, when the Cabulis suddenly opened fire on the Ghazis and Kandaharis in their front. This treachery decided the day. The Ghazis and Kandaharis broke and fled, and two of the Herati regiments went over to the victor. The Ghilzai cavalry in the meantime had routed the Herati Horse and infantry in the valley west of the hills, but do not appear to have been able to hold the road, for Ayub and his sirdars escaped unopposed. The losses were slight on both sides, the Ameer having only forty or fifty killed and as many wounded, while the enemy had 250 killed, mostly Kandaharis and Ghazis. The tents, baggage, and fourteen guns fell into the victor's hands. The city opened its gates; the bazaars were partially plundered, with many merchants' houses and the Farsiwans' quarters. The next day the villages in the vicinity of the city were given up to plunder in revenge for their inhabitants joining Ayub. Nothing is said about lives being lost. The Ameer intends to march on Herat in four or five days, leaving Shams-ud-din or Mohamed Yosub Khan as Governor."

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing on the same date, confines himself to briefly confirming the welcome news from Kandahar. He, however, incidentally mentions a disquieting rumour, to the effect that the Turkestan army had revolted against the Ameer's authority in favour of Muhammad Jan and other prisoners:—

"This morning news, still, however, unconfirmed, has been received here that a decisive battle was fought on Thursday, lasting from sunrise till noon; that, owing chiefly to the desertion of two Cabuli regiments during the action, Ayub was totally defeated and has fled with his sirdars towards Herat, leaving all his baggage and guns. The losses on both sides are said to be heavy, but no particulars are yet known. If this news is true, and there seems to be no reason to doubt it, we shall probably hear soon that the Ameer has occupied Kandahar, and it is quite possible that Ayub may fall into the hands of Abdul Kudus Khan, whose success in capturing Fort Taiwarra and placing himself between Kandahar and Herat has been confirmed by news from Herat *via* Persia, as well as from Cabul and Kandahar. Should this last contingency happen, Abdur Rahman ought easily to make himself master of the entire country, although the Turkestan army may give him trouble, if it is true, as rumoured, that it has revolted in favour of Muhammad Jan and other prisoners."

FOUR Englishmen of the 66th Regiment—so says a sepoy of Jacob's Rifles who shared with them for a time their misfortunes—have been taken to Herat and sold into slavery!—with two sepoy of the Bombay Grenadiers. The Abyssinian war was waged for a smaller outrage on English national feeling; has the national honour since then become so dead that we shall now fold our hands, whilst our countrymen are enduring the horrors of the cruelest of all fates? The *Times* telegram, dated Sept. 22, was as follows:—

"A sepoy of Jacob's Rifles, who was taken prisoner at Maiwand, has arrived at Quetta. He states that four British soldiers of the 66th Regiment and two sepoy of the Bombay Grenadiers were also taken prisoners. They were sent to Herat

and sold into slavery. He was also sold, and lost sight of his fellow captives. The death of his master's son enabled him to escape."

It now becomes an interesting question, "Do Jelly Fishes experience any emotion when their kith and kin are sold into slavery?" The Indian authorities seem to have been convulsively struggling in a vain attempt to shake the evidence of the sepoys; the poor sepoy apparently has some bowels of mercy for his enslaved comrades, and perversely sticks to his story. The last telegram from the *Times* correspondent, dated yesterday, Sept. 25, says:—

"The story regarding the Maiwand prisoners, which I telegraphed to you on Thursday, arose as follows:—A sepoy of Jacob's Rifles lately arrived in Quetta, having been absent without leave ever since the battle of Maiwand. He was tried by court-martial for desertion, and set up a defence that he, with four soldiers of the 66th Regiment and two soldiers of the Bombay Grenadiers, were taken prisoners and sold into slavery, but that he escaped and found his way back. Further inquiries are being made for the purpose of testing this story, which has already stood a severe and repeated cross-examination, and it is stated that the sepoy gives the details in so circumstantial a manner that there seems to be little doubt of their truth."

As usual, we have to record a daring outrage on British territory, committed by the border tribes on the Afghan frontier. And, as usual, this particular outrage is "the most daring" that has "occurred on the frontier for some years past"—showing the rapidly progressive rate at which British prestige has run down since the "scuttling" policy has been in fashion. We commend to our readers the comments of the *Times* correspondent, whose telegram we quote, dated Sept. 25:—

"On Tuesday night, a little before twelve o'clock, a band of frontier raiders, supposed to be Zakha-Khel Afridis, and to be instigated by the notorious outlaw Kamal, managed to enter the lines at Kohat, and crept unobserved to the quarter guard of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry. They then fired a volley and rushed upon the guard, who was taken by surprise. Of the ten troopers on duty three were killed and four were wounded; and after a brief struggle, lasting only a few minutes, the raiders made off, carrying away two carbines. They were at once pursued, but without effect. This is the most daring raid that has occurred on the frontier for some years past. In thus venturing into a cantonment garrisoned by 2,500 troops the Zakha-Khels have displayed a cool and deliberate audacity which, if not checked by prompt and efficient punishment, will doubtless lead to a succession of similar attacks on British outposts. Probably a punitive expedition will be undertaken next winter."

LET us now take another part of the same telegram:—

"The terms imposed on the Afridis in punishment of their attack on a picket of the 19th Bengal Lancers at Peshawur last month are as follow:—1. The surrender of Kamal, or his expulsion from the Afridi limits and a fine of Rs.2,000; 2. The surrender of Kamal's associates or the payment of a further fine of Rs.1,500; 3. The payment of blood money at the rate of Rs.500 for each trooper killed or wounded. It is doubtful whether these terms can be enforced without an expedition."

It appears that "Kamal" and "Kamal's associates" have learnt a lesson from the Boers, we demand their surrender and the payment of fines—and they straightway reply by sending some of their friends into our cantonments at Kohat, who kill and wound seven of our troopers and carry off our carbines! It would be laughable if it were not pitiful. As in Ireland, as in the Transvaal, so on the Afghan frontier—the people who are shot, or wounded, or plundered, are the poor fellows who stick by us and are loyal to the "great British Government;" those who boldly defy us go off with the loot, or put their tongues in their cheek at us, or become Triumvirs and dictate terms to us.

THERE have been most serious riots at Multan during the week. The ill feeling between the Hindus and the Mahomedans of the Punjab has been smouldering for months past, and has been noticed more than once by us. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* thinks that "the event seems to show that the religious feelings of both sects are in a most dangerous state of tension, not only in Multan, but in many other parts of the country." We fear, however, that this is only another symptom of that feeling of unrest that is clearly spreading throughout

the country—due mainly to the disturbing causes fostered by the weak and vacillating policy that has of late been in vogue in every part of the British Empire. We do not mean, it is hardly necessary to point out, that scuttling out of Kandahar and base surrender in the Transvaal actually and directly lead to religious riots at Multan or to daring outrages on our troops in cantonments. What we do mean, and what we certainly believe, is this, that the general feebleness of our recent policy (of which the scuttling and the surrender have been the most notorious, and perhaps the most shameful instances) tends, throughout our vast dominions and along our whole frontier, to loosen the reins of authority and order, and to encourage the lawless and defiant. The first announcement of the Multan disturbances came through a Reuter's telegram from Bombay, dated Sept. 21. In the *Times* telegram from Calcutta of yesterday's date we get the following full account:—

"The ill feeling between the Hindus and the Mahomedans at Multan, of which we have heard a good deal for some months back, has culminated in a serious riot. The ostensible cause was, as before, the question of the slaughter of cows. It appears that on the 16th inst. the Mahomedans asked permission to open new beef shops in the city. This was refused, and an order was issued that all beef should in future only be brought into the city by the old route, the use of which was discontinued a few weeks ago. Thereupon the Hindus declared they would not that allow any beef to be brought in. Last Monday the Hindus closed their shops and stopped all business. On Tuesday they attacked and badly wounded a butcher bringing in beef. The police, who attempted to interfere, were driven off, and an excited crowd of Hindus collecting in the streets attacked the mosques and burnt their contents. The deputy commissioner made an unsuccessful attempt to induce the mob to disperse, and the Mahomedans then rose and commenced reprisals by burning the Hindu temples. By ten o'clock the rioters numbered many thousands, and the troops, consisting of an entire brigade, were called out and marched into the city. The infantry and cavalry took possession of the gates and the principal streets, while the artillery were drawn up in the open squares. The rioters carefully avoided coming into collision with the troops and gradually dispersed. It was considered advisable, however, to keep half the brigade on duty and the other half in reserve for some days. From thirty to forty people were hurt, some severely. About one hundred arrests were made, including thirteen of the leading chowdrys of the Hindus. All is now quiet, although considerable excitement prevails. The troops still occupy the city, but a large force of police has been sent to relieve the soldiers. The Punjab Government believe that there is no cause for anxiety. The event, however, seems to show that the religious feelings of both sects are in a most dangerous state of tension, not only in Multan, but in many other parts of the country. In every case the Hindus have been the aggressors, and, as there is little doubt that the masses were incited by fanatical and unscrupulous leaders, the Government should spare no effort to bring those leaders to punishment."

THE Radical Press is ungrateful to Government. The *Western Morning News*, of Plymouth, is one of those clever, well-informed provincial papers of the "philosophical Radical" type that did so much to bring about the unexpected results of the last election. Founded by Messrs. Saunders and Spender, it was one of the very first to obtain the advantage of the admirable system of London correspondence started by those gentlemen; and, like most of the other papers so founded, it has been a great Radical power in its own locality. But even Radicals now begin to see that the masterly-inactivity policy condemns us to absolute ignorance, as a rule, of what is going on in Afghanistan. The London correspondent of the *Western Morning News* says:—

"It is evident enough that the India-office is being very badly supplied with Afghan news. Every telegram is succeeded by another practically contradicting it. The other day a battle had begun outside Kandahar, and Abdur Rahman was in the better position. There have been no battles. It turns out that Abdur Rahman is in the worse position. Ayub is the better off. We heard of him afraid to accept battle when last the Viceroy telegraphed; we hear of Abdur Rahman now retiring to make his own position secure before a shot has been fired. The truth is that we have not been taking such pains to get good 'letter writers' in Afghanistan since the war that we took before it, and it is rather a pity. A good service of fairly trustworthy news costs little, and is of high value. As to the English correspondents,

they would not be safe neither in the camp of Ayub nor in that of Abdur Rahman. But the native newsgetter is cheaply bought, and his services might be a little better utilised just now."

We have quoted this paragraph mainly with the view of showing how hard an error is to kill when it has once been started on authority. The Duke of Argyll and the other Liberal statesmen who contended against the necessity of having an English resident at Cabul are mainly responsible for the propagation of the monstrously foolish notion that any political information worth the paper it is written on can be obtained from the native "news-writers" here spoken of with so much respect. Every Anglo-Indian officer of experience, every intelligent native gentleman, will readily testify to the utterly worthless and even misleading nature of the political information so obtained. We imagine the correspondent of the *Western Morning News* is quite wrong in supposing that Lord Ripon has any lack of *this* information; we can only hope that his Excellency has not too much of it, and too little trustworthy news.

We have spoken, in our leading columns to-day, of the liberality with which the magnates of the Punjab have from time to time come forward with large subscriptions in aid of the University College, and other educational institutions of the provinces. The last mail brought the news of a recent instance of this liberality in a magnificent gift from the great Phulkian chief, the young Maharaja of Patiala. The late Maharaja was a magnificent patron of learning; and there is hardly a chief of note in the Punjab whose name is not associated with some endowment in, or some donation to, the provincial university. The Maharaja of Patiala has given Rs.25,000 to the Punjab University College, in commemoration of his first visit to Lahore, on the occasion of the late Viceregal Durbar. His Highness has requested that the money may be utilised in the following manner:—The interest on Rs.10,000 to be expended on Gurmukhi teaching and scholarships; the interest on Rs.5,000 to be given in scholarships to students passing the Gazani examination, or, in the event of there being none such, the interest to be added to the amount of the Gurmukhi scholarships; the interest on the remaining Rs.10,000 to be utilised for the general benefit of the college.

THE Secretary of State for India in Council, on the recommendation of the Viceroy of India and the Indian military authorities, has granted a number of permanent pensions and gratuities to those natives who have been brought to notice as having rendered valuable service to the Imperial cause during the late campaign in Afghanistan. Among those selected for recognition are Muhammad Akbar Khan, Orakzai, assistant district superintendent of police, for services as senior native assistant political officer in the Khyber, a life pension of Rs.1,500; Nawab Sir Khwaja Muhammad Khan, K.C.S.I., Knattack, a remission of Rs.2,000 per annum of his tribute of Rs.20,000, and to his son Muhammad Jaffer Khan, for services as commander of Khaltack levies in Jowaki Campaign a khillut of Rs.500; Ghulam Nubbee, Kazilbash, for services rendered to the late Sir Louis Cavagnari, in carrying a letter from the residency during the attack, a present of Rs.2,000; Waziezada Muhammad Afzai Khan, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, for services in connection with the mission to Khanabad, a life grant of Rs.1,800 per annum, by grant of proprietary right in lands. There are altogether thirty-four grants, besides a number of minor khilluts given by the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab during his recent tour.

At the Geographical Congress, which closed at Venice last Tuesday, it is hardly too much to say that the chief honours of the meeting were carried off by the Indian Survey, represented by Sir Henry Thuillier and Captain Baird. After Captain Baird, in a very modest speech, had explained some of the very thorough work done by these pioneers of science in India, Colonel Ferrero, on behalf of the assembled geographers, gave expression to the universal feeling of astonishment and admiration that had been produced by the details; and deplored the fact that

so little of all these details had hitherto been known to the Geodesical Institutes and Geographical Societies of Europe. Now that a beginning has been made we trust that the Survey will no longer consent to hide its light so completely under a bushel. With such a representative as Sir Henry Thuillier, resident in England, every discovery and every advance made by the survey should immediately become the property of European science.

We are glad to learn, by a private telegram from Madras, that an officer has been appointed to superintend the immediate construction of an extension of the telegraph line from Utakamand to Devala—a distance of over forty miles. This extension will bring our gold companies into immediate telegraphic communication with their agents and managers at the mines, and ought to have an excellent effect in keeping us here in London perfectly *au courant* with the workings out there.

THE Association of Gold Mining Companies, of which we spoke a few weeks ago as likely to prove an active power for good in the gold districts, has just offered some prizes that will stimulate the ambition of the local managers. It has promised a bonus of £1,000 to the manager who first shows a result of 5,000 ounces of gold from his crushings, and smaller bonuses for smaller results. Five thousand ounces means close on £20,000 value of gold, and would represent something like two months' working of the biggest concerns at an ounce a ton.

We are glad to observe that the Maharaja of Mysor recently paid a visit to the Kolar goldfields.

THE *Indian Spectator*, an ably conducted native paper of Bombay, confirms what we said last week regarding the Indian wheat trade. It says:—

"The country has done remarkably well this year in the matter of the export of wheat—her chief cereal. It is, indeed, a cause for congratulation that this city alone exported something like 195,000 tons to Europe. We are quite sure that the more our agriculture is stimulated and the more our cultivators are freed from the claws of the relentless Marwari, the more able will India be to grow and export wheat every year, until she becomes a formidable competitor with America."

THE following report on the Calcutta tea market is from Messrs. Carritt and Co.'s fortnightly market report, dated Sept. 3:—

"The usual weekly auctions were held on the 25th ult. and 1st inst., at the former of which, 8,600 packages were sold and at the latter about 8,500. There was a general assortment of teas offered, and, although the proportions of extra fine quality was not so large as at some former sales, still the quality generally continues to be good. Reported unfavourable sales in London of recent arrivals, which have been telegraphed, and repeated reduced quotations, amounting to a decline of several pence, have caused this market a severe check, and, with the exception of Darjiling growths, rates must be quoted during the fortnight quite three pence per pound lower for Pekoes and Broken Pekoes, and twopence per pound for Pekoe-Souchongs and Souchongs, common broken teas being about 1d. easier. Darjiling teas were not affected to the same extent, but must be quoted one penny to three halfpence lower. Accounts from the producing districts are more favourable, excepting from the North West, and although some lost ground is being now made up it is not expected that at the present advanced period of manufacture the estimated outturn can be eventually realised."

THE *Times of India* gives the following obituary of the week ending Sept. 6:—Lieut. Col. J. Hopkins, Bengal Army, unattached; Col. G. J. Dalrymple-Hay, B.S.C.; Maharaja Sir Joymungul Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., of Gidhur; Capt. M. S. Saunders, late 20th Hussars.

THE SEHNDE (HANOVER) PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION.

UNDER the above title a company has been formed, with a capital of £60,000, in £1 shares, to acquire rights in the oil deposits over about 3,000 acres of land in Sehnde, near the city of Hanover. Great excitement continues in regard to the recent oil discoveries in this neighbourhood, a town having sprung up into existence with a rapidity characteristic of the early oil strike in Pennsylvania. On the property in question, through which a railway passes, large supplies of good oil have been tapped at very shallow depths. The rights have been acquired at the rate of about £13 per acre, which, it is held, will permit re-sale at a

profit, if needed, as well as of working at first hand. The consideration money is £40,000, half to be paid in cash and half in shares. A rental of about £8 per acre accrues when active operations have been commenced. Very favourable reports as to the purity of the oil have been received from Herr Schmidt, Herr J. Kampfenkell, and Dr. A. Faulbaum, Directory of Refinery at Peine. The company has also secured the services of Herr Kleissen, the first discoverer of petroleum at Oelheim, as honorary consulting engineer. An application will shortly be made to the Stock Exchange-Committee for a quotation and settlement.

DEATH OF SIR VINCENT EYRE.

WE regret to announce that, shortly before the third annual dinner on Saturday of the officers who took part in the relief of Lucknow under Havelock and Outram in 1857 intelligence reached the metropolis from Aix-les-Bains, Savoy, conveying the melancholy news that that good soldier and Christian gentleman, *sans peur et sans reproche*, Major General Sir Vincent Eyre, C.B. and K.C.S.I., a retired colonel of the Royal Artillery, who was one of the gallant band, had died there after a lengthened illness which it was hoped would have been alleviated by his residence in that milder clime. Sir Vincent Eyre was born in 1811. He was educated at Norwich Grammar School and at the Royal Military College, Addiscombe, entering the service of the Honourable East India Company as a cornet in the Bengal Artillery December, 1829. During the operations in Afghanistan in 1841-2 he saw his first active service, being engaged at the defence of Cabul during the insurrection there in 1841, and commanding as a volunteer a detachment of Horse Artillery in two successful actions, being severely wounded at Beymaroon, Nov. 22. In the disastrous siege of Cabul he bore an honourable part; and in the terrible retreat from that place with the forces of General Elphinstone he, with so many other brave men, was made a prisoner by Akbar Khan and conveyed to the Afghan capital. The imprisonment of these brave men stirred the British Government in India to make great efforts for their release, and General Pollock was ordered to march for their relief; but, before that officer left Jellalabad with the relieving forces, Akbar Khan had sent two of the captive British officers to treat for the liberation of the whole. He wished, however, to make the British evacuation of Afghanistan the condition for restoring the prisoners; but, as the terms were inadmissible, negotiations ceased, and General Pollock issued a manifesto to the chiefs of Cabul stating his intention of marching upon the city, and promising them that, if they restored the prisoners, their property would be protected and their city spared, but, if they allowed Akbar Khan to remove them, they must be held responsible for the consequences, and that every house in Cabul should be razed to the ground. The result of General Pollock's march on Cabul is well known, but before he had fought his decisive action—the Tezeen Pass—and ensured the liberation of the captives, Lieutenant Eyre and several of his companions escaped from their captivity, and joined General Pollock's camp, after having been held prisoner for eight months. Returning to England the following year, he published an interesting work, giving an account of the military operations at Cabul, which has been of great service to subsequent historians of those campaigns. In September, 1846, he was made a captain of the artillery, and in June, 1854, a major, in the interval between these two periods having devoted much study to scientific inventions and practical engineering. During the trying time of the Indian Mutiny he greatly distinguished himself, commanding the field force for the relief of Arrah, and in two successful actions against the Dinapore brigade and the Jugdespore rebels under Koer Sing, on August 2nd and 12th, 1857, receiving the special thanks of the Governor General in Council, the brevet rank of lieutenant colonel (Dec. 11, 1857), and the Companionship of the Bath (Military Division). He also commanded the same field force in the defeat of a large body of Oudh rebels at Koondunputtee on Sept. 11 in the same year, for which he again received the special thanks of the Governor General in Council, and was also brigadier of artillery in the Gwalior contingent at the first relief of Lucknow by General Sir Henry Havelock, and the occupation of the Alumbagh by Sir James Outram. He was further rewarded with the brevet rank of colonel, dated March 24, 1858, and, after commanding the artillery division at Alumbagh during the final siege of Lucknow and in the repulse of the attack on March 15, received the Indian medal with two clasps, and a year's service for Lucknow. Subsequent to the suppression of the Mutiny he served as superintendent of the Royal Gunpowder Factory at Ishapore, and as inspector general of Ordnance in Bengal, reaching the substantive rank of colonel in November 1862, and retiring from the service on full pay with the honorary rank of major general in the month of September following. Since that period he had mostly resided on the Continent, and during the terrible conflict between France and Germany, 1870-71, he acted as chairman of the Boulogne branch of the English National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded, and made public some of his experiences in a little work entitled "A Fortnight's Tour among the French Ambulances." Sir Vincent Eyre, who was a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and of other learned bodies, was

created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India in 1867 as a reward for his services in India. He was twice married; firstly, in 1833, to Emily Ahmuty, only daughter of the late Colonel Sir James Mouat, Bart., of the Bengal Engineers, and after her death, which occurred in 1851, secondly, in 1860, to his cousin, Catherine Mary, only daughter of the late Captain Thomas Eyre, R.N.

THE PERSIAN ARMY.

SITUATE as Persia is, between Afghanistan and Asiatic Turkey, both of which are countries in which there are British interests to preserve, it behoves us to watch carefully the growth of her military institutions, so as to prevent any sudden danger arising to us from a quarter already looked upon with grave suspicion by a large section of the Anglo-Indian school. It is not so very long ago that a telegram announcing the movement of Persian troops from Meshed was construed into an intention on the part of the Shah to endeavour the recapture of his old stronghold, Herat. These suspicions were soon set at rest; and, indeed, the condition of the Persian army has not been such of late years as to make any such adventure probable. Meshed lies on the highway from the Caspian to the key of India, distant about 215 miles from the latter place. Its garrison, however, consists of but nine battalions of infantry, a regiment of cavalry, and a couple of field batteries, in all about 8,000 men—a force scarcely sufficient, in the eyes of the Persians, for the capture of their once-famed stronghold. In addition to this, a force of about 1,000 horsemen is employed in patrolling the road between Meshed and Khosan, the frontier town.

The present condition of the Persian army is not such as would warrant an offensive war being undertaken even against the Afghans. Nominally consisting of 100,000 men, it is doubtful whether a fifth of that number could be called under arms. The population is not warlike, is not addicted to carrying arms, and would not, under the present régime, respond to a call for military service. In Afghanistan, on the contrary, every adult male is a born soldier, is accustomed to bear arms from childhood, and as, even against our well-equipped, well-disciplined troops, these semi-trained, badly-armed hordes made a formidable stand, they would be able, it is more than probable, to hold at bay any force Persia, unaided, could send against them.

Under the present organisation the Persian army consists of seventy-seven battalions of infantry, of an average strength of 800 men; seventy-nine regiments of cavalry, consisting of eight troops of fifty sabres; a strong regiment of engineers, and 200 guns. The various grades are:—Ameer-i-Toman, or General of Division; Ameer-i-Pung, or General of Brigade; Surteep, or Colonel. The regimental ranks are represented by Surhang, or Lieutenant Colonel; Yawar, or Major; Sooltan, or Captain; Naib-i-Awwal, or First Lieutenant; Naib-i-Doyum, or Second Lieutenant; sergeant is called Vakeel, a corporal a Dahbashee, and a private Surbaz. It is remarkable that the organised forces of Persia proper have seldom been adequate for home defence. The nation has in a certain sense sustained its vitality by absorbing, or, in the end, throwing off, the conquering hordes who accomplished its subjugation; but its forces have not the less successively succumbed in the field to the attacks of the Arabs, Turks, Afghans, Russians, and, more recently, English, in a manner that belied the power and prowess of a people who once held sway from Egypt to the confines of China. To attempt to estimate the military strength of Persia on the basis of the existing organisation of the army would be delusive. That organisation is, in plain terms, a sham. It retains but the shadow of the system improvised by the British officers who, on two successive occasions, were lent to the Shah as military instructors. Now—as probably in ancient times, but now exclusively—the bone and sinew of the Persian army is derived, not from the Persian speaking population of the country, but from the Toorks of Arzarbiajan; still retaining to a very great degree their tribal formation from the Kurds of the mountainous districts of Persian Kurdistan and from the Loor, Bukhtigar, and the Eliaut tribes who inhabit the mountain chains extending southward and eastward from the great range of Zagros. The standing army of Persia is, with the exception of the Shah's body guard, made up of the regiments nominally raised in the above districts; the chiefs and khans of the various tribes are nominated to commissions in the regiments furnished by three clans. The officers consequently are devoid of all military education; drill and discipline, in our sense of the word, being unknown. All promotion goes entirely by favouritism or, what is far worse, by bribery. Still there are many officers who only need instruction to become very fair soldiers. They take an interest in their men and in their profession, and are in truth the mainstay of the present Persian military system. The plan by which the army is raised is by conscription, very arbitrarily applied to districts and tribes; the War-office makes no attempt to proportion its demands to the statistics of the population of these divisions, and many towns manage to evade the conscription altogether, so that it falls very unequally.

The nomad tribes, who possess no Court influence and are not wealthy enough to bribe the War-office officials, are thus called upon to furnish more than their fair share of the burden. The men are supposed to be replaced by fresh contingents annually; but it practically happens that if a man does not care to run the risk of deserting or cannot bribe to get his discharge, he remains a soldier

for the rest of his life. The *physique* of the men is undoubtedly good, and they are of a quiet, cheery, and submissive disposition, possessing all the material of good soldiers, needing only the moulding into shape. They are credited with wonderful powers of marching, but it must be remembered that nearly every man possesses a donkey, on which he usually rides himself, and carries the rifles of such of his comrades as are less fortunately situated. A Persian regiment on the march, therefore, scarcely presents the same aspect as one of a properly-disciplined army. There is seldom any attempt at order, and when once the command to march is given each owner of a donkey mounts his animal and goes along at his own pace. This system is, of course, fatal to discipline, but there is no doubt it enables Persian regiments to get over in one day an extent of ground no troops could accomplish solely on foot. The infantry are dressed in a badly-made tunic of the European model, and as the men generally wear their own long frock coats under their tunics the effect is absurd and unsoldierlike. The head-dress is a black lambswool busby, with a brass ornament representing the Lion and the Sun; but during the summer the men generally tie a cloth over their heads and wear the busby over all. An attempt has been made to introduce breech-loading rifles into the army, and a certain number, it is believed, have been imported; but the majority of the troops are armed with muzzle-loading, smooth-bore percussion muskets of French manufacture.

The cavalry are rough and ready, of a decidedly irregular type; yet under good leadership capable of performing excellent work. They are, as a rule, well mounted on strong, serviceable nags; there is no regulation as to the height of the chargers, and a fourteen-hand pony is often seen in the ranks next to a sixteen-hand Turcoman horse. Their uniform consists of long, dark blue frock coat; sheepskin busby, with movable peak; boots of untanned, brown leather, reaching half-way up to the knee. Like Circassians they do not wear spurs, but each man carries a short whip. Their arms consist of a rifle and sword; the latter is of an extremely curved shape, with no protection for the hand. The belts are of brown, untanned leather, the cartridges of their carbines are carried in stitched receptacles on the cross-belt, thus doing away with the necessity for a pouch. The horse equipment consists of a narrow, brown leather headstall with picketing chain attached; to the end of this is fastened a light, but strong camel's-hair rope, with an iron peg. The saddle, though not the same shape as ours, is a very strong serviceable article, and underneath it are invariably carried two numdahs; the horse clothing, which is made of felt, is carried in a roll behind the saddle, and in heavy marching order a pair of khorzeens, or saddle-bags, made of carpeting, are slung over the whole.

The artillery is, perhaps, the best disciplined corps in the Persian army. Their armament, however, is very defective, consisting for the most part of old, smooth-bore nine-pounder guns; but it is said that a large number of the Uchatius rifled cannon have been introduced into the service. Col. C. M. McGregor, who in 1876 accompanied a Persian force on the march from Meshed to Sarakhs, says the "men were simply splendid in *physique* and had all the attributes that raw material should possess. The way they got their guns over places that would have made many a more civilised gunner stare was remarkable."

Although the Persian army nominally contains 100,000 men, it is doubtful whether more than 20,000 are ever under arms at one time, and these are invariably to be found garrisoning the chief towns or else guarding frontier posts. The remainder of the force (80,000 men) are tending their flocks and herds, employed in agriculture or in trade, endeavouring to earn a livelihood which their military profession sadly interferes with. The pay is nominal, but rarely seen; and their rations, though on a liberal scale, are not often forthcoming. The consequence is that when not actually on duty the soldier is often seen driving his not too reputable trade of drug dealer or usurer; while the sentries often relieve the monotony of their posts by erecting small stands for the sale of wares to the passers-by.

It is the concurrent testimony of all who have been connected with the Persian army, or who have had opportunities of witnessing those portions of it quartered at a distance from the enervating influences of the chief towns, that no people in the world present better rough material for soldiers than the Persians. Their *physique* is admirable; there is an absence of all intemperance among them; their general intelligence and personal courage are beyond all praise; in fact, there is a material out of which any European Power could construct a military force, equal if not superior, to anything Turkey could produce.—*Times*.

THE BERLIN CONGRESS OF ORIENTALISTS.

THE International Congress of Orientalists was opened on Sept. 12, in the *aula* of the Royal University. The Minister of Education, Von Gossler, welcomed the guests in a speech of real eloquence, delivered extempore, in which he dwelt on the importance of Oriental studies as throwing light on the ancient history of mankind, and as forming, particularly in our century, a connecting link and channel through which the civilisation of the West could exercise its vivifying influence on the East. He dwelt in modest terms on the contributions made by German scholars to an accurate and scholar-like knowledge of the East, and recalled the memories of Schlegel,

Humboldt, Bopp, and others as the founders of that science of language which unites into one focus all the rays of knowledge issuing from the various departments of Oriental research. He was followed by Professor Dillmann, the President of the Congress, who gave a rapid account of the preceding congresses and of the preparations made for the present one. He told the audience that, originally, Dr. Lepsius, the great Egyptian scholar, had been chosen as president, but that his health had not allowed him to accept that post of honour. He did not tell the assembly how he had himself been chosen unanimously, as president, both on account of his eminent position as an Oriental, and chiefly Ethiopic, scholar, and as a recognition of the honourable and impartial character which during a long and most successful career he had always borne in public as well as in private. He, too, claimed but a modest share for the Oriental scholars of Germany, dwelling on the great opportunities which countries like England, France, Russia, and even Italy possessed, by their commercial and political relations with the East, for the discovery of antiquities, the collection of manuscripts, and the practical acquisition of Eastern languages. His speech was a decided success, and was warmly applauded. Afterwards the different delegates of foreign governments, universities, and learned societies were invited to address the meeting. Professor Schefer, speaking in French, presented to the Congress the first fasciculus of the long-expected *Corpus Inscriptionum Semiticarum*, published by the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres. Similar addresses followed by Professor Amari, Messrs. Ascoli, Tiele, Gubernatis, Gottwaldt, and others. The only longer address was delivered by Professor Max Müller, as delegate of the University of Oxford. He fully admitted, in his speech, the great advantages which England, and in particular the English universities, enjoyed in the study of the East. He gave an account of what English orientalists had achieved, and how far Oxford had been able to contribute to the cultivation of Eastern learning. But he did not conceal how much more Oxford might have done, and might still do for true oriental scholarship. He said:—

"No university has so many and so close relations with the East as Oxford. If England is the greatest Oriental empire, Oxford and Cambridge ought by right to be the greatest schools of Oriental learning in Europe. Think of India, with its nearly 300,000,000 of inhabitants, drawing every year its best civil servants from Oxford and Cambridge. Think of China, Japan, Persia, Arabia, Egypt, Africa, even the Malay and Polynesian Islands—everywhere England has its stations, its missions, its harbours, its colonies, its empires. From merely practical reasons the two high schools of England cannot ignore the duty of supporting and encouraging, by every means at their command, a scholarlike study of those countries and people, with their languages, customs, religions, literatures, and antiquities. The English universities would cease to be universities if they did not assign to the East its legitimate position by the side of the West. Much, no doubt, has been done of late in the two English universities for the advancement of Oriental scholarship, and more may be expected from the immediate future. But the practical interests of mere instruction predominate too much, and often to the total exclusion of real scholarship. We have had of late to appoint, for instance, teachers of Tamil and Telugu, of Hindi and Hindustani, of Bengali and Marathi. We have a chair of Sanskrit, founded by an Indian colonel, chiefly for the sake of educating civil servants and missionaries for India. We have besides a young Indian, Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarman, who is present here to-day, and who gives useful instruction in Sanskrit conversation at Oxford. It is even intended to found an Indian Institute, to which the natives of India have most generously sent their contributions in the hope of supplying young Indians studying at Oxford with an education corresponding to their wants. Our Professorship of Chinese was chiefly endowed by English merchants who had made their fortune in China, and wished to enable young Englishmen to fit themselves for a really useful career in that country. These are the advantages, the bright side of English Universities in their practical relations with the East. But I must not pass over in silence their dark side. The practical interests preponderate so much over the purely scientific that in spite of all efforts made by the friends and representatives of Oriental philology, in spite of appeals addressed to the Commission which had been appointed by Parliament for the reform of the Universities. Oriental languages which are no longer spoken, whatever their importance may be for the history of mankind—nay, even for a correct understanding of classical and Biblical antiquities—are still without their recognised representatives at Oxford. English student who wish to attend lectures on hieroglyphics or Egyptian antiquities or cuneiform inscriptions, Babylonian and Assyrian antiquities, on the literature of the Veda, or of Buddhism—nay, on Semitic and Persian antiquities—have to emigrate to the poor universities of Germany and France! The evil is all the more crying because, as you know, there are in England at the present moment thoroughly competent representatives of these branches of Oriental learning; nor do I doubt that in a short time a remedy will be found. Whenever evils cry very loud in England, they are cured, and cured thoroughly. Another impediment in the cultivation of Oriental studies in England is the absence of all support which in other countries is given by academies, by wise ministers, and even by enlightened Sovereigns to Oriental undertakings. You have no idea of the difficulty of getting any paper of purely

scientific interest printed in England. In France, in Italy, Germany, Russia, nay, even in Hungary and Roumania; you have academies which publish new texts or translations, new investigations of every kind, without any expense to the author, nay, often with a remuneration for him. In England there is an immense amount of important material lying buried and unused. No encouragement whatever is held out for purely scientific work, and no books can hope for success unless they are able to appeal to the interests of the larger classes of educated men and women. It has sometimes been said that this state of things has its advantages, and obliges scholars to give to their works such an internal and external perfection that even the darkest problems become transparent, and the most remote investigations are brought in contact with general human interests. I admit that this kind of artistic perfection, this true and genuine popular style, which we find in England in the works of Darwin, Huxley, and Tyndall; in Germany in men such as Mommsen, Helmholtz, Dubois, Reymond, and others, is the highest degree of perfection which true science can reach. But in our Oriental studies we have not yet reached that stage. We have still to cut stones before we can build temples, and it is exactly for this kind of work that we want the help and protection of universities or academies. And here it gives me genuine pleasure to be able to tell this assembly how of late the University of Oxford has recognised the duty to assign some share of its large resources to the publication of works of Oriental scholarship. With the assistance of the Indian Government, and chiefly through the exertions of Lord Salisbury, as Chancellor of Oxford, and then Secretary of State for India, the funds have been provided for publishing a collection of translations of the 'Sacred Books of the East.' Nearly twenty volumes of this series are ready, and whoever has the will and the knowledge to take a part in this truly international Oriental undertaking will always be welcome. Of still greater interest will it be to this congress to hear that the University Press of Oxford has lately encouraged a new undertaking—namely, the publication of 'Anecdota Oxoniensia,' of which I have the honour to present to our president in the name of our university the first number. Here, too, the interest is purely scientific. Whatever is still an *anecdota*, whatever has not yet been printed or published of MSS., whether Aryan, Classical, Semitic, Mediæval, preserved in the Bodleian and other English libraries, may here be printed without involving any sacrifices on the part of the editor. It is well known how rich Oxford and England in general are in unpublished literary treasures. If only the true men of science will come forward—the hardworking miners, the discoverers and conquerors in the field of knowledge—I can promise that the charge so often brought against the English Universities, that they are good teachers (*Lehrerin*) but not increasers (*Mehrerin*) of knowledge shall not be brought again."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

"SIR,—Having just returned from Berlin, I trust you will allow me to say that your correspondent, in his lively account of the International Congress of Orientalists recently concluded at that capital, omitted to mention that, as a delegate of the Government of India, I paid a tribute to the efforts made by our Government for the encouragement of Eastern learning, and for the preservation of important inscriptions, archæological remains, and manuscripts. In showing how the Rig-veda is still used in the daily morning and evening prayers of 200,000,000 of Hindus committed to our rule, I pointed out that our Government had liberally provided the funds which enabled Professor Max Müller to bring out his laborious and costly edition of that work, and expressed my regret that, notwithstanding the estimation in which it is still held as the most sacred of India's sacred books, it does not find a place among the series of versions of 'Sacred Books of the East,' in the publication of which the Government of India is also rendering substantial aid. Those of your readers who are old enough to remember the ably-conducted controversy to which you opened your columns more than twenty years ago on the question of the applicability of the Roman alphabet to the languages of India—in which Sir Charles Trevelyan took a leading part—will be interested in learning that the paper I read at the Congress on that subject led to the appointment of a commission of inquiry, composed of many learned German scholars, which will report to the next Congress on the best method of transliterating Oriental alphabets.—Your obedient servant, MONIER WILLIAMS."

ORIENTAL LEARNING IN ENGLAND.

THE following letters have been addressed to the Editor of the *Times* :—

"SIR,—I think that a reference to some facts connected with our Indian administration will suffice to show that neither the University of Oxford, nor the English, nor the Indian branch of our Indian administration has neglected the increase of Sanskrit learning. The first Governor General of India was Warren Hastings, an early and zealous friend of the cultivation of Oriental learning. Many causes had kept Hindu knowledge shut up in a few native minds. Among them a chief cause was the Mahomedan conquest of the great part of civilised India, and the reluctance to communicate to the outside world the supposed teaching of the Divine Spirit in some form or other manifested. Sir William Jones was one of the very first and most zealous promoters of Oriental

learning. I do not represent him, as some writers do, as one himself, a great Oriental scholar; but he was a great propagator, nevertheless, founding the Asiatic Society, himself the first president of it. Early imbued with a love of letters and of Oriental learning, educated at Harrow and Oxford, and himself a man of letters, he was able to do great and efficient service for that republic. He promoted the translation known as Jagan-natha's, a digest, with comments on Hindu law, from the institutes of Menu. Johnson, with his noble zeal for letters, urged on both Jones, Chambers, and Hastings, none of whom, indeed, required the spur in that course and new field. Colebrooke, still regarded as one of the very best of lawyers, as respects Hindoo law, coeval in time and equal in merit, and in like manner encouraged by Hastings, was the translator and expounder of that law from the alleged Divine text or the confused human comments on it, and was lexicographer, lawyer, judge, and writer at once, undertaking and completing amid his official work, not light, labours which I can scarcely exaggerate. In my now rare perusals of lectures and works on Hindu law I find his name still cited with the old and just respect both by English and native writers. Jones was Oxford-bred, and was greatly assisted there in his early career in his Oriental studies. There grew up in India a school, as it were, of Orientalists, aided greatly, subsequently, by missionary zeal. Bopp introduced comparative philology, and that, as it were, new science with its developments, England did not originate. But Eastwick translated him, and Wilson, the Boden Sanskrit professor at Oxford, helped to forward that new branch of learning. About the time of Macaulay's entrance on his Indian life, the battle, not of books, but of schools, was raging in India between the Orientalists and the Occidentalists contending for the direction of Indian thought. Something unfortunately too much like party spirit was mingled in words, at least, with that dispute. Macaulay, then new to India, even then a great name in literature, espoused, with all his power, zeal, and dexterity in pointing his language, the side of the Western world. A very learned Hindu lawyer, the late Prosoonnocoomar Tagore, showed in his preface to the 'Chintamani' that he resented these rhetorical stings. The language both of Macaulay's minute and of that of Lord William Bentinck was unguarded and too general, but neither really meant to disparage the Hindu ancient learning. The tide was not turned back nor meant to be diverted. It would be as just to say that any one of the Oriental school, in directing attention to the old learning, more than 3,000 years old, of the Hindus, meant to throw any rubbish on the rising fire of science. The present Boden Professor, Monier Williams, yields in zeal and work to none of the past or present cultivators of Sanskrit learning. His works evince his labours. His reading, his writing, his travels, all speak his zeal (it would be presumptuous in me to speak of his knowledge). What he does, Oxford—I may say England—does by his agency. The water is brought to the horse. Here and there an eager lip will drink; such studies can never become general; other studies, for many reasons, are more attractive, but if I may judge from my limited observation, the good cause makes progress.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, "LAWRENCE PEEL."

"Sept. 20."

"SIR,—You will confer a great favour on me by allowing me to complete my *catena* of early supporters of Eastern learning in India by adding the names of two honoured Governors General of that early time—viz., Lord Cornwallis and the first Lord Teignmouth. I wrote from memory. I have since read Sir W. Jones's original preface to his 'Persian Grammar,' Johnson's three letters to Hastings, and Colebrooke's dedication of his translation of Jagan-natha's digest, 'to the memory of Sir William Jones.' Johnson sends Hastings Jones's 'Persian Grammar,' and Jones acknowledges his obligations to the two noble lords whom I had from forgetfulness, I hope excusable in me, omitted to name.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obliged servant, "LAWRENCE PEEL."

"SIR,—Having just returned from Berlin, I trust you will allow me to say that your correspondent, in his lively account of the International Congress of Orientalists recently concluded at that capital, omitted to mention that as a delegate of the Government of India I paid a tribute to the efforts made by our Government for the encouragement of Eastern learning and for the preservation of important inscriptions, archæological remains, and manuscripts."

"In showing how the Rig-veda is still used in the daily morning and evening prayers of 200,000,000 of Hindus committed to our rule I pointed out that our Government had liberally provided the funds which enabled Professor Max Müller to bring out his laborious and costly edition of that work, and expressed my regret that, notwithstanding the estimation in which it is still held as the most sacred of India's sacred books, it does not find a place among the series of versions of 'Sacred Books of the East,' in the publication of which the Government of India is also rendering substantial aid."

"Those of your readers who are old enough to remember the ably-conducted controversy to which you opened your columns more than 20 years ago on the question of the applicability of the Roman alphabet to the languages of India—in which Sir Charles Trevelyan took a leading part—will be interested in learning that the paper I read at the congress on that subject led to the appointment of a commission of inquiry, composed of many learned German scholars,

which will report to the next congress on the best method of transliterating Oriental alphabets.—Your obedient servant,

"MONIER WILLIAMS.

"Oxford, Sept. 21."

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

GENERAL HENRY RIGHY, Colonel Commandant of the Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, who died at his residence in Clanricardegardens, Bayswater, on the 14th of September, was in his 71st year, having been born May 10, 1811. Having received his professional education at Addiscombe, the East India Company's military seminary for the scientific branches of their service, he obtained a nomination to a cadetship in the corps of Bengal Engineers in 1829, and was promoted to be first lieutenant in May, 1839. In December of the latter year he was appointed to the Public Works Department as executive engineer of the Cuttack and Balasore districts, in the south-eastern provinces of Bengal. He attained the brevet rank of captain in 1844, and on May 30, 1854, he was nominated executive engineer to the Fifth or Benares Division, being transferred to the Punjab on October 28, 1856, as officiating superintending engineer of the First Circle at Lahore, this arrangement being necessitated by the departure on furlough to Europe of Col. Robert Napier (now Lord Napier of Magdala), who then held the position of chief engineer in the Punjab. In 1854 Righy was promoted to a brevet majority, attaining the same rank regimentally in 1857. The outbreak of the Indian Mutiny found him at Lahore, having been confirmed as superintending engineer there on April 14, 1857, and he rendered good service in the sphere of his professional duties, though he does not seem, like so many of his more fortunate contemporaries, to have had an opportunity of earning honours in the tented field. He became a regimental lieutenant colonel on August 27, 1858, and colonel on March 12, 1861, being for several years about this period on duty at Barrackpore, near Calcutta, where he continued till his promotion to the rank of major general in January, 1871 (his commission being antedated to March 6, 1868), when he obtained a furlough to Europe, and did not again return to India. His subsequent rise in military rank was exceptionally rapid, for he attained the grade of lieutenant general on March 31, 1875, and became full general on August 15, 1878, being placed on the retired list in May last on attaining the age of seventy years. By General Righy's death there is a vacancy in the list of colonels commandant of the Royal (Bengal) Engineers, to which he was nominated on March 31, 1875. By the decease of Gen. Righy, Gen. John R. Becher, C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, becomes colonel commandant.

We have to record the death of General Thomas James Gallo-way, Colonel of the 70th Regiment, which occurred a few days ago at Kilmacogue, near Naas. The deceased, who was in his 82nd year, entered the Army in 1821, obtained a lieutenancy in 1825, and a captaincy in 1827. He was actively employed in Jamaica during the insurrection of the negroes in 1831-32 in command of a detachment of the 33rd Regiment. He also commanded the Peshawur brigade during the Indian Mutiny in 1857-58 as brigadier of the first class, which appointment he retained until his embarkation with the last division of the 70th Regiment for New Zealand in 1861. He became colonel in 1854, major general in 1863, lieutenant general in 1871, and general in 1877. On his promotion to major general he was appointed to the command of the Colonial forces in the province of Auckland, which post he held during the operations in the North Island down to 1865. He had been colonel of the 70th Regiment since 1874.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

HEALTH RESORTS FOR TROPICAL INVALIDS.* DR. MOORE has produced a little book of great interest and value to Indian invalids in the climatic handbook which he has called "Health Resorts for Tropical Invalids." His first chapter is devoted to a full and careful analysis of the climatic conditions of all the Indian hill sanitarium, with comparative statements of their value in the various disorders which are induced by the heat of the Indian plains. Then we get a brief reference to the value of a sea voyage as a curative measure. But the most interesting as well as the most valuable part of Dr. Moore's researches is that which details the various distinctive features of the health resorts of England and the Continent of Europe. His account of the general characteristics of the Riviera is particularly clear and accurate, whilst to each station therein he assigns its peculiarities, which will enable each person readily to decide for himself to which he ought to give the preference in choosing a refuge after suffering from the Indian climate. So also for the German, French, and Swiss baths, and the various watering-places of England, Italy, and the Mediterranean, the description here given of each is sufficient to enable the reader to answer the question "Is this place likely to suit me?"

* "Health Resorts for Tropical Invalids in India, at Home, and Abroad." By W. J. MOORE, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London; Deputy Surgeon General Her Majesty's Forces, Presidency Division, Bombay. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1881.

CORRESPONDENCE.

INDIAN DIFFICULTIES CREATED BY ENGLISH PARTY FEELING.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Having been thirty-five years in the Indian Civil Service, from which I retired only in 1878, I have read with much interest your editorial remarks on the subject, and I hope it may do the good that it ought. I can entirely endorse all you have said. It is astonishing what harm thoughtless writing on Indian matters in English papers can accomplish in India. I have been often asked by natives "How can such things be?" as depicted in some English papers. There cannot be a more careful Government than the Government of India, and the same care is impressed on all its servants, and credit should always be given for such when the actual cause for any act is not divulged. The instance which has called forth some of the editorial comments in question is one in point. Even supposing that the relative positions of Mr. Tagore and Mr. Macpherson were reversed, and the former instead of the latter were the senior, it would still have been inadvisable to place a European judge under a native one for his own sake. It is true that native judges are fast gaining the confidence of the country, but it has not yet reached that pitch as to induce them to prefer their cases being heard by them rather than by a European. I was for seventeen years a judge in Bengal, where the appellate work was so heavy that I was obliged to have sometimes two subordinate courts. These courts were presided over by native judges of ability, and, I believe, the strictest integrity, and yet I hardly ever entered my court without numerous petitions being presented to me, either to retain or retransfer cases to my own file. And this might have been frequently done had Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Tagore been located in the same district, and with the former the superior it would have been very galling to him for natives to have been constantly trying to get their cases heard by his European subordinate in preference to himself. Natives have no objection to have their cases tried originally by native judges, but they do not like appeals heard and decided by them. They always like to have the last word before a European judge if they have any confidence in him, though he may be really the less able officer of the two. One of the reasons often adduced for wishing me to take appeals was—"If you decide the case both parties will be satisfied, whereas if a native judge does so the losing party will be sure to prefer a special appeal to the high court, and so greatly increase the costs." I have, no doubt, as you say, that Mr. Tagore would be the first person to approve of the arrangement objected to by the *Daily News* on his behalf. And I am astonished to read in even the same paper of the 19th inst. that the Secretary of State for India has thought it necessary to call upon the Government of Bombay for an explanation. It is generally thought that calling for an explanation can do no harm; but this is not so in India; there is nothing which annoys a native official more than for his superior to call for an explanation from him; and let his explanation be ever so satisfactory it takes a long time before the feeling wears off, and he seldom really forgives the person who has complained against him. It always impresses him with the idea that he will never stand so high again in the opinion of his superior. What, therefore, must such persons think of the Government of Bombay being so treated? The fact of an explanation having been called for on such a matter will be printed in every paper in India, and, probably, the explanation will not appear in any; and the general feeling amongst the native population will be that the Government of Bombay cannot be trusted in the smallest matter by the Home Government, and though, in European estimation, it seems preposterous to say so, the prestige of the Bombay Government will be lowered. This can hardly be credited by anyone who has not had long personal experience of the native mind and character, but I am sure that it will be endorsed by everyone who has, as I have, lived amongst the natives of India for so many years. And I cannot help thinking that some good might be done if retired civil officers did not keep their experience so much to themselves but occasionally brought it to bear on the Indian questions of the day. If what some say is true about the Government of India or Bombay having been called upon for an explanation by the Secretary of State for India, "a caution" is not unnecessary to the London Press, but also to those who govern India from home; and it is obvious that the "London correspondent of the *Hindoo Patriot*" is entirely wanting in any practical experience of India and the native character, for otherwise he would never have approved of the article in the *Daily News*.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Cornwall, Sept. 24.

AN OLD INDIAN.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

THE TELEGRAPH TARIFF.

Now that the telegraph rates are again under consideration it is much to be desired that any changes which may be introduced may

be marked by a large and generous spirit, and that the public may not again be put off with some petty tinkering of the existing system. The Telegraph authorities seem to feel a timidity and fearfulness of the result of granting anything like extensive concessions such as perhaps might be natural in a pedlar experimenting with the sale of his wares, but such as we scarcely expect to find in a public department whose first reason of existence is not its own pecuniary advantage, but the public convenience. From time to time the department had laboured mightily with the question of telegraph rates, and the public had been led to expect that at last the demand for cheap telegrams would be satisfied.

These anticipations, however, have been considerably chilled when confronted with each reformed code of rates. At the same time, the concessions being of the pettiest description, traffic has not been stimulated to any appreciable degree, and the department has experienced an exacerbation of its usual depression when considering the probable effects on its receipts of further concessions. That the trifling reductions of the telegraphic rates to which we have been accustomed should not produce an increase of traffic is precisely what might have been expected, and the argument which it is attempted to infer from it cannot legitimately be drawn. On the contrary, experience seems to show that, in transactions of this character, in order to induce people to take advantage of concessions made to them, the concessions must be considerable and thorough-going. The introduction of the penny postage system is a case in point on which the telegraph authorities might reflect with possible profit. In making such concessions the department would of course run some risk; it would, as it were, have to take a leap in the dark. We should like, however, to know any matter of human concern wherein, metaphorically speaking, every fresh action does not involve a step in the dark. The probabilities, judging from the result of experiments similar in principle, go to show that the telegraph department would be justified in taking upon itself the risks of really thorough-going concessions. We are glad to know that these views are to a great extent shared in a quarter likely to bring considerable influence to bear on the settlement of the question. We hope that, in considering the subject, the Government of India will not be influenced by the perhaps necessarily conservative opinions of the Telegraph Department. Beyond furnishing the facts and figures needed for the proper discussion of the question, there appears to be no reason why the department should have voice or part in the matter at all. As in the controversy regarding the telephone, its action will almost of necessity be unreasoning and obstructive.

Since writing the above we have learnt that the following are some of the changes believed to be contemplated in the revision of the telegraph rates. It is proposed that there should be three classes of messages; express, at four words the rupee, to have precedence over all other messages, and guaranteed to be delivered at their destination within a certain time; ordinary, at sixteen words the rupee, to be despatched in the usual way; and deferred, probably at thirty-two words the rupee, to be kept over till night. A large number of service messages will, it is hoped, come under the last head. Certain concessions will also be made to the press; but this question has not yet been decided.—*Englishman*.

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

THE LEGAL MEMBER.—Letters from Simla state that Mr. Whitley Stokes will not serve the full period of his term of office, but will leave India in November next. His appointment, as member of the Executive Council of the Viceroy, would terminate in April next year. His Simla house, known as the "Myth," has been bought, together with the whole of the furniture, by Brigadier G. Leslie, Inspector General of Royal Artillery. It is said that Mr. Stokes intends proceeding on a lengthened tour in America, and that it is very probable he will take up his final residence in the United States.—*Englishman*.

A RUSSIAN TRAVELLER IN INDIA.—The man who died the other day in the Montgomery District, and on whose body certain Russian papers were found, was a Khokandi. The Russian papers consisted merely of one document, giving the bearer permission to move from Khokand and settle in Tashkend, and dated Jan. 1, 1881.—*Indian Mirror*.

DEATH OF SIGNOR NICOLINI.—Many of our readers will regret to see among our domestic occurrences the announcement of the death of Signor A. Nicolini, which took place on Friday, the 2nd inst., after a protracted illness. Signor Nicolini had long been one of our most popular teachers of music and singing, and the large number of excellent singers in Calcutta who owe their success to his efforts furnishes the most convincing proof of his skill. His annual concerts were among the events of the season that were always looked forward to with pleasure, and the support that was given him on these occasions both on and below the platform showed the high regard in which he was held. The funeral took place at half-past seven o'clock on Saturday morning.—*Englishman*.

SIR ASHLEY EDEN.—The personal influence of the Lieutenant Governor on the leading families of Bengal is certainly most beneficent. He has saved the Durbanga Raj from the blighting effects of a heavy law-suit by bringing about an amicable settlement

of the dispute between the two Rajas. He has, according to our Dacca correspondent, suggested a reference of the suit between Newab Abdul Gunny and his relatives to an arbitration for compromise. He has been the means of reconciling the young Maharaja of Burdwan with his mother, by inducing him to give up his idea of going to England, and by taking him under his protection, has rendered him fit to receive his family title.—*Hindu Patriot*.

THE FOREST DEPARTMENT.—Mr. Baden-Powell, C.S., left Simla on the 18th inst., for Dehra Dun, in order to deliver a series of lectures to the students of the new Forest School and a certain number of forest officers, on Forest Law. The school will be under the general supervision of the public-spirited head of the Forest Department, Dr. Brandis. We also hear that Dr. Schlich, the conservator of forests in the Punjab, accompanied Mr. Powell to Dehra Dun, for the purpose of also delivering lectures to the school on some branch of forestry, but we have no further details regarding the interesting experiment that is now being tried in India, in order to give to students of forestry in this country all the advantages of training hitherto only accessible in Europe.—*Journal of the Anjuman-i-Punjab*.

MAHAMMED HYAT KHAN, C.S.I.—We understand that the case of Hyat Khan will come on at Lahore after October 15 next when the Judges of our Chief Court will have returned to the capital of the Punjab.—*Ibid*.

NEWSPAPER POST.—It would be greatly to the interest of the native press, if papers of the weight of ten tolas and under could be despatched at a price a copy, if "Exchange" copies to their contemporaries could be sent post free, and it a similar boon could be extended to packages containing newspapers despatched by railway to stations on the line for purposes of local sale.—*Ibid*.

THE FOREST TRAMWAY AT DARJILING.—Very rapid progress is being made with the construction of the Forest tramway line, and it is quite probable, judging from present appearances, that the rails will have been laid down by, at all events, the end of next cold weather. The road starts from a point on the Darjiling railway close to the Goom village, and is carried along at a very easy gradient from thence to a place called Lepchajuggat. The length of the line from its junction with the railway may be roughly estimated at four miles, more or less, and a very considerable portion of this distance has been metalled already. The road passes under the southern part of the Goompahar forest until it touches the ridge at Lepchajuggat, and, as we said before, in constructed on an easy gradient throughout. This line when completed and in working order ought to secure an ample supply of good fuel to Darjiling at moderate rates, and it is certain to be a great advantage to tea planters owning property on either side of the ridge, as they will be enabled to send their produce to the Jor Bungalow station for less than half what it costs them at present.—*Darjiling News*.

OFFICIAL ASSURANCES.—It is a satisfaction to know that our own frontier is perfectly secure, as the Press Commissioner has repeatedly assured us.—*Indian Spectator*.

THE PREMIER BENGAL NOVELIST.—We are glad to hear that Babu Bankim Chandra Chatterjee has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the place of Babu Rajendra Nath Mitra, who has taken leave. The Bengali language, and with it the province in which that language is spoken, owe much to this distinguished writer. Babu Bankim Chandra is the creator of the novel literature of Bengal, and his works, judged even by the strict standards of European criticism, are models of the highest finish and skill. In honouring such a man the Government has honoured the country of which he is a distinguished ornament.—*Indian Mirror*.

NEWS FROM MANDALAY.—The news from Upper Burma is in the same old and doleful strain. From every town and village on the banks of the Irrawaddy between Allan Mayo and Bhamo the burden of the cry is the same—the bulk of the people have been ruined by the lotteries; and to intensify their distress they can only sell their produce to monopolists, and that at such rates as the latter shall fix, which are, of course, as low as they possibly can be made. Monopolies have already been granted for purchase by the traders of cutch and cotton, in addition to that of jageri or raw sugar, which was disposed of some time ago. The salt monopoly is still under consideration, we believe; at least nothing definite regarding its disposal or otherwise is known in Rangoon. As one result of the hard times prevailing in Upper Burma, a steady stream of immigration is flowing into this province from beyond the frontier. The immigrants locate themselves along the banks and creeks of the Irrawaddy delta, and hire themselves out for labour in the paddy fields and plantain and pineapple gardens. As they gather a little money they get their relatives down from King Theebau's territories; and thus, in course of time, whole families become quiet and contented subjects of her Majesty the Queen Empress.—*Englishman*.

DEATHS.—Col. Dalrymple-Hay, of the Bengal Staff Corps died at Puna on Wednesday morning. The death is also announced of Col. Hopkins, a well-known unattached officer, who rose from the ranks.—*Times of India*.

SIR A. LYALL AND SIR S. BAYLEY.—Sir A. Lyall goes home in the steamer leaving Bombay on the 20th inst. Sir Stuart Bayley, the Resident at Hyderabad, has engaged a passage for Brindisi in the same steamer, the *Mongolia*.—*Ibid*.

THE AURORA FRAUDS.—Capts. Harris and Elmiston, two prominent characters in the Aurora frauds *cause célèbre*, have been granted free pardons.—*Ibid.*

THE MECCA PILGRIMAGE.—The Indian Government are considering the propriety of establishing a consular agency on the Red Sea coast for the protection of natives of this country on pilgrimage to Mecca.—*Ibid.*

OVER LEGISLATION.—At a meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council the Hon. Whitley Stokes has made a speech, replying to the article in the last *Quarterly Review* which accuses the Indian Government of over-legislation.—*Ibid.*

LADAKH.—News has been received in India that Mr. Dalgleish, who was formerly connected with the Central Asian Trading Company, passed through Ladakh lately *en route* for Yarkand on a trading venture.—*Ibid.*

THE MILITARY SECRETARY TO THE VICEROY.—Lord William Beresford, V.C., succeeds Lieut. Col. White, V.C., as Military Secretary to his Excellency the Viceroy.—*Ibid.*

CALCUTTA TEA.—Owing to the success the Indian tea industry has achieved in Australia the merchants engaged in the trade intend opening up a market in America.—*Englishman.*

INDIAN VOLUNTEERS.—An official return recently published shows that on Dec. 1, 1880, there were in India 8,734 enrolled volunteers, of whom 6,950 were efficient.—*Ibid.*

THE ARMS ACT.—The retainers of Raja Sheoraj Singh, C.S.I., of Kashipur and Burhapur, in the North Western Provinces, have been exempted by the Viceroy from the operation of the Arms Act.—*Pioneer.*

EDEN GARDENS.—A tender for the lighting of the Eden Gardens and a part of the Strand, Calcutta, has just been accepted.—*Englishman.*

THE SIMLA SEASON.—The festivities of the Simla season will be closed by a masked fancy ball, to be given by the members of the Simla Club.—*Pioneer.*

UNREST AMONG THE BHILS.—All is not yet quiet amongst the Bhils, for a telegram from Udaipur on the 25th ult., to the *Times of India*, states that on the previous day the Bhils had killed five sowars engaged in arresting criminal Bhils.—*Englishman.*

UNREST AMONGST THE SANTALS.—There is a report that the Santals are again beginning to show symptoms of disquietude, but arrangements have been made by which a strong force of police can be concentrated in any part of the district at very short notice.—*Ibid.*

SIR ASHLEY EDEN.—The Lieutenant Governor will leave Darjiling again about Nov. 15 on a tour in Behar, where he has promised to visit the great Behar chiefs—Bettiah, Dumraon, and

Hatwa. He will stay at Muzafarpur, Chumparun, Bettiah, Chapra, Hatwa, Gaya, Patna and Dumraon, and will arrive at Burdwan on his way to Calcutta for the season, about the first week in December.—*Ibid.*

THE BISHOP OF RANGOON.—We regret to learn that the Bishop of Rangoon's medical advisers have ordered him to proceed to England with the least possible delay. It appears that injury to the spine has lately manifested itself—an injury of which at the time of his accident in the Karen Hills there was no indication. He leaves direct for England in the s.s. *Amarapoora* early in September.—*Ibid.*

CALCUTTA FREIGHTS.—The market has been extremely quiet, in great contrast to the recent excitement. At date of departure of mail the amount of unfixed tonnage in the port was 9,000 tons. Rates, for London *via* canal:—Wheat, 75s.; wheat, 67s. 6d.; London *via* Cape:—Wheat, 60s., 57s. 6d.; jute, 65s., 60s.; linseed 60s.; rapeseed, 62s. 6d. Liverpool *via* Cape:—Wheat, linseed, and castor oil, 57s. 6d. all round; linseed, 58s. 9d. For Dundee, 65s. for September loading.

MADRAS.

THE 14TH HUSSARS.—The 14th Hussars, who went from Bangalore to Natal six months ago, are expected back at the end of October.—*Madras Times.*

BISHOP COTTON'S SCHOOL.—The Rev. Mr. Hildersley, headmaster, Bishop Cotton's School, Simla, has been selected to succeed Dr. Pope at Bishop Cotton's School, Bangalore.—*Ibid.*

THE CROPS.—The season report for the week ending August 23 shows that the rain has fallen in some quantities all over the province, and that prospects are more encouraging than before.—*Ibid.*

CHEMISTS' QUALIFICATIONS.—At the meeting of the Madras Legislative Council recently the Hon. Mr. Coleman obtained leave to introduce a bill for regulating the qualifications of chemists and druggists.—*Madras Times.*

THE MYSOR RAJ.—The Maharaja of Mysor has issued a minute stating that it is his desire to take into his confidence his subjects regarding administrative affairs, and with this object a meeting will be held at Mysor after the Dussera festival of all the representative landowners and merchants, when the Dewan will report the results of the past year's administration and submit a programme of the coming year.—*Times of India.*

RELIEF MEASURES IN KURNOOL.—The south west monsoon has failed in Kurnool, and the Madras Government have authorised

the local collector to adopt, if he considers it desirable, a suggestion of Mr. Latham, chief engineer and manager of the Madras Irrigation Canal Company, to irrigate the dry crops at half rate or at quarter rate at lowest. It appears that there has never been so dry a July recorded in Kurnool except in 1877.—*Ibid.*

A PRESENT TO H.H. THE NIZAM.—To-day being the commencement of the Eed festival, as is customary, all the city nobles, &c., will present their nuzzars to his Highness the Nizam. We hear that a magnificent sword and belt are to be presented to his Highness by the Nawab Shums-ool-Oomra and Ameer-i-Kabeer, the co-regent. The sword and belt are said to have belonged to the late Sultan of Turkey, Abdul Aziz, and are valued at two and a-half lakhs of rupees. The handle and scabbard of the sword are covered with diamonds, several hundreds in number, and with those on the belt aggregating in weight two thousand five hundred carats. There are two splendid ones on the handle of the sword, one weighing 110 carats and the other eighty-five. The belt is of gold studded with diamonds, especially at the clasp. Altogether, a more costly sword and belt was never perhaps seen.—*Deccan Times.*

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT AT OOTY.—An accident, which, serious as it turned out, might have had even more fatal consequences, occurred last Sunday. As the sanitary commissioner was driving round the lake in an open victoria, one of the horses stumbled on a loose stone but immediately recovered itself. The other horse became a little alarmed when suddenly the splinter bar of the carriage broke, and at once the horses, already alarmed, took fright and bolted. With the bar broken they were of course unmanageable, and running the vehicle against a boulder upset it. The doctor was thrown out, but happily not hurt, more than a severe shaking. The horses, however, having kicked themselves free of the trap, bolted down the road, cannoned off a pony carriage, severely frightening two ladies therein, and then in their mad fright kicked one another so that one had his leg broken and had to be shot, and the other is severely hurt. This is not the only carriage accident we have to record. The Governor's private secretary was run into whilst driving a mail phaeton, and the whole affair was upset in a ditch.—*South of India Observer.*

BOMBAY.

THE KANDAHAR CROSS.—Much satisfaction has been given to the Bombay army by the official announcement that the Kandahar Cross is to be awarded to the troops which composed the Khelat-i-Ghilzai garrison during the siege of Kandahar.—*Times of India.*

CENSUS RETURNS.—The total population of Bombay, according to the census returns, is 773,000, against 644,405 in 1872.—*Ibid.*

SENIOR SCOTCH CHAPLAINCY.—The Rev. T. H. Greig has been promoted to the senior chaplaincy of the Scotch Church in the Bombay Presidency, vice the late Rev. Dr. Macpherson.—*Bombay Gazette.*

THE P. AND O.—From Jan. 1 next the P. and O. steamers from Bombay will proceed direct to London instead of calling at Southampton as at present.—*Ibid.*

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.—The great cricket match of the season in Bombay, between twelve local players and a similar number from the Mofussil, was played in Bombay, the stumps being drawn in favour of neither team.—*Times of India.*

BOMBAY FREIGHTS.—The native piece goods dealers of Bombay have entered into a combination against the rate of freight charged by the large steamer companies, and arranged with the Inch Line to run fortnightly steamers to Bombay for one year.—*Ibid.*

THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.—The cholera epidemic has slightly abated in virulence during the past week; but the mortality is still great.—*Ibid.*

INSTALLATION OF THE GAEKWAR.—The Government of Bombay has been requested by the Viceroy to represent him at the forthcoming installation of the Gaekwar of Baroda.—*Ibid.*

THE CHOLERA.—The number of deaths throughout the Bombay Presidency reported during the week ended August 26 was 1,399, as compared to 1,020 in the preceding week. And in some cases, as at Nasik and the Haveli taluka, near Puna, it is merely stated in the district reports that there have been some deaths from cholera, without figures being given. The disease appears still to be worst in the Khandesh district, where 402 deaths and 909 cases were reported. The Ahmednagar district comes next with a sad record of 369 deaths and 838 cases, and the Sholapore district third with 156 deaths and 349 cases. In four talukas of the Surat district where the disease is still prevalent 132 deaths and 213 cases were reported. In Baroda city there were 32 cases and 59 deaths; in Ratnagiri district, 32 deaths (number of cases not mentioned); in Thana district (Kalyan, Bassein, Salsette, &c.), 31 deaths and 55 cases; in Ahmedabad, 12 deaths and 29 cases; in Puna city, 3 deaths; and in Mehmabad (Kaira) and Ankleswar (Broach), each 2 deaths. In Bombay city there were last week 18 deaths, as compared to 22 the week before. Cholera is also causing a large number of deaths in Lahore, Jullundur, and several other stations in the Punjab.—*Bombay Gazette.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legible written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, SEPT. 26, 1881.

ORIENTAL LEARNING IN ENGLAND.

WE English are not in the habit of looking to Government for aid in the encouragement of literature, or science, or art. Of the vast endowments that maintain our universities, and that cover the land with a network of scholarships and exhibitions, some—and these not the least famous—owe their origin to the munificence of Sovereigns, but the munificence was that of the individual, not that of the Government. Until quite recently all our great literary, scientific, and artistic enterprises have been undertaken and carried out by private effort, or by a combination of private efforts; receiving not unfrequently countenance and patronage from Royalty, and more rarely material assistance from the Government of the day, but substantially depending on the contributions of individuals or companies. Nor was the magnificent patronage accorded to Oriental literature by the East India Company really an exception to this general rule; for the Honourable Court, in voting the liberal grants it was accustomed to allot to this purpose, was dealing with its own money, and not exercising a cheap generosity out of the public purse.

It may with some reason be alleged that this public parsimony, as contrasted with our private munificence, is an honourable testimony to the integrity of our public men, in dealing with the revenues of which they are merely the trustees. But it must be confessed that the results of this tendency have been in many respects unfortunate, even when its motive and cause have been honourable. For instance, it can hardly be doubted that, since the rule of the Crown has succeeded that of the Company Bahadur in India, Oriental scholarship has not received that amount of attention in England or in India that it formerly received, or that it still receives in Germany. So far, then, Professor Max Müller was well within his right when, speaking at Berlin as the representative of the University of Oxford in the Congress of Orientalists, he loudly bewailed English apathy, and the difficulty of getting help here even in

such a small matter as the cost of printing the results of Oriental research. We cannot doubt that good will flow from his outspoken complaint.

At the same time it is quite possible that this indictment may be pressed, in public opinion, further than is just. Whilst much has been left undone by Government that might have been hoped for by Oriental scholars, it is only fair to remember that much has been done; and we have much pleasure in reproducing from the *Times* the testimony to this effect of Professor Monier Williams and Sir Lawrence Peel. It may be that undue prominence was given, at the Berlin meetings, to English national shortcomings in this respect. The recent triumph of the Indian Survey Department at the Geographical Congress in Venice is good evidence of the liberality of the Indian Government in one branch of science. The surveys of the Indian Marine Department have done more for marine hydrography than those of any other body. The Geological Survey, the Archaeological Survey, the preparation of the "Imperial Gazetteer," the work of the Meteorological Department, all these attest the willingness of the Indian Government to accept its scientific responsibilities where a good case for them has been made out. And the letters we publish to-day show that its patronage of Oriental literature and learning, if less marked—doubtless because the material advantages to be derived from such work are less—is still given with liberality and discernment.

THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.

WE are glad to learn that at last the Secretary of State has accorded his sanction to the immediate introduction of the necessary legislation that is to raise the Punjab University College to the status of a university. We do not believe in the multiplication of Indian universities; Germany is a warning against this. But the Punjab has special claims for the establishment of such a university as that which is now to be created. The Rases of the province have shown an earnest desire for it. They have justified the gratification of their wish by the energy with which they have worked for it, and by the liberality with which they have subscribed to aid the movement. And, lastly, the Punjab University College has worked out for itself a special sphere of usefulness in the encouragement of Oriental literature, both classical and vernacular, side by side with the Western learning which it has pledged itself not to neglect. We heartily congratulate the Rases of the Punjab, and in particular the *Anjuman-i-Punjab* and its energetic President and Committee, on the attainment of the object they have so bravely and perseveringly fought for. And we doubt not that they will turn to advantage, not only the privileges now to be given them, but also the long and at times somewhat heated discussion that the subject has evoked. The chief objections that have been urged against the Punjab University have been—(1) that it will compete unduly with the Calcutta University, and thereby lower the value of the degrees of both; and (2) that it will retard the advance of Western civilisation in the Punjab by its excessive devotion to orientalism. These objections will serve the Punjab Education Department and the Senate of the new University as beacons to warn them off dangers that might otherwise have proved fatal to the success of their scheme. Their endeavour must be not to rival but to co-operate with, and, if possible, to supplement the

work of the Calcutta University in Northern India. And further, they must beware of allowing their devotion to oriental studies—in itself most valuable—to draw their University into anything like antagonism to English learning. The directors of the movement have, on more than one occasion, most earnestly professed their entire adhesion to the policy here suggested; and the perseverance and discretion with which they have fought their battle to a successful issue are the best guarantee that they will firmly and wisely carry out the programme they have accepted for their guidance.



OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, August 27.)

- ROBERTS, Major A. W., officiating political agent, 2nd class, and assistant commissioner in Merwara, to Sujangarh as assistant to the Governor General's agent, in Rajputana.
- LAWRENCE, Mr. W. R., C.S., assistant commissioner, 3rd class, Punjab, to officiate as political agent 3rd class, and as assistant commissioner in Merwara, from date of assuming charge.
- ASHFIELD, Capt. W., Bombay Staff Corps, to be assistant cantonment magistrate at Mhow, from August 10.
- STEWART, Mr. A. D., to be a 4th grade officer, on probation, in H.M.'s Indian Marine.
- CONCANNON, Mr. T., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Railway Branch, to establishment under the Chief Commissioner, British Burma.
- JENNINGS—The services of Lieut. R. Jennings, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Beluchistan, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department from April 1.
- TREVOR—STANTON—Col. W. S. Trevor, V.C., R.E., director general of railways, to officiate as secretary to the Government of India in the P.W.D.; and Col. F. S. Stanton, R.E., chief engineer, 2nd class, as director general of railways.
- ALEXANDER, Mr. J. W., executive engineer, 1st grade, N.W.P. and Oudh, to officiate as superintending engineer, 3rd class, from August 10.
- JELICOE, Mr. J. T., assistant conservator of forests, 1st grade, Mysor to Bengal.

MEDICAL.

- DUKE—The services of Surg. J. Duke, medical officer at Gilgit, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.
- MORAN, Surg. J. J., M.D., Madras Army, to be civil surgeon of Akola in Berar.
- TUOHY, Surg. J. F., M.D., as armed medical charge of the Haroti and Tonk Agency on August 9.

MILITARY.

- ENRIQUEZ, Lieut. A. D., Royal Irish Rifles, officiating wing officer, 16th N.I., to B.I. Staff Corps, from July 9, 1880.
- DUNSKERVILLE, Lieut. K.S., R.A., to officiate as commissary of ordnance, 3rd class.
- BIRCH—MANSEL—Punjab Frontier Force, No. 3 Mountain Battery—Lieuts. F. H. J. Birch, R.A., second subaltern and officiating first subaltern, to be first subaltern; and A. Mansel, R.A., to be second subaltern, from April 6.
- MAXWELL, Capt. T. M., Dorsetshire Regiment, adjutant of the Behar Mounted Rifle Corps, to be adjutant.
- GRIMSHAW—Sub Conductor J., Ordinance Department, transferred to pension establishment.
- NEILL—PORTER—CLAY—The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Capt. and Brevet Major A. H. S. Neill, Staff Corps, to be major, Aug. 20; Lieut. A. R. Porter to be captain, Aug. 21; Lieut. Col. C. H. Clay, Bombay Staff Corps, brevet, to be colonel, Aug. 24.
- MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Major H. S. Hutchinson, S.C., assistant superintendent 2nd grade, officiating 1st grade, Survey of India (medical certificate) for one year; Major A. G. Hartshorne, General List Infantry, wing officer, 12th Regiment N.I. (urgent private affairs) for 182 days; Major J. Eckford, R.E., superintendent 1st grade, Telegraph Department, is granted furlough out of India (urgent private affairs) for 182 days, from June 3.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, August 27.)

SMYTHE, Major (Brevet Lieut. Col.) T. W. W., 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment, late 100th Foot, is permitted to proceed to England.

JAMIESON, Major L. F., S.C., late Reserve Remount Depot, Saharunpor, to Rawul Pindi for general duty.

ROBERTSON, Capt. R. W. P., R.A., Simla to Pana, No. 2 Bombay Mountain Battery.

AITKEN, Capt. W., R.A., Simla to Abbottabad, No. 3 Peshawar Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force.

Orders confirmed:—

LLOYD—1st Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment—R.O., dated July 15, appointing Lieut. G. E. Lloyd officiating instructor of musketry from the 16th idem.

YALE—2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment—R.O., dated Jan. 31, appointing Second Lieut. J. C. Yale assistant instructor of musketry.

KELLY—33rd N.I.—R.O., dated July 25, making the following appointments, consequent on furlough of Major S. C. M'Tier: Capt. J. G. Kelly, wing officer, as second in command, vice Rutherford, officiating as commandant.

BROWNE, Lieut. J. L., wing officer and officiating quartermaster, to officiate as wing commander in addition to his other duties.

ROBERTSON—SKENE—44th N.I.—R.O., dated July 26: Lieut. Col. D. Robertson, second in command, to officiate as commandant; Major C. M'D. Skene, officiating wing commander, to officiate as second in command.

BOILEAU, Lieut. T. S., wing officer and adjutant, and officiating quartermaster, to wing commander, in addition to other duties. (Headquarters, Simla, August 29.)

WOOLLEY—8th Bengal Cavalry—Lieut. T. S. M. Woolley, 16th Bengal Cavalry, to be squadron officer.

MINTO—16th N.I.—Lieut. Col. J. C. Minto, officiating second in command, is confirmed in the appointment, vice Cubitt, appointed commandant 43rd N.I.

NORTON, Lieut. G. F. A., R.A., to proceed from Attock to Dinapore, and join L Battery 3rd Brigade.

Orders confirmed:—

HUTCHINSON—11th Bengal Lancers—R.O., dated Aug. 6, appointing Lieut. A. J. R. Hutchinson, officiating squadron officer, to officiate as adjutant in addition to his other duties.

THOMSON—8th N.I.—R.O., dated Aug. 1, appointing Second Lieut. M. T. Thomson, officiating wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster in addition to his other duties.

JEPHSON—29th N.I.—R.O., dated Aug. 6, appointing Lieut. W. C. Jephson, officiating wing officer, to officiate as adjutant and quartermaster in addition to his other duties.

HOGGE—30th N.I.—R.O., dated July 20, appointing Lieut. A. F. Hogge, officiating wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster, in addition to his other duties.

32nd Pioneers—R.O., dated July 22, making the following appointments from dates specified:—

ALLEN, Lieut. W. H., officiating wing officer and officiating adjutant, to wing commander, in addition to his other duties, from June 20.

BOSWELL, Lieut. W. L., wing officer, to quartermaster, in addition to his other duties, from July 7.

TERNAN—35th N.I.—R.O., July 30, appointing Lieut. A. G. B. Ternan, wing officer and quartermaster, and officiating wing commander, to officiate as second in command in addition to other duties.

THOMSON—1st Battalion Royal Irish Rifles—Lieut. W. D. Thomson to Calcutta, from August 25, to February 25, to study native languages.

COURT—General List Cavalry—Major M. H. Court, to Dalhousie, from date of quitting Shikarpore.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Army Medical Department—Surg. Major J. R. Rahilly, to England, for three months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. The undermentioned officers are granted leave to the port of embarkation for thirty days from date of availing themselves of it, and thence to England for twelve months from date of embarkation:—R.H.A., Capt. W. H. F. Soell, F Battery, A Brigade; R.A., Lieut. J. Lewes, 13th Battery, 9th Brigade; Capt. G. R. Moore, B Battery, 2nd Brigade, to England for six months, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave; Major P. C. Story, 1st Battalion South Lancashire Regiment, to England, for six months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. The undermentioned officers to proceed to England:—Capt. (Brevet Major) A. Lewis, 2nd Battalion, Liverpool Regiment (late 2-8th Foot); Capt. A. Taylor, 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers (late 1-23rd Foot); Capt. W. K. Westropp, 1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry (late 68th Foot); Capt. H. F. Oakes, 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment (late 33rd Foot); Capt. J. R. Kelsall, 2nd Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment (late 54th Foot).

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, August 31.)

CLAY, Mr. W. M., magistrate and collector Pubna, to 1st grade of magistrates and collectors, from 12th inst.

COOKE, Mr. H. G., officiating magistrate and collector, Dinajepore, to 2nd grade of magistrates and collectors, from 12th inst.

HOSSEIN Mr. S. U., officiating deputy magistrate and collector, Chumbarun, on leave to Bhagupore.

BAMBER, Mr. H. W. J., district superintendent of police, Rajshaye, to 2nd grade of district superintendent of police, from July 24.

ANLEY, Mr. A., district superintendent of police, Dinajepore, to 3rd grade of district superintendents of police, from July 24.

ROBERTS, Mr. H. V. H., assistant superintendent of police, to district superintendent of police, Nuddea, during the absence of Mr. E. M. Showers.

GUISE, Mr. R. F., assistant superintendent of police, Shahabad, to district superintendent of police, Furreedpore.

FRENCH, Mr. G. H., district superintendent of police, Tipperah, to Rungpore.

WINTLE, Mr. C. M., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, to Burdwan.

RISLEY, Mr. H. H., assistant commissioner, Hazaribagh, to be sub-registrar of that station.
 OSBORNE, Mr. A. W., assistant sub deputy opium agent, Benares Agency, leave for three months, from Sept. 1.
 JOUBERT, Surg. C. H., second resident surgeon, Presidency General Hospital, to first resident surgeon in that hospital, and as superintendent of the Presidency Gaol.
 BARCLAY, Surg. A., officiating civil surgeon, Jessore, to act as second resident surgeon, Presidency General Hospital.
 SCOTLAND, Mr. J. P., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, Buxar Division, privilege leave for three months, from Aug. 21.
 BRUMNER, Mr. A. G., assistant engineer, 1st grade, on privilege leave, is posted to the 1st Calcutta Division.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES AND OUDH.

(N.W. Provinces Gazette, Sept. 3.)

KNOX, Mr. G. E., officiating district and sessions judge, Benares, to be also in charge of the Mirzapur sessions judgeship.
 CADELL, Mr. A., C.S., to be second lieutenant in the Mirzapur Company of the Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Corps.
 ALEXANDER, Mr. R. D., officiating judge, Small Cause Court, Allahabad, to continue to officiate as district and sessions judge, Allahabad, in addition to his own duties.
 SHEARER, Surg. J., officiating garrison surgeon, Chunar, to the civil medical charge of that station, in addition to his military duties, from July 9.
 DEAKIN, Surg. C. W. S., confirmed in the appointment of junior civil surgeon, Allahabad, vice surgeon D. Wilkie, confirmed in his appointment in the Gaol Department.
 WILKIE, Surg. David, M.D., to be superintendent of the Central Prisons, Benares, but to continue to hold charge of the Bareilly gaols.
 DUTHOIT, Mr. W., officiating judge, High Court of Judicature, N.W.P., when relieved of his appointment, to be posted to Allahabad as civil and sessions judge.
 AIKMAN—From July 11—Mr. R. S. Aikman, officiating magistrate and collector, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade; and Mr. J. Nugent, officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade.
 CRUICKSHANK, Mr. A. W., officiating magistrate and collector, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade, from July 23.
 WILLIAMS, Mr. J. C., officiating magistrate and collector, to revert to joint magistrate, 1st grade, from July 25.
 NUGENT, Mr. J., officiating magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade, from July 26.
 MULLOCK, Mr. H. P., officiating magistrate and collector, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade, from July 25.
 MARTIN, Mr. W. T., joint magistrate 2nd grade, to officiate as magistrate and collector 1st grade, from July 21.
 WILLIAMS, Mr. J. C., joint magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as magistrate and collector, 1st grade, from July 30.
 CARTER, Mr. J. H., officiating district and sessions judge, 3rd grade, to officiate as district and sessions judge, 2nd grade, from July 23.
 HOWELL, Mr. M. S., district and sessions judge, 3rd grade, to officiate as district and sessions judge, 2nd grade, from July 20.
 LIMEY, Mr. W. H. L., assistant magistrate and collector, on return from leave, to the Mainpuri district.
 FISHER, Mr. W. R., B.A., deputy director of the Forest School, to have charge of the Dehra Dun Forest Division, from June 20.
 O'CALLAGHAN, Mr. J. E., department conservator of forests, to have charge of the Kumaun Forest Division, from June 27.
 Transfers made on public service :—
 PARRY, Mr. W. E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, from Fyzabad Provincial Division to Benares Provincial Division.
 SHERIDAN, Mr. C. J., executive engineer, 3rd grade, from Benares Provincial Division to Fyzabad Provincial Division.
 SUTHERLAND, Mr. A. R., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is posted temporarily to the charge of the Bijoor District, Rohilkhand Provincial Division, during the absence of Mr. A. C. Crampton, district engineer.
 FURLOUGHS.—Mr. P. Gray, assistant magistrate and collector, Mainpuri, privilege leave for two months and twenty-eight days, with effect from Sept. 10; the Rev. C. C. T. Fagan, chaplain of Mussoorie and Dehra, privilege leave for three months; Mr. J. Nugent, assistant magistrate and collector, Etawah, privilege leave for two months and twenty days, with effect from Sept. 1.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Sept. 3.)

GARNDUFF, Mr. D., inspector of schools, Eastern Circle, assumed charge from Mr. C. Browning, inspector general of education, Central Provinces.
 FURLOUGH.—Mr. F. B. Hebbert, assistant engineer, is granted sixty days' privilege leave in extension of the leave granted to him in Central Provinces P.W.D.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette.)

CIVIL.

JOHNSTONE—August 18—Mr. D. G. Johnstone, assistant commissioner, Rawul Pindi, to charge of the Murree subdivision, August 15.
 HOWARD, Mr. T., assistant commissioner, Murree, to officiate as judicial assistant, Rawul Pindi, August 16.
 FOX, Mr. B. A., extra assistant commissioner from the Shahpur to the Gurgaon District, August 15.
 BIRD, Mr. C. P., officiating judicial assistant, Rawul Pindi, to officiate as deputy commissioner of Ludhiana.
 YOUNGHUSBAND, Mr. R. E., assistant commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, temporarily to the charge of the Rajanpur subdivision, from July 14.

KING, Mr. L. W., assistant commissioner, to the Dera Ghazi Khan District, which he joined on August 11.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Mr. F. D'O. Bullock, officiating deputy commissioner, Ludhiana, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, from August 20; Lieut. Col. J. W. H. Johnstone, officiating civil and sessions judge, Peshawur, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, from August 10; Mr. F. P. Beachcroft, judicial assistant, Sialkot, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, from August 19.

MILITARY.

BAMBER—August 24—Surgeon C. J. Bamber to the officiating medical charge of the 4th Punjab Infantry, vice Surgeon T. Robinson, M.D., on furlough.

GRAY—Edwardesabad Station Order, dated July 26, confirmed directing Lieut. W. du G. Gray, 4th Punjab Infantry, to officiate as station staff officer during the absence of Capt. Strettell on leave, or until further orders, without prejudice to his regimental appointment.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, August 30.)

WYNNE, Mr. S. H., to act as sub collector and joint magistrate of Cuddapah during the employment of Mr. A. J. B. Atkinson on other duty.

STURMER, Surgeon A. J., secretary to the surgeon general, to act as assistant physician, General Hospital and professor of materia medica.
 TRAIL, Mr., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to be assistant engineer, 1st grade, from June 1, 1880.

Postings ordered :—

BURTON, Lieut. Col. W. H., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, to the Presidency Division, from August 1.

PAUL, Mr. J. E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to the charge of the South Arcot Division.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Mr. J. G. Horsfall, M.C.S., has been granted an extension of furlough for two months and thirteen days by the Secretary of State for India; Mr. J. Hannan, executive engineer, 3rd grade, is granted furlough for two years, from Sept. 27.

MILITARY.

HARRIS, Brigadier Surgeon W. H., M.D., Indian Medical Department, from July 1, permitted to retire.

HAMMOND—The services of 1st Class Veterinary Surgeon J. Hammond are replaced at the disposal of the Provincial Commander in Chief.

MORAN—The services of Surgeon J. J. Moran, I.M.D., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department. The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India :—Lieut. Col. H. G. Thomson, S.C.; Lieut. E. E. M. Lawford, S.C., squadron officer, 1st L.C.

FURLOUGH.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India :—Major H. R. Hope, cavalry, for six months, on medical certificate.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, August 24.)

L'STRANGE, Col. P. W., Royal Artillery, to command the Royal Artillery, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

WATERS, Lieut. O., 6th Royal Artillery, doing duty at the Wellington Depot, to rejoin his battery at Bellary.

HUNTER, Surg. J., Indian Medical Department, officiating medical officer 37th Grenadiers, is confirmed.

GOING, Vet. Surg. F. W., Bangalore, to Secunderabad for duty with the Royal Artillery at that station.

Orders confirmed :—

WATERS—June 8—By the officer commanding Toungoo, appointing Surg. Major J. M. Waters, Army Medical Department, to medical charge of the station staff and details at Toungoo.

ST. JOHN—BAYLEY—HUDSON—By the commandant 30th Regt. N.I.—Major F. C. St. John, to officiate as commandant; Major H. F. Bayley, to officiate as wing commander and 2nd in command; and Lieut. H. S. Hudson, officiating adjutant, to officiate as wing commander, without prejudice to his other duties.

AUCHINLECK—By the officer commanding Royal Artillery, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, directing Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. J. C. Auchinleck, Royal Horse Artillery, to assume command of the Royal Artillery, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, from August 4.

FURLOUGHS.—Major J. Ewing, Staff Corps, deputy quartermaster general, privilege leave for sixty days, from August 29; Capt. W. E. D. Spring, 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers (late 2-24th Foot), is granted leave to port for thirty days, and thence to England for six months from date of embarkation.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Sept. 1.)

M'IVER, Mr. J. A., acting probationary assistant superintendent,

revenue survey, joined the Southern Maratha Country revenue survey on the 20th ult.

GLEESON, Mr. E. J. H., assistant collector, Dharwar District, is invested with additional powers.

BETHAM—FRY—Messrs. G. K. Betham and T. B. Fry, assistant conservators of forests, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Khandesh district forest office on August 15.

COTGRAVE, Mr. G., to act as first assistant district superintendent of police in the Khandesh District.

DAVIES, Mr. D., to act as second assistant district superintendent of police in the Khandesh District.

ALCOCK, Mr. J. B., to be magistrate in charge of the division comprising the talukas of Sholapur, Barsi, and Madha.

WATT, Mr. A. C., judge and sessions judge of Dharwar, has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

RYAN, Mr. R. P., to act as second assistant district superintendent of police in the Khandesh District.

Promotions and appointments ordered:—

GREIG, the Rev. T. H., to be the senior chaplain of the Church of Scotland in this presidency from Aug. 7.

WATSON, the Rev. A. B., to be a senior chaplain of the Church of Scotland, from Aug. 7.

MACKEY, the Rev. J. H., to act as chaplain of St. Andrew's Church, Bombay.

LOCHEE, the Rev. A. C., M.A., is appointed domestic chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Bombay on his lordship's proceeding to Ahmedabad on Sept. 5.

FRANCIS, Mr. F. W., 3rd grade, assistant superintendent Southern Maratha Country revenue survey, to 2nd grade of assistant superintendent, from July 17.

BRUCE, Brigade Surg. L. S., to resume charge of his appointment as civil surgeon, Puna.

FURLOUGH.—The Rev. T. H. Greig, chaplain, Church of Scotland, is permitted to avail himself of the privilege leave for three months from such date in next month as he may avail himself of it.

MILITARY.

ROUGHTON, Mr. G. W., is appointed second lieutenant in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

MACNAIR, Capt. A. L., S.C., having completed twenty years' service, to be major, from Aug. 27, subject to H.M.'s approval.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted to return to duty:—

Major E. V. Stace, S.C.; Col. S. de B. Edwardes, C.B., Infantry; Brigade Surg. W. E. Cates; Major General J. W. Schneider, C.B., Infantry; Col. T. R. Nimmo, S.C.; and Surg. J. H. Earle.

MILITARY FURLOUNDS.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified:—Col. W. A. Baker, R.E., for six months, on private affairs; Capt. A. W. C. Bell, S.C., for one month, on medical certificate; and Capt. T. Tweed, S.C., for two months, on medical certificate; Lieut. F. J. Tobin, S.C., has been granted such extension of leave as may enable him to await passage to India by one of the first troopships next season. The undermentioned medical warrant officer has been allowed to resign from Aug. 5:—Assistant Apothecary C. H. Underwood, subordinate medical department; Col. C. T. Heathcote, C.B., Staff Corps, commandant, 19th N.I., is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and one hundred and eighty-two days on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna, Sept. 2.)

BARREN, Surg. W. A., 25th N.I.I., to the medical charge, vice Brigade Surg. Bruce, appointed civil surgeon, Puna.

INGLEFIELD, Lieut. N. B., I-I R.A., to the Depot Battery 4th Brigade, R.A.

REEVES, Capt. J., promoted from the 98th Foot into the 64th Foot, is to proceed to England to join his battalion.

TWYNAM, Lieut. Col. P. A. A., 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, who, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of April 21, 1880, was removed from the command of his regiment on the 6th inst., is permitted to proceed to England at the public expense.

EDWARDS, Col. S. de B., C.B., Bombay Infantry, commandant 2nd N.I., returned to duty, by permission, on Aug. 29.

Order confirmed:—

16th N.I.—Regimental order, dated Aug. 14, appointing Major F. M. Coussmaker, officiating wing commander, to officiate as 2nd in command; and Lieut. H. W. Seymour, quartermaster and officiating adjutant, to officiate as wing commander in addition to his own duties.

FURLOUNDS.—Leicestershire Regiment (2nd Battalion)—Major G. A. Cox to remain in England from July 29 to Sept. 30 on private affairs.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1880.

NOTE.—Where regiments are divided the headquarters station is mentioned first.

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.—"B" Brigade—D Battery, Mhow; E Battery, Kirkee.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—1st Brigade—I Battery, Ahmedabad and Baroda; M Battery, Karachi, under orders for Nusseerabad; N Battery, Hyderabad. 2nd Brigade—A Battery, Kirkee; B Battery, Belgaum, under orders for Neemuch; C Battery, Ahmednagar; D Battery, Kirkee; E Battery, Nusseerabad, under orders for Karachi; F Battery, Deesa; G Battery, Neemuch, under orders for Belgaum. 4th Brigade—A Battery, Quetta; Depot, Bombay. 8th Brigade—No. 5 Battery, Chaman, Khojak, Quetta; Depot, Puna; No. 11 Battery, Aden, under orders for England; No. 13 Battery, Aden, under orders for England; No. 16 Battery, Aden, under orders for England; No. 17 Battery, Bombay, under orders for England. 9th Brigade—No. 10 Battery, Bombay, under orders for Aden; No. 14 Battery, Bombay,

under orders for Aden; No. 15 Battery, Quetta; Depot, Karachi. 11th Brigade—No. 5 Battery, Mhow.

NATIVE ARTILLERY.—No. 1 Mountain Battery, Hurnai, Thull Chotali, Gunda-kin-duff; depot, Jacobabad; No. 2 Mountain Battery, Puna.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.—3rd Company, Kirkee.

SAPPERS AND MINERS.—Headquarters, Kirkee. 1st Company, Aden, under orders for Kirkee; 2nd Company, Kirkee, under orders for Aden; 3rd Company, Chaman, Khojak; 4th Company, Sarantangi; 5th Company, Kirkee.

BRITISH CAVALRY.—17th Lancers, Mhow.

NATIVE CAVALRY.—1st Bombay Lancers, Neemuch, Nusseerabad; 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry, Puna; 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, Deesa, Rajkot; Puna Horse, Sirur; 1st Sind Horse, Thull Chotali, Hurnai, Gunda-kin-duff, Nari Gorge, Pirchowkey, Rendili, Thull Mull, Bolan; depot, Jacobabad; 2nd Sind Horse, Kushdil-Khan, Kach, Gulistan, Segi, Dina-Karez, Mehterzai, Quetta; depot Jacobabad; 3rd Sind Horse, Jacobabad; Aden Troop, Aden.

BRITISH INFANTRY.—The Royal Lancaster Regiment (King's Own) 2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Deesa; the East Yorkshire Regiment (2nd Battalion), Puna; the Leicestershire Regiment 2nd Battalion, Nusseerabad, Neemuch, under orders for Jubbulpore and Saugor; the Gloucestershire Regiment, 2nd Battalion, Quetta; Depot, Mhow; the Worcestershire Regiment, 1st Battalion, Mhow, Asigar, Indore, Ahmednagar, under orders for Nusseerabad and Neemuch; the Wiltshire (Duke of Edinburgh's) Regiment, 1st Battalion, Aden, under orders for England; the North Staffordshire (Prince of Wales') Regiment, 2nd Battalion, Karachi, Hyderabad; the Royal Irish Fusiliers (Princess Victoria's), 2nd Battalion, Belgaum, Kolhapur; the Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own), 1st Battalion, Ahmednagar, Puna, Satar, Kirkee.

NATIVE INFANTRY.—1st Grenadiers, Mhow; 2nd Grenadiers, Nusseerabad, under orders for Rajkot; 3rd Light Infantry, Belgaum; 4th Rifles, Katch, Chuppar; Depot, Ahmednagar; 5th Light Infantry, Deesa; 6th Regiment, Neemuch; 7th Regiment, Bhuj, under orders for Bombay; 8th Regiment, Sibi, Gunda-kin-duff, Nari Gorge, Bolan Posts, Perchowkey, Rendili, Thull; Depot, Puna; 9th Regiment, Segi; Depot, Deesa; 10th Light Infantry, Surat; 11th Regiment, Puna, under orders for Baroda; 12th Regiment, Rajkot, Dwarka, under orders for Nusseerabad; 13th Regiment, Quetta; Depot, Mhow; 14th Regiment, Aden, Perim, under orders for Puna; 15th Regiment, Thull Chotali; Depot, Ahmedabad; 16th Regiment, Puna; 17th Regiment, Satar, Bombay, Tanna; 18th Regiment, Mehidpur, Agra, Indore; 19th Regiment, Malegaon; 20th Regiment, Baroda, under orders for Belgaum; 21st Regiment (Marine Battalion), Bombay, Persian Gulf; 22nd Regiment, Belgaum, Kaladgi, under orders for Aden; 23rd Light Infantry, Ahmedabad; 24th Regiment, Hurnai, Sharigh, Spintanai, Sungham Valley; Depot, Mhow; 25th Light Infantry, Bombay, under orders for Bhui; 26th Regiment, Ahmedabad, Sadra; 27th Light Infantry (1st Beluchi), Hyderabad; 28th Regiment, Dharwar; 29th Regiment (2nd Beluchis), Karachi; 30th Regiment (3rd Beluchis), Jacobabad, Sukkur.

WAR OFFICE.

PALL-MALL.—SEPT. 23.

Royal Engineers.—The promotion of Major and Brevet Colonel R. Harrison, C.B., to the rank of lieutenant colonel, as notified in the *London Gazette* of August 19, 1881, is antedated to August 6, 1881, vice Brevet Colonel D. A. Frazer, deceased; Major R. M. F. Sandford to be lieutenant colonel, vice Brevet Colonel W. O. Lennox, V.C., C.B., removed as a general officer; Major C. H. C. Halkett, from the Supernumerary List, to be major; Lieutenant M. W. Skinner, from the Temporary Reserve List, to be lieutenant.

Staff.—Colonel W. L. Morrison, Royal Engineers, to be a colonel on the Staff of the Army, with a view to his commanding the Royal Engineers in the Western District, vice Colonel W. Porter, Royal Engineers, who vacates that appointment.

MEMORANDA.—The undermentioned Officers to be Colonels:—Lieut. Colonel W. H. Edgcome, Royal (late Madras) Engineers; Lieut. Colonel G. P. de Palezieux-Falconnet, Royal (late Madras) Engineers; Lieut. Colonel J. N. Hunter, Royal (late Madras) Engineers.

INDIA OFFICE.

SEPT. 22.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. Major G. Hutcheson, Lieut. F. H. R. Drummond, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Major Gen. A. W. Macintire, C.B., R.A., Major S. L. Hunt, S.C., Surg. Major James Ross, Col. D. Standen, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. W. J. Lister, R.E.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. Major J. J. Durant, six months; Major C. O. W. Apperley, Inf., six months; Major J. Coledge, S.C., four months.

Madras Estab.—Brigade Surg. A. Sanderson, M.D., two months; Major C. J. Smith, R.E., one month; Major R. T. Chapman, Inf., three months.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. A. Wapshare.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. N. F. F. Chamberlain, S.C., Col. H. V. Mathias, S.C., Capt. H. N. Webb, S.C., Lieut. Col. A. G. Handcock, S.C., Lieut. Col. W. Jeffreys, R.E., Lieut. Col. M. Millett, Inf., Major G. D'A. Jackson, Cav.

Madras Estab.—Major C. J. Smith, R.E., Major J. H. M. Barnett, S.C.

SEPT. 23.

The following appointment has been made to the personal staff of the Commander in Chief in India, with effect from June 27, 1881:—Lieut. Col. E. F. Chapman, C.B., R.A., to be military secretary.

The following appointment to the staff of the Bengal Army has been made by the Government of India:—Capt. A. J. Pearson, R.A., to be deputy assistant quartermaster general, vice Major the Hon. C. Dutton, 85th Regiment, resigned.

The following appointment to the staff has been made by the Government of Madras:—Major E. S. Skinner, Madras S.C., to be deputy judge advocate, vice Co'. Pow'r, retired.

The following appointments to the staff have been made by the Government of Bombay:—Col. C. E. Oldershaw, C.B., R.A., to the brigade staff, with the local rank of brigadier general, in succession to Brigadier General T. S. Brown; Major C. A. Cunningham, Bombay S.C., deputy assistant adjutant general, to be assistant adjutant general of division, vice Lieut. Col. Burnett, appointed assistant adjutant general at army headquarters.

HOME NEWS.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.—The following information relating to the movements of her Majesty's ships is supplied by the Admiralty:—From the East Indies.—Letters have been received from the Commander in Chief in the *Euryalus*, at Zanzibar, up to Aug. 27; had arrived from Mozambique on August 18, would leave on Sept. 1 for Seychelles, and be at Trincomalee about Oct. 1; the *Ruby* would leave Zanzibar about Sept. 6 to be docked and repaired, and then to be on Bay of Bengal division; the *Philomel* arrived at Mozambique on Aug. 21, would proceed to Salar, Madagascar; the *Seagull* was at Zanzibar, would remain on East Coast of Africa division; the *Dragon* and the *Arab* are on Aden and Red Sea division; the *Eclipse* and the *Ready* are in the Bay of Bengal, with headquarters at Trincomalee; the *Dryad*, the *Ranger*, and the *Woodlark* are on the Persian Gulf division.

THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.—The embarkation of Nos. 6, 8, and 9 Batteries of the 9th Brigade Royal Artillery, under the command of Majors W. Newman, L. W. Taylor, and H. C. Farrell respectively, for conveyance to India, has been postponed until March next. By direction of his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief the following non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Regiment of Artillery have been awarded the silver medal for long service and good conduct:—Royal Horse Artillery, A Brigade—Gunners T. Wilkie, R. Fayle, and F. Hitchcock, and Shoeing-smith J. Snooks; C Brigade—Driver S. Miller, Riding Establishment—Gunner P. Nolan and Driver G. Lenton; Royal Artillery, 1st Brigade—Sergts. W. Glass and R. Benton, Driver P. Walsh, Bombardier Collarmaker J. Crawford, and Gunner C. Snare; 2nd Brigade—Sergts. J. Maynard, and J. Glynn, Shoeing-smith F. Holland, Gunner H. Thomas, and Driver S. Tatum; 4th Brigade—Farrier Sergt. J. Baker, and Gunner P. Scanlan; 5th Brigade—Battery Sergt. Major F. Cunningham, Farrier Sergt. I. Wilks, and Gunner J. Cahoon; 6th Brigade—Trumpet Major H. Crompton, Sergt. R. Colegate, Wheeler Sergt. G. Sullivan, and Gunner R. Mulholland; 7th Brigade—Battery Sergt. Major N. Tyrrell, Sergt. P. M'Tigue, and Gunners J. Bass, P. M'Namara, and J. Gorman; 8th Brigade—Bombardier W. Chalmers, and Gunner R. Cooper; 9th Brigade—Acting Bombardier L. Croake, and Gunner J. Leggis; 10th Brigade—Trumpet Major J. Day, Sergts. E. Ambrose and H. Sait, and Gunners W. Connelly and T. Mallahy; 11th Brigade—Corporal G. Tomkins and Gunners E. M'Cabe, C. M'Garry, and W. Smith; Coast Brigade—Sergeant Major G. Mackay, Sergeant J. Williams, S. Hill, W. Knowles, and A. Toone, Master Gunners J. Morgan, J. Cooper, and W. Punter, Corporal G. Morrow, Bombardiers J. Jones, R. Glass, and T. M'Neil, and Gunners P. Kearns, J. Van, G. Martin, M. Moran, S. Carter, W. Lentill, G. Elkins, G. Blake, T. Hawkins, F. Roberts, J. Long, M. M'Kenney, T. Stracey, and S. Sharp; District Staff—Sergeant S. Steggle, Gunners J. Scott and R. Redmond, and Driver J. A. Smith.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.—The *Junna* left Portsmouth for Bombay on the 22nd, calling at Queenstown to-day. She embarked at Portsmouth seven conductors and staff-sergeants, twenty women, and twenty-eight children, and the following officers:—Lieut. Col. Hole, 2nd Warwick; Lieut. Col. Gossett, 2nd Dorset; Quartermaster Lewis, 13th Hussars; Lieut. Barton, 2nd Lancashire; Major Harvey, 1st King's Own Borderers; Capt. Roche, 2nd S. W. Borderers; Capt. Davies, P. W. Department; Quartermaster Evans, 2nd Devon; Major Bromhead, 2nd South Wales; Col. Griffithson and Lieut. Brown, 2nd Warwick; Lieut. Macdonnell, Royal Engineers; Lieut. Col. Brett, 1st Oxford; Major Cary, 2nd East York; Capt. Benson, 17th Lancashire; Capt. Healy Veterinary Department; Lieut. Bagon, 2nd Somerset; Lieut. Crawford, 1st Royal Irish; Lieut. Lane, 1st Leinster; Lieut. Wegg, Prosser, 1st Rifle Brigade; Surgeons Major Temple, V.C., Robertson, Orton, Jameson, and Kilroy, and Surgeons Curtin, Struthers, and Adams, Army Medical Department; and Surgeons Maclaren, Avetoom, Stevenson, Ross, and Adams, of the Indian Medical Department. At Queenstown the *Junna* will embark Capt.

Deverell, Dickinson, and Allcard, and eighty-six men of the 2nd Norfolk Regiment; Lieut. Baines and 104 men of the 2nd Gloucester Regiment; Lieut. Palmes and Grimston and 278 men of the 2nd North Lancashire Regiment; Capt. Romanes and Hewat, Lieut. Mayne, and sixty-four men of the 1st King's Own Borderers; Major Dalgety, Lieut. Gray, and seventy-seven men 1st York Regiment; Major Frend, Lieut. St. Leger, and 207 men of the King's Royal Rifles; Lieut. St. John Mildmay and 180 men 4th Rifle Brigade, eight women, and eleven children; and Lieut. Way, 2nd East York; Major Newbolt, 2nd Northumberland Fusiliers; Major Egerton, 2nd Liverpool; Surgs. Glover and Kettle, Veterinary Department; Major Bellis, 2nd Somerset; Lieut. Beresford, 2nd S. W. Borderers; and Surg. Arches, Army Medical Department. Previous to her departure the *Junna* underwent a thorough repair and refit at Portsmouth, and made a satisfactory trial of her machinery on Saturday, Sept. 17, the run on the previous day having proved a failure in consequence of the heating and eventual biting of an eccentric pin belonging to the after link motion. The ship has received new decks and been provided with steam-steering gear, while the engines have had the high-pressure slide valve and cylinder face filed and refaced, and been fitted with a new eccentric rod and pin. The ventilation of the stokehole has also been improved, and it is understood that new engines will be supplied next year. The trial was conducted by Mr. Charles Icely and Mr. Morcom, and resulted in the following data being obtained as the means of a two hours' full power steaming, the draught of the ship being 17ft. 8in. forward and 22ft. 5in. aft:—Steam in boilers, 60·7lb; vacuum, 25·3in. forward and 25·5in. aft; revolutions, 47·64 per minute; indicated horse-power, high pressure, 955·99, low pressure, 1,644·59; total, 2,600·58 horses; speed, 11·56 knots per hour. As in the case of the *Malabar*, the new steering gear was tested in turning against the old hand system with twelve men at the wheel. Steering by steam, and circling to starboard and port respectively, the angle of rudder was 33 and 33½ degrees, and it took 14 and 13 seconds to put the helm over. The half circles were made in 3 min. 18 sec. and 3 min. 37 sec. to starboard, and 3 min. 5 sec. and 3 min. 23 sec. to port, the full circles being completed in 6 min. 55 sec. and 6 min. 28 sec., having diameters of 763 and 717 yards respectively. Steering by hand, the angle of starboard rudder was 28 degrees, and of port rudder 31½ degrees, the time occupied in putting the helm over being 2 min. and 1 min. 20 sec. The starboard half circles were made in 3 min. 43 sec. and 3 min. 55 sec., and the port half circles in 3 min. 13 sec. and 3 min. 5 sec., and the full circles in 7 min. 38 sec. (starboard) and 6 min. 18 sec. (port). The diameters were 916 and 739 yards. As the ship was leaving the jetty her steam-steering machinery was carried away, and she was steered out of harbour by her hand-steering gear. Some dockyard artificers were sent out to Spithead to remedy the defects before sailing.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—The tenders for Rs. 35,00,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were to Calcutta, Rs. 17,80,000; Bombay, Rs. 17,10,000; Madras, Rs. 10,000; average rate, 1s. 7 8-12d. Tenders on all Presidencies at 1s. 7 13-16d. will receive about 98 per cent. The sum of Rs. 35,00,000 is to be offered again next Wednesday.

THE SILVER MARKET AND THE EASTERN EXCHANGES.—On Wednesday the Silver Market showed no symptoms of improvement. On the contrary, the tone in bars was decidedly weaker at 51 11-16d., Mexican Dollars being unaltered at 51d. per ounce. The entire amount of Council drafts offered was allotted, the tenders this week receiving 98 per cent. of the total applied for, against 24 per cent. at the previous issue. This result is regarded in some quarters as a proof that the policy of the Council in raising the rates for the drafts upon the value of silver is justified. The probability is, however, that the Exchange Banks simply were in want of remittances, and for that reason only tendered at a figure which happened to prove acceptable to the Council. Exchanges from Bombay and Calcutta recovered 1-16d. to 1s. 8½d. respectively, Hong Kong being 3s. 8½d., and Shanghai 5s. 1½d. Rupee Paper advanced ¼, to 91¼. On Thursday business in silver was inactive, though the price of bars was unaltered at 51 11-16d. per ounce. Mexican dollars were flat at a decline, the price being ¼d. lower, at 51d. The Eastern exchanges remain unchanged.—On Friday no transactions worthy of record took place in the market, bars being quoted as previously, at 51 11-16d., and Mexican dollars at 50½d. per ounce. Rupee Four-and-a-Half per Cents. receded ½, to 90½ to 1¼. The exchange from Bombay was telegraphed at 1s. 8½d., but the day was observed as a holiday in Calcutta. From Hong Kong the figure was 3s. 8½d., and from Shanghai 5s. 1½d.—On Saturday the market was quite featureless, bars being quoted at 51 11-16d., and Mexican dollars at 50½d. The Eastern exchanges were as follow:—Bombay and Calcutta, 1s. 8½d. respectively; Hong Kong, 3s. 8½d.; and Shanghai, 5s. 1½d.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.—The directors announce that the net profits for the half-year ended June 30 last, including the balance brought forward, amount to £19,414, and that they have declared the usual interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, carrying forward £7,783.

VISCOUNT COMBERMERE.—The marble bust of the late Field Marshal Viscount Combermere, executed by Mr. Theed, and presented to the Household Cavalry Brigade by his widow, has been

placed in the mess-room of Knightsbridge Barracks. It is admirably executed, and all the details of the uniform accurately produced. On the marble pedestal are enumerated the principal battles and actions in which the Field Marshal was engaged—his services having extended over a period of seventy-five years—commencing with "Flanders, 1793, Cape of Good Hope, Malavelly, Seringapatam, Douro, Talavera, Busaco, Sevia, Villa Garcia, Fuentes d'Onor, El Bodon, Castrejon, Salamanca, Orthes, Toulouse, and Bhurtapore, 1826."

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.—The following are the traffic receipts of the undermentioned companies to the dates named, together with the aggregate receipts to date, officially supplied:—

	Date.	Miles open.	Receipts.		Aggregate.		Inc. or decrease.
			1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	
Bombay and Baroda	Aug. 13	444	6,934	5,173	46,389	48,918	— 2,529
East Indian ..	Sept. 17	1507½	81,635	65,919	768,015	597,016	+ 170,999
Great Indian Penin.	July 30	1448	33,031	32,260	146,776	129,404	+ 17,372
Indus Steam Flotilla	Aug. 6	..	183	109	..	..	..
Madras ..	Aug. 6	858	9,030	9,880	56,531	56,227	+ 304
Oudh and Rohilkund	July 23	547	6,592	6,053	21,245	22,880	— 945
Sind, Pun., and Del.	Aug. 16	676	10,808	19,537	..	..	..
South Indian ..	Aug. 6	655	6,237	5,794	35,569	34,547	+ 1,022

THE NEW TWIN SCREW STEAMER "TOWER HILL."—This steamer, which is the second built for the Twin Screw Steamship Company of Liverpool, made her trial trip on the Firth of Clyde on Friday. The *Tower Hill* is a steel vessel of 4,100 tons, is fitted with twin screws, worked by independent sets of engines, and will carry 5,000 tons dead weight of cargo at a speed of about thirteen knots. Her length is 420ft., breadth 45ft., and depth 26½ft. She has been constructed to suit both the eastern and western trade, being fitted with punkahs for the east and with heating apparatus for cold climates. The twin screw, as has been shown in her sister ship, the *Notting Hill*, effects safety and economy. The consumption of fuel by the *Notting Hill* on her voyage to Calcutta is said to have been 1½lb. per indicated horse-power, which is the most economical on record. The new vessel has ten of Turner's patent boilers, her crank shafts are made of Vicker's cast steel, and she is fitted with steam steering gear by Harrison, of Manchester. Besides having all the most modern improvements in shipbuilding the *Tower Hill* has passed the Admiralty Department for the transport of troops, having eleven water-tight compartments, all of which extend to the deck, and can be fitted as a cruiser in the event of war, the boilers and engines being protected by coal armour. On the 'tween decks she could carry 1,000 troops. As a trading vessel she can carry 1,000 head of cattle. There is accommodation for thirty-cabin passengers, but that accommodation could be indefinitely extended. The *Tower Hill*, which is built on the same lines as her sister ship, the *Notting Hill*, was built by Messrs. Dobie and Company, of Govan, who have also another vessel of the same description, the *Ludgate Hill*, on the stocks for the same company. The engines, of which there are two sets, were supplied by Messrs. James Howden and Company, of Glasgow. They are inverted cylinder compound surface-condensing (tandem), the high pressure having a stroke of 33½ inches, and the low pressure 48, and can be worked up to a steam pressure of 125lb. The managing owners of the company are Mr. W. H. Nott and Mr. W. Becket Hill, of Liverpool. The *Tower Hill* ran over the measured mile three times, and the mean speed obtained was about 14½ knots. It should be added that the propellers were not entirely under water. After the trial had been made the company sat down to luncheon, which was purveyed by Mr. Forrester, Gordon-street, Glasgow, in the saloon. Mr. Young, of Dobie and Co., presided. In reply to the toast of success to the *Tower Hill*, Mr. Nott, after referring to the advantages of the twin screw, said the company had started at a rate of insurance lower than had yet been made in shipping. Mr. Hill also spoke of the advantages of such construction of vessels as in the *Tower Hill*, and pointed to the fact that the *Notting Hill*, during her voyage to Calcutta, had behaved most admirably in all weathers, and consumed 25 per cent. less fuel than the ordinary ocean-going steamers.—*Liverpool Journal of Commerce.*

THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.—The third annual dinner of the officers who took part in the relief of Lucknow under Generals Outram and Havelock was given on Saturday night, at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street. Lord Napier of Magdala presided, and there were also present Lieut. Col. Batting, Major General J. Gordon, Capt. J. Robertson, Lieut. Col. Blake, Major General Dodgson, Capt. P. L. Phipps, Col. Neville Shute, Col. Delaposses, Col. Spurgin, Lieut. Gen. Olpherts, V.C., Col. Barker, General Willis, Major Woolhouse, Col. Stewart, and Major Savory. Each member of the company wore the colours of the ribband belonging to the Indian Mutiny medal. After the loyal toasts the chairman said it was his duty to propose a tribute to the memory of their departed comrades, coupled with the names of their commanders, Generals Havelock and Outram and Brigadier Neill. He had served under General Outram when he commenced his march to Cawnpore. He was requested to convey to General Outram that the Government expected that he would lead the forces

to Lucknow. The general appeared to be much distressed about it, and was angry with him for having been the medium of the message. Suddenly he felt some one pull him by the elbow, and the general said, "I have it now; I will go in my political capacity." The general was struck with distress at the idea of having to fill the place of General Havelock, so much so that he could scarcely speak a word. All who were connected with the conflict must remember the generous nature of Sir James Outram; how anxious he was to preserve and reserve his soldiers as far as he could. He always endeavoured to give them every comfort he possibly could until the very moment they were wanted for service. They must all remember the determination of General Havelock; how sternly he dealt with himself, and how determined he was to force his way through to Lucknow. On one occasion there had been some momentary coolness between General Havelock and himself; but while he (the speaker) was preparing some holes for the mines, and his hands were all black and greasy, the general held out his hand and insisted on shaking hands with him. Most of them, too, would remember the cool determination of Neill. He marched on to Lucknow with that bravery which marked his career to the end. He was quietly and calmly watching the advance of the troops at the very moment when he was struck. Memories of such men as those were their great treasures—examples for future generations of soldiers. They could not do better than preserve, in the most sacred manner, the memories of those great men and of those brave comrades who fell nobly in the performance of their duty. He asked them to drink to the memory of their departed comrades. The toast was drunk in solemn silence. Lieut. General Olpherts proposed the health of their living, though absent, comrades; and Major Savory responded to the toast of "The Hon. Secretary," and the proceedings closed with "The health of the Chairman," which was cordially received.

HONOURS AND REWARDS.—Indian good service pensions have been conferred upon the following officers:—Col. H. N. D. Prendergast, V.C., C.B., Royal (late Madras) Engineers; Col. Robert A. Clephane, Madras Staff Corps, and Col. Francis Dawson, Madras Staff Corps.

COOTACOVIL GOLD MINING COMPANY.—The statutory meeting of shareholders was held on Monday, Sept. 12, at the Cannon-street Hotel; Mr. James Labouchere in the chair. The Chairman said they had, no doubt, all read the circular which had been sent round, which treated pretty fully of what they had come here to do. This was a statutory meeting, at which it was very difficult, as a rule, to say much; but he was glad to think that they were further advanced in this company than in many other companies which were started at the same time or before. As usual, when a company was formed they had to get a conveyance, which, as usual, had been delayed. It so happened that the exact sketch map of the estates came in a little late; but, in due course, the property had been handed over to the Cootacovil Company by the vendors, the Tambracherry Company, and the money had been paid over by the Cootacovil Company. The directors had called only 10s. per share, which had been sufficient for the purpose of getting into possession, and there was no intention on the part of the directors to call more money just now; but, perhaps, the time might come when they might want more money. But if it should so happen that there was any little pinch for money, they had a powerful man in Tambracherry, who would assist them with a little money. At any rate, the directors did not consider it necessary to make any more calls at present. The price which they had given for the property was a very moderate one. The reef ran through it, and it had been surveyed by Mr. Harvey, who, from the surface, took samples which had been analysed. It had also been tested by an adit, which was driven 60 ft. below the surface, and further tested by another adit, and finally by what was called a main level or bottom of the hill, where they intended to put up the machinery. They could gain the same reef exactly in the line of all the places where it had been seen on the hill in other places. They had proved the reef to the depth of 250ft., nearly through the hill. More would have been done if possible, but since June they had the monsoon, and it was dangerous to work underground until the tunnels were supported by wood work in a correct manner. It would no doubt happen, from the enormous quantity of rain which had fallen, that the water would filter through. One adit had caved in, but no one was injured, which was fortunate, because if half a dozen men had been injured it would have probably had an unfortunate effect upon the native labour, which the directors looked upon as important in the carrying on of the workings. The company had a superintendent who understood native labour, and had been in the district twenty years, who knew the value of such labour, and was fairly training a set of men to work under the Cornish miners who were to be sent out. As regarded the progress which had been made, the directors had ordered twenty heads of the revolving perpendicular stamps approved by Mr. Harvey, which would be supplied by the last week in October, or the first week in October. Those stamps would arrive in India about the middle of December, and by the time they reached there Mr. Harvey would have arrived on the spot with engineers and mechanics, and would be prepared to put up the machinery. The choosing and preparing of ground was a matter of very great importance, for if they put the mill a little too high or a little too low, they would incur expenses which would be avoided by

a more judicious selection of the site. A spot would be chosen where they had the best part of water—namely, the bottom of the hill, and in future, when they had gone down 250 feet from the top of the hill to the bottom level they might have to go lower down, but in the meantime he hoped there would be force enough to work without troubling them with water or anything in the way of pumping. There was the 60-feet adit, which had caved in, and the superintendent was now cutting another almost next to it. He was also engaged in making an adit 120 to 130 below the surface, which would give a distance of eighty feet to stope afterwards; and finally they were cutting away on the main level 250 ft. from the surface, where they were energetically carrying on the work and opening out the reef. The directors had sent over a man (who must have arrived by this time), who had had some years' experience in India, who would be employed in putting up buildings, and making himself generally useful. The Cornish miner left for India last Monday; he had served in India in former years, so the directors had secured men who would at once set to work. Finally, but not least important, they had engaged, under the superintendence of Mr. Harvey, a mine captain, who had to hold a place of great responsibility. In all they had done the directors had tried to avoid needless expense. They hoped that by the time the stamps were up, there would be many tons of quartz ready to be crushed. The directors considered that they possessed a most excellent adviser in Mr. Harvey, and he was very glad indeed to take this opportunity of expressing the entire satisfaction of the board at the way in which Mr. Harvey had commenced operations. It only remained for the shareholders to give him fair time, and he hoped in a few months they would receive excellent telegrams about the progress of the company. He did not think there was a company started under fairer auspices, and there was not one in which the expenditure had been more carefully watched, or where things had worked more smoothly from the beginning. A shareholder asked whether they were likely to have a settlement and quotation of the Stock Exchange? The chairman said the papers and documents, which were all in perfect order, were now before the Stock Exchange Committee, and there was every reason to believe it would be granted very shortly—probably in about a fortnight. A shareholder said that probably the meeting would like to hear a few words from Mr. Harvey. Mr. C. J. Harvey said that, after the explicit manner in which the chairman had given all the necessary details, there was really very little for him to say. But he might mention that everything possible had been done, not only in regard to economy in the present, but also having regard to the future. At considerable inconvenience to himself he was about to take a trip round the world, in order that he might secure for the company the right class of men to put the machinery in order with as little delay as possible; and he hoped, on his return, to tell them that it was at work. The class of men he would secure in Australia were men who would take it in hand and put the machinery to work, and by that means he hoped to gain some months on those who had started before them on the race for wealth. He was not surprised that one adit had been destroyed; nor would anyone who knew what Indian rains were be surprised that, in the absence of timber, one level had caved in. He had advised the manager not to interfere with it, but to start a fresh adit and in dry weather the old adit could be secured. In the meantime the cross-cut be proceeded with, so they would have three points of operation, which were driven at right angles of the vein, but in the bottom, when they would drive on the vein. All they had got to do was to push on as rapidly as possible, and then they would soon have eight ends at work, by which time they would have plenty of stuff for the machinery when erected. It would give about 100 dwts. to the ton, and if they got that they would be exceedingly well paid, and would have a splendid property. (Cheers.) All he had seen of the property led him to the belief that it was better than he had stated. As he had said, he would push on as rapidly as possible, but the shareholders must have a little patience. The directors were pushing the mine legitimately, fairly, and honestly, and he himself was doing all he could to further the interests of the company. (Cheers.) In reply to a shareholder, Mr. Harvey said he believed the vein on the estate was a true fissure vein. A vote of thanks to the chairman and directors closed the proceedings.

THE DUTCH INDIES.—A telegram from the Hague states that the Indian Budget for 1882 has been laid before the Second Chamber. The expenditure is estimated at about 148,000,000 gulden, and the revenue 138,000,000. The deficit of 10,000,000 thus created being added to the accumulated deficits of 1880 and 1881, a total of 28,500,000 gulden is reached, which it is proposed to meet by means of a loan to be concluded jointly with a new loan for the mother country, which will also be shortly required. The deficit of 1882 is ascribed principally to the diminished production and the price of coffee. The sum of 3,500,000 gulden is set apart for the abolition of certain seigniorial rights, the improvement of the eastern mouth of Sourabaya harbour, public works in Acheen, and the expenses of the State railways.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

MARSHALL—August 28, near Suez, on board the P. and O. s.s. Peshawur, the wife of Major C. H. T. Marshall, B.S.C., a son.

WRENCH—Sept. 13, at Ostend, Belgium, the wife of J. Mervyn Wrench, Esq., C.E., of Lahore, a son.

MARRIAGES.

BERNARD—MAINWARING—Sept. 20, at Brighton, Major James Walker Bernard, Royal Artillery, to Mary Charlotte, youngest daughter of Lieutenant General H. Hamilton, C.B., and widow of P. A. W. Mainwaring, Esq., Ceylon C.S.

BRIGGS—MILLER—Sept. 20, at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Dundee, Major General William Briggs, Bengal Staff Corps, retired, to Olivia Agnes, daughter of Oliver G. Miller, Esq., Saint Fort House, Fife-shire.

BROWN—DODS—Sept. 20, at Woodville, Murrayfield, near Edinburgh, James Brown, chartered accountant, eldest son of J. M'Kerrell Brown, Esq., 7, Eton-terrace, to Harriet Elizabeth Westwood, eldest daughter of Lieutenant Colonel P. Dods, late of H.M. Bombay Staff Corps.

BRYMER—WILLIAMS—Sept. 20, at St. Mary's, Bathwick, Bath, Walter Spencer, youngest son of the late John Brymer, of Ilington House, Dorchester, to Lucy Maria, only daughter of Major General G. A. Williams, Retired List, Bengal Army, 21, Bennett-street, Bath.

DUNDAS—OAKLEY—Sept. 22, at St. John's Church, Paddington, Neville Dundas, son of Captain E. T. Dundas, late of the Bengal Army, to Edith Mary, elder daughter of John Jeffries Oakley, of 24, Sussex-gardens, Hyde-park.

HOWARD—BURY—Sept. 20, at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, Kenneth Howard, Esq., captain Royal Artillery, eldest son of the Hon. James Kenneth Howard and Lady Louisa Howard, to Lady Emily Alfreda Julia Bury, youngest daughter of the third Earl of Charleville.

LIESCHING—ELDRIDGE—At St. John's Church, Newport, Isle of Wight, Louis Frederick Liesching, Esq., of the Civil Service, Ceylon, to Kate Way Eldridge, daughter of James Eldridge, Esq., solicitor, Newport.

SHERMAN—COLLINGWOOD—Sept. 21, at St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, Charles Belli Bivar Sherman, assistant engineer, Travancore, second son of the late William Hallows Sherman, Esq., to Minnie Senior, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Carlton Collingwood R.A.

ZIMMERMANN—GREENFIELD—Sept. 8, at St. Mark's, Middleton-square, Tobi Zimmermann, of Offenbach, Germany, to Charlotte Agnes, younger daughter of the late James Greenfield, and great granddaughter of the late Lieutenant General Brooks, H.I.C.S., and chief engineer of Bombay.

DEATHS.

DAVIS—Sept. 19, at Croydon, Surrey, Miss Sarah Davis, sister of the late John Davis, Esq., of Bengal, aged 94.

FAGAN—Sept. 20, in the Close, Salisbury, Agnes Sarah Feltrim, eldest daughter of the late Lieut. Col. G. H. Fagan, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers.

HOCKLY—April 8, at Tufnell-park-road, Holloway, Captain Thomas Henry Hockly, C.E., late of Chunar, Bengal, aged 63.

HUNTER—Sept. 20, at Gwernerny, Upper Norwood, Anne Elizabeth, the dearly-loved wife of Lieut. Col. Charles Hunter, Retired List Bombay Army, aged 75.

LYONS—Sept. 19, at Middlesex House, Batheaston, Bath, Samuel Athill Lyons, lieut. col., late Bengal Army, aged 76.

PRESTON—Sept. 22, at the residence of his grandfather, Lansdowne-road, west, Walter, eldest son of Lieut. Col. B. H. Preston, Madras Staff Corps.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

AMESBURY—At Mussoorie, the wife of Surgeon Major S. C. Amesbury, Bengal Sappers and Miners, a son.

BRANDER—August 19, at Ranchee, the wife of Dr. E. S. Brander, deputy sanitary commissioner, a son.

CRUDDAS—Sept. 2, at Byculia, the wife of Mr. John Cruddas, a daughter.

HILL—August 19, at Pothanoor, Madras, the wife of Christopher Hill, a daughter.

HUNT—August 27, at Mercara, the wife of J. P. Hunt, a son.

JENKINS—Sept. 17, at Cuddalore, Madras Presidency, the wife of Major Jenkins, Staff Corps, a son.

LAUGHTON—August 31, at Puna, the wife of Col. G. A. Laughton, Bombay Staff Corps, a daughter.

LAW—Sept. 23, at Colombo, Ceylon, the wife of W. Law, a son.

NASH—August 8, at Moiapore, Sylhet, the wife of G. Nash, Esq., a son.

NEDHAM—August 25, at Sambalpur, C.P., the wife of W. A. Nedham, officiating deputy commissioner, a son.

NORTON—August 29, at Kurseong, the wife of D. Norton, C.S., a daughter.

O'BRIEN—August 29, at Sim'a, the wife of Edmund C. O'Brien, a daughter.

ROGERS—Sept. 11, at Madras, the wife of John C. Rogers, Esq., a son.

SCOTT—August 19, at Salonah Tea Garden, Assam, the wife of Alexander Scott, engineer, a daughter.

SPRY—August 24, at Secunderabad, the wife of Major F. E. Spry, 38th Regiment, M.N.I., a son.

STORMONT—August 31, at Bombay, the wife of A. Stormont, superintendent, Government Farm, Khudesh, a daughter.

STOWELL—August 25, at Mussoorie, the wife of Charles F. Stowell, a daughter.

WHITTY—August 26, at Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, the wife of L. J. Whitty, C.E., a daughter.

WILSON—August 30, at 34 Chowringhee, the wife of Alex. Wilson, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BRODIE—ROBINSON—August 27, at Palghat, by the Rev. W. Weston Elves, Vernon Alexander Brodie, C.E., to Gertrude Douglas, eldest daughter of James Douglas Robinson, late M.C.S.
FERGUSON—WATT—June 20, at Macduff, N.B., by the Rev. Joseph Gardner, M.A., Free Church, Macduff, brother-in-law of the bride, John Ferguson, M.D., Punjab Medical Service, to Eliza, second daughter of the late Alexander Watt, Esq., Macduff.
GILL—NORFOR—August 10, at Cuddalore, Francis N. G. Gill, of Nellicoopum, Madras Presidency, third surviving son of Charles J. Gill, Esq., of King Henry's-road, Regent's-park, to Linda Maria, youngest daughter of the late S. D. Norfor, Esq., H.B.M. consul at Pondicherry.
PALMER—CLOGSTOUN—August 27, at the St. George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Venerable G. Waterlow, assisted by Rev. A. A. Williams, Elwin Mitford Palmer, Financial Department, to Mary (Molly) Augusta Lynch, eldest daughter of the late Major Herbert Clogstoun, V.C., Hyderabad Contingent.

DEATHS.

CHAMBERS—Sept. 1, at Coonor, Alice, wife of Major G. F. Chambers, R.A.
COOPER OR DAROOWALLA—Sept. 4, at Quetta, Mr. Rustumjee Hormusjee Cooper or Daroowalla, of Bombay, formerly residing in Chanawalla-lane, Fort.
COSBY—August 24, at Nellore, David Montagu Cosby, elder son of the late W. J. Cosby, and grandson of Lieutenant General Sir Henry Montagu Cosby, of Barnsville (now Sudbury) Park, Chesham, Monmouthshire, aged 32.
CRADDOCK—Sept. 2, at the European General Hospital, after a long and severe illness, W. E. Craddock, late locomotive storekeeper, B.B. and C.I.R., and formerly of Stratford, England.
DAVIES—August 21, at Allahabad, Lionel M'Mahon Davies, aged 25.
HERBERT—June 23, at Umbata, Cape Colony, William Herbert, sergeant major, Baker's Horse, and formerly of H.M.'s Mint, Bombay, killed by a fall from his horse.
HILL—August 24, at Saugor, Ada Blanche, daughter of Major Rowland Hill, Dorsetshire Regiment, aged seven months.
HOGAN—August 27, at Allahabad, Bridget, the beloved wife of John Hogan, assistant to the civil surgeon, Nagpore, aged 42 years and 10 months.
HOLDICH—August 21, at Mussoorie, of diphtheria, John Edward (Eddie), the dearly-loved second son of Major Thomas Hungerford Holdich, Royal Engineers, aged 2 years and 11 months.
HOPKINS—August 27, at Meerut, Lieut. Col. John Hopkins, Bengal Army, aged 59 years and 6 months.
JONES—August 21, at Murree, Punjab, of cholera, contracted at Mian Mir, where he was executive engineer of the Lahore Division Military Works, Arthur Julius Pallach Jones, fourth son of the late Major General N. Jones, Bengal Army, aged 28.
KEITH—August 26, at Kursiong, George Elphinstone, infant son of George E. Keith.
MARSHALL—August 29, on board the P. and O. s.s. Peshawur, Charles Laurie Tilson, infant son of Major C. H. T. Marshall, B.S.C.
ROBBINS—August 25, at Mian Mir, Guy Mockeridge, the infant son of Surgeon Robbins, Army Medical Department, aged 3 months.
ROBERTS—August 25, of cholera, at Murree, Bombay, Emily Gertrude, the wife of Norcott D'Esterre Roberts, captain 81st Regiment.
ROURKE—August 27, at Amballa, Mr. W. M. Rourke, Postal Department, deeply regretted by his friends.
RUSSELL—August 29, at Deolali, Gordon Wickham, infant son of John Grey Russell, aged 1 year and 5 months.
SAUNDERS—August 30, at Quetta in Beluchistan, from a fall from his horse, Montague Stuart Saunders, captain in her Majesty's Army Reserve, late of the 20th Hussars.
TEIXEIRA—August 23, at Chittagong, after a long lingering illness, Bernard Aloysius Teixeira, the beloved and eldest son of B. R. Teixeira, Esq., aged 25.

OPIUM AND INDIAN TRADE.—A correspondent at Hong Kong says "Li Hung Chang, the imperial commissioner who signed the Chefoo convention, has sent a confidential agent, the Taotai Ma Kinchung, to Simla, to ascertain how far the Government of India would be inclined to open negotiations with the Chinese Government respecting the opium trade. As Hong Kong is the depot to which the opium goes from India, and from whence it is distributed to the treaty ports in foreign steamers and along the coast of China in native junks, the Taotai remained for a few days in the colony, and obtained from the Government the details of the local trade. It is well known that the Governor desires to put down the smuggling in opium, on the ground that it is injurious to legitimate trade, and that the smugglers who infest the waters of Hong Kong are objectionable from a police point of view. The Taotai left Hong Kong in the French mail steamer on August 11, and has probably had an audience with the Marquis of Ripon before this. It is understood that in addition to the opium question there are two others which Li Hung Chang thinks might be profitably discussed between the Governments of India and China, the general trade now so rapidly developing, and especially the trade in Indian yarns, and the political question respecting the relative interests in Asia of China, British India, and Russia. The conquests of General Tso, and the treaty so successfully negotiated by the Marquis Tseng, have established a formidable wedge of Chinese territory between Russia and the North of British India of more practical value perhaps to us than the so-called scientific frontier."—*Times*.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.

TEA DELIVERIES.—The quantity of tea delivered from the bonded warehouses in London for the week ended with Saturday last was 3,995,886lb., showing, as compared with the return of the previous week, a decrease of 11,894lb., or equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. Of the total 2,502,001lb. was for home consumption; 709,602lb. was sent coastwise; 680,534lb. was exported; 98,190lb. was sent coastwise for exportation; and 5,556lb. was for ships' stores. The duty received was £62,650, being £934, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. lower than in the week ended with the 10th inst.

COFFEE.—The public sales have been unimportant, including only 1,200 bags Central American and a few odd lots plantation Ceylon, which did not affect quotations.

TURMERIC steady; 1,470 bags; by auction mostly sold, fair Bengal, 13s.; Madras, 16s. 6d. to 16s. 9d.; one lot 18s. per cwt.

COTTON.—The market is inanimate and unchanged. Sales about 800 bales, including Western at $4\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 4 11-16d., and Persian at $4\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. Forward delivery, American, March-April, $6\frac{1}{2}$ d.; November-December, 6 13-32d. per lb. for middling l.m.c.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

COFFEE.—There have been no public sales, and the market is quiet.
RICE.—A cargo of Rangoon, off coast, sold yesterday at 7s. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. Continent.

JUTE steady in value but not active.

MANILLA HEMP firm at yesterday's rate.

GAMBIER.—Business at 19s. to 19s. 3d. per cwt.

COTTON.—There has been a moderate demand at previous prices. Sales about 1,000 bales, including Bengal at $5\frac{1}{4}$ d. and Persian at $4\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. Forward delivery, American, November-December, 6 15-32d. for middling l.m.c.; for arrival, Bengal, July, Cape, $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. for good fair f.f.c.; August-September, Suez, $4\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. for fully good fair g.f.c.

THURSDAY EVENING.

Messrs W. J. and H. Thompson state that coffee remains exceedingly dull, good to fine qualities only supporting their previous value. The Indian tea market has been strong at hardening quotations. For the Assam company's second shipment an average of 2s. per lb. was obtained.

COFFEE.—is unsettled. Part of of 279 casks 116 barrels and bags plantation Ceylon sold at easier rates, common and small, 75s. to 77s.; middling 85s. to 89s. 6d.; good to bold, 94s. 6d. to 111s. 463 cases 600 bags East India, small to low medium, 67s. 6d. to 78s. 6d.; medium to bold, 82s. to 103s.

RICE.—A cargo of Necranzie sold at 8s. per cwt. Continent.

JUTE, steady; the reported sales for arrival were to day from 3,000 to 4,000 bales.

COTTON.—There has been rather more animation in the market and a considerable business done at full prices. Sales about 3,500 bales, including Western at $4\frac{3}{4}$ d., Bengal at $4\frac{3}{4}$ d. $5\frac{1}{4}$ d., and Persian at $4\frac{1}{4}$ d. per pound. For arrival, Tinnivelly, August-October, Suez, $5\frac{1}{4}$ d. for fully good fair g.f.c. Forward delivery, American, September, 7 9-32d. to 7 5-16d. per pound for middling l.m.c.

FRIDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—The market closes without material change. At public sale 772 Bengal, partly sold, 20s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.

COFFEE.—The auctions to-day went slowly, at rather lower rates, 309 casks 21 tierces 13 barrels 320 bags plantation Ceylon sold: Small to low middling, at 68s. to 82s. 6d.; middling to good middling, at 84s. to 91s. 6d.; fine middling, at 95s. 6d. to 96s. 6d.

RUBBER.—At sale 153 packages Assam sold at $5\frac{1}{4}$ d. to $8\frac{1}{4}$ d.; 152 bags Rangoon bought in at 1s. 10d.

COTTON.—There has been a quiet but steady market, the sales only amounting to about 700 bales, including Tinnivelly at $5\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 5 7-16d., and Bengal at 5 3-16d. per lb. Forward delivery: American, December-January, $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. for middling l.m.c.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Sept. 15. Magellan, Rangoon.—16. Norfolk, Calcutta; Simla, Rangoon; Ulysses (s), Shanghai; Coriolanus, Tellicherry; Georges Ville, Manilla.—17. Glenroy (s), Foo-chow; Gwynedd, Rangoon.—18. Pepita, Manilla; Red Cross, Moulmein; Usko, Rangoon.—19. Ocean, Rangoon; Nor' Wester, Rangoon; Frank Flint, Cochin; Drumadon, Rangoon; Verona (s), China.—20. Greenock, Tuticorin; Bessie Morris, Mauritius; Bothwell Castle (s), Foo-chow; Sarpedon (s), Shanghai; Gelderland (s), Batavia; Hankow (s), Calcutta; Schiedam, Sourabaya; Star of the South, Moulmein; City of Baltimore (s), Bombay; Ralston, Mauritius; Consigliere, Akyab.—21. Cosmo, Gopaulpore; Henrietta, Calcutta.—22. Groen van Prinsterer, Penang.—23. Topaze (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—August 30. Huzara (s), Calcutta; Pachamba (s), Bussorah; Clan Maclean (s), Liverpool.—31. Lady Octavia, London; Shelly (s), Alexandria.—Sept. 1. Athena, Cardiff; Nyanza (s), put back from sea; Hispania (s), Liverpool.—2. Hungaria (s), Hong Kong; Wachusett, New York; Euphrates (s), Karachi.—3. Elizabeth Ostle, Liverpool; Avoca (s), Hong Kong.—4. Cyrenus (s), Port Said; Clan Fraser (s), Karachi; Monrovia, Liverpool.—5. Hartington (s), Sunderland; Khiva (s), London.

CALCUTTA.—August 26. Langshaw (s), Port Said; Avagye (s), Rangoon; Sierra Nevada, Liverpool.—27. Congo (s), Cardiff; Mecca (s), Singapore.—28. City of London (s), Liverpool; Scindia (s), Jeddah.—29. Lennox (s), Hong Kong; Flamstead (s), Bombay; Allum Ghier, Linga.—30. Clandon (s), Jeddah; Evesham Abbey, Cardiff; Lyra, Mauritius; Figaro, Pondicherry; Henriette, Bourbon.—31. Japan (s), Hong Kong; Sirdh na (s), Narakal; Pembroke

Castle, Algoa Bay; Samarkand, Melbourne; Cape City, Mauritius.—Sept. 1. Shahjehan (s), Penang.
MADRAS.—August 27. Culna (s), Calcutta and N. Ports; Flamingo (s), London; Atossa, Port Elizabeth.—30. Australia (s), Calcutta.—31. Tibre (s), Galle; Chanda (s), Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Sept. 15. Duke of Sutherland (s), Algoa Bay; He'ena (s), Bombay; St. George (s), Aden; Arnim, Rangoon.—16. Rhea, Singapore; Clan Ranald (s), Bombay; Jeranos (s), Bombay; Lamperts (s), Bombay.—17. Arcot (s), Karachi; Stanfield, Anjer; Hope, Anjer; Senno, Singapore; Gateacre, Calcutta; Inchrhona (s), Bombay; Vespasian (s), Rangoon; Benalder (s), Singapore; Cape Horn, Java; Hilma, Algoa Bay; Knight of St. Patrick (s), Calcutta; Madras, Point de Galle.—18. Irrawaddy (s), Rangoon; Cicero (s), Singapore.—19. Orion (s), Colombo and Calcutta; Sarah Smith, Port Natal; Cyclops (s), Penang.—20. Prinsas Amalia (s), Batavia; Navarino (s), Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; Elysia (s), Bombay.—21. Hector (s), Penang; Albuera, Bombay; Cumberland, Port Natal; Al'githa, Galle; Corinth (s), Bombay.—22. Robilla (s), Bombay; Cape Horn, Java.

BOMBAY.—August 30. Britannia (s), Liverpool; Hutton (s), Havre; Kaiteur (s), Bushire; Lombardy (s), Southampton.—31. Menzaleh (s), Dunkirk; Ethiop'ia (s), Coast and Calcutta; Calder (s), Persian Gulf.—Sept. 1. Sumatra (s), Genoa; Nyanza (s), Zanzibar; Arrow (s), Batticaloe.—2. Calcutta (s), Karachi.—5. Calypso (s), Jeddah; Pachamba (s), P.G. via Karachi.

CALCUTTA.—August 26. Cotherstone (s), Medina (s).—27. Australia (s).—28. Kerbel (s).—29. Maharaja (s), Legislator (s), and City of Manchester (s).—30. Counsellor (s).—31. Reliance (s), and two steamers (numbers undistinguishable).—Sept. 1. Compta (s), and Kilwa (s).

MADRAS.—August 27. Elizabeth Stevens, London.—30. Ellen Bates, Rangoon; Banooa (s), Calcutta; Joseph Ferens, Calcutta.—31. Tibre (s), Calcutta; Asia (s), Rangoon; Reigate, Calcutta; Dunalistair, Calcutta.—Sept. 1. Chanda (s), Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Khiva*, Sept. 5.—From Southampton: Commandant W. E. Darwall, R.N., Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Dare and infant, Capt. and Mrs. Gunter, child, and infant, Mr. A. Ahamad, Mrs. Silvestre, Messrs. Lang and Jones, and Miss Thornton. From Venice: Mr. L. N. Browne, Mr. J. Kelleher, and Mr. J. Sweeting. From Brindisi: Lieut. E. Blunt, Lieut. J. E. Nixon, Major Blood, Mr. H. P. Ommanney, Mr. C. E. Buckland, Lieut. G. C. Dewar, Mr. Kotton, Mr. Sullivan, the Very Rev. Archdeacon J. Bily, Col. E. W. Dun, Mr. C. E. Ashburner, and Mr. D. A. Smith. From Aden: Mr. C. Siquira, Mr. Nanja and two friends, Mr. Juwa and nine friends, Mr. Allybhoj, and Gooravemmed.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Bangalore*, Sept. 22.—From Bombay: Dr. L. S. Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Lieut. Col. J. H. Broome, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Hopper. Alexandria to Brindisi: Mr. F. T. Barton, Mr. and Mrs. Wild.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—Per *Orion*, Sept. 19.—For Colombo: Mr. C. S. Agar, Mr. T. Berwick, Mr. Evan Maberly Byrde, three children, and European servant, Mrs. Chamberlain and two children, Mrs. Douglas Church, infant, and ayah, Mr. Fred Garforth, Mrs. Garforth, and European servant, Mr. Roger A. Garside, Miss Graham, Miss Harpur, Mr. R. J. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. George MacLachlan, Mr. John Martin, Miss Smith, Mrs. Thomas and two children, Mr. Frank Vine, Mrs. Worthington, infant, and ayah, Miss H. F. Wynne. For Calcutta: Mr. Hawkins, Mr. James Houghton, Miss Laing, Major and Mrs. R. F. Lewis, Mrs. Magor, Mr. R. Michael, Mrs. O'Flaherty and two children, Dr. E. G. Russell. From Suez: Miss E. D. Anderson, Miss E. Calhoun, Rev. D. S. and Mrs. Lytle.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Lombardy*, August 30.—For Southampton: Mr. S. Robins, Mrs. Wilson, Lieut. Anstruther-Thomson, Major J. Jobbing and Mrs. Jobbing. For Brindisi: Mr. Nepean Smith.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Sumatra*, Sept. 1.—For Genoa: Major Lindford, Capt. A. Stewart, Mr. Barnay, Mr. W. J. Gladwin. For Naples: Mr. A. R. Hinde, Rev. S. R. F. Dalgado. For Suez: Mrs. Berger de Place, one infant, and servant. For Aden: three deck passengers.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Sumatra*, Sept. 6.—For Southampton: Lieut. C. W. Harris, Mr. W. C. Holmes, Mr. Brown and two children, Lieut. O. de B. Carey, Capt. A. Taylor, and Surgeon H. Cotton. For Brindisi: Mr. A. F. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Hamden Watson, and Lieut. Col. J. H. Broome.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Argonaut for Calcutta, Sept. 10, 49 N., 7 W.; Cathcart, from Singapore, August 16, 35 S., 20 E.; Capale, from Calcutta, on the line, 94 E.; British Peer, from Gopaulpore, July 16, 23 S., 61 E.; Bay of Naples, from Rangoon, July 18, 24 S., 58 E.; Allegiance, from Rangoon, Sept. 1, 18 S., 24 W.; Ironsides, from Gopaulpore, August 14, 35 S., 21 E.; Broughton, from Calingapatam, Sept. 2, 17 S., 4 W.

THE FLAG OF MYSORE.—The popular idea that the national emblem of Mysore is a double-headed peacock is refuted by a correspondent of a Madras paper, who writes as follows:—"The emblem on the flag of Mysore is the fabulous bird of Hindoo mythology, called in Sanskrit the 'Gunda Bhairoonda,' and the Canarese name for it is 'Gund Warroonda pukshhee.' This fabulous bird has been the principal crest of the Royal family of the Wodeyars of Mysore since A.D. 1399. Regarding the Gunda Bhairoonda, Benfey, in his Sanskrit Dictionary, simply says it is 'the name of a fabulous bird.' 'Gunda' signifies the temple of an elephant.

'Bhairoonda,' in its adjective form, means formidable. As a nominative it signifies a form of Siva, and is also the name of one of the attendants of Durga. This fabulous bird has, in the animal kingdom of Hindoo mythology, the foremost place. The most powerful elephant ranks below a lion, which ranks below the Sarabha, a fabulous animal; which again is inferior to the Gunda Bhairoonda. The emblems of the Maharajahs of Mysore are the *sankh*, or conch shell; the *chara*, or quoit of war; the *ankusa*, or elephant goad; the *kuthara*, or dagger; the *makara*, or alligator; the *matsya*, or fish; the *sarabha*, a fabulous animal; the *salva*, or lion, and the fabulous bird above noticed."

THE VERNACULAR PRESS.—The commissioner of the Presidency division, Bengal, remarks in a recent report that, within the territory he administers, the Vernacular Press has no influence of any kind on the mass of the people. The ryot takes little interest in what goes on in the world. The educated tradesman who lives in Calcutta, or in the large towns of the division, reads the newspapers, but more out of curiosity than with a view to getting opinions on affairs of the day. The commissioner, Mr. F. B. Peacock, also reports that the tone of the Vernacular Press, which used to be so objectionable, has moderated since the passing of the Vernacular Press Acts of 1878. "It remains to be seen," says Mr. Peacock, "whether this salutary change will be maintained, if those Acts are repealed."—*Pioneer*.

EXCHANGE.—Serious attention is being paid, we understand, by influential Anglo-Indian students of the great currency question to a proposal which has latterly been evolved from discussions on bi-metallism. This is a very simple proposal, and its realisation would not accomplish great results at once; but its tendency would be beneficial, and it might pave the way for further steps in the right direction. The proposal is that both the Indian and the English mints should coin a new silver piece equal in value to 34 annas. This piece would not import any new estimate of the value of silver into the Indian currency. It would contain just as much silver as properly belongs now to the value, two rupees two annas. But the piece would, as a matter of fact, be worth just one-fifth of a sovereign at the bi-metallic ratio of 15½ to one. Now in England, for the present, the coin would be merely a subsidiary coin. It would not be legal tender for more than a very limited sum; and therefore it would not in any way disturb the orthodox monometallic position of the British currency. But to begin with, it would offer great facilities to the Bank of England if that institution were willing to exercise its right to hold a certain portion of its metallic reserve in silver. By keeping this silver reserve in the shape of coined 34 anna pieces, merchants in London would always be able to get silver in the most convenient form for remittance to India. This alone would conduce to steady exchange, and would be a great convenience to Indo-British trade. Furthermore, a certain sphere of employment would be opened to silver which would partially relieve the pressure on gold and the congestion of the silver market. For the new coin would be—on the hypothesis of the proposal in view—permitted to circulate in England as a subsidiary four-shilling piece. No new principle of which the orthodox need be afraid would be introduced so far. They could not honestly raise any objection to that arrangement. Nor should they object to permitting the amount for which silver is a legal tender at present to be raised a little—say up to £5 instead of 40s. No principle adverse to mono-metallism would be involved in such a concession, but an important practical lesson in its favour would be taught. People would gradually come to find that they were in no way incommoded in the ordinary transactions of life by being constrained to accept a bag of silver coins when they preferred sovereigns; and by degrees they would come to see that the limit of the legal tender for silver might be raised to infinity without giving them practical inconvenience. Whenever, or if ever, such a feeling should be generated, bi-metallism would get itself established quietly without any shock to the nervous system of the commercial world; and the 34-anna piece would be already familiar as a 4s. piece, which would play the same part in the British currency that the five-franc piece played in France. The coincidence with the fifth part of a pound on the bimetallic ratio is the important point. Once get it introduced as a subsidiary coin, and it stands ready to assume its proper and more dignified position as a standard coin as soon as the stupid prejudice of the monometallists at home may be finally broken down.—*Ibid*.

THE THEOSOPHISTS.—A new departure has taken place in the working of the society with which Madame de Blavatsky's name is so prominently associated. A branch has been formed at Simla, which its founders call the Simla Eclectic Theosophical Society. Its objects are, first, to help on the Theosophical movement by demonstrating that many educated European gentlemen are desirous of promoting it; and, second, to acquire, through the assistance of the Adept Brothers of the First Section an insight into the psychological truths which they claim to have experimentally ascertained. We confess we cannot make much meaning out of the second of these objects, and our inability to do so prevents us from seeing any particular value in the first object. However, here are the names of the officers of the society for the current year:—President, A. O. Hume, C.B., C.S.; vice-president, A. P. Sinnett; corresponding secretary, Ross Scott, C.S.—*Englishman*.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—Sept. 5.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs. 99%
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	100
Fifteen Years Debenture Loan	100
Ten years	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans	118

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up Rs.	Cash Rates Rs.
Bank of Bombay	500	735
Bank of Bengal	500	800d.
Bank of Madras	500	660d.
Agra	500	100
Chartered of India and China	20	310
Chartered Mercantile	25	280
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28½	600
National of India	12½	107
Oriental	25	20

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba	2,975	940
Frere	150	20
Mazagon	2,000	300d
Port Canning	1,400	225

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	2,850	950
Albert Ginning	500	475
Albert, Karachi	1,100	1080
Apollo (small shares)	2,700	430
Bellary	1,000	600
Berar Cotton Ginning	500	415
New Indian	350	190
Broach Cotton Ginning	250	36
Carwar	1,500	20
Colaba	1,880	950
Dhalla Ginning	300	255
East India	1,000	1,125
Fort	8,500	2,750
French	500	440
Sind	750	450
Mofussil	400	280
Prince of Wales	1,500	1,450
Sind and Punjab Cotton	753	1,125
Sassoon	500	475½
Volkart	1,000	475

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,300	1,425
Anglo-Indian	100	137
Alfred Manufacturing	500	66½ xd
Alliance Spinning	2,500	2,800
Bhowmuggur Mills	2,000	1,000
Bombay United	1,000	1,175
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	565
Central India S. W. and M	500	850
Coorla Mills	1,000	980
D. Spinning	2,000	990
Hindustan	1,000	1,140
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	1,180
Khandeish	1,000	1,040
Madras	1,250	1,250
Madras United	1,000	1,900
Manchester Spinning	50	1 noml
Mazagon Spinning	500	272½
National Spinning	1,000	1,135
New Great Eastern	1,000	1,235
Oriental	625	890
Prince of Wales Spinning	1,250	400
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	1,000	1,000
Sholapore Mills	1,000	1,000
Victoria Mills	1,000	1,120

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock	218-3-0	310
Do. New 50 Shares	120-14-5	70
Do. do.	65-7-3	50
Do. do.	21-13-7	71
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	1,000	1,275
Do. New 515 Shares	106-5-13	275

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Ice Manufactory	100	165 xd
Bombay Burma Trading	1,500	2,400
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	10	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping	300	395
Teachar and Co.	500	890
Thacker and Co.	100	175

CALCUTTA.—Sept. 2.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

% Promissory Notes	Rs. 100 8 to 100 10
4% of 1870 (1883)	102 12 to 101 0
4% of 1871 (1881)	100 8 to 100 10
4% of 1878-79 (1893)	103 8 to 109 10
4% of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	107 8 to 109 10
3% Debentures of 1867	101 8 to

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884)	Rs. 112 0 to 112 8
6 of 1865 (1885)	112 8 to 113 0
6 of 1866 (1886)	113 0 to 113 8
6 of 1867 (1887)	113 8 to 114 0
6 of 1870 (1890)	114 0 to 114 8
6 of 1872 (1892)	114 8 to 115 0
5 of 1878 (1898)	111 8 to

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	100	122 to 123
Agra Savings	100	125 to
Allahabad	100	172 to
Alliance of Simla	100	135 to
Bank of Bengal	500	795 to 800
Do. of Upper India	100	127 to
Delhi and London	25	245 to
Himalaya	100	120 to 125
Mussoorie	100	105 to
National of India	100	106 to
Simla Bank Corporation	500	510 to
Uncovenanted Service (Agra)	100	88 to 90

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

Asiatic Jute	100	20 to
Bally Paper Mills	100	115 to
Barnagore Jute	100	82 to
Bengal Coal	100	170 to
Bengal Ironworks	100	3 to

Bellaghutta Jute	100	— to —
Bengal Mills	100	1750 to
Bonded Warehouse	445	425 to 420
Bowrah Cotton Mills	100	65 to
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	99 to 100
Burrakur Coal	100	140 to
Calcutta Docking	700	270 to
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	131 to
Calcutta Jute Mills	200	2 to 3
Carew and Co. (Limited), gar	100	114 to 115
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	117 to
Darjiling Steam Tramway	100	126 to
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	100 to
Eastern Bengal Railway	100	— to —
East Indian Railway	100	— to —
Equitable Coal	250	190 to
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	200	49 to
Goswami Cotton Mills	200	235 to 300
Gouripore	100	95 to
Great Eastern Hotel	250	155 to 158
Howrah Docking	500	105 to
Howrah Mills	100	93 to 94
India General Steam Navigation	1000	1335 to
Kamerhaty Jute Mills	50	14 to 16 pm
Labour Transportation	100	— to —
Landing and Shipping	100	85 to 81
Merchants' Steam Tug	500	— to —
Murree Brewery	100	170 to
Naini Tal Brewery	95	75 to
Nasmyth's Patent Press	500	310 to
Nanthore Indigo	30	— to —
New Beerboom Coal	100	75 to
Oriental Jute Manufacturing	100	— to —
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway	100	— to —
Rajmahal Stone	100	99 to 100
Ramkistopore Press	100	78 to
Raneegunge Coal Association	100	80 to
Riverside Press	90	101 to
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas	100	— to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co	500	260 to 265
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail.	100	— to —
Seepore Jute Manufacturing	100	71 to
Strand Bank Press	100	105 to
Watson's Patent Press	100	102 to

TEA COMPANIES.

Adulphore Terai (Darjiling)	100	80 to
Amicable (Assam)	100	80 to
Amulckie	100	75 to
Arcutipore (Cachar)	100	95 to
Assam	100	500 to
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	100 to 101
Baree (Kangra)	100	90 to
Bengal (Cachar)	100	65 to 65
Do. contributory	80	54 to 55
Bishnath (Assam)	200	260 to
Do. contributory	100	30 to
Borelli (Assam)	100	160 to 165
Borsillah (Assam)	100	— to —
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	60 to
Central Cachar	200	73 to
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	80 to 81
Chandypore (Cachar)	500	50 to 505
Chota Nagpore	100	96 to
Cinnatollah	100	par.
Colonial (Assam)	100	60 to
Coocheela Cachar	100	72 to
Cutlecherra (Cachar)	100	170 to 112
Darjiling	100	320 to 325
Dedur Kosh (Cachar)	100	35 to
Dehing (Assam)	90	74 to 75
Dehra Doon	100	80 to
Dessai and Parbut (Assam)	100	65 to 70
Durrung (Assam)	100	65 to
Eastern Cachar	100	78 to
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	60 to 61
Giel'e (Darjiling)	100	93 to
Gowhaty (Assam)	100	62 to 63
Grob (Assam)	500	200 to
Holta (Kangra)	100	90 to 92
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	110 to
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	90 to 92
Indian Terai	500	550 to
Jellapore (Cachar)	250	230 to
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	100	50 to
Jokai (Assam)	100	103 to
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	85 to
Kangra Valley	100	par.
Kunchanpore (Cachar)	100	45 to
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	142 to
Do. contributory	200	112 to
Kurseong and Terai	100	6 to 7
Kuttal (Cachar)	5000	12000 to
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	67 to
Longview (Darjiling)	100	116 to
Loobah	100	150 to
Lower Assam	100	160 to
Luckimpore (Assam)	100	30 to
Majagram Cachar	100	120 to
Mim. (Darjiling)	100	75 to
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	63 to 65
Do. contributory	90	53 to 55
Moran (Assam)	100	80 to
Mothola (Assam)	100	80 to
Do. contributory	90	70 to
Mungledye (Assam)	100	100 to
Muttuck (Assam)	100	100 to
Do. contributory	100	50 to
New Falloohi (Darjiling)	100	105 to 106
New Gholia Ghat (Assam)	100	100 to
New Mutual (Cachar)	100	100 to
Nutanpore (Cachar)	100	100 to
Phoenix of Cachar	200	180 to 200
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	85	75 to
Puttarea (Sylhet)	100	103 to
Rajabare (Assam)	100	50 to
Sapakat	100	104 to 105
Second Mutual Cachar	100	100 to
Seemah	50	20 pm.
Singbullia and Murmah	100	par.
Singe'l (Darjiling)	100	107 to 108
Soom (Darjiling)	100	86 to
Springside (Darjiling)	100	100 to
Sungoo River (Chittagong)	100	105 to
Teendarra (Darjiling)	100	92 to 93
Teesta Valley (Darjiling)	100	83 to 84
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	100	114 to
Tutvar (Darjiling)	80	102 to 103
Upper Assam	200	200 to

MADRAS.—Sept. 2.

Four cent	Rs. 100 8 to 100 10
Four and half per cents 1879	102 12 to 101 0
Four and half per cents 1873 (1893)	100 8 to 100 10
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885)	103 8 to 109 10
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881)	107 8 to 109 10
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882)	101 8 to
Bank of Madras Shares	35 to 36 prem.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Banks.	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
Do. demand	Rs. 7 23-32d.	Rs. 7 11-16d.	Rs. 7½d.
Do. Tele.	—	—	—
Do. 6mo. sight	Rs. 7 15-6d.	—	Rs. 3 3-16d.
Do. 4 do.	Rs. 7 27-32d.	Rs. 7½d.	Rs. 8½d.
Do. 3 do.	Rs. 7½d.	Rs. 7 33-32d.	Rs. 8 1-16d.
Cred. 1 mo. sight	Rs. 8½d.	Rs. 7½d.	—
Do. 2 do.	Rs. 7 1-32d.	—	—
Do. 6 c. sight	Rs. 8½d.	Rs. 8d.	Rs. 8½d.
Do. 3 do.	Rs. 8d.	—	—

LONDON.—Sept. 24.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
India Stock, July 5, 1880	100 to
Do. October 10, 1880	104 to 104½
India Enforced Paper	82½ to 83½
Do. do. 1885	— to —
Do. do. 1893	90½ to 91½
Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12)	par to 5 pm
Do. under £1,000 (months notice)	par to 5 pm
Do. Deb., Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500	102½ to 102½
Ceylon, 1882 and 1883	101 to 107
Do. Mauritius, 1882	105 to 107
Do. 1895-96	103 to 105
Do. Straits Settlements Government	104 to 106
Do. Straits Settlements Government	102 to 104

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

Perpetual Debenture Stocks.	Paid.	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c.	100	105 to 107
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c.	100	110 to 118
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c.	100	105 to 107
Oudh and Rohilkund, 4 p. c.	100	106 to 108
South Indian, 4½ p. c.	100	114 to 116

RAILWAYS.

B. B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	136 to 137
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	100	143 to 150
E. Indian, 4½ p. c. Ann. A, 1953	—	24½ to 24½
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 1/4)	—	24½ to 25
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4%	—	140 to 142
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c.	100	132 to 134
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	124 to 126
Do. do. 5 do.	all	— to —
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	117 to 119
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	112 to 114
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c.	100	125 to 127
Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c.	100	124 to 126
Do. do. 5 p. c. shares	5	— to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	125 to 127
Do. do. 4½ do.	—	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua.	100	114 to 116

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern	10	10½ to 10½
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883	100	103 to 106
Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887	100	102 to 105
Do. 6 per cent. Preference	10	12½ to 13½
Eastern Exten., Austr. & China	10	10½ to 11½
Do. 6 p. c. Deb. Feb., 1891	100	107 to 110
Do. 5% (A. G. S.) Deb. 9c., 1900	—	104 to 107
Do. registered, repayable 1900	—	104 to 107
Indo-European	25	28 to 29

BANKS

Agra	10	10 to 10½
Delhi and London	25	— to —
Chartered of India, A., and C	20	23½ to 24½
Chartered Mer. of I., L. and C.	25	21 to 22
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28½	47 to 49
Land Mortgage of India	2½	2½ to 2 dis
Oriental Corporation	25	22 to 23

MISCELLANEOUS.

Agricultural of Mauritius	1	2½ to	2½
Barnagore Jute Factory	5	5 to	7
Ceylon Company	all	1 to	—
Do.	11½	— to	—
Do.	8	— to	—
Credit Foncier of Mauritius	10	3 to	4 pm
Glenrock Gold Mining	1	1½ to	1½
Mauritius Land Credit & Agency	2	3½ to	4½
Hunusgeria Coffee	10	2 to	3
Moyar Coffee	5	3½ to	4
Nerbudda Coal and Iron	2	¾ to	¾
Duvah Coffee	10	10 to	10½
Peninsular and Oriental Steam	50	59 to	67
Do. do. New, 1867	20	22½ to	23½
E. E. Wynaad Estates & Gold M.	1	1½ to	1½
South Indian Gold Mining	1	1½ to	1½

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PORTSMOUTH.
KING, BAILLIE, & CO. } LIVERPOOL.
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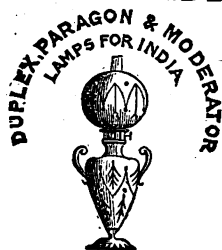
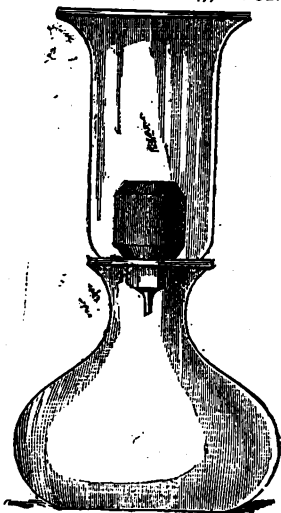


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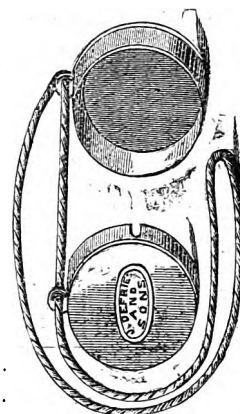
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, OCT. 3, 1881.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

Our advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, Sept. 13; Madras and Allahabad, Sept. 11; Calcutta, Sept. 10.

THE official report on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending August 30, 1881, says that there has been good and general rain in the Madras Presidency and in the Mysor State; and prospects in Southern India have thus further improved. In some districts, however, particularly Shimoga and Chitaldrug, more rain would be an advantage. Copious rainfall is also wanted in the Nizam's territories; but here, too, some rain fell, with benefit to the standing autumn crops. In the Bombay Presidency drought continues in parts of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country; but in Guzerat and Baroda there has been a favourable break in the rains. In Bengal excessive rain and floods have done some injury to crops in several places, but beneficial, though not in all cases sufficient, showers have occurred in the east, north east, and elsewhere in parts where rain has hitherto been needed. In the North Western Provinces and Oudh the rain was general, but lighter than in the previous week; a break is still required in several places. In the Central Provinces also the weather continues to be too wet. In the Punjab, two districts being excepted, the rainfall was general, and prospects are good as before. In the Central India and Rajputana States prospects are satisfactory; and, although damage is feared, or has been done, in some States from too much rain, in others the crops have been improved by an interval of fine weather. In Assam and British Burma, in Berar and Coorg, prospects remain generally good. The reports of the week, on the whole, show an improvement. The rains have throughout been heavy in the centre of the country, but in some instances a much needed break has now come. Except in parts of the Bombay Presidency where rain is urgently wanted, and perhaps in some Bengal districts which have suffered either from floods or from deficient rainfall, there is good promise almost everywhere of a satisfactory autumn harvest.

WE regret to observe that cholera, at the date of departure of the mail, was causing many deaths daily in Lahore and Meean Meer, and also in Umballa. In the Khandesh, Amednuggur, Sholapur, and the Surat districts of the Bombay Presidency the disease had abated slightly, but still caused several hundreds of deaths in the course of a week. On September 4 and 5 two Europeans and sixty-two natives died of cholera in Lahore and Meean Meer; and thirty had been about the daily average of deaths. Cholera had appeared at Aden, owing to which several days' quarantine had been imposed on arrivals from that port at Suez. For steamers that required to coal only at Aden arrangements had been made to supply their wants without their entering the harbour, and these vessels are allowed free pratique at Suez. So the mail steamers will not be delayed.

WE are glad to observe that telegraphic advices, up to yesterday, continue to be satisfactory in regard to the general prospects in Mysor. The *Times* Calcutta correspondent says:—"The Mysor harvest reports continue to be good, except the Maidan subdivision of the Shimoga district, where more rain is much wanted."

WE are enabled to state that the Lieutenant Governorship of the Punjab, about to become vacant by the retirement of Sir R. Egerton, which it was reported was to be filled by Sir Henry Norman, has been offered to and accepted by Sir Charles Aitchison, K.C.S.I., who has acted for several years past as Chief Commissioner of British Burma.

THE most important news of the week, telegraphed yesterday by the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, is that of the selection of a native envoy to represent us permanently at Cabul when the Ameer returns there. The Viceroy's choice has fallen on Sirdar Muhammad Afzul Khan, C.I.E., the native officer who has risen to fame by the happy chance that selected him as a native orderly officer to the Prince of Wales. The post is one—if its duties are honestly performed—requiring greater tact, ability, and experience than almost any that we could name under the British Crown; and it may therefore be presumed that Lord Ripon has satisfied himself that of all the able men brought to the fore under the British regime in India the officer named possesses those qualifications in a higher degree than any other. The public has absolutely no information on the point. General Muhammad Khan, the Afghan Envoy now at Simla, will remain in India in that capacity.

THE Ameer, after gaining possession of Kandahar, as a result of his victory, devoted to plunder the "Farsiwan friends" of the British in that city. After this proof of his friendly spirit towards us, we now hear that Lord Ripon has determined to "withdraw" the British troops from the Chaman and Khojak outposts, and to reduce the garrison of Quetta! The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs under date of October 2:—

"At a special Council meeting held on Tuesday it was decided to withdraw the British troops from the Chaman and Khojak outposts and reduce the Quetta garrison to its original strength, plus one European regiment, and possibly an extra battery of artillery. This decision seems to show confidence on the part of the Government as to the effect of the recent battle pacifying Afghanistan, which the actual facts hardly justify. Pishin is, however, to be retained for the present."

OTHERWISE, the situation in Afghanistan has not materially changed. Ayub has probably got safely off to Herat; at least, we have heard nothing more about his movements. His next appearance may possibly be in the interesting role of "the Russian trump card," or he may find himself strong enough, on arriving at his natural headquarters in Herat, to do as he did last year after Sir Frederick Roberts's victory—setting himself to organise victory out of defeat.

THE curiously sanguine people, who expected the Ameer to be able at once to start off in pursuit of Ayub, have of course been disappointed. The more detailed accounts of his victory, now received, show that it was won by the merest chance—and largely (if we are to believe the narrative of the *Times* correspondent with Col. St. John) by a most unaccountable treachery, the desertion of some Herati regiments from Ayub at a critical moment. On this point there is a discrepancy between the Killa Abdulla correspondent and the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*; and the account of the latter, that the Heratis broke and fled on the defection of Cabuli regiments, seems *a priori* far more probable than that sent from Col. St. John's headquarters.

So far from being able to pursue Ayub at once it now appears that Abdul Rahman finds it all he can do to secure the fruits of his victory in the Kandahar territory. And the proposition now before the Government of India is, shall we once more subsidise our Ameer to enable him to follow up his rival and establish his power throughout Afghanistan?

THE hopeless feeling of the whole world of Indian official, civil and military, in regard to the policy—or rather no policy—of the present Government in Afghanistan, is well illustrated by the despairing cry of the *Times* correspondent with Col. St. John. He hopes to persuade the Ministry to step in now and give their Ameer substantial assistance, by the argument that "any policy is good if you will only stick to it"—possibly true, but certainly not very complimentary to the masterly-inactivity folly. So we are now reduced to debate the question, which is the less pestilent, a policy of masterly inactivity, or a

policy that apparently depends on the toss of a Viceregal or Ministerial coin?

The correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing from Killa Abdulla on October 2, says:—

"The details of the Ameer's victory telegraphed last Sunday are generally correct, but it was not quite so easily won as at first reported. The Kandahari regiments who formed Ayub's front line at first repulsed the Ameer's attack and even captured three of his guns, when one Cabuli and three Herati regiments in the reserve opened fire on them and the irregulars. The Kandaharis even then withdrew in good order and were intrenching themselves in the old city of Kandahar to make a final stand when the two Cabuli regiments, which had been with Ayub's baggage, attacked them in the rear. The cavalry on both sides took little or no part in the fight. Twenty-one guns fell into the victor's hands, exactly the number we gave him last April. Of the sirdars with Ayub, only Gholam Muhaiddeen-Khan has remained in the city, but several others, among them the Sirtip, Nur-Mahomed-Khan, are in the vicinity hoping to make terms with the Ameer. Certain of the bazaars and some houses of the rich Afghan merchants and of our Farsiwan friends were plundered by the mob and stray soldiers, but the damage done was not great. On the other hand, the villages for a considerable distance round the city were given over to the troops to plunder until noon on the 24th ult., when the plundering ceased by the Ameer's orders. On Friday, the 23rd, the Ameer went to say prayers in the great Mosque, and there, fastened to the door, he discovered a proclamation to which eleven of the principal mollahs had affixed their seals, calling on all Mussulmans to make a religious war against him as an ally of the infidels, and, therefore, an infidel himself. At this he was much enraged, and finding that several of the mollahs who had sealed the proclamation were in a sanctuary in the neighbouring shrine of the Khirka-i-Sharif, so called from containing the cloak of Mahomet, he went there and had them brought before him. Two, in reply to his question, gave him insolent answers, on which he drew his sword, cut one down and ordered both to be bayoneted to death. This was at once done, and the bodies were dragged through the bazaar by horses and exposed in a public place. The other mollahs were let off with a fine. No other act of severity has been committed, but the people of the city are still in fear of its being given up to plunder. This is now very unlikely, but the Ameer will probably impose a considerable fine on the town. Conciliatory letters have been addressed to the chiefs of the Durani tribes, and governors have been appointed to the out districts. Caravans are going in numbers from Pishin to the city, but none are yet coming thence. Sirdar Muhamed Yusuf Khan and Muhamed Aziz Khan, with General Ghulam Haidar Khan—not he who was defeated at Karez-i-Atta, but another—have started for the Trans-Helmand districts with four regiments of infantry and other troops. The Ameer proclaims his intention of following in a few days; but he is said to have exhausted the money that he brought with him, and will hardly leave till he has replenished his exchequer, either from the already depleted pockets of the Kandaharis or by an additional subsidy from us. This, I think, he should have if he asks it. He has to a certain extent earned it, and, on the principle of any policy being good if you only stick to it, we should now support him thoroughly. All hope of a peaceable settlement between him and Ayub Khan is ended. Until he has driven Ayub out of Herat Afghanistan is still divided. Now is his best chance. Ayub's prestige is gone for the time, and the Ameer has a powerful army of Ghilzais, which he cannot keep together for long under any circumstances, and not at all if he is unable to pay them. It will be no more a breach of neutrality to give him money now than it was in April, and the best thing we can do for the Afghans is to give one of the rivals means to end the struggle at once."

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing yesterday, October 2, says:—

"The past week has not added much to our knowledge of the details of the battle near Kandahar. The fortune of the day seems to have been decided, after the usual Afghan fashion, by treachery. On the removal of the Ameer's camp to Karez-i-Niko, Ayub Khan occupied the old city. His rival thereupon attempted to seize the hills commanding that position, and thus brought himself under the fire of Ayub's guns. The action thus begun by the artillery soon became general and continued for some hours, till Ayub's baggage-guard, consisting of two Cabuli regiments, possibly the same which deserted to him at Karez-i-Atta, commenced to fire on the Ghazis. The Herati troops immediately broke and fled, leaving their guns, baggage, and about 250 killed. The Ameer's loss is unknown, but is believed to have been slight. The force on each side is supposed to have been about 15,000. Soon after the action the Cabul army took unopposed possession of the city. It is now rumoured that the Ameer will start shortly in the Herat direction; but he seems to be in no hurry to move.

Doubtless he finds the work of establishing himself at Kandahar and of pacifying the discordant elements there sufficient to occupy him for the present. Nothing has been heard of Ayub since the battle, and as there is good reason to doubt the correctness of the report of Abdul Kudas Khan's capture of Fort Taiwarra, it is not unlikely that the fugitive may reach Herat safely. It remains to be seen whether he will collect a fresh army and renew the war, or wait until driven out by the Ameer and then take refuge in Persia or with the Russians. The latter appears to be the more probable contingency. Meanwhile, the country is reported quiet, and so far as is known the Ameer is still pursuing a conciliatory policy."

THE "conciliatory" element in the Ameer's policy, however, seems to be strictly limited. So far as the friends of the British in Kandahar are concerned, Abdul Rahman is specially stated to have selected "our Farsiwan friends" for the privilege—nowadays so often reserved for the friends of the English—of being plundered. Then as regards the anti-English party—mainly confined to the fanatics—the Ameer has himself "cut down" one hostile mullah, and ordered another to be "bayoneted to death." And the villages around Kandahar have been delivered over to the tender mercies of the Ghilzais, to be plundered as long as there is any plunder to be extracted from them that was not taken by Ayub's people. This is the fate to which we have consigned the Kandaharis by our flight.

THE latest official telegram is dated Simla, September 30, and runs as follows:—

"St. John telegraphs on the 29th.—'No direct news from Kandahar last two days. Caravans are beginning to leave for Kandahar.'"

ANOTHER instance of the despair with which the frontier policy now in vogue is generally regarded in India is afforded by the telegram of the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, dated October 2:—

"One of the men implicated in the recent attack on a cavalry quarter guard at Kohat, who was severely wounded, has been secured. He belongs to the Malik Din section of the Afridi tribe, and states that the raid was made in revenge for certain executions ordered by the military in the Khyber. It is now generally recognised by the military authorities and the frontier politicians that the plan of paying allowances to the tribes for keeping the passes open and fining them for raids has proved an utter failure, and that so long as we confine ourselves to occasional blockades and military promenades through the hills our frontier difficulties will be unceasing. It is no less generally admitted that there is one simple means by which those difficulties could be settled once for all. A permanent occupation of the plateau of Tirah, in the heart of the Afridi country, would thoroughly overawe the tribes; would give us complete command of the Khyber and Kohat Passes; would afford a splendid strategic position for our operations in the direction of Cabul; and finally, would supply a magnificent hill station, to which most, if not the whole, of the Peshawur and Kohat garrisons might be removed. To take this plateau would not be difficult, and would soon recoup the cost by putting an end to the necessity for frontier subsidies and punitive expeditions. This step has long been urged upon the Government, and there could not be a better opportunity than the present for carrying it into effect. Whether the existing Government will seize the opportunity is more than doubtful."

THE Commission which was lately appointed to inquire into the transport and commissariat operations during the Afghan campaign are said to have discovered a vast system of bribery and corruption, and several influential native bankers have been arrested in India.

FROM the Calcutta telegram in to-day's *Times*, we learn that the excitement caused by the riots in Mooltan is now subsiding, and order has been completely restored. The shopkeepers have resumed business, although not until some pressure was put upon them. The troops were to have been withdrawn from the city yesterday, but a large extra force of police has been sent thither. Twenty-three Hindus and eighteen Mahomedans have been admitted to the hospital. Many fine buildings, including two mosques and seven Hindu temples, were set on fire and more or less injured. The damage to private property is roughly estimated at £10,000.

THE same authority announces that the Secretary of State has sanctioned, in a modified form, the Army Commis-

sion's recommendations regarding the term of regimental commands in the Native Army. The future tenure will be seven years, or till the incumbent attains the age of fifty-two, whichever happens first. The orders for carrying this out will be published shortly.

WE learn also, from the same source, that the Viceroy will hold a Chapter of the Bath at Simla on Tuesday, when he will invest General Greaves and present the Victoria Cross to Colonel White. The officers lately appointed C.B. cannot be invested on this occasion, as the badges have not yet arrived from England.

THE same authority makes the very important announcement that an educational "commission" (query, committee?) will assemble in Calcutta during the coming winter "to inquire into the working of the Educational Despatch of 1854. It will also consider the questions of the education of the masses and the encouragement of higher education by private enterprise." We trust that this measure does not indicate any immediate intention of the Government to contract the range of its operations in aid of the higher education of the country. We cannot yet awhile, at least, afford to withdraw from operations that have given to India the men who now are leading the van of civilisation in that country. For the intelligent development of the resources of the country we need a large number of highly-educated men, and the duty of producing them must not be resigned to "private enterprise" until we are quite sure that private enterprise is equal to the task. In view of the extreme unpopularity that must attend—and hitherto, we believe, has justly attended—any sudden advance in this direction, we trust that Lord Ripon's Government will exercise the greatest caution in making the nominations for this extremely important commission.

THE official and semi-official Russian Press is habitually far less reticent in its references to the Russian advances in the near future in Central Asia than English Russophiles would wish it to be. A Reuter's telegram from St. Petersburg, dated Oct. 2, quotes the semi-official *Journal de St. Petersbourg* of that day in regard to the position taken up by Russia in the Turcoman Steppes:—"Russia has felt the necessity of guaranteeing her safety in the Steppes in the first place against the Turcomans, and next against any other danger which might threaten her in that direction. It is, therefore, only natural that the Russian Government should concentrate its defensive strength upon that point of the frontier line where danger is likely to arise, and Askabad being the principal strategical point of this defensive position it is equally natural that the Russian troops should occupy the passes situated immediately in advance of it."

"THE passes in advance of" Askabad! The reader will hardly suppress a smile when he remembers Sir Charles Dilke's replies in Parliament a few weeks ago to questions on this subject.

It is announced that Lord William Beresford, V.C., has been offered and has accepted the military secretaryship to the Marquis of Ripon in India, which is about to fall vacant by the resignation of Col. White.

WE understand that Brigadier General T. G. Kennedy, C.B., has been selected to command the expeditionary forces to be employed during the winter on the Indian frontier for the punishment of the border tribes who have lately been making raids on the British territory.

THE new Governor of Madras and Mrs. Grant-Duff, accompanied by Major Spencer, Capt. Audrey, Lieut. Cavendish, and Surg. Major Mackenzie, will leave London to-morrow (Tuesday) for Gravesend, and embark on the P. and O. Company's steamer for Madras.

THE Government of India has under consideration a proposal to establish a Consular agency on the Red Sea coast for the protection of natives proceeding on pilgrimages to

Mecca, complaints having been made several times lately of cruel treatment to which the pilgrims have been subjected.

It has been decided, on the recommendation of General Sir F. Roberts, to grant the Bronze Star, commemorating the march of General Roberts's force from Cabul to Kandahar in August, 1880, to the troops which formed the garrison of Khelat-i-Ghilzai, and accompanied General Roberts from that place to Kandahar.

THE names of Majors A. G. Hammond, Corps of Guides, and W. J. Vousden, 5th Punjab Cavalry, have been brought to the notice of the military authorities to receive the Victoria Cross in recognition of the distinguished gallantry displayed by them during the recent campaign in Afghanistan.

WE understand that the Government of India has decided to take immediate steps for the reorganisation of the Transport Department of the Indian Army, and that Col. C. R. Low, C.B., the newly appointed director of transport, is to be called upon to draw up a scheme, which will be submitted for the consideration of a selected committee of experienced officers.

"ART AND LETTERS" is the name of a new monthly magazine, profusely illustrated with engravings of the highest merit. It is "established with the view of offering to the public in a novel form the combined attractions of fine art and light literature." Published at the low price of one shilling, it is a marvel of cheapness, and marks a distinct advance in the art literature of England. The first number contains a large number of charming engravings, together with many interesting articles. We note, *inter alia*, excellent biographies of Jean François Millet and Frederick Walker, a capital account of the life and works of Mr. Du Maurier, the acknowledged representative of modern English caricature, an ingenious exposition of "Lacemaking at Burano," and the opening chapters of a story entitled "An Ill-considered Blow."

ON December 1 will commence one of the most remarkable book sales of the present century. The first portion of the sale catalogue of the famous "Sunderland Collection," now known as the "Blenheim Library," is before us, and is unquestionably one of the most interesting documents of the kind ever published. The sale will be conducted by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, of 47, Leicester-square, and we observe that the second portion of this vast library will be sold on April 1, 1882, and following days. The number of books printed on vellum is probably larger than that in any other private library in Europe, and contains several hitherto unknown to bibliographers. But the most important feature in the list is, of course, the wonderful collection of editions—including a marvellous number of *editiones principes*—of the Greek and Roman classic authors; also the large series of bibles and testaments—editions of the great Italian writers—fathers and councils—English county histories—early English poets—and the well-known and unique collection of French controversial and historical tracts of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. We cordially commend this wonderful catalogue to the notice of those of our readers who are lovers of books.

THE TWIN SCREW STEAMER "TOWER HILL."—This splendid steamer, which has been at Cardiff the last few days, and of which we gave a full description in our last issue, has been visited by large crowds of people. On Saturday and Sunday, Sept. 24 and 25, the ship was full from nine o'clock until late in the afternoon of each day. People swarmed all over her, down to the stokehole, up the rigging, and even to the mast heads. It is computed that upwards of 10,000 visited the vessel, and many were unable to get admission. She was again open for inspection on Monday, Sept. 26, and was visited by great numbers of people, who were loud in their praise of the new steamer. She finished loading 5,500 tons coal on the Tuesday, and left Cardiff next morning for Calcutta. It is expected the voyage will be accomplished in twenty-nine days. The *Tower Hill* is the property of the Twin Screw Steamship Company of Liverpool, of which Mr. W. H. Nott and Mr. W. Becket Hill are the managing owners.

ENGLISH CAPTIVES IN CENTRAL ASIA.

FROM THE "TIMES."

THE statement telegraphed by our correspondent in India, and made by the native sepoy of Jacob's Rifles who has just escaped from Afghanistan, to the effect that he was one of seven survivors who, after the disaster at Maiwand, fell into the hands of the Afghans and were sold into slavery, seems to have been a good deal canvassed. As the man was tried for desertion, the invention of a plausible story was to be expected. On the whole, however, judging from the telegram from our correspondent, the statement appears to be credited, and if so it will not fail to arouse widespread commiseration for the hard fate of those unfortunate men who remained defending their national honour to the last on the fatal plain of Kushk-i-Nakhud. The story told by this native soldier is that he shared with them a common slavery of more than twelve months, but had the good fortune to free himself from his fetters. Two considerations suggest themselves for immediate attention, and these are, first, the part which Ayub Khan has played throughout the whole of our transactions with him; and, secondly, the possibility of ascertaining the whereabouts and of effecting the ransom of our unhappy countrymen who are lingering out a wretched existence in a state of captivity. If the story be true, there can now be little doubt that Ayub has never desired to act towards us as becomes a fair foe, even as tried by the loose morality of Afghan honour. The murder of Lieutenant MacLaine in cold blood left a dark stain on his reputation, from which he strove at the time to clear himself, although his excuses were at the best no more than plausible. It would now seem that he allowed English captives of war to be sold into an almost hopeless slavery, although he well knew the value England sets on her children, and how anxious our Government would have been to ransom them. But to have given any intimation of their existence would have implied some friendly feeling towards us on his part, and he was resolved on an attitude of unqualified hostility. As to what means lie within our power for effecting the release of these captives, different opinions will probably be held; but some description of what captivity in Central Asia has meant for Englishmen may throw light on the present case. We are able to do this and to turn to the past for guidance, because if these four privates of the 66th Regiment are captives, they are not the first Englishmen who have undergone slavery in Central Asia.

Forty years ago the heart of England was thrilled by the frequent narrative of the butchery of her sons by the despotic rulers or fanatic peoples of the countries beyond the Indian frontier, among whom our countrymen had gone with far from unfriendly intentions. The fate of Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly, whose sufferings in the Black Well of Bokhara surpass description, still excites a tremor of indignation whenever recalled, and the close of their career affords a striking contrast with the bright promise under which their mission into Central Asia began. Those officers were deputed to the Courts of Khiva, Khokand, and Bokhara for the purpose of strengthening the ties of friendship with those States, and Captain Conolly met with considerable success in the case of the two first mentioned. But his satisfactory progress at Khiva and Khokand only made the task before Colonel Stoddart at Bokhara more difficult, and the personal animosity of its Ameer soon showed that it was practically a hopeless one. Captain Conolly was induced by an artfully-framed invitation to visit Bokhara, where he was shortly afterwards imprisoned with his comrade, Colonel Stoddart. After being subjected to six months' indignity and harsh treatment, they were both "put to death like sheep," and the black debt of vengeance for this crime still remains unpaid. Much has been written on the subject, but little has been done, although Dr. Wolfe undertook, a short time after its perpetration, an adventurous journey to Bokhara in order to see if there were any hope of either of the officers having been spared. There were other crimes on the same scene at that period to distract attention from one which was so remote. The murders of Alexander Burnes and Macnaghten at Cabul naturally occupied a larger share of the public mind, and the impression they left was not to be obliterated by the successful journeys of Abbott and Shakespear to Merv and Khiva. The case of Dr. Ford, who was put to death at the instigation of the Beluch chief Ibrahim of Chaknasur, who is one of the few survivors of that period, and who still holds his castle among the reedy marshes of Seistan, adds another to the already long list of English victims. Nor must the murder of Lieutenant Loveday at Khelat be excluded from the list, which might be considerably extended were we to include those who, like Mr. Moorcroft and his companions, had to submit to personal indignity and temporary confinement at the hands of the chief of Kundus. But from the time of the first war in Afghanistan to the present day, when the massacres of Sir Louis Cavagnari, his gallant comrades, and of Lieutenant MacLaine remind us that very much the same condition of things still exists there, it is clear that a captive Englishman would be certainly subjected to innumerable indignities and hardships among the fanatical Mahomedan peoples, and might even reckon himself fortunate if his life was spared.

There will be but one opinion—that it is our bounden duty to spare no exertion and to use every means in our power to procure the release of these captives. And we are fortunately far from being powerless in the matter. The possession of a white slave is not a matter that can be long kept secret even in the solitudes of Central

Asia or in the remote districts of Afghanistan. These soldiers are said to have been sold in the market-place at Herat. Their purchasers would be well known, and their fate could be traced step by step. It is improbable that they have been removed to any great distance from Herat, for we should have heard through Russian sources had they been sent to either Khiva or Bokhara; nor does our latest information allow of the supposition that they can have been secretly conveyed to the Turcomans' stronghold of Merv. By a process of elimination we are therefore led to conjecture that their place of servitude is somewhere in the country west of the Helmund, between Maimene on the north and Beluchistan on the south. There are two ways of instituting inquiries with the view of obtaining more direct information. We could not apply to Ayub himself, now with his sirdars in full flight towards Herat, but we could instruct the native news writers at Meshed, who have constant intercourse with Herat, to make the necessary investigations for us. There would also be little difficulty in acquiring much fuller details as to the story told by the sepoy through the means of our Minister at Teheran, who has numerous and independent sources of information under his control. We may hope that it will only require well-directed energy to effect the release of these unfortunate soldiers, if they are still living. To have rescued Stoddart and Conolly from the shambles of Bokhara, or even to have obtained due reparation for their murder, would have required the despatch of an army; but here we may fairly expect to achieve our purpose and perform what is nothing less than a duty by the display of some tact and resolution.

RESPECTING the above article, the following letters have been published:—

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'TIMES.'"

"Sir,—The writer of the interesting article on 'English Captives in Central Asia' has omitted one victim whose unhappy fate in that region excited the commiseration of the late Lord Beaconsfield when Mr. Disraeli, who moved the Government to institute inquiries. In 1835, Lieutenant W. H. Wyburd, of the Indian Navy, an accomplished linguist, who filled the office of interpreter to the Commodore in the Persian Gulf, was despatched by the British Envoy at the Court of Persia on an important mission to Khiva. Ten years later it transpired that he had never reached Khiva, but that, like our unhappy countrymen, Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly, he was seized by the Ameer of Bokhara. Wyburd's sisters many times entreated the Government to recognise and claim their brother as a British subject and servant, but their request was always met by the unwarrantable assumption of his death. Thirteen years after Lieutenant Wyburd was sent on his mission to Khiva it came to light that he had escaped from Bokhara and was in slavery in the khanate of Khokand, and in the latter part of 1849 the discovery was made that he was still alive. The Khan of Khokand despatched a letter to Colonel (now General) Sir George Lawrence, Deputy Commissioner in charge at Peshawur, in which he said, 'I have seized a Sahib at the fort of Huzrat Sultan, who came by the road of Tajkund and Dusht-i-Kazak. His name is Wypart, an Englishman, he says, and not a Russian, and that he has been travelling for many years; he has two Persians with him named Mohammed and Hussein, who say they were formerly in Stoddart's service, and were sold at Bokhara and purchased by Wypart. These men say their master is English. Now I have sent Allahdad to ascertain from you whether he is really English or not, that should he be so, I may treat him with honour, but if Russian that I may punish him.' Colonel Lawrence treated the agent of the Khan of Khokand with honour, and gave him letters for his master and Lieutenant Wyburd, but received no reply, though he had promised to depute trustworthy agents at Khokand with funds to effect the liberation of the unfortunate officer. In 1851 Mr. Disraeli brought his case before the House of Commons, and presented a petition from Wyburd's sisters, in which these ladies declared that they had no confidence in native agents, and that they again appealed to the Government and the East India Company, and offered to send out an officer to inquire after their brother provided the Government would invest him with proper authority. They had received no satisfactory answer to a former petition, and they, therefore, appealed to the House to take steps to have Lieutenant Wyburd formally recognised as a British subject and servant, and his restoration demanded. Mr. Disraeli, having stated the facts of the case, asked the Secretary to the Board of Control, and Sir James Weir Hogg, deputy chairman of the Court of Directors, if they would give any information as to what had been done, and what steps it was proposed to take in the matter. In reply these officials stated that every exertion had been made during the past two years in the way of inquiry and remonstrance that was possible, but without effect. Everything had been tried 'short of assembling an army,' a measure which they considered was scarcely to be justified on the score of saving one human life. So nothing more was done to effect the release of this unfortunate officer, who had been sent by Government on a special mission, or even to ascertain his fate, which is shrouded in impenetrable obscurity.—Yours faithfully, C. R. Low.—Kensington, Sept. 27."

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'TIMES.'"

"Sir,—Will you permit me personally and on behalf of thirteen brothers and sisters, the surviving nephews and nieces of Lieutenant

Wyburd, to thank your correspondent Mr. Low for the concise and truthful account of my uncle's case? It is quite true that my mother, lately deceased, spent the best years of her life in a hopeless endeavour to obtain her brother's release from captivity in Bokhara, and offered, in vain, to provide an officer in every way suited for the mission to proceed to Central Asia to effect that object, the Government refusing to clothe him with the mantle of their authority. The lapse of time, however, convincing her that her brother's life had been sacrificed, she could never be induced to take adequate measures to recover the pay and allowances promised to him by the Government, and it will hardly be believed that, although Sir George Lawrence, then Deputy Commissioner at Peshawur, has expressed himself as perfectly satisfied that Lieutenant Wyburd was alive at Khokand in 1848, the Government have persistently refused to pay anything to his family upon the technical ground that they are unable to prove his death. Such is the manner in which the services of a gallant and unfortunate officer have been rewarded—one who, had it not been for the very secrecy of his mission, would have held an honourable position in history, and such is the encouragement offered to the hundreds of brave men who daily risk their lives in the service of their country.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, WILLIAM HENRY WYBURD FURRELL, Sunning House, West Kensington, W., Sept. 29."

OPIMUM IN CHINA.

THE following communication on the above subject has been addressed to the editor of the *Times* by Mr. F. Storrs Turner, secretary of the Anglo-Oriental Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade:—

"Sir,—Indebted to the courtesy of the Inspector General of the Imperial Maritime Customs of China for a copy of a Yellow-book on opium, which consists of reports and statistical tables collected from commissioners of customs in all the nineteen treaty ports of China, prefaced by an introductory note from his own pen, I venture to request permission to offer a few remarks upon it. Every one who is honestly interested in this vexed question must be grateful to Mr. Hart for so clear and solid a contribution towards the settlement of disputed points. Absolute certainty in the nature of the case could not be attained, and some difference of opinion as to the inferences to be drawn from these statistics must be expected; but I anticipate that, after some discussion, the general conclusion will be that Mr. Hart is probably not very far wrong, and that at all events we have nothing better upon which to proceed as a basis of argument. Mr. Hart's first object was to ascertain how many smokers of opium the import from abroad supplies; and his answer is, in round numbers, one million, or one-third of 1 per cent. of the population. In the calculations which lead to this result it is overlooked that the opium can be smoked twice over, and that the ashes of the pipes are carefully scraped for this second use. Besides this, the amount taken as the average daily consumption is high—viz., three mace—4.10 of an ounce avoirdupois. Dr. Lockhart and Sir Rutherford Alcock in their calculations took one mace as the average daily allowance—a difference which trebles the number of smokers. But Mr. Hart appears to have followed the tables sent up to him, and he is as likely to be right as another. Passing to Chinese opium, Mr. Hart is confronted by returns varying from 12,000 to 265,000 piculs. Accepting, though with diffidence, the average result, which is supported by the most numerous and sober of the estimates, he assumes that the native product about equals the foreign import. Examined in this way the result arrived at is that 200,000 chests, or almost 12,000 tons, of unprepared opium are consumed annually by 2,000,000 opium smokers—that these smokers expend £25,000,000 on opium; that this is an expenditure of, say, from 5d. to 11d. daily by individual smokers; and that all the smokers amount to only two-thirds of 1 per cent. of the population. This, in the opinion of probably as an impartial and well-informed authority as can be found, is the utmost extent of the mischief. Adopting, then, Mr. Hart's conclusion, let us see whither it leads us. In the first place, it altogether sweeps away the defence of the opium trade, based on the supposed almost universal prevalence of the habit of opium smoking among the Chinese. This took two forms. One was that since nearly everybody in China used the drug, and ocular evidence assured Englishmen who went there that the Chinese are a muscular, healthy, and hard-working race, therefore opium does no harm on the whole, though there may be exceptional cases of abuse. The other form was this: As we know that the total amount of Indian opium imported could only supply a mere fraction of the 300,000,000 of China, we must regard the trade as pretty much on a par with the introduction of French brandy into England, the stoppage of which would have no appreciable effect upon our drinking habits. These fallacies are now thoroughly exposed. It is clear from Mr. Hart's paper that we have to do, not with the innocent custom of a whole population running in extreme cases into a vice, but with an inherently vicious habit, the effects of which are so palpable that even a comparatively small number of cases can produce that general horror and alarm which we know to exist in the national mind. Equally clear is it that the Indian drug is still the most important source of supply. Equal in quantity to the native production, it is more costly, more poisonous, and, while it enters under treaty obligations, it practically neutralises the efforts of the Chinese Government to put down the internal growth. Only last week a gentleman connected with the China Inland Mission

told me that the farmers in Shansi accounted for the energetic action of their governor against the poppy by supposing that he was bribed by the foreigners. Manifestly, while this can plausibly be said, while every diminution of the native growth enhances the price of the Indian drug, China has a poor chance of getting rid of the poppy cultivation within her borders. I may not trespass further on your space, except to transcribe Mr. Hart's testimony to the effect of these figures upon the Chinese themselves. They admit all his statistics; but 'Chinese who have studied the opium question are opposed to a traffic which more or less harms smokers, now numbering, say, over 2,000,000, and annually increasing. . . . They admit all this, but they do not find in either the revenue produced or the statistical demonstration of its percentage innocuousness any sufficient reason for welcoming the growth of the trade or for desisting from the attempt to check the consumption of opium.'

A CORRESPONDENT points out that, in the above letter, the Rev. E. S. Turner "quotes for his purpose only one portion of Mr. Hart's introductory note to the reports and statistics on opium and opium smoking." The whole of the note is as follows:—

"1. Opium in China; how many smokers does the drug supply? The following pages contain the result of an inquiry instituted to answer this question.

"2. The commissioners of customs at a score of ports along the coast on the Yangtze were instructed by circular to make inquiry in their respective districts and draw up replies to questions appended. That circular and the commissioners' reports are given here in full, and in a separate table the answers to the questions will be found brought together for greater convenience. With these questions and answers to start from an answer to the question at the head of this introductory note can be easily worked out.

"3. In round numbers, the annual importation of foreign opium may be said to amount to 100,000 chests, or, allowing 100 catties to each chest, 10,000,000 catties (the catty is the Chinese pound; one catty is equal to one pound and a third avoirdupois). When boiled down and converted into what is known as prepared opium the raw drug loses about 30 per cent. in weight; accordingly, 10,000,000 catties of the unprepared drug imported reach the hands of retailers, as, say, 7,000,000 catties of prepared opium. The catty is divided into sixteen liang (ounces), and the liang into tenths called mace; in 7,000,000 catties there are, therefore, 1,120,000,000 mace of prepared opium for smokers.

"4. Before reaching the smoker, opium pays the Chinese Government import duty and likin taxes amounting to, say, 100 taels, and is then sold at, say, 800 taels of Chinese sycee or silver (£3=10 taels) per 100 catties; thus the total quantity retailed—i.e., imported—may be said to be paid for with 56,000,000 taels, or £16,800,000, and one mace of prepared opium is consequently worth, say, about 3½d. (English).

"5. Divided by the number of days in the year, the quantity of prepared opium smoked daily may be said to be 3,068,413 mace, and the value 11,046,573d., or £46,027.

"6. Average smokers consume three mace of prepared opium, and spend about 10¾d. daily. This quantity is the same as 6-15ths of an ounce avoirdupois, and suffices for from thirty to forty pipes—i.e., whiffs, 'draws,' or inhalations. If we divide the total number of mace consumed daily by the total quantity each average smoker consumes daily, we find that there are in round numbers above 1,000,000 smokers of foreign opium.

"7. The population of China is spoken of as amounting to more than 400,000,000, and may fairly be pronounced to be something above 300,000,000. Estimating population at 300,000,000 and opium smokers at 1,000,000, and proceeding with the calculation, the result is that 3-1-3 in every 1,000 smoke—that is, that opium smoking is practised by one-third of 1 per cent. of the population.

"8. In addition to the foreign drug, there is also the native product. Reliable statistics cannot be obtained respecting the total quantity produced; Ichang, the port nearest Szechuan, the province which is generally believed to be the chief producer and chief consumer of native opium, estimates the total production of native opium at 25,000 chests annually; while another port, Ningpo, far away on the coast, estimates it at 265,000 chests. Treating all such replies as merely so many guesses, there are, it is to be remarked, two statements which may be taken as facts in this connection; the one is that, as far as we know to-day, the native opium produced does not exceed the foreign import in quantity, and the other that native opium was known, produced, and used long before any Europeans began the sale of the foreign drug along the coast. Granting, then, that the native product equals the foreign import, and that 100,000 chests are produced annually, and granting also that this quantity, when prepared, provides 1,120,000,000 mace of prepared opium for the annual consumption of 1,000,000 additional smokers, the number of smokers in China may be said to be in all 2,000,000, or two-thirds of 1 per cent. of the population. The native product sells for one-half the price obtained for the foreign drug, and may be estimated to be paid for with, say, £8,400,000 by 1,000,000 smokers, who spend about 5½d. apiece daily. The total amount spent by China on this luxury produced at home and imported from abroad is thus, say, £25,000,000 annually.

"9. Examined in this way the results arrived at are that 200,000 chests, or almost 12,000 tons (1,680 catties, equal to one ton), of unprepared opium are consumed annually by 2,000,000 opium smokers; that these smokers expend £25,000,000 on opium; that this is an expenditure of, say, from 5d. to 11d. daily by individual smokers; and that all the smokers amount to only two-thirds of 1 per cent. of the population. If more than three mace apiece is consumed daily by smokers, then smokers are less numerous; if less than three mace, then smokers are more numerous, and smoking individually less harmful. The truth is that many smoke more than three mace and many less, and from the statistical point of view it is safe to say that opium smokers in China constitute simply two-thirds of 1 per cent. of the population. On the supposition even that the quantity of native opium produced is ten times that of the foreign opium imported, the total will not yet suffice for the consumption of even 4 per cent. of the population. Four per cent. is a small percentage, but in China it means twelve millions of people. It is hardly credible, however, that native opium is produced in such quantity; but whatever the number of opium smokers may really be—and allowing that many people smoke without injury—there must in any case be a percentage of smokers for whom the habit works nothing but evil.

"10. Chinese who have studied the opium question are opposed to a traffic which more or less harms smokers now numbering, say, over two millions, and annually increasing; at the same time they admit that opium provides a large revenue, that expenditure for opium and liability to the incidence of opium taxation touch an infinitesimally small percentage of the population, and that neither the finances of the State, nor the wealth of its people, nor the growth of its population, can be specially damaged by a luxury which only draws from 5d. to 11d. apiece a day from the pockets of those who indulge in it, and which is indulged in by only two-thirds of 1 per cent. of the population. They admit all this, but they do not find in either the revenue produced or the statistical demonstration of its percentage innocuousness and sufficient reason for welcoming the growth of the trade or for desisting from the attempt to check the consumption of opium."

THE following, on the same subject has also been published:—

"Sir,—The belief implied in Mr. Hart's note, published in the *Times* of to-day, that the number of Chinamen who smoke opium to excess has been much exaggerated, finds full confirmation in the superabundant population of the empire. It is well known that an inveterate opium smoker is never the father of a family. If the general conditions in China were favourable to infant life, this, even if the numbers of inveterate opium smokers were greater than it is, would be of less account. But, as in all Eastern countries, the rate of infant mortality in China is very high. Bad hygienic surroundings, the carelessness of parents, the ignorance of the doctors, the prevalence of epidemics, and in some few districts the practice of female infanticide, are destructive causes which would tell more perceptibly on the census returns than they do if they were supplemented on the other hand by a noticeable failure of productiveness.—I am, Sir, yours obediently, ROBERT K. DOUGLAS, 5, College-gardens, Dulwich, Sept. 30."

THE LATE SIR VINCENT EYRE.

MR. C. R. Low writes, in regard to the late Sir Vincent Eyre, of whom a brief notice appeared in our columns last week:—"As an intimate friend and the biographer of the late Sir Vincent Eyre, I should esteem it a favour if you would permit me to place on record his sterling worth and the great services he rendered his country in more than one momentous crisis in the history of our Indian Empire. During the siege of the Cabul cantonment, in 1841, and until he was severely wounded, Vincent Eyre was one of the most active officers of the force, and when some of the bravest spirits began to despond he was ever cheerful, and his advice to General Elphinstone was for resistance to the last. When that weak and ill-fated commander resolved on negotiating with the Afghan sirdars, and they demanded four married hostages, with their wives and children, Vincent Eyre offered himself and his young wife and child as a sacrifice on the altar of public duty, but no other officers could be induced to risk the safety of their families and the proposal as regarded the latter fell through. In his graphic narrative of the events at Cabul, which the Duke of Wellington declared was of so thrilling a character that the perusal of it had the unwelcome effect of depriving him of a night's rest, the gallant author makes no mention of this noble act of self-abnegation. The late Sir Vincent Eyre's services during the Indian Mutiny were second only to those of the great leaders of our armies in that struggle. His relief of Arrah, with only 200 European soldiers and three guns, an operation effected at a time when great discouragement existed owing to the extermination a few days before of a column of 400 British troops despatched from Dinapore to effect this object, was one of the most brilliant episodes of the war. Sir James Outram recommended him to Sir Colin Campbell for the Victoria Cross, and to Eyre he wrote:—"It acts of devotion to one's country entitle to the Cross, then, surely, the devotion you displayed at Arrah to your country and the advantage that resulted to the country from that act ought to secure it to you, of all men." Again, in the advance from Allahabad to Cawnpore, Outram selected Eyre for an independent command, and on the

11th September, with only 150 men and two guns, he intercepted a body of the rebels when crossing the Ganges near Futtehpore, and utterly annihilated them. Outram wrote to Government of the advantages resulting from this exploit:—"I now consider my communications secure, which otherwise must certainly have been cut off during our operations in Oudh." Very meritorious were the services of Eyre during the memorable first relief of Lucknow on the 25th of September, when, on the death of Brigadier Cooper, he succeeded to the command of the artillery of Havelock's force, and again at the defence of the Alumbagh position between September, 1857, and March, 1858, under his old chief, Outram, who wrote to him when leaving for England:—"I avail myself of one of the few leisure moments allowed me to thank you for the able, zealous, and invaluable service you have rendered me, to give utterance to the strong feelings of admiration with which I regard you as a man, a soldier, and an officer, and to assure you of the warm affection which I bear to you as a friend." So high was the opinion Sir James Outram had formed of Vincent Eyre that he recommended him and Lord Napier of Magdala to the Secretary of State for India as the two most capable officers of the Indian army. Finally, it should be recorded of Sir Vincent Eyre that, during the Franco-German war, he undertook the duties of visiting commissioner of the Boulogne Society for relieving the sick and wounded soldiers in the north of France, and some of his reports were published in your columns. To his generous nature and high character, and the amiable qualities which endeared him to troops of friends, many can testify besides he who pens these few lines *in memoriam*."

CALCUTTA TEA SYNDICATE.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE OPERATIONS OF SEASON 1880.

Although closed accounts for the whole of the tea shipped through the syndicate last season have not yet been received, the committee are of opinion that the time has arrived for the publication of a short report on the operations of the past season for the information of those interested, together with audited accounts, showing the receipts and expenditure, and the financial position of the syndicate at the close of the season, viz., May 31. Mr. Sibthorp's salary and expenses have been charged to the American venture since his departure for America, and the other expenses will be divided between that account and the shipments to Australia this season. Annexed hereto will be found the following accounts, viz.:—Balance-sheet, revenue account, statement of advances made, subscriptions received, syndicate charges account, consignors' charges account, all of which the committee trust will be found clear and satisfactory. The total quantity of tea shipped through the syndicate agency was as follows:—

5,691 packages	...	276,551 lb. to Melbourne.
227 "	...	10,640 " " Auckland.
Total ...	5,918 "	287,198 lb.
The following were the contributions from the various districts:—		
Assam ...	...	78,320 lb.
Cachar ...	...	126,978 "
Darjiling ...	...	55,379 "
Kangra Valley ...	...	19,290 "
Dehra Doon ...	...	2,721 "
Kumaon ...	...	1,135 "
Chittagong ...	...	3,582 "
		287,405 lb.
Less samples, &c.	...	207 "
Total ..	...	287,198

Small consignments were forwarded from Melbourne to Adelaide, Dunedin, Brisbane, and Sydney, in order that the tea might be introduced as far as possible throughout the colonies, but the bulk of the tea has been sold in Melbourne, where it has met with a good reception, and no difficulty has been experienced in moving off all the consignments on their arrival. The favourable reception accorded to the syndicate shipments induced numerous shipments on private account, and some idea of the impetus given to the trade by the syndicate operations may be gained by comparison of the exports of last season with those of the previous year, viz.:—

Exported to Australia, May, 1879, to May, 1880	...	86,628 lb.
Do. do. May, 1880, to May, 1881	...	621,128 "
Increase ...	...	534,500 "

Advices of sale of the whole of the tea shipped have now been received. There appears to be no difficulty in disposing of a large quantity of tea at fair prices in the Melbourne market, and if the trade with the other colonies becomes further developed a steadily increasing demand for Indian tea in the colonies may confidently be anticipated. No prejudice exists against the tea, and its superiority to China growth is universally admitted wherever it has been tried. It only requires to be known to make its way, and to ensure this result the syndicate have wisely determined to continue regular shipments during the current year. The following shipments have already been made this season:—

597 packages	...	24,613 lb. per	<i>Rollo.</i>
363 "	...	18,690 " per steamer	<i>Venetia.</i>
1,264 "	...	53,322 " per	<i>Cathay.</i>

and the judicious distribution of the total quantity promised, together with shipments on private account, will be sufficient to keep the tea constantly before the colonial public. A good deal of correspondence lately appearing in the colonial papers on the subject of adulteration of China tea has been caused by the seizure of a shipment of so-called tea from China, which was declared by the authorities unfit for human consumption, and the attention of the public has thus been forcibly drawn to the comparative purity of Indian and China teas to the great advantage of the former. Advices from America, extracts of which were forwarded to you with the circular of August 12, are very encouraging, and the committee are strongly of opinion that if the movement in that direction receives the same measure of support in the shape of contributions of tea, as that given to the Australian market, the ultimate result cannot fail to be successful. There is a very large field in America, where the consumption of tea is about 70,000,000 lb. yearly, and a vigorous effort should be made to secure a fair share of this trade. Mr. Sibthorp, who is now travelling in America on behalf of the syndicate, is provided with a large number of samples, and the information received from him, therefore, is based on the most thorough investigation of the requirements of the trade after comparison of samples with the leading houses. After visiting the principal cities of America and Canada, and arranging therein with influential houses to conduct the syndicate agencies, his duties will be complete, and it only remains for all interested in tea to aid in carrying out the business he has so ably inaugurated. The Government of India have liberally assisted the movement by a contribution of Rs. 6,000 towards the expenses incurred, which have been very heavy, and the funds remaining at the disposal of the committee will be applied to advertising and assisting the introduction of Indian teas in America and Canada by every possible means. A large quantity has been promised for shipment to America, but several of the leading houses have waited further information before deciding on the quantity they will contribute. This information is fully supplied in the circular of August 12, referred to above, and the committee now request the favour of an early statement of their intentions, in order that proper arrangements may be made for the division of the various consignments. The period during which the committee have held office having now extended over a year, it is desirable that subscribers to the syndicate should have an opportunity of making a fresh election at the meeting to be held on Monday, Sept. 5, of which notice is hereto annexed. They therefore tender their resignation, and at the same time venture to express a hope that the operations undertaken by them will have your approval and confirmation. By order of the committee, R. B. MAGOR, honorary secretary.

Calcutta, August 24.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

CAPTAIN JOCELYN ON FIELD ARTILLERY EQUIPMENT.

THE Prize Essay that has this year won the R.A. Institution Gold Medal is one of more than ordinary interest. It is on "The Equipment of Field Artillery," by Capt. J. R. Jocelyn, R.A.; and deserves, and will doubtless receive, the thoughtful attention of all those who follow, either from professional duty or as amateurs, the marvellous progress of modern science as applied to this very interesting and important subject.

Capt. Jocelyn adopts for the motto of his essay Col. Fox Strangways' dictum—"The first essential of an efficient field artillery is to shoot well; everything else is but a means to an end." But he shows that, to attain this end in the best manner possible, a very large number of conditions are requisite; and into these conditions he enters with the most careful detail. The author has the very great advantage of a thorough scientific acquaintance with all the innumerable improvements that have lately been adopted in the artillery services of the various Continental Powers. Most of the European services have been entirely remodelled by the light of recent experience—especially by the experience of the Franco-German War, and by the suggestions afforded by Plevna; and Capt. Jocelyn describes and criticises all the improvements, real or supposed, with great force and judgment. He considers the three kinds of equipment broadly needed for field purposes, to obtain respectively (1), high speed with comparatively light weight; (2), the greatest possible amount of weight, with comparatively slow pace; and (3) as much weight as may be compatible with a fair speed; and thus considers the various equipment required respectively for (1), horse artillery; (2), guns of position; and (3), field artillery proper. The weight of metal permissible in the guns of the three kinds of equipment is first dealt with; and, in connection with this, the weight of ammunition carried with the gun, the relative weight of the steel carriage, as compared with that of the gun, the advantage of breech-loading guns. Then comes means of checking recoil, the best form of axle-tree boxes of wheels, the trail, the elevating apparatus, the limbers, and so on. A very interesting part is the discussion of the value of gun shields, for the use of which Capt. Jocelyn adduces arguments that seem irresistible; and for very many other

improvements he makes out a thoroughly good case. But, to our thinking, the most striking part of the essay is that in which the author describes the important rôle that is to be played by the machine-gun of the future—showing how, when, and where it will be used, and for what purposes. The gun which Capt. Jocelyn adopts as in all respects the best one yet produced of this kind is the Hotchkiss. In this remarkable gun there are only eleven parts, as contrasted with the eighty parts of which the Gardiner machine-gun consists; and our author says of it that its mechanism is "so manifestly simple that any trained gunner could work it almost intuitively, and any intelligent man, after a quarter of an hour's instruction, could take it to pieces and put it together again in a few minutes." We will quote the chief points which induce Capt. Jocelyn so emphatically to demand the introduction of the Hotchkiss gun:—

"But in considering this question we must remember that the impending introduction into European warfare of a magazine rifle will greatly develop the fire-power of the infantry which at present is very great, and may be taken as thirty Martini-Henry rifles—one Gatling. It may be assumed that with the magazine rifle we should get the same result from a smaller number of men, the loss of any one or any five of whom would not cripple altogether the efficiency of the whole; whereas if we seek to obtain the same effect from a machine, the equipment of which, composed of men, horses, and material, must be cumbersome compared to that of an individual, we are liable to a loss of the whole effect from an accident to one of the parts. In addition, a machine-gun, the range of which is only equal to that of a small army, can always be effectively opposed by telling off several marksmen to fire at it. These considerations point to the conclusion that it should partake more of the nature of the cannon than the rifle, that is, that it should possess ballistic power and long range so as to produce an effect not to be equalled by any number of infantry-rifles. As far as we know there is only one machine gun of the kind in existence, and without asserting that it is the best gun, or the one we ought to adopt, it certainly represents a system which for field purposes is as far superior to any other machine-gun system as the Martini-Henry is to the Snider. The gun we refer to is the Hotchkiss revolving cannon, fully described in the Proceedings of the United Service Institution, under date March 1880. It has a range equal to that of field guns, and fires an explosive shell (1 1/4 lb. in weight) with a percussion fuze. It consists of a group of five barrels which revolve in front of a solid breech-piece; there is only one spring in the gun, which is a strong flat one; eighty rounds per minute can be fired, or sixty with deliberation, each shell bursting as a rule into twenty dangerous fragments, 'so that a continuous and deadly fire of 75 lb. of metal or 1,200 hits per minute can be produced'; thus, though the number of dangerous fragments caused by this weapon compares favourably with other systems, the rate of fire is much slower and a greater effect is produced by a slower moving mechanism, resulting in great simplicity and strength. A jam is almost impossible; if one did occur the system could be righted in a second by moving the crank the 1-100 part of a revolution the reverse way. Should the point of the firing pin be broken off (as has once occurred) it will fall clean through a hole drilled for the purpose, and a new one can be put in in three or four seconds; there is nothing else frangible in the gun; the extreme range of this gun is stated in the official reports of the French Government to be 5,000 metres, that is, about 5,460 yards, up to which range it is stated to have 'a capacity for effective fire,' it can therefore not be stigmatised as an 'incumbrance.' In America exhaustive trials were carried out in 1878-79, at ranges from 200 to 2,000 yards, and the official report states 'it is evident that the system gives promise of proving a valuable auxiliary to the light artillery of our service; its equality in range, its greater capacity for delivering a deadly, incessant and wide-spread fire at all field ranges, and with decided superior rapidity, its stability when fired' (the gun has no recoil) 'and its evident superiority in pursuing retreating columns, give it some decided advantages over ordinary field guns.' Mere local effect is avoided by means of a traversing saddle."

CORRESPONDENCE.

OCTROI.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—In the Allahabad *Pioneer Mail* published on the 28th ult. you will find an edifying article on the system of octroi exactions at present in full play within the Bombay Presidency. And first with reference to the province of Sindh, which the British conquered in 1843, chiefly on the plea that trade could not be properly developed on the Indus River so long as the lower Indus was misgoverned by the Mahomedans. In fact, our plea then was very similar to what is now adopted by the French in Tunis. Now, it is in this very province of Sindh that the municipalities, created and fostered by the Viceroy, are doing so much mischief. Trade is throttled when transit duties are allowed in every town; and the Bombay Government has recently placed on record its opinion that in Sindh almost every municipality levies a transit duty on some article or another. In Sukkur, which was formerly a great grain depot, an octroi tax is now imposed eight times as great as the amount allowed by the British Government. Nearer Bombay matters are just as bad. In Nassick the taxation on cloth has become chiefly a transit imposition. Nassick being on the high road from Bombay to Northern India, the peasantry of more than one province have to pay to the extortioners in Nassick, and foolish impediments.

are thus placed on the sale of Manchester cloths. The trade returns indicate that Manchester cloths have to be sent for sale hundreds of miles round *via* Calcutta. How is it possible that each poor soul in Nassick should, on an average, spend Rs.84 a-year on clothing? The whole income of a whole family is often less than half of this sum. If the men of Manchester could be made to understand how many municipalities grasp a percentage before a poor family can be clothed they would soon sweep away the iniquitous octroi system.—Your obedient servant,
Sept. 26. T.

TRANSIT DUTIES IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—Is it possible to induce her Majesty's Ministers, who profess to be Liberals, and are fond of talking of their adherence to the principles of free trade, to put a stop to the present objectionable system of levying transit duties in India under the name of octroi? I solicit your attention to an article in the *Pioneer Mail* of Allahabad on the subject of Bombay municipalities (published on the 28th ult.). The editor supports his arguments by reference to reports published by Government; and he states facts which can leave no doubt that transit duties are extensively levied. The largest receipts are from octroi on grain, the food of the people, and Government has permitted octroi on grain to be levied to the extent of the estimated consumption by the inhabitants of each town. It is calculated that each soul (including infants) consumes on an average seven maunds, or 575lb. of grain in a year. But in sixteen municipalities within the Bombay Presidency the quantity of grain taxed is nearly three times the estimate, and it may safely be calculated that two-thirds of the taxation represents the transit duty on corn passing through these towns. The important town of Sukkur, in Sind, was formerly a great grain depot, and even at the present time the octroi levied on grain there is eight times as much as should be levied on the grain required for local consumption. It would be interesting to ascertain the extent to which our trade with Central Asia is being injured by our foolish passion for octroi in Sind. The Bombay Government has recently recorded that in that province almost every municipality levies a transit duty on some article or another. And so with reference to the trade in Manchester and other cloths. In Nassick, which some of our statesmen propose should be made the political capital of our Indian Empire, the taxation of cloth is so heavy as to reach an average of eighty-four rupees worth of cloth per head in one year—a supply sufficient to clothe the inhabitants for thirty years to come; in twenty-five municipalities in the Bombay Presidency the quantity of cloth taxed by octroi exceeds the maximum of legal taxation. In short, trade is unprotected from official extortion, and the orders, which for twelve years past have been so frequently and so placidly enunciated by Government, have been contemptuously disregarded. The mischief committed by selfish municipalities in seizing a percentage on goods coming within their grasp is incalculable, and affords a very bad example to native States who have always been inclined to levy transit duties. Trade in Oudh before annexation was paralysed owing to the habit of the barons of realising customary dues.—Your obedient servant,
ST. GEORGE TUCKER.
Camberley, near Farnborough, Sept. 29.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

THE NATIVE PRESS ON THE VERNACULAR PRESS ACT.

As there is considerable misunderstanding on the subject, we might as well give a few facts here. In his despatch to the Government of India of February last the Secretary of State said that there were several points connected with the question which required very full consideration. Lord Hartington asked if the V.P. Act needed amendment on the subject generally. The question was referred to the local Governments, and, as the *Pioneer* stated last week, their opinions are going in to the Government of India, who will come to a decision most probably in January next when the Council meets at Calcutta. There is one point in this connection which seems to have escaped the notice of the Indian Press. The object of the legislation is two-fold—its primary object being to stop the influx of seditious or fanatical matter from other countries, and the subordinate object being to regulate the conduct of the indigenous native Press. Public writers must recognise the importance of the first object. We have sometimes seen Hindustani papers published in Turkey circulated in our bazaars, more in Northern India than another part, containing religious articles about the head of Moslem, the Calif, which are calculated to do harm among an illiterate and fanatical population. Of this we gave notice as early as in December last in our article "Rocks Ahead." Thus it may be observed that the whole question is a very difficult one, requiring careful treatment, irrespective of the V.P. Act *per se*.—*Indian Spectator*.

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

THE TELEPHONE COMPANY.—We understand that the Oriental Telephone Company (Limited) has at last arranged terms with the Government for the introduction of telephone exchanges into the three Presidencies, and now only awaits the issue of licenses which are nearly ready.—*Englishman*.

PROPHETIC.—There is a distant rustling in officialdom which tells of a possible change in the chief commissionership of British Burma. If Mr. Bernard is to govern one of the minor provinces permanently, he would, I hear, prefer any other to his present one. There will be a more acceptable post available before very long in the Central Provinces, and, as he came from those provinces, to those provinces he is likely to return. His successor at Rangoon is probably not thought of yet, but I venture to assign the place to Mr. Plowden, at present census commissioner. It was even whispered at one time that he would step on to the North West throne when Sir George Couper stepped off. But, apparently, that is not to be, nor was it ever seriously contemplated. Mr. Plowden is a safe man, and will do more good than harm to any administration. Added to this, there is in his favour that Mr. Gladstone is Lord Ripon's patron, that Mr. Bass is one of Mr. Gladstone's firmest and most influential supporters, and that Mr. Plowden is fortunate enough to be Mr. Bass's son in law.—*Ibid*.

BURMA.—Communication by telegraph with Mandalay is again interrupted.—*Ibid*.

THE "STATESMAN" AND SIR RICHARD MEADE.—The subjoined passage, which appears on page 465 of the July number of the monthly *Statesman*, edited in London by Mr. Robert Knight, has been widely quoted and commented upon by the Indian journals:—"At this very critical conjuncture (about Sept. 22, 1877) Sir Richard Meade took a trip by railway to a junction station about 120 miles from Hyderabad, to pay a flying visit to Lord Lytton, who was on his way to Mysor. On the Resident's return a message was conveyed to Sir Salar Jung, we may be sure by an indirect channel, to the effect that, full powers having now been obtained from the Viceroy, if he again refused to acquiesce in the 'final orders,' his arrest and deportation to Madras by a special train, on the Nizam's own State railway would follow. When one of these master strokes of political cajolery or coercion is undertaken, the communication is always verbal if possible, or, if anything must be written, a private and familiar note from an inferior hand is chosen and the official form avoided. We are not, therefore, in a position to give absolute proof of the authenticity or authority of this disgraceful threat, the reality of which was widely talked of in Hyderabad; but although we do not believe the actual perpetration of the outrage to have been intended, Sir Salar Jung himself undoubtedly believed it. His Excellency Sir Salar Jung has informed the Resident at Hyderabad that neither directly nor indirectly did he receive from the residency any threat of deportation; and Sir Salar Jung has also authorised the publication of his statement." [The above extract and comment are published at the request of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department].—*Pioneer*.

THE FOREIGN SECRETARY.—Sir A. C. Lyall, K.C.B., who was relieved in the Foreign Secretaryship on the 6th ult. by the Hon. Charles Grant, C.S.I., leaves for England on furlough on the 20th. The Viceroy gave a farewell dinner to Sir Alfred and afterwards invested him with the insignia of his K.C.B.—*Ibid*.

THE LEGAL MEMBER.—Mr. Whitley Stokes, the legal member, has answered the criticisms passed upon his work in India by the *Quarterly Review*. He stated that while he could afford to treat the Indian press with contempt, he felt bound to answer an English review which had a certain standing on account of its respectability, age, and dulness.—*Ibid*.

THE POLITICAL TRIAL.—Mahomed Hyat Khan, C.S.I., charged with bribery and extortion in his capacity of assistant political officer at Cabul, will probably be tried at Lahore.—*Ibid*.

THE RAINS.—There has been a break in the rains in Northern India, and the prospects of the crops generally are reported to be excellent.—*Ibid*.

A NEW PIONEER CORPS.—The Punjab Government will probably raise another pioneer corps from among the criminal tribes of the province.—*Ibid*.

A CHINAMAN IN INDIA.—A Chinese Ambassador has arrived here to meet his Excellency the Viceroy. He was for some years in Paris and London. He proceeds shortly to Simla. We believe his mission is connected with the opium question. We believe he was the writer of a recent letter to the *Times* on that question. He was entertained by his Honour the Lieutenant Governor on Tuesday last. He seems to be intelligent and shrewd.—*Hindu Patriot*.

THE SAME.—A Chinaman, named Mah Taotai, has arrived in Simla, bent upon gleaning facts relating to opium. He was supposed to be an envoy from Pekin, but it now appears that he is merely an interpreter in the employment of the Viceroy of Tientsin.—*Pioneer*.

THE R.A. DEPARTMENT.—Mr. T. W. Holderness, of the N.W.P. Board of Revenue Secretariat, officiates at Simla in the Under Secretaryship of the Revenue and Agricultural Department, in the room of Mr. Tupper, who is required to perform some special work in connection with the Rent Bill which the Bengal

Government is sending up to headquarters for consideration.—

Ibid.

THE BISHOP OF RANGOON.—Ill health having compelled the Bishop of Rangoon to go home for six months on sick leave, the Archdeacon of Rangoon has been appointed the Bishop's commissary. Rangoon has been singularly unfortunate in this way; for Bishop Titcombe has twice been obliged to leave his diocese for domestic reasons.—*Pioneer.*

EDUCATION IN BRITISH BURMA.—The Chief Commissioner of British Burma has founded, under the presidentship of Mr. John Jardine, C.S., an educational syndicate for Burma, the duties of which will be to direct and control public examinations which will be held under certain new rules, designed to promote the study of medicine, law, engineering, and technical arts.—*Ibid.*

OBITUARY.—Mr. Woodward, judicial assistant commissioner of Umritsur, died at Kalka when on his way to Simla. He had been suffering from fever.—*Ibid.*

MR. BUCK.—Mr. E. C. Buck, Secretary to the Government of India in the new Revenue and Agriculture Department, will visit the N.W.P. shortly to confer with the local Government on the further development of the department, and the best way of carrying out the recommendations of the Famine Commission.—*Ibid.*

THE 9TH BENGAL CAVALRY.—The command of the 9th Bengal Cavalry, which has been left vacant by the death of Col. H. L. Campbell, at Brighton last month, is expected to go to Lieut. Col. A. P. Palmer, assistant adjutant general, Meerut Division.—*Ibid.*

THE 6TH B.N.I.—By the retirement of Col. Thompson, the command of the 6th Native Infantry has fallen to Lieut. Col. Inglis, the 2nd in command.—*Ibid.*

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.—Major F. W. Major, of the Military Accounts Department, has recently been transferred from Madras to the office of the controller of military accounts, Calcutta.—*Ibid.*

EMIGRANTS FOR NATAL.—In the month of May last 392 emigrants left the port of Calcutta for Natal.—*Ibid.*

RETIREMENTS.—Captains A. Jobling, R. K. Brereton, C. J. Buller, and W. H. E. Ridsdale are about to proceed to England preparatory to being placed on the retired list.—*Ibid.*

RAIN IN MARWAR.—In the week ending Aug. 26 the rains in Marwar were the heaviest on record. Hundreds of houses fell down in Jodhpore, and much damage was done.—*Ibid.*

THE VICEROY IN AGRA.—The 1st King's Dragoon Guards and E-A R.H.A. from Meerut, the 14th Sikhs from Umballa, the 2nd N.I., the 14th Bengal-Lancers, and the 6th Company Sappers and Miners are to be sent to Agra on the occasion of the Viceroy's visit.—*Ibid.*

THE LATE NAWAB GHOLAM HUSAIN KHAN.—It is notified in the *Gazette of India* that his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to select Hafiz Abdulla Khan, Alizai, from among the lineal heirs of his father, Nawab Gholam Husain Khan, K.C.S.I., to succeed to the hereditary title of Nawab.—*Ibid.*

THE MAHARAJA OF BURDWAN.—It is stated that the young Maharaja of Burdwan will be installed in the first week in December next by his Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal. At his own request his Highness will be installed at Burdwan, and not at Darjiling.—*Ibid.*

CASH BALANCES.—The following were the balances held in cash in the civil treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the presidency banks and their branches on the last day of August:—1879, Rs.15,59,31,000; 1880, Rs.12,64,69,000; 1881, Rs.13,93,87,000.—*Ibid.*

MADRAS.

THE LATE CAPT. MONTAGUE SAUNDERS.—There will be a general feeling of deep regret among all classes of Madras society at the death, at the early age of forty-one, of Capt. Montague Saunders, from the effects of an accident while riding at Quetta. He was the youngest son of the late Mr. Charles Alexander Saunders, who for thirty years was secretary to the Great Western Railway in England; and he was the brother of the popular agent and manager of the Madras Railway, and of Mr. C. B. Saunders, C.B., late Chief Commissioner of Mysor. Educated at Charter House, he obtained a commission in the 20th Hussars, with whom he remained till he got his troop. He was on the staff through the Abyssinian campaign. When the Afghan war broke out he volunteered his services, and was placed in the transport service. His last hours were, therefore, spent among many of the traditions of the profession to which he was attached. A short year ago his was a familiar figure in Madras; and while many will remember and deplore the kindly heart and ready hand that were ever willing to do a friend a service, something more than the conventional expression of sympathy will be tendered by society to his brother, Mr. Arthur Saunders.—*Madras Times.*

COTTON MILLS IN MADRAS.—The *Madras Standard* tells us that it is proposed to start a fourth cotton mill in Madras, and offers an opinion that there is room for two or three more. There can be no doubt of this, the *Indian Agriculturist* thinks. "Besides the

quantity of twist which Madras exports, there are no fewer than 247,877 private looms for cotton cloth in the Presidency, the owners of which will never use hand-made twist when the machine-made article is placed within their reach, the latter article being much more regular as to count—an important matter in the manufacture of cloth."—*Pioneer.*

THE RAMPA OUTBREAK.—Appeals against the sentences passed by Mr. B. Horsburgh, the session judge of the District of Godavery, came on for hearing on September 2 before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Muthusawmy Iyer, on the appellate side of the High Court. The prisoners in these connected cases are four in number. Linga Pedda, Tambudu Somiah, Bavuda Rajah, and Pallala Chinna Reddi. The case relates to the outbreak in the Rampa and Rekapalli Taluks. The first charge against the prisoners was that they were members of a gang which plundered the village of Chintur. The second charge was that they were members of an unlawful assembly. The first witness stated that he had been captured by a party of men and taken to a place called Yekur, where there was a gang of sixty armed men under the leadership of Caram Tamman Dora, and certain reddies; that he was placed under the guard of the first prisoner, and was carried to several places, and kept outside the village; the houses were forcibly broken open and plundered, and prisoners carried off grain and fowls, clothes and brass vessels. They always carried guns and other deadly weapons. The prisoners' defence in the High Court was that they were asked to join the Fitoriders, and, owing to a grudge on the part of a Pandu Dora and others, who had been the leading men, and who had recently gone over to the Government, this case had been concocted against them. Their lordships, after hearing the arguments of Mr. Wedderburn for the Government pleader, reduced the sentence from seven years' rigorous imprisonment to three years' rigorous imprisonment.—*Madras Times.*

BOMBAY.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD.—"Dr Birdwood" is such a household word in Bombay that most of us will take some time to change it for Sir George, and will be apt to regret the necessity there is for doing so. Otherwise the compliment paid an old Bombay citizen is very welcome.—*Bombay Gazette.*

THE MONSOON.—There has, as we expected, been more rain on the Konkan and Malabar coasts during the past week than in the previous one. In comparison with only three instances of falls of half an inch in the week ending Sept. 3 there have been eleven instances of falls of about half an inch, one of an inch at Mangalore, and one of above two inches at Karwar. In the interior of Western India, with the exception of the district within the line of the Ghate, the weather has been generally fine during the week ending with the 5th. From Belgaum to Satara, however, there was light rain nearly every day; and from Puna showers were reported on each of two days.—*Ibid.*

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.—We shall receive a few weeks hence a new electric light machine on the Brush system (now on its way out) capable of supplying lights to the extent of 50,000 candle power. A feature of the Brush system is that branch lights may be worked successfully at considerable distance from the motive power; and when we get the new machine out we shall be able to meet the wishes of several firms who have applied to us to give them each one or two branch lights. Another great advantage of the Brush light is that its intensity may be increased or diminished at will; it is almost as much under control as the gas burner, which may be made to give a dim or bright light as required, by merely turning a key attached to the bracket or chandelier. The Brush system is that which is employed on the Thames Embankment. The Gramme machine with Jablochkoff candles, which we have had in operation for more than twelve months, has worked very satisfactorily. The brilliant illumination from our street lamp, and its pleasant contrast to the dim gas lamps which "pale their inefficual fires" before it, has no doubt been missed by many during the past few days. Some repairs were necessary, which could not be done in Bombay, and the machine had to be sent to the Indian Electric Light Company's headquarters in Calcutta.—*Ibid.*

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.—The following are the traffic receipts of the undermentioned companies to the dates named, together with the aggregate receipts to date, officially supplied:—

	Date.	Miles open.	Receipts.		Aggregate.		Inc. or decrease.
			1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	
Bombay and Baroda	Aug. 20	444	7,078	6,366			
East Indian	Sept. 24	1507½	88,923	62,514	856,938	659,530	+197,108
Great Indian Penin.	Aug. 6	1448	34,699	27,533	1,81,475	1,56,937	+24,538
Indus Steam Flotilla	Aug. 13	..	184	251			
Madras	Aug. 13	858	10,411	8,806	66,962	65,034	+1,928
Quidband Rohilkund	July 23	547	6,592	6,063	27,345	22,880	+4,465
Sind, Pun., and Del.	Aug. 23	676	10,523	18,183			
South Indian	Aug. 13	633	6,184	5,916	47,712	40,463	+7,249

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legible written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, OCT. 3, 1881.

THE REHABILITATION OF SILVER.

It is generally understood that negotiations are at present in progress between the Powers that were represented at the Paris Monetary Conference, in reference to a proposed international agreement for the rehabilitation of silver, drawn up and supported by the Italian Government. We believe that a very small further concession on the part of England—perfectly innocuous in itself, and that could in no sense be regarded as in the slightest degree “tampering with the currency”—would suffice to induce the Powers most interested in the question to come to such an arrangement as would ensure the desired rehabilitation. We would therefore call on all those who think, with us, that the interests both of England and of India are vitally concerned in the success of this movement, to exert themselves betimes—to spread abroad a knowledge of the facts and arguments that have convinced them, and to strengthen the hands of Government in the attempt which we trust it will make to meet the views of the silver countries. Valuable aid has been rendered to the good cause by Mr. A. Cotterell Tupp, of the Bengal Civil Service, the Accountant General of Madras, who has published (P. S. King, London) a careful translation of the official *proces verbaux* of the Paris Conference, together with admirable notes of his own, and a series of appendices which give all the facts and statistics of the subject. As Mr. Tupp well points out, every Anglo-Indian has a direct and personal interest in the matter, both in his private capacity and as a citizen of a commonwealth that must suffer disastrously if remedial measures are not soon adopted. Mr. Tupp's translation of the Paris *Proceedings*, with his notes and appendices, will furnish every student of the question with ample materials for studying the leading features of its present aspect; and we sincerely hope that many of our readers who have not hitherto devoted their attention to the subject will now provide themselves with

argumentative weapons out of this excellent armoury, and become worthy champions of the good cause.

The adjournment of the Monetary Conference to April next was a very wise and discreet measure. The delay has enabled the various Governments concerned to reconsider the position by the light of the discussions of the Conference, and of the very important facts and conclusions there elicited; and, above all, it has given time for these facts and arguments to sink down into the minds of the people, to influence public opinion in the various States, and to pave the way for such mutual concessions as may lead to general agreement and a successful issue for the next meeting of the Conference. England, whose peculiar position in relation to this controversy has throughout been recognised, has never been asked to make any concessions in regard to the fundamental nature of her currency. All she has been asked to do by the bi-metallic States is to aid in the rehabilitation of silver only so far as might be practicable without either the smallest sacrifice of principle or the faintest suspicion of interfering in the most distant way with her standard. The law now permits the Bank of England to hold one-fifth of its reserve against notes in silver; and the subsidiary silver coinage of England is legal tender up to £2. It is clear that there is no special virtue in the particular amount, £2; and all that the bi-metallic countries have asked England to do is to change the limit of silver legal tender from £2 to £5—the Bank of England at the same time to hold the full amount of silver as reserve against notes that it is permitted to hold by law. The last-mentioned concession has already been made; subject to certain conditions the Bank of England has professed itself ready to hold one-fifth of its reserve in silver. Nothing more is now wanted except that the limit of silver legal tender should be raised to £5. The further advance indicated therein is a very slight one indeed, for the difference between a limit of £2 and one of £5 is obviously one of degree, not of kind or principle—nor is it possible to conceive of any interest suffering from the higher limit being now adopted. That England must suffer, hardly less than India, from a continued depreciation of silver and contraction of the currency, is admirably shown in the memorandum by Mr. R. B. Chapman, C.S.I., late Financial Secretary to the Government of India, which was submitted by him to the Conference; and that India will soon cease to absorb the silver which she has hitherto been able to take is proved beyond doubt in an interesting letter from the same authority to Professor Nasse, of Bonn, printed by Mr. Tupp among his appendices. Mr. Chapman says, in page 67 of his memorandum—“According to all available information, we have now to contemplate the probability of a progressive contraction of the supply of these metals (gold and silver). If so, it is particularly important just now to prevent the further disuse of the less valuable metal; and it would be just now especially disastrous if mankind should finally resolve to use gold alone for the storage of value and decree the destruction of the value of silver.” Mr. Chapman goes on to show that, “in this matter at least, the interest of each country is identical with the interests of the whole world.” In view of the undoubtedly imminent contraction of the currency which is here foreshadowed, it seems incredible that any considerable financial authority in England should persist in opposing the very trifling concession which would be so fruitful in remedying the threatened evils.



OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Sept. 3.)

CLEMENTS, Lieut. J. M., assumed charge of his duties as officiating assistant to the Governor General's agent in Rajputana on August 22.
SMITH, Major P. W., Deoli Irregular Force, to officiate temporarily as cantonment magistrate, Deoli, and is invested with the powers of a magistrate, 2nd class. Major P. Smith is also appointed, with effect from the above date, to officiate temporarily as judge, 2nd class.
PEARSON, Mr. Tindal Arthur, barrister at law, to officiate as registrar.
LAWFORD, Lieut. E. E. M., of the 1st Regiment, Madras L.C., to officiate as political assistant of the 3rd class, and is posted to the Central India Agency as an assistant to the Governor General's agent.

THOMSON, Lieut. Col. H. G., Madras S.C., to officiate as civil and sessions judge of the civil and military station at Bangalore.

CAMPION, Mr. J. M., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Railway Branch to the Punjab.

JONES, Mr. J. J., executive engineer, 3rd grade, Bengal, is transferred to the establishment under the director general of railways.

To fill existing vacancies in the Railway Branch, the following are made:—Mr. F. J. E. Spring, from ex engineer, 4th grade, to ex engineer, 3rd grade; Mr. W. K. Stent, from ex engineer, 4th grade, to ex engineer, 3rd grade; Mr. A. S. Gerrard, from ex engineer, 4th grade, temporary to rank ex engineer, 4th grade; Mr. F. W. Morse, from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to ex engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank; Mr. E. W. Arundell, from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to ex engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank; Mr. T. R. Wynne, from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to ex engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank; Mr. F. Lang, from assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to assistant engineer, 1st grade; Mr. C. J. S. Baker, from assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to assistant engineer, 1st grade; Mr. J. E. Dallas, from assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to assistant engineer, 1st grade; Mr. R. Sivewright, from assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to assistant engineer, 1st grade.

PRITCHARD—The services of Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) G. D. Pritchard, R.E., are placed at the disposal of the Military Department.
FINCH, Mr. F., storekeeper, 2nd grade, is promoted to Class IV. of the Revenue Establishment of State Railways.

CIVIL FURLONGHS.—Mr. R. Lydekker, assistant of the 3rd grade in the Geological Survey of India, three months' special leave of absence on urgent private affairs; Mr. C. L. Schwendler, electrician, furlough, on medical certificate, for sixteen months; Mr. T. D. Berrington, an assistant superintendent of the 4th grade, furlough, on medical certificate, for six months.

MILITARY.

DUNLOP—NEWELL—Staff Corps.—Admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the dates specified:—Lieut. Frank Cunningham Dunlop, 1st Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 2nd Sikh Infantry, July 25, 1879; Second Lieut. William Joseph Newell, 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 8th Regiment of N.I., May 5, 1880; Second Lieut. Newell will take rank as lieutenant from May 5, 1880.

STEWART—Major N. R., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer 4th Goorkha Regiment, officiating deputy assistant adjutant general, to be a deputy assistant adjutant general.

Permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified:—

STEWART—BOISRAGON—MALLINS—Lieut. Col. Alexander McLeod Stewart, S.C., August 31; Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) Theodore Walter Ross Boiragon, C.B., B.S.C., Sept. 2; Surg. H. Mallins, M.B., from July 25.

M'ARTHUR, Mr. J., officiating chief engineer, Kidderpore Dockyard, to be inspector of machinery of that dockyard.

FERGUSON, Mr. J., officiating 1st superintending engineer, Kidderpore Dockyard, to be foreman of the factory.

MIGNON, Mr. E. A. S., officiating marine storekeeper, Kidderpore Dockyard, is confirmed in his appointment.

MILITARY FURLONGHS.—Lieut. J. R. R. Lecky, 8th Hussars, to England, pending retirement from the army; Lieut. Hon. G. W. H. Vernon, 12th Lancers, to England, for fifteen months, on urgent private affairs; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. A. P. Bainbridge, (9th Brigade) R.A., to England, pending retirement; Major D. W. Inglis, G.L.I.S., 15th N.I., to Murree, from July 21 to Nov. 1, on medical certificate; Second Lieut. W. Anstruther-Thompson, 13th Hussars, to England for twelve months, on medical certificate.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.
(Headquarters, Simla, Sept. 1.)

WATERFIELD—INGLIS—HANDCOCK—2nd N.I.—Major H. G. Waterfield, S.C., to officiate as 2nd in command; 6th N.I.—Lieut. Col. R. H. Inglis, 2nd in command, to be commandant; Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. A. G. Handcock, wing commander, to be 2nd in command.

COLLINS—12th N.I.—Lieut. G. A. Collins, from the 13th N.I., to be wing officer.

JEPHSON—29th N.I.—Lieut. W. C. Jephson, 2nd Battalion Bengal Warwickshire Regiment, a candidate for the B.S.C. to be officiating wing officer on probation.

Transfer of S.C. probationer:—

THOMSON—4th Goorkhas—2nd Lieut. M. T. Thomson, from the 8th N.I., to be officiating wing officer on probation.

COOPER, Lieut. F. E., R.R., to proceed from Benares to Ghora Dhaka, for duty with No. 1 Mountain Battery 8th Brigade.

JACKSON, Lieut. F. B., R.A., to proceed from Ghora Dhaka to Meer Meer, for duty with C Battery 4th Brigade.

Orders confirmed:—

WESTON—6th Dragoon Guards—R.O., Aug. 11, appointing Lieut. and Adjutant A. Weston to perform the duties of instructor of musketry.

NEDHAM—36th N.I.—Aug. 3, appointing Lieut. E. M. Nedham, wing officer and adjutant, to officiate as wing commander.

(Headquarters, Simla, Sept. 5.)

WILLOCK—3rd B.C.—Major G. W. Willock, squadron commander, to move up in grade succession.

MORRIS Capt. G. T., squadron officer, to be commander.

WEBSTER—15th N.I.—Major H. W. Webster, wing commander, 30th N.I., to officiate as commandant.

WILMER—40th N.I.—Lieut. A. H. Wilmer, 1st Battalion York and Lancaster Regt., a candidate for the B.S.C., to be officiating wing officer on probation.

KELLY—1st Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers—Capt. C. H. Kelly is reappointed adjutant from July 1.

REID, Surgeon Major T. B., A.M.D., is permitted to return to England in the first troopship of the season, doing duty with troops on the voyage.

BARTHELOT—Qualified for the rank of lieutenant: Lieut. E. M. Bartelot, 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers.

TAYLOR, Lieut. R. E. S., officiating squadron officer (on probation), 3rd Bengal Cavalry, is transferred to the 35th N.I. as officiating wing officer, on probation.

Orders confirmed:—

PRINGLE—Meean Brigade O.—July 13, appointing Veterinary Surgeon R. Pringle, R.A., to the veterinary charge of the transport animals at that station.

CAZALET—1st B.C.—R.O., May 16, appointing Lieut. W. H. Cazalet, officiating squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander.

DRUMMOND—11th Bengal Lancers—R.O., Aug. 17, appointing Lieut. F. H. R. Drummond, squadron officer, to officiate as adjutant.

12th B.C.—R.O., Aug. 1, making the following appointments from July 30:—

WILSON—CARPENDALE—Capt. W. B. Wilson, squadron officer, to officiate as 2nd in command; Lieut. J. M. Carpendale, officiating squadron officer on probation, to officiate as squadron commander.

YATE—14th Bengal Lancers—R.O., July 17, appointing Lieut. W. G. Yate, officiating squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette.)

POPE, Mr. R. R., assistant magistrate and collector, Chittagong Hill Tracts, to have charge of the Cox's Bazaar Division of the district of Chittagong.

HITCHINS, Lieut. Col. C. T., district superintendent of police, Cuttack, to act in the 1st grade of district superintendents of police.

DELY, Mr. W. W., district superintendent of police, Cachar, to act in the 2nd grade of district superintendents of police.

HOWEY, Mr. W. H. T., to act as an assistant sub deputy opium agent in the Benares agency.

LEESON, Mr. G. J. R., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Circular and Eastern Canals to the Cossye Division.

DAVIES, Mr. J. D., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, to be executive engineer of the 1st Calcutta Division.

CANTOPHER, Mr. B. W., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is posted to the Nuddea Rivers Division.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette.)

DALTON, Mr. R. J., superintendent, Public Works Secretariat, to officiate as assistant secretary to Government, Punjab.

Order confirmed:—

YOUNGHUSBAND—Queen's Own Corps of Guides—R.O., August 9, appointing Lieut. G. J. Younghusband to officiate as quartermaster.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES AND OUDH.

(N.W. Provinces Gazette.)

CADELL, Mr. A., C.S., to be second lieutenant in the Mirzapur Company of the Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Corps.

DEAKIN, Surgeon C. W. S., to be confirmed in the appointment of junior civil surgeon, Allahabad.

WILKIE, Surgeon D., M.D., to be superintendent of the Central Prison, Benares, but to continue to hold charge of the Bareilly Gaol until further orders.

GRIGG, Major E. E., assistant commissioner, Unao, to officiate as deputy commissioner, Bahraich.

IMPEY, Mr. W. H. L., a sistant magistrate and collector, from Farukhabad to Mainpuri District.

FICHER, Mr. W. R., B.A., deputy director of the Forest School, to have charge of the Dehra Dun Forest Division.

O'CALLAGHAN, Mr. J. E., deputy conservator of forests, to have charge of the Kumaun Forest Division.

ORCHARD, Mr. F. S., executive engineer, Agia Provincial Division, will hold charge of the archaeological division during Mr. Heath's absence on privilege leave.

Transfers:—

PARRY—SHERIDAN—Mr. W. E. Parry, executive engineer, 2nd grade;

from Fyzabad Provincial Division to Benares Provincial Division; Mr. C. J. Sheridan, executive engineer, 3rd grade, from Benares Provincial Division to Fyzabad Provincial Division.

SUTHERLAND, Mr. A. R., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is posted temporarily to the charge of the Bijnor District, Rohilkund Provincial Division.

BELL, Mr. J. R., C.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade Bareilly-Pilibhit Railway Survey, is temporarily attached on special duty to the office of the chief engineer, N.W.P. and Oudh, Railway Branch.

LIST, Mr. G. H., C.B., executive engineer, Bhowpur-Kalpi Survey Division, is appointed manager and engineer in chief, Muttra-Hathras and Cawnpore Farukhabad Railways.

SUTHERLAND, Mr. A. R., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is retransferred from the Cawnpore Farukhabad Railway Extension Survey to the Buildings and Roads Branch, P.W.D., N.W.P. and Oudh.

FURLONGS.—The Rev. C. C. T. Fagan, chapel of Mussoorie and Dehra, privilege leave for three months; Mr. M. L. Ferrar, deputy commissioner, Bahraich, privilege leave for three months.

BRITISH BURMA. (British Burma Gazette.)

FURLONGS.—Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Rangoon, medical certificate for six months; Mr. W. T. Hall, C.S., assistant commissioner, three months' privilege leave.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Sept. 8.)

WODEHOUSE—SCOTT—SCOTT—FITZGERALD—FITZGERALD—WARDEN—The undermentioned officers respectively delivered over and received charge of their respective offices on August 26:—Majors C. Wodehouse and W. Scott of the office of first assistant political agent in Kathiawar; Major W. Scott and Mr. P. S. V. Fitzgerald of the office of joint administrator, Gondal; Messrs. P. S. V. Fitzgerald and F. H. Warden of the office of fourth assistant political agent in Kathiawar.

MACLEAN, Mr. D. H. G., to act as assistant district superintendent of police in charge of the office of district superintendent of police, Surat.

WINTER, Mr. H. E., [C.S.], has been appointed acting first assistant collector.

HASELDEN—TALBOT—Mr. B. J. Haselder, sub assistant conservator of forests, Central Division, Kanara, and Mr. W. A. Talbot, assistant conservator of forests, Central Division, Kanara, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the sub assistant conservator of forests, Central Division, Kanara, and of the Kanara Saw Mills, on August 24.

ELPHINSTON, Mr. J., delivered over charge of the office of second assistant collector and magistrate, Kolaba, on August 25.

GOODFELLOW—WODEHOUSE—Lieut. Col. G. R. Goodfellow delivered over and Major C. Wodehouse received charge of the office of the political agent in the Mahi Kantha on August 29.

DICKENSON—DAVIS—Messrs. J. H. Dickenson and D. Davis respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of first assistant superintendent of police, Khandesh, on August 22.

PRESCOTT—COTGRAVE—Messrs. W. B. Prescott and G. W. Cotgrave respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of district superintendent of police, Puna, on the 1st inst.

LAWRENCE—LAMP—Messrs. E. Lawrence and R. A. Lamp respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of assistant collector, Western Division, Khandesh District, on Aug. 26.

WINCHESTER—HEARN—Messrs. C. B. Winchester and E. H. Hearn respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of special assistant collector, Ratnagiri, on Aug. 25.

PARTRIDGE—WALSHE—Brigade Surg. W. P. Partridge and Capt. W. P. Walshe respectively delivered over and received charge of H.M.'s Common Gaol, Bombay, on Aug. 30.

MILITARY.

MOORE—The services of Deputy Surg. Gen. W. J. Moore, L.R.C.P., I.M.D., are replaced at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

FARR, Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) W. Chase, of the S.C., is entitled to the colonel's allowance from Sept. 1.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna, Sept. 9.)

KOYAJI—15th Regt. N.I.—Surg. B. N. Koyaji to the medical charge. SCALLON—23rd Regt. N.I.—Lieut. R. J. Scallon, quartermaster (officialing adjutant and wing commander), to be adjutant.

NUTTALI, Col. J., S.C., is placed on general duty, Puna.

KING, Capt. J. B., S.C. (wing officer 2nd N.I.), is removed from his appointment and transferred to general duty, Mhow.

KNOTT, Veterinary Surg. S. Knott, doing duty with the R.A. at Ahmednagar, to proceed to Mhow for duty with the R.A. at that station.

Postings of R.A. Officers:—

HEZLET—WICKHAM—MAXWELL—KUPER—An exchange of batteries has been sanctioned between Majors R. J. Hezlet 5-11 and E. H. Wickham 18-10 R.A.; Lieut. N. Maxwell, from the Supernumerary List has been posted to 1-1 R.A.; Lieut. C. N. B. Kuper, A-2 R.A., has been appointed to C-2 R.A.

HASTINGS—HOOKE—Permitted to proceed to England:—Lieut. Col.

D. Hastings, 1st Battalion, the Wiltshire Regiment; Capt. Hooke, 1st Battalion, the Worcestershire Regiment.

BEGBIE, Lieut. H. L., having been promoted from the 29th Foot into the 36th Regiment (now 2nd Battalion Worcestershire Regiment), to proceed to England to join that battalion.

Officers of the A.M.D. having completed their tour of service will proceed to England during the ensuing trooping season:—Brigade Surgeon S. A. Lithgow, M.D.; Surgeons Major F. J. Shortt, B. Burland, M.B., R. W. Forsyth, H. R. Greene, J. W. Purefoy, M.D., J. F. Brodie, J. Williamson, M.B., and W. H. Garde, and Surgeons J. Hloysted and P. A. Hayes.

Orders confirmed:—

MARRIOTT—Puna Horse—R.O., September 7, appointing Lieut. E. F. Marriott, officiating squadron officer, to officiate as 3rd squadron commander.

BECKHAM—FORDYCE—8th Regiment N.I.—R.O., July 4, making the following appointments:—Lieut. L. G. Beckham, officiating wing officer, to officiate as adjutant; Lieut. A. M. D. Fordyce, quartermaster, to officiate as wing commander.

SNELL—29th Regiment N.I.—R.O., Sept. 3, appointing Capt. F. W. Snell, officiating quartermaster, to officiate as wing commander.

WAR OFFICE.

PALL-MALL.—SEPT. 30.

11th Hussars.—Lieut. Richard Fort resigns his commission.

Royal Artillery.—Col. Henry Heyman, upon the Supernumerary List, retires on special retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major General; Col. William Lovelace Dumaresq retires on special retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major General; Col. Charles Henry Owen retires on special retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major General; Lieut. Col. Vivian Dering Majendie, C.B., on the Seconded List, retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Col.; Major John Philip Nolan retires upon retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut. Col.; Major Frederick William Nind retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut. Col.; Captain John William Buckle from the Seconded List, to be Captain, vice W. J. Mackintosh, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces; Capt. and Brevet Major John Frederick Maurice, from the Seconded List, to be Captain, vice R. A. Montgomery, seconded for service on the Staff; Lieut. John William Hastings Pott to be captain, vice W. J. Tydd, retired. The second Christian name of Col. Taylor is Kepple, and not as stated in the *London Gazette* of Aug. 16, 1881. The name of the Quartermaster promoted to the honorary and relative rank of Capt. in the *London Gazette* of Aug. 23, 1881, is Sculley, and not as therein stated.

Royal Engineers.—Col. Whitworth Porter retires upon retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major General; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. Alexander Ross Clarke, C.B., retires upon retired pay, receiving a gratuity; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. Charles Nassau Martin retires upon retired pay, receiving a gratuity, with the honorary rank of Major General; Major William Keith, from the Seconded List, to be Major. Rifle Depot.—Quartermaster William Dixon, from the King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be Quartermaster, vice Capt. D. M'Intyre, retired.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Suffolk Regiment.—Supernumerary Capt. Charles Henry Gardner to be Captain, vice J. E. Harris, promoted.

The King's Own Borderers.—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. George Skene Hallows, having completed five years' service as a Regimental Lieutenant Colonel has been placed on half pay.

The Gloucestershire Regiment.—Capt. Redmond U. Somerville has been placed on retired pay with the honorary rank of Major.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment).—Major Tredenhall F. Carlyon retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut. Colonel; Capt. and Brevet Major Henry F. Oakes has been placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut. Colonel.

The Essex Regiment.—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. John Sidney Hand, having completed five years' service as a Regimental Lieut. Col., has been placed on half pay; Lieut. Col. Robert T. Thompson, Commandant of the School of Music, Kneller Hall, retires on half pay.

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment).—Major M. Dawson Hill retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut. Colonel; Capt. Henry Charles Harford to be Adjutant.

The Manchester Regiment.—Capt. J. Jocelyn Glascock has been seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers).—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. John Penton, having completed five years' service as a Regimental Lieut. Colonel, has been placed on half pay.

INDIA OFFICE.

SEPT. 30.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. Major C. J. M'Kenna.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. R. E. Hamilton, R.E.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. R. E. D. Reilly, S.C., Capt. H. E. Penton, S.C., Lieut. Col. E. S. Reynolds, S.C.

CIVIL.

Penal Estab.—E. Stack (Cov.), S. Bartlett (Uncov.), J. Flyter (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—E. S. B. Stevenson (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—A. S. Wyman (Uncov.).

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. O. C. Radford, S.C., Lieut. Col. F. J. Keen, C.B., S.C., Lieut. R. W. M'Leod, S.C., Capt. G. F. Churchill, S.C., Major G. R. Gylls, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Col. W. Stoddart, S.C., Lieut. Col. F. Beeching, Inf.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. W. H. Lyster, S.C., Lieut. J. R. Sandwith, S.C., Capt. H. C. Hogg, S.C., Surg. Major G. Bainbridge, Lieut. W. St. J. Richardson, S.C., Lieut. Col. G. H. Fulton, S.C., Lieut. Col. T. E. Strong, S.C., Major W. H. Wilson, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. E. Neale (Cov.), J. O. Kinealy (Cov.), E. O'Brien (Cov.), R. Reekie (Uncov.), C. F. H. Maclean (Uncov.), H. J. G. Reid (Uncov.), K. G. Burne (Uncov.), G. F. Lamb (Uncov.), M. W. Sandys (Cov.), J. E. Gill (Cov.), D. G. Proby (Uncov.), G. A. G. Shawe (Uncov.), R. J. Bruce, C.I.E. (Uncov.), R. C. Barker (Uncov.), E. J. Jackson (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—A. F. Cox.

Bombay Estab.—W. P. Symonds (Cov.), G. B. Reed (Cov.), P. Reynolds (Uncov.).

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. C. H. Beatson, three months; Lieut. Col. G. Stewart, S.C., four months; Lieut. Col. C. R. Pennington, S.C., six months; Brigade Surgeon J. Pichall, M.D., four months.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Col. C. B. Evan-Smith, C.S.I., Inf.

Bombay Estab.—Col. W. Boyd, S.C., one month; Major A. R. Heyland, S.C., three months; Col. L. D'A. Dunsterville, S.C., six months; Major W. R. Trevelyan, S.C., two months; Capt. A. L. M'Nair, S.C., three months; Lieut. Col. T. L. Fraser, S.C., six months; Lieut. Col. E. S. Reynolds, S.C., four months.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. P. Arnot (Uncov.), six months' furlough; J. O. Lawder (Uncov.), four months, special; J. R. Preece (Uncov.), six months, med. cert.; R. Smeaton (Cov.), two months' furlough; J. P. Sneyd (Uncov.), one month, special.

Her Majesty has approved the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian military services made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant Colonel.—Major Reginald Colvil William Mitford.
To be Majors.—Captains Charles Denroche Swete, Horace Howell.
To be Captains.—Lieuts. Charles Wemyss Muir, Duncan Alexander Allan Macpherson, Charles Campbell Whistler, Edward Duncan Frederick Bignell, George Brougham Austin, Henry North Webb, Lewis Maltby Boileau, John Clibborn, George Edward Money.

BENGAL ARMY.

INFANTRY.

To be Colonel.—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. Horace Albert Browne.
To be Majors.—Capts. Douglas Cowsdale Hennessy; Everard Neal Digges; Ls. Touche, Capt. and Brevet Major Frederick Schomburg Carr.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant Colonel.—Major William John Seaton.
To be Captain.—Lieut. Henry Frederick Vardon Gaitskell.

MADRAS ARMY.

CAVALRY.

To be Majors.—Capts. William Bannatyne Warner, Donald James Sim M'Leod.

MADRAS MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Brigade Surgeons.—Dated Nov. 27, 1879:—Surg. Majors Joseph Marcus Joseph, M.D.; Edward Somerset Cleveland, M.D.; William Henry Harris, M.D. (since retired); William Henry Rean, M.D.; Alfred Sanderson, M.D.; Clarence Cooper, M.D.; Samuel Jardine Wyndowe, M.D. (since retired); William Robert Cornish, C.I.E.; Arden Hu'ne Beaman, George Stewart Watson Ogg, William Pearl, Edmund Eyre Lloyd, Michael Cudmore Furnell, M.D.; George Alexander Burn, M.D.; Robert Dempster.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut. Cols.—Majors Arthur John Doig, Charles Swinhoe.
To be Major.—Capt. Edward Vincent Stace.
To be Captains.—Lieuts. Edmund Balfie, William John Orr, Alexander William Croker Bell, Thomas Robert Matheson Macpherson, George Cadell Dobbs, Donald George Mackenzie, Bradshaw Lewis Phillip Reilly.

BOMBAY ARMY.

INFANTRY.

To be Majors.—Capts. Reginald Hennell, James Eyles Gordon.

BREVET.

To be Colonel.—Lieut. Col. Frederick Augustus Buckley, Bengal Infantry.

Her Majesty has approved the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.—Lieuts. Henry Richard Longcroft Holmes, from the 22nd Foot, dated August 5, 1878, but to rank from August 9, 1873; William Thomas Fairbrother, from the 11th Foot, dated July 25, 1878, but to rank from February 11, 1875; Francis Anderson Harris, from the 54th Foot, dated March 15, 1880, but to rank from September 10, 1875; Charles Walter Harris, from the 73rd Foot, dated April 19, 1879, but to rank from September 10, 1876; William David Gordon, from the 17th Foot, dated May 16, 1879, but to rank from September 11, 1877.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.—Lieuts. Herbert Frecheville Smyth Ramsden, from the 67th Foot, dated September 9, 1879, but to rank from September 10, 1875; John Charles William Douglas Nicol, from the 58th Foot, dated May 31, 1880, but to rank from April 16, 1880.

The date of admission to the Bengal Staff Corps of Lieut. C. J. B. H. Dressner is May 20, 1879, and not as stated in the *London Gazette* of July 1 last.

GOLD MINING IN INDIA.

A CIRCULAR, of which the following is a copy, has been sent to the shareholders in the Indian Gold Mines Company (Limited) of Glasgow:—

"The Indian Gold Mines Company (Limited), 65, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, Sept. 20, 1881.

"Sir,—I am instructed by the directors to send you the annexed extract from a letter received to-day from Mr. Severn, the company's engineer in India, dated August 25 last. Although the report of the crushing therein referred to is not so satisfactory as the directors anticipated, they have no reason to alter the opinion which they have formed of the value of the company's property. It has been repeatedly explained that these preliminary crushings of small quantities—which are only trials—are not in any way to be depended upon, and the directors have resolved not to publish any further information on this point until reliable results have been obtained. It has been in deference to the wish of the shareholders that the information already given has been circulated, as the directors did not feel themselves warranted in incurring the responsibility of withholding it. I am happy to inform you that a highly qualified assistant engineer has been appointed, and that he immediately proceeds to India.—Yours obedient servant,

(Signed) "J. WYLLIE GUILD, Secretary."

EXTRACT REFERRED TO.

"The works in general are going on well, and I am truly glad to say the first section tunnel road, from the receiving shed to past the tunnel bridge (including both inclines), is railed, and all effort is being made to push on to mill site. The mill site is also being prepared; but of course I can't do anything in re the mill until the road throughout is railed, as the mill is at the far end. The slides that fell are cleared away, and four temporary timber bridges are being thrown over the gaps in road. On Saturday last, August 20, the state of the several drives were as follows:—No. 1. Total length, 113ft.; 2. 101ft. 6in.; 3. 84ft.—heavy quartz; 4. 29ft.—heavy quartz; 5 and 6. all ready for sending stone to big mill site. No work doing; 7. work going on—(Southern Alpha boundary); 8. timbered and driving. Driving open cutting (as yet) on Hamlin reef. Building stone being sent up to dam, and sand-washing going on. The first building for six Eurasians is just finished, and the six men will be up next week under a regular agreement. They are to start at Rs. 30. Second building now erecting near the top of the long self-acting incline. Third building going up on Alpha Ground. The amalgam obtained from the last crushing, amounting to 10 oz. 15 dwts. of amalgam on retorting, fell to 1 oz. 5 dwts. As it is imperative that I make an analysis of this product, I have stopped the mill until we are further into the lode, as it is impossible that any results, good or bad, can, from where we are now working, be of any value. I am in an exceedingly difficult position as to crushings—if the stone runs poor I am abused all round by the shareholders, and I trust the board will do me the kindness (as indeed they have already done) to give me the full weight of their confidence. The sinking in No. 5 goes on, and we have about five tons on grass—this work must be slow. I do not think proper to crush this stone, for it may go well, and then we shall be credited with working the market; on the other hand, it may run poor, then we shall be abused. My own wish is to crush where I think the result (good or bad) will be of value to me. When (in a few days) we are thoroughly in the lode and driving on it (in No. 3), then I would crush steady—but it may not pay—and for steady work I cannot, as yet, send down stone from No. 5; it is too distant."

The following is a copy of a notice from the South East Wynaad Estates and Gold Mining Company (Limited), which has been posted up in the Stock Exchange:—

"The following telegram has this day been received from our managing engineer, Mr. John Jeken Cooper:—'Fifteen tons Tea Reef contained one ton pyrites; assay 2 oz. 12 dwts. 5 grs. Thirteen tons tailings, 3 dwts. 4 grs. Fair sample, 10 tons, No. 5 tunnel El'zabeth Estate, 12 dwts. 22 grs. per ton. Writing regarding machinery; prospects are encouraging.' Respecting the above 15 tons Tea Reef, Mr. Cooper had previously telegraphed:—'Amalgamating results 18 grs. per ton; tables new; not fair test; assay pyrites and tailings next week.'"

THE KOLAR FIELDS.—The crushing of auriferous quartz at the Kolar gold field was inaugurated by the Maharaja of Mysor. His Highness left Bangalore by special train, accompanied by his brother, his Dewan, the Resident, and thirty-five European gentlemen. Along the route were crowds of natives who exhibited a keen interest. At the Kolar Road Station guards of the Sillidar Horse and a strong body of the Mysor Police were waiting. The crowd was very great and enthusiastic. His Highness was driven from the station to the gold fields in a carriage and pair, escorted by the Sillidar Horse, and followed by a stream of running people, whose excitement was very remarkable. General Berestord conducted his Highness and the other visitors over the field. They first visited the claim of the Bombay Company, the Kaiser-i-Hind, where trial shafts are being sunk. They then went to the Nunddydroog Company, which was earlier in the field, and consequently is in a more advanced stage. They then proceeded to the Ooregum Company's claim, where some washed dirt was washed in the presence of his Highness and yielded good specimens of gold. Then to the Mysor Company's, a mile distant. Arrived at the Mysor Company's works,

his Highness proceeded on foot to the elephant stamp house near the main shaft, turned a handle and set the crushing machinery going. After witnessing for half an hour the reduction of the quartz to powder his Highness descended the main shaft. The mining captain descended with him. Most of the European guests, as well as the Dewan, followed his Highness. The galleries below, cut in auriferous quartz, were illuminated with lamps and candles. His Highness was shown everything below. He then ascended the shaft, and shortly afterwards the homeward journey was commenced, and Bangalore was reached at seven o'clock. The day was brilliantly fine and the air cool. His Highness expressed the pleasure he had derived from the journey and inspection. The Mysor Company commences crushing in earnest to-morrow, and the future of the industry in the Kolar field is believed to depend on the result. The company has the good fortune to possess a thoroughly efficient mining captain, and the works have a workmanlike air about them that strengthens the belief that if gold exists in a remunerative quantity in the quartz the captain is sure to obtain it. The company took possession of the field last October, and has now all its machinery on the ground. Most of the proposed buildings are erected. Twelve shafts have been sunk to a depth of from 50 to 73 feet with five galleries, from 12 to 80 feet long, opening on what Captain Rogers believes is payable quartz. One thousand tons of quartz are now on the surface awaiting crushing. Four well-defined reefs are being worked, including the Champion, which is clearly traceable two miles in this company's property. The elephant stamp, which his Highness started, is capable of crushing twenty tons a day. Another similar stamp is in course of erection, and also thirty head of Californian gravitation stamps, which will be ready in three months, when the quartz will be available in sufficient quantity to keep all constantly employed. Five hauling and pumping engines are already working. Six bunded tanks have been formed to store rain water and receive pumpings from shafts. Labour and fuel from the vicinity are abundant. The situation of the camp is healthy, and there has been no case of sickness to date, though the late hot season was unusually oppressive. The result of the crushings will not be known until four hundred tons have been crushed. Five square miles of Kolar are now being worked by nine independent companies, seven of which are directed from London, one from Bombay, and one from Madras.—*Times of India*, Sept. 5.

HOME NEWS.

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.—A meeting in support of the movement against the opium traffic will be held at the Mansion House on October 21, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. The Archbishop of Canterbury, Cardinal Manning, Sir J. Risdon Bennett, and others have promised to be present.

INDIA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA MAIL SERVICES.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's new steamer *Thames*, which has been built by Messrs. J. and G. Thomson, of Glasgow, was launched from their yard on Monday. She is 390ft. long, 42ft. broad, and 35ft. deep, with engines of 750-horse power nominal. The vessel will accommodate 120 first-class and 48 second-class passengers, and will carry over 3,000 tons of cargo. The first voyage of the *Thames* will be on the company's Australian line.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.—The Civil Service Commissioners have issued the following new regulations relating to the examination in English literature at the open competition of June, 1882, for the Civil Service of India. English Literature.—Under this head there will be (besides the general paper) a special paper on the following books:—(1) Chaucer—Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, with the Clerk's Tale; (2) Shakespeare—Coriolanus, The Tempest; (3) Milton—Comus and Sonnets; (4) Bacon—Essays, i. to xxx., inclusive; (5) Johnson—Six Chief Lives of the Poets—viz., of Milton, Dryden, Swift, Addison, Pope, and Gray; with Macaulay's Biography of Johnson. The oral examination in English literature will have reference chiefly to such works, not included in the foregoing list, as the candidate may offer for the purpose.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—At an extraordinary general meeting on the 19th inst. the directors will recommend an interim dividend for the half-year ended June 30 last at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax.

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING.—The report for the half-year ended June 30 last, presented at the meeting at Hong Kong on August 16, stated that the net profits, including \$8,580 brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, making provision for bad and doubtful accounts, and for the difference in exchange between the rate at which the dividend is declared and the current rate of the day, amount to \$394,280, of which, after taking rebate on bills not yet due and remuneration to directors, there remains for appropriation \$370,401. From this sum the directors recommend the payment of a dividend of £1 10s. sterling per share, which will absorb \$266,666. They also recommend placing \$100,000 to the credit of reserve fund, which will then stand at \$1,900,000, and carrying forward the balance of \$3,734 to the credit of new profit and loss account.

THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY announce a dividend of

3s. per share on the Six per Cent. Preference Shares, less income-tax, for the quarter ended Sept. 30; and that an interim dividend of 2s. 6d. per share on the Ordinary Shares, free of income-tax, be paid. The register of transfers will be closed from Oct. 7 to Oct. 14, both days inclusive. The half-yearly interest on the Six per Cent. Debentures will be paid on the 15th inst., at the banking house of Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co., 67, Lombard-street, E.C., where the coupons must be left three clear days for examination.

THE EASTERN EXTENSION TELEGRAPH COMPANY announce that their accounts to June 30 last (subject to audit) show a balance of profit of £94,755 for the half-year. Out of this the board have already paid one interim dividend of 2s. 6d. per share, and they have now declared another of like amount for the quarter ended June 30, together with a bonus of 1s. per share, payable on Oct. 19, making a total payment of 3 per cent. for the half-year. A balance of £34,830 is carried forward.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—Tenders were received on Wednesday at the Bank of England for Rs. 35,00,000 in Government bills on India. The amounts allotted were:—To Calcutta, Rs. 17,74,000; to Bombay, Rs. 17,10,000; and to Madras, Rs. 16,000. Tenders on all Presidencies at 1s. 7 13-16d., being the minimum posted, received about 16 per cent. Compared with last week this price showed no change. The same amount will be offered for tender on Wednesday next.

THE SILVER MARKET AND THE EASTERN EXCHANGES.—On Wednesday, concurrently with the increased firmness in the rate at which the Indian Council drafts were allotted, the price of bar silver was maintained at 51 1/4d. per ounce, without, however, any business of importance being reported. The nearest figure for Mexican dollars was 51d., a moderate inquiry for these coins being observable. The Rupee-Four per Cents. were quoted at 83 3/4 to 3/8, and Four-and-a-Half per Cents. being 90 15-16 to 1. The exchanges from Bombay and Calcutta were telegraphed at 1s. 8 1/4d., Hong Kong being 3s. 9d., and Shanghai 5s. 1 1/4d.—On Thursday bar silver was dealt in at 51 13-16d., an improvement of 1-16d. Mexican dollars were unaltered at 51d. The exchanges from Bombay and Calcutta were maintained at 1s. 8 1/4d., the rate from Hong Kong being 3s. 9d., and from Shanghai 5s. 1 1/4d.—On Friday a limited amount of bar silver was purchased for the Continent at 51 13-16d., there being no demand for remittance to India. In Mexican dollars no business was transacted, and the price remained at 51d. The exchange from Bombay was steady at 1s. 8 1/4d., but from Calcutta there was no quotation, owing to the observance of the Doorgu Pooja holidays. The rate from Shanghai was telegraphed at 5s. 1 1/4d., and from Hong Kong at 3s. 9d.—On Saturday the silver market was firm, but in the absence of supplies no business in bars was transacted, the quotation for the uncoined metal being unaltered at 51 13-16d. per ounce. Rupee Four per Cents. were a shade firmer at 83 3/4 to 3/8, the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. being unchanged. Improvement was noticeable in the exchange from Bombay, and was telegraphed at 1s. 8 3-16d. The holiday in Calcutta prevented any rate being sent from that centre. But from Hong Kong the figure was 3s. 9d., and from Shanghai 5s. 1 1/4d.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.—Arrivals: Mr. Govindrao Bhau Prabhakar, L.M. and S., from Bombay, elected by the Syndicate of the Bombay University for Sir Muunguldas Nathooobhai's Travelling Fellowship. Mr. Damoder Gordhundas and Mr. Hassumbhai Visran on a visit to Europe. Mr. J. N. Mitra, assistant surgeon, from Calcutta, for a medical degree. Departures: Mr. Framji Hormusjee, wife and three sons, for Bombay. Mr. M. Lutfur Rahman, barrister-at-law, for Calcutta.—*Journal National Indian Association* for October.

OBITUARY.—Colonel George James Dalrymple-Hay, of the Bengal Staff Corps, whose death at Puna, in his fifty-first year, has just been announced, was the eldest son of the late Sir James Dalrymple-Hay, of Park Place, Wigtownshire. He entered the military service of the East India Company on their Bengal establishment as an ensign in 1847, and was posted to the 57th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry (locally known as "Lord Maira-Ka-Pultun") on February 12, 1848. His regiment arrived at Lahore in 1850, and he was promoted to lieutenantancy on November 4, 1852. Having passed a district examination in the Persian and Hindustani languages, he was soon after selected for staff employment and appointed adjutant of the 18th Irregular Cavalry on February 10, 1854. This corps arrived in Peshawur in December, 1855, and was stationed there at the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny in 1857. He was promoted to be second in command of the 18th Irregular Cavalry on Oct. 27, 1858, and attained the rank of captain on Nov. 21 of the same year. In 1861 he joined the Bengal Staff Corps, and on March 7, 1862, he was appointed to the Pay Department as paymaster at Rawul Pindi, in the Punjab, for the Trans-Ravee Circle, and was promoted to the rank of major in the Staff Corps on March 20, 1867. On March 20, 1873, he was duly promoted to the grade of lieutenant colonel, and on April 1, 1876, he was classified as a military accountant of the second class, first grade, in the department of military accounts. He was gazetted a brevet colonel in the army on Jan. 20, 1878, and, on the ensuing 14th of June, he was promoted to be a military accountant of the first class, second grade, receiving the appointment of examiner of commissariat and stud accounts in the department. The late

Colonel Dalrymple-Hay married, in 1855, Emily, daughter of Colonel Frederick Maitland, of the Bengal Army.

THE LATE SIR VINCENT EYRE.—The remains of the late General Sir Vincent Eyre were buried in Kensal-green Cemetery on Saturday, in the presence of a large number of relatives and friends. The first part of the Burial Service was performed at All Saints' Church, Norfolk-square, contiguous to the residence of the deceased's sister-in-law, in whose house the coffin had lain since its arrival from France. The service was attended by the widow, Lady Eyre; the eldest son of the deceased, Col. F. V. Eyre, and his wife; Miss Octavia Eyre, Sir Vincent's niece, who attended him throughout his long illness; General Eyre, his brother, and the Rev. E. Eyre; Sir Robert Montgomery, K.C.B., Lady Devon, Lady Frere and Miss C. Frere, Sir Montagu and Lady M'Murdo, the Dowager Lady Ord and Miss Ord, General and Mrs. Abbott, General Scott, Col. Nassau Lees, Col. Alfred Pearson, Col. Allen Johnson, C.B., General Bowie, Col. Malleon, C.S.I., Major and Mrs. Knollys, General Hammond, Mr. Onslow, Mr. Low, and many others. After the service, which was read by the Rev. Mr. Crichton, the mourners proceeded to the Kensal-green Cemetery, where they were met by General Olpherts, V.C., C.B., General Colin Cookworthy, Col. Delafosse, C.B., and other comrades of the deceased. The coffin was almost covered with wreaths and crosses of flowers, some of which had been sent by friends from a distance. Lord Napier of Magdala and Sir Bartle Frere were prevented from being present.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE "CROCODILE."—The Indian troopship *Crocodile*, Capt. Cardale, which is the last on the trooping roster, and which will leave Portsmouth on Oct. 7 for Bombay with troops, made a successful trial of her machinery at sea on Thursday, in charge of the steam reserve and factory officers. Very little has been done to the main engines since they were put on board by Messrs. Humphrys and Tennant, of Deptford, but as the ship has during the present refit had her manual steering appliances supplemented by steam-steering gear, it was necessary to put it to a severe test for the purpose of discovering defects and weaknesses. As the *Crocodile* is in every respect ready for sea except having her troops on board—the absence of whom, however, was represented by an equivalent of several hundred friends of the officers and crew—her draught on the occasion was 17ft. 3in. forward and 23ft. 3in. aft. The average pressure in the boilers during the two hours' full-power steaming was 55·8lb., with an extraordinary vacuum of 28·37 and 28·50 inches in the forward and aft condensers respectively. With a mean of 51·39 revolutions per minute, a pressure was recorded of 30·85lb. and 8·71lb. in the high and low pressure cylinders, representing a horse-power of 1,479·62 and 1,554·6 horses, and giving a total indicated power of 3,034·29, or about a thousand horses less than was realised at the contractors' trial with a mean boiler pressure of 59lb. The average speed per hour attained during the trial was thirteen knots. With one man in charge of the steam-steering machine and thirteen at the wheel, the helm was got over in twenty seconds by the former and a little short of two minutes by the latter. The starboard half-circles were made under steam in 2 min. 47 sec. and 2 min. 58 sec., and by hand in 2 min. 57 sec. and 3 min. 4 sec., the difference not being so great as in the *Malabar* and *Yumna*. The port half-circles in each case took a little more time. The full circles were completed in 5 min. 48 sec. (starboard) and 6 min. 46 sec. (port) by steam, and 3 min. 30 sec. by hand, the diameters in the former being 638 and 644 yards, and in the latter 713 and 758 yards. After swinging for the adjustment of her compasses, the *Crocodile* returned into harbour. It is intended to fit all the troopships with the siren. The *Crocodile* is fixed to leave Portsmouth on the 7th inst., for Bombay, with the 7th and 9th Batteries of the 9th Brigade Royal Artillery, the 6th and 7th Batteries 10th Brigade, and drafts for the 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, 1st Battalion South Lancashire Regiment, 2nd Battalion East Surrey Regiment, and sundry individuals, making a total of seventy-eight officers, 1,081 men, seventy-one women, and seventy-two children. From Plymouth she will take Major Jones, 1st Manchester Regiment; Lieutenants Abdy and Smyth, R.A.; Capt. Baker, 1st King's Own Borderers; and Lieut. Triscott, R.A.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Two splendid steamships, the *Rome* and the *Clyde*, which have just been added to the fleet of vessels, upwards of sixty in number, belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, were inspected on Thursday by the directors. The steamers are berthed in the new and spacious Royal Albert Dock, which is at present the easternmost, and consequently nearest to the Channel, of the series of great docks on the north bank of the Thames. At the dock the visitors were received by several officials of the company, and the captains and chief officers of the new ships. The visitors included Mr. T. Sutherland (Chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental Company), Sir A. Blyth, Mr. A. M. Bathune, Dr. A. Beattie, Sir G. Chambers, Mr. Dodds, M.P., Admiral Hewett, Sir Lewis Jackson, Colonel Martindale, Admiral Sir William Mends, Mr. Du Plat Taylor, Sir T. White, Mr. Kemp-Welch, and Mr. J. P. Knight (London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway). The visitors were

shown over the two vessels, and their dimensions, passenger accommodation, and general appointments were pointed out by the officials of the company.

With the sailing of one of the new ships, the *Rome*, on Wednesday next for Australia, the change of the port of embarkation for outward-bound passengers will commence, and from that day the company's steamers will cease to go to Southampton, and passengers will be put on board at Gravesend. Arrangements have already been made with the London, Tilbury, and Southend Railway Company for the despatch of a special train from the Liverpool-street station of the Great Eastern Railway for the conveyance of passengers to each steamer on the day of sailing. From the Tilbury riverside terminus of the railway, passengers will be taken to the company's vessels in a river steamer. On the homeward voyage the company's steamers will call at Plymouth, so as to give passengers an opportunity of saving a few hours by taking train to London. A feature in the internal arrangements of the *Rome* which will commend itself at once to most travellers, is the place of the best state-rooms—the saloon and the music room forward instead of aft of the engine-room. An arrangement which had its advantages in a sailing vessel, since the wind as the propelling force must, either through the stern ports or through the port-holes on one side or the other, reach the saloon fresh and untainted by the often malodorous air from between decks in the forward part of the ship, is so evidently unsuitable to the conditions under which steamers frequently make their way against a head wind or during a calm, that it is rather matter for surprise that passenger-carrying steamship companies have not generally adopted the plan of putting their best customers where they are least likely to be annoyed by the smell of cargo and engine oil. The *Rome* has accommodation for 160 first-class passengers, and it may be added that the fitting-up of the parts of the ship devoted to them appears to be all that could be reasonably wished for. The great dining saloon on the main deck, 50ft. long, and the full width of the ship, 44ft. across, is well lighted and ventilated. The decoration of the walls with large square panels of Italian walnut, elaborately carved by Signor C. Cambi, of Siena, is something novel in a steamship. Instead of fixed bench seats, there are chairs which turn on pivots, so that passengers can take their seats or leave them, which is perhaps to most of more importance in the early days of the voyage, without disturbing others at the table. Over the dining saloon is the music room, an apartment 40ft. long, very handsomely decorated and furnished, and, also on the upper deck, a comfortable smoking room. The state rooms are on the main deck, and near them are the bath rooms, with marble baths, and a constant supply of hot and cold water. Immediately aft of the engine rooms are saloons and cabins affording accommodation for fifty second-class passengers, for whose comfort, indeed, the provision made in the *Rome* is more complete than in the first-class quarters of the older vessels on many steamship lines. The great width of the upper deck leaves room on each side of the deck-houses for a broad promenade, which will be reserved for the use of first-class passengers. The vessel has many watertight compartments, and nine separate pumps in the engine room, and there are nine boats, of which four are lifeboats and one a steam launch. Special provision, too, is made for extinguishing a fire. The principal dimensions of the *Rome* are—length, 430ft.; breadth, 44ft.; depth, 36ft.; gross tonnage, 5,100 tons; with cargo-carrying capacity of 4,000 tons. She is practically a four decker, for there is a hurricane deck. This is 300ft. long, and is connected with the full poop and forecabin by portable bridges. On the forecabin is a steam windlass for raising the anchor, and on the poop a steam warping engine, in addition to steam winches, four powerful steam cranes, and other appliances for rapidly taking in or discharging cargo. Messrs. Muir and Caldwell's steam gear is employed for steering. A refrigerating machine on the Bell-Coleman principle is carried. The ship is engined with two pairs of compound tandem engines of 1,000 horse-power nominal and over 5,000 horse-power indicated. There are two low pressure cylinders, each measuring 82in. diameter, and two high pressure cylinders of 44in. diameter. The steam pressure is 90lb. to the square inch. Each piston rod weighs four tons, is 13in. in diameter, and has a five-foot stroke. The massive crank shaft, of Vicher's steel, weighs thirty tons. Steam is generated in four double-ended and two single-ended boilers heated by thirty furnaces. She is fitted with four masts and two funnels. The builders and makers of the engines were Messrs. Caird and Co., of Greenock.

The other new ship, the *Clyde*, which has been built and engaged by Messrs. Denny Brothers, of Dumbarton, is, in general arrangement, similar to the *Rome*. She is, however, rather smaller, her dimensions being—length, 390ft.; breadth, 42ft.; depth, 35ft.; gross tonnage, 4,200 tons; and cargo capacity, 3,500 tons; with room for 1,100 tons of coal. She is fitted with ten watertight compartments. Her engines are of 800 horse-power nominal and 4,900 horse-power indicated. Accommodation is provided for 120 first-class and 48 second-class passengers. The saloon has been decorated from designs by Mr. Burgess, jun., of Glasgow.

After the inspection the visitors were entertained at a luncheon on board the *Rome*. Mr. T. Sutherland presided. In response to a toast proposed by Sir L. Jackson wishing prosperity to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, Mr. Sutherland mentioned, amongst other interesting facts in connection with the

fleet of the company, that two other vessels similar to the *Rome* are in course of construction, to be called the *Carthage* and the *Shannon*, and that three more new vessels are to follow, to be called the *Ganges*, the *Sutlej*, and the *Thames*. These new vessels would give a total tonnage of 50,000. The company had sold within the last ten or eleven years vessels of about 80,000 tons, and they had constructed during the same period, including the new ships he had mentioned, between 130,000 and 140,000 shipping tonnage. The *Rome* was the first of their ships that was to go direct from London to India. She would only stop at Gravesend to take in passengers by special train to Thames Haven. She would sail on her first trip next Tuesday, bound for Australia, *via* Bombay, to Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney.—During the luncheon Capt. Cates, commander of the *Rome*, was complimented on the excellent arrangements of his vessel, particularly in reference to the passenger comforts provided, and was cordially shaken hands with and wished a prosperous voyage by a crowd of friends sufficiently numerous to be almost embarrassing.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

WYLIE—Sept. 26, at Weston-super-Mare, the wife of Captain Henry Wylie, C.S.I., Bengal Army, a son.

MARRIAGES.

BOYD-SMITH—Sept. 29, at Trinity Church, Hampstead, Sydney Adolphus Boyd, B.A., son of Lieut. General Brooke Boyd, H.M. Indian Army, to Rosalie, daughter of the late John Smith.

COOPER-STUDD—Sept. 15, at St. Pancras, Samuel Cooper, Esq., son of the late General George Cooper (Bengal Army), to Emily A., daughter of the late Edward Studd, Esq.

CORSESCOTT-MONEY—Sept. 29, at St. Paul's Church, Southampton, Captain John Corsecott, Bengal Staff Corps, 37th N.I., to Eugenia Margaret Cameron, eldest daughter of William James Money Esq., C.S.I., Bengal Civil Service (retired), of 25, Carlton-crescent, Southampton.

FLETCHER-MEREWETHER—Sept. 27, at St. John the Baptist's Church, Windlesham, Surrey, William Morris Fletcher, of the Bombay Uncovenanted Civil Service, to Geraldine Wynford, youngest daughter of the late Henry Alworth Merewether, Esq., Q.C., of Bowden-hill, Chippingham, Wiltshire.

GARDINER-DIVAS—Sept. 27, at St. Mary's, Battersea, Spencer Gardiner, major Royal Artillery, to Alice Kate, daughter of the late Thomas Dives.

MORETON-JAQUES—October 1, in the Chapel Royal, Savoy, Thomas Moreton, of the Middle Temple, barrister at law, to Alice Mary, second daughter of the late George Jaques, formerly secretary of the Commercial Gas Company. At home December 3 and 10, at Hillfield Lodge, West Hampstead, N.W.

PRESCOTT-NELSON—Sept. 22, at Bradenstoke, Wilts, Colonel Cyril Jackson Prescott (late Bombay Staff Corps), to Emma Mary, daughter of the Rev. J. Nelson.

DEATHS.

BURKE—Sept. 28, at the Auberies, Sudbury, Suffolk, Lieut. Col. Hubert Plunkett Burke, 8th Hussars, eldest surviving son of the late J. St. G. Burke, Q.C., aged 44.

DEALTRY—Sept. 30, at the Vicarage, Maidstone, Harriet, the beloved wife of the Ven. T. Dealtry, M.A., vicar of Maidstone, and formerly Archdeacon of Madras, aged 50.

EYRE—Sept. 22, at Aix-les-Bains, France, Major General Sir Vincent Eyre, K.C.S.I. and C.B., late of the Royal Artillery (Bengal), aged 71.

HAMILTON—Sept. 30, at Auchinlea, Row, Dumbartonshire, Eliza Lucas Hamilton, the beloved wife of G. W. Hamilton, formerly of Calcutta, aged 49.

LOWAN—Sept. 23, at 9, Harrington-grove, Tollington-park, George Percy, elder son of the late George Lowan, of Calcutta, aged 27.

RIDDLE—Sept. 22, at his uncle's residence, 11, Haroldstone-road, Earl's-court, S.W., of phthisis pneumonitis, William Napier Riddle, late of Calcutta, beloved and only son of William and Sarah Riddle, of Brixton, aged 27.

STEWART—Sept. 22, at Bedford, Lieut. Col. David Stewart, late 3rd Buffs and Ceylon Rifles, aged 58.

WYLIE—Sept. 25, at Weston-super-Mare, Macleod Wylie, barrister at law (formerly of Calcutta), aged 69.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BRANDER—August 19, at Raichur, Bengal, the wife of Surgeon E. S. Brander, M.B., a son.

BULLOCH—Sept. 4, at Benares, the wife of the Rev. George M. Bulloch, London Missionary Society, a daughter.

CAMPBELL—August 22, at Lahore, the wife of W. A. Campbell, a daughter.

CAVENDISH—August 23, at Debrooghur, Upper Assam, the wife of Reginald R. F. Cavendish, a son.

CLAY—Sept. 6, at Purulia, Manbhoom, the wife of Lieut. A. Clay, C.S., a son.

DANIELL—Sept. 25, at Calcutta, the wife of E. Cecil Daniell, Esq., a son.

FAGAN—Sept 5, at the Parsonage, Mussoorie, the wife of the Rev. C. C. T. Fagan, M.A., chaplain, a son.

HARINGTON—Sept. 2, at Rawul Pindi, the wife of Herbert S. Harington, P.N.S. Railway, a daughter.

HARPER—Sept. 3, at Calcutta, the wife of G. Harper, Oriental Bank, a son, stillborn.

HARVEY—August 28, at Chamba, the wife of J. Harvey, tutor of H.H. the Raja, a daughter.

JOHNSTON—Sept. 23, at Ratnagiri, the wife of J. L. Johnston, Bombay Civil Service, a son.

LINDSAY—August 29, at Nuttta Gully, the wife of Captain C. C. Lindsay, R.A., a son.

MARTIN—Sept. 4, at Bulandshahr, the wife of M. Martin, a son.

MONOD—Sept. 10, at Bandora, the wife of E. C. Monod, Esq., a daughter.

NIXON—August 21, at Jhansi, N.W.P., the wife of George M. Nixon, M.D., 5th N.I., a daughter.

OLIPHANT—Sept. 4, at Ranchi, Chota Nagpur, the wife of H. L. Oliphant, Esq., Bengal C.S., a son.

RYVES—Sept. 2, at Murree, the wife of Major H. E. Ryves, 13th Bengal Lancers, a son.

SPANKIE—August 29, at Almora, the wife of Lieut. J. P. W. Spankie, 3rd Goorkhas, a son.

SPRY—August 24, at Secunderabad, the wife of Major F. E. Spry, 38th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, a son.

TREVOR—Sept. 8, at the Residency, Hyderabad, Deccan, the wife of Major G. H. Trevor, a son.

TIETKENS—Sept. 3, at Cawnpore, the wife of A. H. Tietkens, a son.

WALLER—Sept. 8, at Kholapur, the wife of Major Waller, V.C., acting political superintendent, Savantvadi, a son.

WALKER—Sept. 22, at Queen's College, Colombo, Ceylon, Mrs. Ashley Walker, a daughter.

WEST—Sept. 3, at Deesa, Gujrat, the wife of Major E. W. West, acting political agent, Palaupur, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BRODIE-ROBINSON—August 27, at Palghat, Madras Presidency, Vernon Alexander Brodie, Civil Service, to Gertrude Douglas, eldest daughter of James Douglas Robinson, late Madras Civil Service.

CRUICKSHANK-DANIELL—Sept. 1, at Moradabad, Alexander Walmesley Cruickshank, Bengal Civil Service, to Fanny Nina Daniell, eldest daughter of Claremont John Daniell, Bengal Civil Service.

DUPERIER-LANG—At Kasauli, Henry William Duperier, lieutenant, Royal Engineers, to Ethel L. H., second daughter of Lieut. Col. A. M. Lang, Royal Engineers.

EDMONDS-FARROW—August 1, at All Saints' Church, Point des Galles, Christopher Edmonds, Ceylon Civil Service, to Ellen, third daughter of the late George Farrow, of Ipswich.

WARD-NESTOR—Sept. 3, at St. John's in the Wilderness, Naini Tal, by the Rev. F. Orton, M.A., F. W. Ward, chemist, to Jessie, eldest daughter of W. R. Nestor, Esq.

DEATHS.

BELL—Sept. 1, at Darjiling, Theresa, widow of the late Richard Clarke Bell, Esq., of Jafferbund, Cachar, aged 70 years and 8 months.

DOWN—Sept. 13, at Quetta, Lieutenant Charles Boileau Down, H.M.'s 13th Bombay N.I. Regiment, eldest son of the late General J. S. Down, H.M.'s 1st Bombay Grenadier Regiment, aged 32.

FAHY—Sept. 2, at Madras, Eliza, the wife of Sergeant P. Fahy, late 5th M.N.I., and granddaught of the late Rev. Mark Wainright, co. Meath, Ireland, aged 35.

HAY—August 30, at Puna, George James Dalrymple Hay, colonel Bengal Staff Corps, aged 51.

JACKSON—Sept. 5, at Kurnool, the infant daughter of Capt. W. Jackson, Madras P.W.D., aged 7½ months.

KEITH—August 26, at Kursiong, the infant son of George Elphinstone Keith, Esq., aged four months.

NISSEN—Sept. 4, at Dhari, Kattywar, Harold Hartley Nissen, the infant son of Capt. G. C. Nissen, Dhari Battalion, aged 19 days.

ROBERTS—August 26, at Ajmere, Corporal T. Roberts, 4-60th Rifles, sergeant instructor (on probation), Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps, aged 28.

RUSSELL—August 29, at Deolali, Bombay Presidency, Gordon Wickham, infant child of John Grey Russell, Esq., of Bombay, aged one year and five months.

SHERIFF—August 25, at Shillong, Khasi Hills, Sophia Margaret, the wife of Col. J. P. Sheriff, commanding, 42nd Regt. A.L.I.

SIMPSON—Sept. 5, at Engineer Cottage, Bangalore, Henrietta Boileau, wife of the late A. M. Simpson, late of Nellore.

WALTERS—August 25, at Debrooghur, Assam, from concussion of the brain, caused by a fall from a horse, T. Walters, commander of the I.G.S.N. Company's steamer *Dhubri*.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

COFFEE.—The market continues dull, and, except for colory qualities, plantation Ceylon sold 1s. per cwt. lower. Of 562 casks, 231 barrels and bags, only about two-thirds sold, low small and low middling, 69s. to 77s.; middling, 83s. to 87s.; good to fine middling, 90s. 6d. to 94s.; bold, 101s. 6d. to 112s.; 286 bags East India, 71s. 6d. to 82s. 6d.; 103 packages Mocha partly sold at 110s.

SPICES.—The sales went slowly. White pepper easy; part of 1,014 bags Singapore selling at 7½d. to 7¾d.; and of 2,650 bags black, about 300 bags Penang at 5¾d. for Acheen.

COTTON.—The market is firm, with very little doing. Sales about 1,000 bales, including Tinnevely at 4½d. to 5¾d.; Bengal at 4½d. to 4¾d.; and Persian at 4¾d. per lb. forward delivery. American September 7 7-16d. per lb. for middling l.m.c.

THURSDAY EVENING.

Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson state that demand for China tea last referred to has further increased, common to fair grades of Congou up to 1s. per lb. selling at firmer rates. Indian has been well competed for at better prices for low to medium. Other kinds are un-

changed. Burma rice cargoes are now slow of sale at prices equal to the lowest current during the recent period of depression. At the spice sales the tone was slow. Zanzibar cloves again sold at easier rates, but holders generally showed less disposition to realise at the reduction, and several parcels were taken in. Black pepper dull, and can be bought for arrival at some decline. White is quiet and easier.

COFFEE is dull and unsettled. 151 casks, 46 barrels and bags plantation sold at previous rates of 1s. decline. Low middling, 78s. to 80s. 6d.; middling, 86s. to 87s.; good middling to bold, 89s. to 111s. 324 cases, 510 barrels and bags East India chiefly bought in, a few lots selling lower at 73s. to 89s. Of 4,499 bags Costa Rica, only a small part sold at some further reduction in price. Fine ordinary greenish, 62s. to 63s. 6d.; grayish to color, 73s. 6d. to 80s. per cwt. 1,389 bags other foreign withdrawn or bought in.

RICE.—A considerable business on the spot, including low Bengal at 7s. 1½d. to 8s. 3d. per cwt.

COTTON.—A quiet market, without quotable change. Sales about 500 bales, including Tinnevely, at 5½d., and Coconada at 4¼d. per lb. For arrival, Tinnevely September-October, 5 7-16d. for g.f.c.; Western Madras, July-August, 4 11-16d. per lb. for fully good fair.

FRIDAY EVENING.

INDIAN TEA.—Demand continues strong, and the lower grades of leaf and broken, which are somewhat scarce, have improved in value. Good medium to fine grades are unaltered, except for specially desirable marks, for which prices have favoured sellers. The auctions have comprised 13,500 packages. Arrivals 15,000 packages. Telegrams from Calcutta report the market strong and advancing.

COFFEE.—Plantation Ceylon easier, being generally 2s. down for the week and rather lower for colour kinds. 311 casks, 17 tierces, 16 barrels, and 90 bags sold by auction to-day, small to low middling at 66s. 6d. to 79s. 6d., middling to good middling colour at 83s. to 90s. 6d., fine middling to bold at 93s. to 111s. 6d.

RICE.—The Brokers' Association weekly circular reports more activity on the spot, and for Bengal kinds better prices paid. Floating cargoes difficult of sale, at late rates. To-day one of 1,160 tons Rangoon sold at 8s. 4½d. per cwt., ex quay Liverpool.

COTTON.—The market is firm for East India kinds, with little or nothing in American futures, which close at 1-32d. decline. Sales about 800 bales, including Western at 4½d. 4¾d.; Sind at 4d.; Bengal at 5 1-16d.; Persian at 4½d., and Salem at 4¼d. per lb. For arrival, Tinnevely August Cape and Canal 5¾d. for good fair. Forward delivery, American December-January 6 17-32d., March-April 6 9-16d. per lb. for middling l.m.c.

SATURDAY EVENING.

COTTON.—Messrs. Robert Barbour and Brother's report, dated Manchester, Sept. 30, states that trade in that district has been languid throughout the month. The reported activity and hardening value of the raw material, while seriously prejudicing the interests of the manufacturer, has not stimulated the demand for either twist or cloth, and, save in certain yarns for home consumption, little or no advance has been paid; the comparatively small business having been arranged for the most part at prices very slightly exceeding those of May. Quotations have shown considerable irregularity, having been to a great extent purely nominal, and the highest rates obtainable, being as a rule much under the parity of cost, were only accepted as a necessity, in limited quantity. As values of staple fabrics have thus shown no response to the upward movement in Liverpool, there seems no reason to anticipate a fall when the "corner" dies out.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

BOMBAY.—Sept. 5. Sicily (s), London.—6. Cocanada (s), Bussorah; Wislow Hall (s), Liverpool; Petriana (s), Marseilles.—7. Australia (s), Calcutta; Malwa (s), Sydney.—8. Chindwara (s), Calcutta; Inchmaree (s), Port Said.—9. Ellora (s), Calcutta; Calcutta (s), Karachi.—10. Maharanee (s), Aden.—12. Culna (s), Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.—Sept. 2. Commilla (s), Rangoon; Flamingo (s), London; Bancoora (s), London; Lady Palmerston, Liverpool; British Army, Shields; Ben Macdhui, London.—3. Tibre (s), Point de Galle; Purulia (s), Singapore; Marlborough (s), Cardiff; Atiet Rohoman, Jidda; Petit Bourgeois, Bourbon.—4. Joseph Ferens (s), Madras; Janet Cowan, Mauritius.—5. Bayard, Mauritius.—6. Reigate, Madras.—7. Socotra (s), Bombay; Saint Magnus, Liverpool; Souverain, Bourbon.—8. Swiftsure (s), Cardiff; Roma (s), Genoa; Neva, London.

MADRAS.—Sept. 3. Khedive (s), Southampton.—5. Compta (s), Calcutta.—7. Madura (s), Bombay and S. Ports; Mongolta (s), Calcutta.—8. Himalaya (s), Rangoon and N. Ports; Edward (s), London; Edwin, Shfelds; Eclipse, Trincomalee.

DEPARTURES.

BOMBAY.—Sept. 6. Sumatra (s), Venice; Geelong (s), China; Trentham Hall (s), Liverpool; Huzara (s), Coast and Calcutta.—8. Nyanza (s), Zanzibar; Dido (s), China; Shelley (s), Liverpool.—9. Venetia (s), Australia; Euphrates (s), Karachi; Keerata Roodrin, Cochin; Hungaria (s), Trieste; Khiva (s), China.—10. Ellora (s), Galle; Clan Fraser (s), Marseilles.—12. Yarkand, Calcutta; Cocanada (s), Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.—Sept. 5. Indus (s), City of Khios (s), Mongolia (s), Mira (s), and Colina (s).—6. Kandalla (s).—7. Reliance (s) and three steamers (numbers undistinguishable).—8. Dryburgh Abbey (s).

MADRAS.—Sept. 3. Duke of Buccleuch (s), Calcutta; Dilpusund, Rangoon.—4. Khedive (s), Calcutta; Kerbeela (s), Bombay.—5. Duke of Buckingham (s), London.—7. Wigton, Marseilles.—8. Mongolia (s), Southampton; Madura (s), Calcutta; Coldingham, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Kashgar*, Sept. 5.—From Southampton: Mr.

and Mrs. Kay, Mrs. Hatto and child, Mr. Whitaker, Mr. Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. Cook, Mr. Hurst, Mr. C. Roy. From Brindisi: Dr. C. Joynt, Lieut. W. A. St. Clair, Mr. J. R. Rutherford, Mr. J. A. Payne, Lieut. J. W. Attree, Dr. A. Sargent, Major Protheroe, Mr. H. J. Wheatley, Mr. N. M. Patell, Major Plowden, Mr. R. S. Routh, Mr. Moore, Mr. Newton. From Venice: Mr. W. James, Mr. and Mrs. Horsfall. From Aden: Mr. and Mrs. Hogan and infant.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

LIVERPOOL FOR BOMBAY.—Per *Elysia*, Sept. 20.—Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Robinson, Miss E. M., Miss K. W., and Master C. W. Robinson, Miss G. Kenny, Miss M. M'Pherson, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Tandy, two children, and governess, Mrs. Auchinleck, Miss Thomson, Major Lindsay, Mrs. M'Neale, Dr. J. Lloyd, Capt. Fletcher, Dr. Mallings, Mr. Hearsey, Mr. Thos. Crow.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Sumatra*, Sept. 6.—For Southampton: Lieut. H. B. Vaughan, Mrs. W. Allen, child, and two infants, and Mr. and Mrs. Hooper. For Brindisi: Dr. L. S. Bruce.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Australia*, Sept. 13.—For Southampton: Mr. Percy Gray, a lady, and infant, Mr. R. L. Davis and three children, Mrs. Hynes and infant, a gentleman, Mrs. Dalrymple Hay and one child, Mrs. G. H. Warwick, Lieut. W. A. M. Wilson, Mr. M. Ghose, Capt. F. G. Maltby, Col. Smythe, Lieut. H. and Mrs. Burne. For Brindisi: Mr. Mahomed Ali Jan, Mr. C. E. Crawley, Mr. W. H. Nightingale, Mr. Alex. Calder, Mr. F. S. Piper, Mr. J. H. B. Hallen, Mr. W. A. East, Rev. T. H. Greig, and Master J. Bapty. For Venice: Dr. D. W. Martin.

THE MYSOR TOMBS AT VELLORE.—Some repairs being required for the tombs of the family and retainers of Hyder Ali and Tippoo Sultan, it has been ascertained by the Government that, for the tombs of Fatima Khanam, widow of Hyder, and Padsha Begum, widow of Tippoo Sultan, monthly allowances of Rs.50 each are paid respectively to Muhammad Beg, the grand nephew of the former lady, and Muhammad Abdulla Hussain Thayer, the husband of Padsha Begum's grand niece. The tomb of Bakshi Begum is the same building as that in which Fatima Khanam lies, and for maintaining which the above mentioned monthly allowance of Rs.50 is made. For the six remaining principal tombs (containing the remains of a daughter, "some of the wives," and a son-in-law of Tippoo, and the remains of three chief eunuchs) for the mosque, choultry, and other structures built on the occasion of Bakshi Begum's death, and for the large number of minor tombs of dependants and adherents of the Muhammad dynasty, who desired in death to lie near the graves of their masters' widow or children, there is no specific allowance; but a sum of about Rs.244 per annum, representing the net proceeds of the landed inam, is all that is available, in addition to the fund allowances of Rs.50 before mentioned for maintaining all these tombs and buildings. To supplement this inadequate income the restoration of the allowances, totalling some Rs.400 yearly on account of ceremonies at Bakshi Begum's tomb, was recently sought. These last allowances were discontinued under the orders of the Government of 1861, after Nananer Begum's death, on the assumption that the allowances were solely for *fateahs*, or ceremonies, and not for the maintenance of the tombs. From this point of view it was considered that the further continuance of the allowances was not reasonably to be expected from Government. The Government now consider that the existing allowances of Rs.50 for the tombs of Fatima Khanam (*cum* Bakshi Begum) and Padsha Begum, though doubtless expended to a considerable extent on *fateahs*, may reasonably be regarded as adequate for all purposes connected with these two tombs, including the ordinary maintenance of the structures; but that for keeping in good order, some further claim beyond the continuance of the *inam* may reasonably be entertained by the State. The Government have therefore directed that the necessary repairs be executed at the expense of the State.—*Madras Mail*.

INDIAN GLENROCK GOLD MINING COMPANY.—The reef on Glenrosa has been intersected by another trench put across its course, and proves after all to be the Yellumballay Reef, evidently slightly turned from its main direction, and following the sweep of the hill, which accounts for our missing it in the first trench. We have also got quartz in the trial shaft, which I am inclined to think is the reef, and No. 3 tunnel appears now to be on the course of the reef, which tends to prove my theory of the change of direction. This reef is a very masterly one, lying in bands, and about fifteen feet thick over all. In the open cutting I have picked stones out of it myself containing visible gold, but it was of rather poor quality, being highly alloyed with silver; nevertheless, it will, I think, be a paying lode, and when struck in depth should be rich, as the old native miners went down a considerable distance on the underlie after stuff that must have repaid them well for their troublesome and dangerous work. I informed you in my last I had set Mr. Tom Coward on to clear up the hill at the back of Glenrock bungalow, the top and western slope of Chic Hadiabetta. I ordered a trench to be cut across an outcrop, and I think we have here proved another reef. Mr. Coward writes me this morning that he has obtained excellent "prospects" at both points of work being carried on, and he thinks the quartz is of a "good paying quality." As he was inclined to be sceptical, I think this was very encouraging. If this should turn out well there is every opportunity of making a good and cheaply worked mine of this part of the property alone.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—Sept. 12.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs 99½
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	109
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan	100
Ten years	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans	118

BANKS.

	Paid-up	Rates
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	500	730
Bank of Bengal	500	800xd.
Bank of Madras	500	650xd.
Agra	500	130
Chartered of India and China	20	310
Chartered Mercantile	25	300
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28½	600
National of India	12½	106
Oriental	25	295

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba	2,975	940
Frere	150	20
Mazagon	2,000	30xd.
Port Canning	1,400	225

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	2,850	950
Albert Ginning	500	425
Albert, Karachi	1,700	1050
Apollo (small shares)	2,700	400
Bellary	1,000	550
Berar Cotton Ginning	500	435
New Indian	350	190
Broach Cotton Ginning	250	36
Carwar	1,500	20
Colaba	1,880	925
Dh Mera Ginning	300	245
East India	1,000	1,125
Fort	8,500	2,600
French	500	445
Sind	750	445
Mofussil	400	275
Prince of Wales	1,500	1,380
Sind and Punjab Cotton	753	1125
Sassoon	500	470
Volkart	1,000	475

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	1400
Anglo-Indian	100	137
Alfred Manufacturing	500	640xd.
Alliance Spinning	2,500	2,800
Shownuggur Mills	2,000	1,000
Bombay United	1,000	1,115
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	565
Central India S. W. and M.	500	850
Coorla Mills	1,000	980
D. Spinning	2,000	997
Hindustan	1,000	1,140
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	1,180
Khandeish	1,000	1,040
Madras	1,250	1,040
Madras United	1,000	1,040
Manchester Spinning	50	1,040
Mazagon Spinning	500	272½
National Spinning	1,000	1,135
New Great Eastern	1,000	1,235
Oriental	1,000	890
Prince of Wales Spinning	1,450	470
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	1,000	1,000
Sholapore Mills	1,000	1,000
Victoria Mills	1,000	1,120

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock	218-3-0	310
Do. New 420 Shares	130-14-5	70
Do. do.	65-7-3	50
Do. do.	21-13-7	71
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	1,000	1,275
Do. New 415 Shares	106-5-15	275

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Ice Manufactory	100	165xd.
Bombay Burma Trading	1,500	2,400
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	70	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping	300	305
Tracher and Co.	500	890
Thacker and Co.	100	175

CALCUTTA.—Sept. 9.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

% Promissory Notes	Rs 100	5 to 100	6
4% of 1870 (1885)	102	12 to 101	0
4% of 1871 (1881)	100	5 to 100	6
4% of 1878-79 (1893)	109	4 to 109	6
4% of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	109	4 to 109	6
Debentures of 1867	101	8 to	

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884)	Rs. 112	0 to 112	8
6 of 1865 (1885)	112	8 to 113	0
6 of 1866 (1886)	113	0 to 113	8
6 of 1867 (1887)	113	8 to 113	0
6 of 1870 (1890)	114	0 to 114	8
6 of 1872 (1892)	114	8 to 115	0
5 of 1878 (1908)	111	8 to	

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	100	122 to 123
Agra Savings	100	125 to
Allahabad	100	172 to
Alliance of Simla	100	135 to
Bank of Bengal	500	795 to 800
Do. of Upper India	100	127 to
Delhi and London	235	245 to
Himalaya	100	120 to 125
Mussoorie	100	100 to
National of India	12½	106 to
Simla Bank Corporation	500	570 to
Uncovenanted Service (Agra)	700	88 to 90

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute	100	20 to
Bally Paper Mills	100	115 to
Barnagore Jute	100	84 to
Bengal Coal	1000	1720 to
Bengal Ironworks	100	3 to

Ballaghutta Jute	100	— to —
Bengal Mills	1750	to —
Bonded Warehouse	445	425 to 430
Bowrah Cotton Mills	100	69 to
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	99 to 100
Burrakur Coal	100	140 to —
Calcutta Docking	700	270 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	121 to —
Calcutta Jute Mills	200	2 to 3
Carew and Co. (Limited), gar	100	114 to 115
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	110 to 111
Darjiling Steam Tramway	100	126 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	100 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway	420	— to —
East Indian Railway	420	— to —
Equitable Coal	250	190 to 195
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	49 to 50
Goswami Cotton Mills	200	305 to —
Gouripore	100	96 to —
Great Eastern Hotel	250	158 to —
Howrah Docking	500	105 to 110
Howrah Mills	100	95 to 96
India General Steam Navigation	1000	1340 to —
Kamerhaty Jute Mills	50	14 to 16 pm
Labour Transportation	100	— to —
Landing and Shipping	100	85 to 87
Merchants' Steam Tug	500	— to —
Murree Brewery	100	170 to —
Naini Tal Brewery	95	75 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press	500	330 to —
Nanthore Indigo	30	— to —
New Beerboom Coal	100	75 to —
Oriental Jute Manufacturing	100	— to —
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway	410	— to —
Rajmahal Stone	100	90 to 100
Ramkistopore Press	100	78 to —
Raneesungur Coal Association	100	82 to —
Riverside Press	90	101 to —
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas	100	— to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co.	500	260 to 265
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail.	420	— to —
Seepore Jute Manufacturing	100	71 to 75
Strand Bank Press	100	102 to 103
Watson's Patent Press	100	102 to 103

TEA COMPANIES.

Adulphore Terai (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Amicable (Assam)	100	80 to —
Amuckie	100	75 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	95 to —
Assam	420	500 to —
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	100 to 101
Baree (Kangra)	100	90 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	64 to 65
Do. contributory	80	54 to 55
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	260 to —
Do. contributory	100	230 to —
Borelli (Assam)	410	150 to 165
Borsillah (Assam)	100	— to —
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	60 to —
Central Cachar	200	73 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	80 to 81
Chandpore (Cachar)	500	50 to 505
Chota Nagpore	100	95 to —
Cinnatollah	100	par.
Colonial (Assam)	100	60 to —
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	72 to —
Cutlcherra (Cachar)	100	110 to 112
Darjiling	100	320 to 325
Dedun Kosh (Cachar)	100	35 to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	75 to —
Dehra Doon	100	80 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam)	100	65 to 70
Durrung (Assam)	100	65 to —
Eastern Cachar	100	78 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	58 to 60
Gie'e (Darjiling)	100	93 to —
Gowhaty (Assam)	100	62 to 63
Grob (Assam)	500	230 to —
Holta (Kangra)	100	92 to 93
Hoolmarree (Assam)	100	110 to —
Hoolongore (Assam)	100	90 to 92
Indian Terai	500	550 to —
Jellapore (Cachar)	250	230 to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	100	50 to —
Jokai (Assam)	100	103 to —
Kalcherra (Cachar)	100	85 to —
Kangra Valley	100	par.
Kunchanpore (Cachar)	100	45 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	142 to —
Kurseong contributory	200	112 to —
Kurseong and Terai	100	6 to 7
Kuttal (Cachar)	5000	12000 to —
Lakatoora (Syhet)	100	67 to —
Longview (Darjiling)	100	116 to —
Loobah	100	150 to —
Lower Assam	56½	30 to —
Luckimpore (Assam)	410	120 to —
Majagram Cachar	100	75 to —
Mim. (Darjiling)	100	75 to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	63 to 65
Do. contributory	90	53 to 55
Moran (Assam)	80	50 dis.
Methola (Assam)	100	80 to —
Do. contributory	90	70 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	410	— to —
Muttuck (Assam)	200	100 to —
Do. contributory	125	50 to —
New Falloohi (Darjiling)	100	106 to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam)	410	100 to —
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	100 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	200	180 to 200
Phoenix of Cachar	85	75 to —
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	100 to —
Puttarea (Syhet)	100	50 to —
Rajabaree (Assam)	100	104 to 105
Sapakat	100	100 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	50	20 pm.
Seemah	100	par.
Singbulia and Murmah	100	108 to —
Singei (Darjiling)	100	83 to —
Soom (Darjiling)	100	100 to —
Springdale (Darjiling)	100	105 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong)	100	92 to 93
Teendarra (Darjiling)	100	83 to 84
Teesta Valley (Darjiling)	100	114 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	80	102 to 103
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	200 to —
Upper Assam	410	40 to —

MADRAS.—Sept. 9.

Four cent	1/2 to 3/4 % pre.
Four and half per cents 1879	9/10 to 9/11 % pre.
Four and half per cents 1878 (1893)	3/4 to 3/5 % pre.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885)	3/4 to 3/5 % do.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881)	1 to 2 do
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882)	1 1/2 to 2 pre
Bank of Madras Shares	35 to 36 prem.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
Banks demand	1s. 7 23-32d.	1s. 7 13-16d.	1s. 7 1/2d.
Do. Tele.	—	—	—
Do. 6mo. sight	1s. 7 15-16d.	—	1s. 8 1/2d.
Do. 3 do.	1s. 7 27-32d.	1s. 8 1/2d.	1s. 8 1-16d.
Do. 3 do.	1s. 7 1/2d.	1s. 8 1-32d.	1s. 8d.
Do. 6mo. sight	1s. 8 1/2d.	1s. 8 1/2d.	—
Do. 3 do.	1s. 7 1-32d.	—	—
Do. 6 c sight	1s. 8 1/2d.	1s. 8 1/2d.	1s. 8 1/2d.
Do. 3 do.	1s. 8d.	—	—

LONDON.—Oct. 1.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
India Stock, July 5, 1880	— to —
Do. October 10, 1881	104 to 104 1/4
India Enforced Paper	82 to 83
Do. do. 1885	— to —
Do. do. 1893	9 1/2 to 9 1/4
Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882	— to —
Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12)	par to 5 pm
Do. under £1,000 (months notice)	par to 5 pm
Do. Deb. Aug. 1884, £1,000 & £500	112 to 102 1/2
Ceylon, 1882 and 1883	101 to 107
Do. Mauritius, 1882	105 to 107
Do. 1895-96	103 to 105
Do. Straits Settlements Government	104 to 106
Do. 3 do.	102 to 104

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

	Paid.	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c.	100	105 to 107
East Indian, Irredeem. 4 1/2 p. c.	100	114 to 116
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c.	100	105 to 107
Oudh and Rohilkund, 4 per cent.	100	106 to 108
South Indian, 4 1/2 per cent.	100	114 to 116

RAILWAYS.

B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	126 to 138
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	100	149 to 151
E. Indian, 4 1/2 p. c. Ann. A. 1953	—	24 1/2 to 24 3/4
Do. Ann. B. £1 per ann. (less 1/1)	—	24 1/2 to 25
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4%	—	140 to 142
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c.	100	133 to 135
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	125 to 127
Do. do. 5 p. c.	all	— to —
Do. do. 4 1/2 do.	100	117 to 119
Do. do. 4 1/2 do.	100	112 to 114
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c.	100	125 to 127
Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c.	100	124 to 126
Do. do. 5 p. c. shares	5	— to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	125 to 127
Do. do. 4 1/2 do.	—	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua.	100	114 to 116

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern	10	10 1/2 to 10 3/4
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883	100	103 to 106
Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887	100	102 to 105
Do. 6 per cent. Preference	10	14 to 15 1/2
Eastern Exten. Austr. & China	10	11 1/2 to 11 3/4
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb. 1891	100	107 to 110
Do. 5% (A.G.S.) Deb. Sc., 1900	—	104 to 107
Do. registered, repayable 1900	—	104 to 107
Indo-European	25	28 to 29

BANKS

Agra	10	9 1/2 to 10 1/4
Delhi and London	25	— to —
Chartered of India, A., and C.	20	24 to 25
Chartered Mer. of I., L. and C.	25	21 1/2 to 22 1/2

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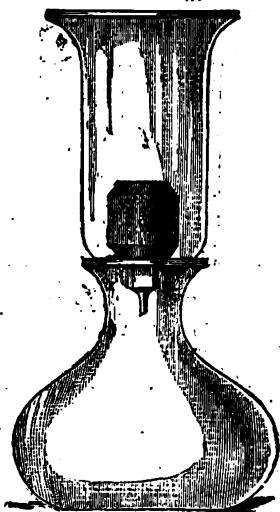


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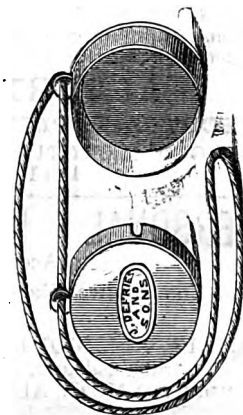
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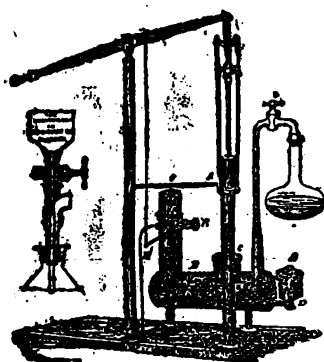
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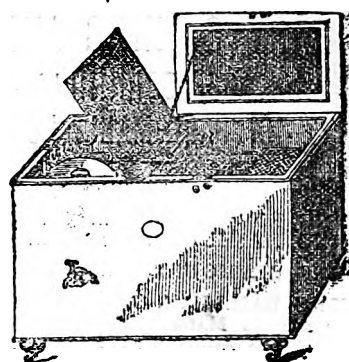
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AND

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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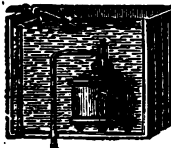
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, OCT. 10, 1881.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, Sept. 20; Madras and Allahabad, Sept. 18; Calcutta, Sept. 17. This is, we presume, the last of the monsoon mails; on and after the 29th Sept. the mail steamers for Europe leave Bombay on Thursday instead of on Tuesday.

THE official reports of the state of the season and the prospects of the crops throughout India for the week ending Sept. 6 says that the want of rain continues to be felt in parts of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country; elsewhere in the Bombay Presidency the weather has been favourable and the crops are good. In the Nizam's territories the recent rainfall has improved the prospects of the autumn harvest, but spring sowings are retarded for want of water in tanks, and short pasturage is causing mortality amongst cattle. Excepting in a few limited tracts, where more rain is required, prospects are now good, or fair, throughout the Madras Presidency and the Mysor State. In several districts of Bengal which had been suffering, more or less, from drought, good rain has fallen with much benefit to the crops, which are now generally promising, except in a few places where damage has been done by floods. In the North Western Provinces and Oudh a general break in the wet weather has set in, and crops are, on the whole, in excellent condition. In the Punjab agricultural prospects are favourable, as they have been for some time. In the Central Provinces, where a break in the rains was very much wanted, there has been much less rain than there was last week; the prospects of the rice crops are good, and those of other crops are fair. In the Rajputana and Central India States, in Berar, Coorg, Assam, and British Burma, the weather has been seasonable and crops are thriving, although in some parts of Central India injury has occurred from excessive rain. The reports of the week are generally satisfactory. Except in the Bombay Deccan and in the Southern Mahratta Country, good rain has fallen in places where it was particularly needed; whilst in many tracts, where the rains have hitherto been too heavy, some clear weather has done good to the crops.

DURING the period preceding the date of the departure of the mail the widespread outbreak of cholera seems to have been at its worst. Colonel F. J. Millar, deputy commissioner of Gurdaspore, died of cholera on Sept. 11. During the months of June, July, and August seventy Europeans and upwards of 1,200 natives died from cholera at Lahore and the adjoining military station, Meean Meer. But we are glad to note that before the mail left the epidemic was abating. The *Times of India* of Sept. 20 says:—"The mortality from cholera, both in Northern and Western India, shows a satisfactory diminution, and hopes are entertained that the outbreak has seen its worst phase."

WE regret, however, to observe that the telegraphic advices of the *Times*, dated October 9, speak of a severe fever epidemic that is raging at Amritsar. The mortality is 200 to 300 daily. The total deaths for eleven days ended on October 1 were 2,265, of which 1,138 were children. The pestilence is believed to be due to the late abnormally heavy rainfall. The Punjab Government is making every endeavour to cope with the disease by sending extra medical aid and opening dispensaries.

THE weekly Calcutta correspondence of the *Times*, to which all Anglo-Indians look forward with so much interest, is this week dated from Darjiling. Our Bengal readers will understand the meaning of this without further explanation. But for others it may be well to note that yesterday was the last Sunday in the Durga Puja holidays, the twelve days of which will henceforward be spent in Darjiling by a large number of Calcutta citizens,

now that Sir Ashley Eden has brought the hills within a few hours' run of the metropolis. Four years ago, when the same correspondent took advantage of these holidays to make a trip to Simla, the fact of his telegram being dated from Simla was put forward by some Opposition orators and journals as a proof that he had been "got at" by Lord Lytton.

THE Empire is, we think, to be congratulated on the fact that the most important Indian news of the week is that of the complete and loyal adoption, by the present Government, of the financial policy of Lord Lytton and Sir John Strachey. The *Times* correspondent, in a telegram dated Oct. 9, summarises a financial notification in the *Gazette* of the highest importance; wherein that policy, in regard to the decentralisation of finance, is carried to the full and legitimate conclusion for which Lord Lytton's financial measures prepared the way, and which was the ultimate goal aimed at in the measures initiated by Sir John Strachey and Sir Richard Temple under Lord Mayo's auspices. The telegram runs as follows:—

"The official *Gazette* announces an important extension of the financial decentralisation policy. In the first place, it is proposed to apply to the whole of India the principle upon which the most recent settlement—namely, that with Burma in 1879—was framed. That principle is that, instead of giving to the local Governments a fixed sum to make good any excess in the provincial expenditure over the provincial receipts, a certain proportion of the imperial revenue of each province should be devoted to this object. Certain heads of the revenue will be reserved as imperial, others divided between imperial and provincial, and the rest made wholly provincial. The balance of the transfers being against the provinces will be rectified by assigning to each province a fixed percentage on its land revenue. In Bengal this will amount to 38 per cent.; in Madras, 26 per cent.; in Bombay, 50 per cent.; in the North West Provinces, 22 per cent.; in the Punjab, 43 per cent.; in the Central Provinces, 48 per cent.; in Assam, 49 per cent.; and in Burma, 33 per cent. It is hoped that the result of this system will be to give to the Provincial Governments a direct interest in the most important item of the imperial revenue raised within their own province.

"The second proposal is to modify the existing arrangements between the Imperial and Provincial Governments regarding the resources granted in the event of fiscal misfortune, such as a heavy loss on the opium revenue, or a national disaster, such as a war or a severe famine. It is declared on the one hand that the local Governments must look for no special aid except in case of severe famine, and then only within certain limits; and, on the other hand, that the Imperial Government will make no demand on them except in case of a disaster so abnormal as to exhaust the imperial reserves and necessitate the suspension of the entire machinery of public improvement. Aid will be given to the provinces in a severe famine only if the current provincial income during the period of the distress has been exhausted, and if the accumulated savings of the past year in excess of the ordinary working balance have been drawn upon to the extent of two-thirds of the total amount. The margin of the provincial income over the expenditure in normal years will be made liable for the completion of the relief works begun during the famine, or will be chargeable to the extent of one-fourth for the payment of the interest on the imperial loans contracted to meet the cost of the famine. The Imperial Government expresses the hope that if a sufficient surplus accrues at the close of the current financial year it may be able to restore to the Provincial Governments the contributions, aggregating 67 lakhs, made by them for the Afghan war, on the receipt of satisfactory assurances that these amounts will be devoted to productive public works.

"The Governor General in Council believes that the time has now arrived when a further practical development may be afforded to the intentions of Lord Mayo's Government, and hopes that the extension of this scheme for the decentralisation of the finances will develop local self-government. To this end the Provincial Governments will be instructed to make a careful scrutiny of their accounts, with a view of ascertaining what items of receipt and charge can be transferred from the provincial to the local heads for administration by a committee comprising non-official and, wherever possible, elected members, and also what measures are necessary for the purpose of introducing more local self-government, equalising local and municipal taxation throughout the Empire, checking severe or unsuitable imposts, and favouring forms most accordant with the popular opinion or sentiment. Then follow details regarding the treatment of the principal heads of the receipts and charges, the general result being that nearly three-fifths of the revenue and about one-fourth of the expenditure of British India will be provincialised."

THE news from Afghanistan is, as might be expected, by

no means of such a satisfactory nature. *Imprimis*, the Wardaks and the Hazaras of the Logar Valley are said to have risen in the rear of the Ameer's army and plundered Ghazni. Next, the Ameer himself is behaving with extreme severity in Kandahar; and one of the chief objects of his enmity, whose house he has ostentatiously burnt, is our *protégé*, the Wali Sher Ali—the late British Wali of Kandahar, in whose defence we fought at Maiwand. Needless to say, nothing is as yet heard of the Ameer going on to Herat. He has, however, sent on a sirdar with some troops; and there is some good news from the westward, of tribesmen having invaded the Herat Valley, who may possibly make it too hot for Ayub, in which case he will probably make for Russian or Persian territory.

THE worst news is yet to be told. It is, that we are “probably” going to confide the care of the Khojak Pass to “a few native levies!” By “native,” of course, “Afghan” is meant, for in Afghanistan no distinction need be maintained between British and Indian troops; and the meaning of the telegram is, that we are once more going to “scuttle.”

THE *Times* telegram from Quetta, dated October 9, to which we have referred above, says:—

“Beyond the fact that the Ameer has despatched a force to Girishk there is little news from Kandahar. The column which is commanded by Sirdar Mahomed Yusaf Khan consists of four infantry regiments, 1,500 cavalry, and six guns. It marched on the 2nd inst. Rumours of serious disturbances at Ghazni prevail in Kandahar. The Joguri Hazaras and Wardaks are said to have assembled in large numbers, laid waste the country, and plundered the city. The Ameer is sending troops from Kandahar to put down the rising. As this must have commenced before the tidings of Ayub's defeat reached the north, and has apparently not been joined in by Ghilzais, it is probably only serious in delaying the Ameer's march on Herat, in which every day lost is to be regretted. From the West we hear that the Char-Aimak and other tribes, joined by the Saloh Turcomans, have invaded the Herat Valley, and it may be that Ayub, who is known to have reached Farah, may be unable to enter the city.

“The Ameer made a triumphal entry into Kandahar on the 30th ult. and ordered the town to be illuminated for three nights. He promised the people immunity for past offences, but refused to recognise the receipts for taxation granted by Ayub's officers, and insisted on payment in full. In addition, he has ordered all persons who received pay from his governor or from Ayub to refund it. He has also refused all the overtures made by the sirdars, has confiscated the lands and houses of all of Ayub's principal adherents, and has ordered the house of the Wali Shere Ali, his inveterate enemy, to be pulled down. The villages for several miles round Kandahar have been completely gutted and all the cattle carried off; but, nevertheless, the Ghilzais complain that the Ameer has broken faith with them in withholding his promised permission to plunder the city for seven days. The compensation he is declared to have promised them is three lakhs of rupees. He is raising three Kandahari regiments by forcible enlistment and sending them to Cabul. In short, he is reading the Duranis a very severe lesson, and they are paying heavily for the incapacity of the Ameer's generals and the faithlessness of his troops. They are thoroughly broken, and declare that in the memory of man the Ghilzais have not enjoyed so great a triumph over them.

“Here in Quetta and Pishin we are in daily hope of orders for a move. Nothing certain is known, but it is understood that the 13th Hussars, two batteries of artillery, and one British infantry regiment will move to India very shortly. The garrison of Quetta and Pishin will probably be further reduced by a regiment of native infantry and one of native cavalry, a second infantry regiment being withdrawn from the Harnai route. This will probably involve the evacuation of Chaman and one or more of the Pishin posts, but not the abandonment of Pishin generally, which, however, could be easily held without a garrison at all. The Chaman post and the Khojak Pass will probably be guarded by a few native levies.

“The cold weather has fairly set in, and the health of the troops in Quetta, which has been very sickly for some time, is improving.

“Colonel St. John leaves for England early next month, and will be succeeded by Colonel Waterfield, Commissioner of Peshawur.”

THE Quetta correspondent of the *Times* is growing diplomatic. He does not tell us who it is, among our gallant troops at Quetta, who is “in daily hope” of being ordered back to slippers and an easy chair at home; and we more than suspect that some of the Quetta garrison

would deny the soft, very soft, impeachment. But his attempt to pooh-pooh the sentimental objections of “the Indian papers”—and he might have included others—to English soldiers being abandoned to the horrible fate of Central Asian slavery is capital; he declares that there is slender “hope” of any English prisoners being still alive in Herat! “Hope!”—we thank thee, poor orphan boy, for that innocent word. This is the telegram:—

“The Indian papers have lately contained stories about British prisoners in Herat. They rest on a very slender foundation, which is as follows:—Some months ago a sepoy of Jacob's regiment, who had been missing since the battle of Maiwand, appeared at the headquarters of his regiment. On his trial by court-martial he declared that he was taken prisoner after the battle with two native and four British soldiers. What became of the latter he did not know, but he and the other natives were made slaves and taken by their respective masters into a distant part of the country, whence he made his escape. This tale gives but a slender hope of any English prisoners being still alive in Herat, especially as no rumour of such has reached Kandahar or Quetta.”

The following telegram has been received at the India-office from the Viceroy, October 8:—

“St. John reports from Quetta, 7th, that Sirdar Mahomed Yusaf Khan left on 2nd for Girishk, with four regiments infantry, four guns, one regiment cavalry, and 1,000 other horse. Reports have reached Kandahar that Wardaks and Joguri (Logari?) Hazaras have plundered Ghazni. Ameer forming Kandahari regiments.”

THE Calcutta correspondent, telegraphing from Darjiling on Oct. 9, gives some further details regarding the last Afridi raid—that on our cavalry guard at Kohat. It now transpires that it was conducted, not merely by the “friends” of Kamal, the Afridi gentleman whose surrender we had just demanded with all the pomp and ceremony which the present Government knows so well how to use when making such demands, but under the leadership of Kamal himself! Such is the respect with which our pompous “demands” are now treated on the frontier:—

“Further details regarding the attack on the cavalry guard at Kohat show that the raiders numbered thirteen or fourteen Afridis, of whom four or five belonged to the Malik Din section, one to another section, and the remainder were Zakha Khels. The leader was the notorious Kumal, who headed the attack on a picquet at Peshawur in August last. It is clear that the raiders passed through the country of the so-called friendly tribes, who must have known their intention and could have given warning if so disposed. It is rumoured that a punitive expedition is under contemplation, but nothing short of the occupation of the Tiyah plateau will effectually stop these outrages.”

At Mooltan, we learn from the same source, an armed truce has been established. The correspondent well says of this most significant outbreak, that it is “another manifestation of the revival of that Hindu fanaticism which is now apparently passing over Northern India, and which, unless carefully watched, may give trouble to the Government.” For months past we have sounded a similar note of warning, at the risk of being stigmatised as alarmists. There is no more peaceable or generally loyal population than the great bulk of that of British India, including almost the whole of the educated classes. But we are too apt to forget that among peoples counted by hundreds of millions there must ever be a very large element of unrest, which can only be controlled either by an overwhelming display of force, or by the cordial co-operation of the orderly and law-abiding sections of the community. We have done our best to alienate from us the respect of the latter class by the unceasing vituperation that was poured, for party purposes, on the administration of Lord Lytton; whilst our numerous “withdrawals,” and the general timidity of our recent policy, has everywhere kindled the wildest hopes among the disaffected and lawless. We know that the views here expressed are held with great earnestness by some of the best and ablest men among our India fellow-subjects. The remainder of the telegram to which we have referred runs thus:—

“Mooltan remains quiet. The troops have now been withdrawn from the city, but heliographic communication has been established between the fort and the brigade headquarters in the cantonment, so that the military can be summoned in case

of necessity. The damage to property is now estimated at three to four lakhs. No one was killed, but several were wounded. There can be no doubt that the riot was entirely due to an unprovoked aggression on the part of the Hindus. The Mahomedans gave no offence, and the slaughter of cattle has always been conducted under the rules which have been in force since Mooltan became British territory, and which were framed with the express object of avoiding all chance of hurting Hindu susceptibilities."

WE learn from the *Englishman* that the Government of India intend taking up practically and at once the subject of Eurasian education, and Archdeacon Baly, who has just returned to India, has been specially summoned to Simla in connection with the matter. One of the first steps likely to be taken is a measure for establishing a training college. We are glad to observe that tangible good is already springing out of the careful and thorough examination of the Eurasian education question that was recently made by the Bengal education Department, on the occasion of the publication of Archdeacon Baly's memoranda on the subject.

THE Secretary of State for India in Council has decided to introduce an important change in the present regulations as regards the pensions of senior officers of the Indian army. In future officers on the general list, who entered the service under the new conditions of appointment, and who have not since joined the Staff Corps, and officers who have entered the Staff Corps since Sept. 12, 1866, will succeed to colonels' allowances as soon as they have completed twelve years' service as substantive lieutenant colonels, until the number of officers in receipt of the allowances is equal to one-thirtieth of the whole of the officers in their respective lists in each Presidency; after which the number of colonels' allowances enjoyed by officers of this rank are to be considered as the fixed establishment to which officers will succeed by seniority. No colonels' allowances are to be granted to officers who entered the Staff Corps as probationers after July 1 of the present year.

THE *Sunday Mirror* believes "that Lord Ripon has it in contemplation to revise the educational policy of Government, and that very soon the public may have before it the scheme for at least a partial remodelling of the educational machinery of the country. This paragraph, the first intimation of the proposals regarding an Educational Commission which were telegraphed last week by the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, reaches us by to-day's mail. It appeared in Calcutta about a fortnight before the date of the *Times* telegram. We deal with the subject in our leading columns.

THE *Times of India* to hand by this mail gives an appreciative biography of Sir Alfred Lyall, *apropos* of his passing through Bombay on his way home; but the panegyric is not "led up to" with the tact usually displayed by our contemporary. After describing the circumstances under which Bombay was at the moment honoured by the august presence of the Foreign Secretary, the *Times of India* is weak enough to say, "This reminds us"—and then follows the anthem, of course.

THE European Congress of Orientalists lately sitting at Berlin has voted its thanks to Dr. W. W. Hunter, C.I.E., for his "Imperial Gazetteer of India." Professor Webber, in formally conveying the sentiments of the Congress, expressed "the high obligations which Orientalists owe to this grand and patient labour." The Geographical Congress sitting at Venice has also awarded its thanks, with its gold medal, to Dr. W. W. Hunter for the services which he has rendered to geographical science by this work.

THE Science and Art Department have commenced a very necessary, and it may prove to be an important, work in the India Museum. This is the translation of the inscriptions which are to be found on so many of the objects it contains. The work will be carried on under the direction of Mr. A. N. Wollaston, examiner in Persian at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and translator of the "Anvár-i-Suhali," who has secured the services of Mirza Muham-

mad Bakar as his assistant in making the translations. The Science and Art Department will begin the work of translation in the India Museum, but should it prove to be advantageous—of which there is not the slightest doubt—it will, it is anticipated, be continued until all the inscriptions on the various art objects in the Persian collection also have been rendered into English.

WE are glad to be able to announce that Mr. Horace Walpole, C.B., clerk of the Council at the India-office, has been appointed assistant to the Under Secretary of State for India, in succession to Sir Thomas Seecombe, K.C.S.I., C.B. Lord Hartington is always happy in his appointments; the present one will give universal satisfaction.

It has been finally decided that Sir William Muir, K.C.B., who has held the appointment of Director General of the Army Medical Department since 1874, shall retire from office on the 1st of April next, and that he shall be succeeded by Surgeon General T. Crawford, M.D., principal medical officer in India.

THE number of visitors to the Indian collections at the South Kensington Museum for the weeks ending Sept. 3 were 4,673; Sept. 10, 3,836; Sept. 17, 3,594; Sept. 24, 3,033; Oct. 1, 2,843. The total for the month of September was 14,580, and from the opening on May 15, 1880, 273,255.

MESSRS. MORAN AND Co.'s market report on indigo does not hold out more encouraging prospects for the season's crop. For Lower Bengal the outturn is definitely stated at 16,200 maunds. The khoontee mahai is progressing in Behar, but not so well as was anticipated—heavy rains have again shortened the yield. Floods are reported in Chuprah, and loss of plant is reported. Ravages of caterpillars are complained of at some factories. From the Benares Provinces and the Doab it is feared that previous heavy rains inflicted too much injury on the plant for the later fine weather to make up.

THE same authority gives the following report on the Calcutta tea market:—

"The remaining sale sheet of Thursday's (Sept. 5) tea sales having reached us, the following is the completed list. There were five sales, at which 8,543 chests were offered, and 1,417 withdrawn. The highest and lowest prices, and the number of chests for each district of the 7,126 chests sold were as follow:—

District.	No. of chests.	Highest, per lb.	Lowest, per lb.
Assam	3,604	1 0 6	0 5 3
Cachar	1,294	0 14 0	0 3 6
Darjiling	1,853	1 4 6	0 3 4
Doonars	345	1 3 6	0 8 5
Chittagong	30	0 12 2	0 5 8

Total 7,126 chests.

Season's export to date September, 15,612,675lb."

WE take from the *Times of India* the following obituary for the fortnight ending Sept. 20:—Mr. A. F. Marques Pereira, Portuguese consul general; Mr. Woodward, judicial assistant commissioner of Umritsur; Mr. Herbert Turnor; Surgeon Major R. Murphy, A.M.D.; Major Dudgeon, late of the 40th Regiment; Col. Francis Jeffrey Millar, deputy commissioner of Gurdaspore; Mr. Syud Hussein Edroos, C.S.I.

THE SURVEY OF INDIA.

FROM the just-received report of the operations of the Survey of India for 1879-80 we learn that this stupendous work is now all but completed. The principal triangulation of all India, as originally designed by Colonel Everest about the year 1832, with the approval of the Court of Directors of the Honourable East India Company, was intended to consist of a system of meridional chains of triangles at intervals of about 1 deg. apart, tied together by longitudinal chains at about 6 deg. apart, the whole being enclosed within a periphery formed by chains of triangles carried along the frontier and coast lines. The operations have been carried on in general accordance with this design. But the distance between the principal meridional chains which have been executed within the last twenty years has been materially increased; for it was found that chains at intervals of 2 deg. to 3 deg. apart would suffice as a basis for the general topography of the country. For similar reasons a chain of principal triangles on the west coasts of the peninsula, from Cape Comorin to Mangalore, which show all that is wanted to

complete the periphery of frontier and coast line triangulation, may be dispensed with; its completion is not necessary for geodesic purposes, as for them the present first-class chains of triangles in its neighbourhood will amply suffice. Consequently, as the chain of triangles along the east coast between Cape Comorin and Madras, which has been some years in progress, was completed during the present year, the principal triangulation may now be considered to be wholly finished in Southern India. In Northern India only a small portion of a single (meridional) chain of triangles remains for execution, which will probably be completed within the next few months, and then the whole of the principal triangulation of the regions between Afghanistan and Burma, the Himalayan Mountains, and the Indian Ocean, will be finished as regards the linear and angular measurements and the field operations generally. The reduction of observations is well advanced; but about one-half still remains for completion. The general outturn of the triangulation was as follows:—Three chains of principal triangles of an aggregate length of 165 miles, furnishing twenty-six new stations—at three of which verifactory astronomical determinations of azimuth have been made—and embracing an area of 3,949 square miles; also various chains of secondary triangles of an aggregate length of 150 miles, furnishing thirty-three new stations, and 172 points, in an area of about 5,000 square miles, exclusive of a large amount of secondary triangulation in Siam and Sikkim, of which complete details have not yet been received.

The regular topographical operations—mostly of the standard scale of one inch to the mile, and on the half-inch and two-inch scales—were carried on in continuation of the operations of the preceding year, in the same provinces and by the same parties. The general outturn of the topography was as follows:—220 square miles surveyed on the quarter-inch scale, 7,138 on the half-inch scale, 4,794 on the one-inch scale, 9,664 on the two-inch scale, and 117 on the four-inch scale. Two towns of an aggregate area of twenty square miles were surveyed, one on the six-inch, the other on the 12-inch scale.

The Mauzawar, or village survey of the Murri and Kahuta Tahsils, of the Rawul Pindi district, for the Forest Department has been completed; and the survey of another tract, the "Kala Chitta" range, also in the Rawul Pindi district, for the same department, has been commenced. The village survey operations in the Dera Ismail Khan district have been continued. The forest survey, on the four-inch scale, in the Banda district, has been completed. The Khorda estate survey party—reduced in strength after completion of its cadastral survey operations—has surveyed a hilly portion of the estate on the four-inch scale, where a cadastral survey was not required; and, at the same time, has completed the survey of the village boundaries in the area left for the measurement of the fields by the settlement survey area. No. 3 revenue party, which has been engaged chiefly on the topographical survey, has also carried on a village survey of the alluvial lands in the bed of the Jumna River. The total areas of these several operations are—2,118 square miles surveyed in detail on the scale of four inches=one mile; but including forty square miles of 32-inch survey in Khorda; 1,973 square miles of preliminary traversing.

A small area rejected from the forest reserves has been surveyed cadastrally in Banda, and the survey of the district has been completed. The cadastral surveys of district Jaunpur, Ghazipur, and Mirzapur have been continued, as during the previous seasons, on the 16-inch scale. The cadastral survey of district Hathawaddy, in Burma, has been continued on the 16-inch scale; but having the field as the unit of survey in the place of the holding. A new party has been raised for the cadastral survey of the Bassein district, for which the 16-inch scale and the unit of the field have been adopted, as for Hathawaddy. The total areas surveyed by the cadastral parties are—2,692 square miles surveyed in detail on the scale of 16 inches=one mile; 1,581 square miles of preliminary traversing.

Of other geographical operations, the most important were these which were conducted by the survey officers accompanying the several columns of the army in Afghanistan and Beluchistan during the second phase of the Afghan war. The survey has been taken for the most part, on the half-inch or quarter-inch scale, supplemented by rough reconnaissances and by native information in the less accessible places. Generally speaking, the detailed survey extends from Peshawur to Cabul, *via* the Khyber Pass and the Kuram Valley, but excluding Bara and Tira, and the Afridi country lying between the Peshawur district and a line drawn a little to the north of Thal. South west of the Kuram Valley it has taken in a great part of Khost. A radius of fifteen miles to the north and west of Cabul and of fifty miles to the south in the direction of the Logar Valley would approximately cover the rest of the country mapped in Northern Afghanistan. In Beluchistan and Southern Afghanistan the area delineated is much less compact. With some breaks, which were merely reconnoitred, it may be described as reaching Girishk on the west from Fort Munro on the Dera Ghazi Khan frontier. It includes Kushk-i-Nakhud, the country around Kandahar, a great part of the Khojak-Amran range, Pishin, a tract to the north and north east of Quetta, and the neighbourhood of Dada and Sibi along and to the west of the line of rail. The northern and southern surveys have been corrected by the survey of the route from Kandahar to Ghazni through the Khushk-i-kud, Tarnak, and Ghazni Valleys. The total area mapped during the season in Northern Afghanistan is estimated at 11,180 square miles.

The combined operations in Northern and Southern Afghanistan and in Beluchistan furnish a total area of 16,000 square miles of new geography.

The trans-frontier explorations of the year included in the report are not so full of exciting adventure as they usually are. In the early part of 1879 Capt. J. E. Sandeman, deputy superintendent in charge of the cadastral survey in the Hathawaddy district, British Burma, was requested, with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, to train a native of Burma with a view of his being employed in exploring the upper course of the Irrawaddy River beyond Bamo. Towards the end of the year this man had acquired a sufficient knowledge of his duties to be started on a preliminary exploration. He started by steamer from Rangoon, with two companions of his own selection, and arrived at Bamo early in November 1879. Thence the party went up the river in boats, first to the village of Haw-ka, in latitude 25 deg. 6 min., and then to Ka-cho, once an important city, in latitude 25 deg. 20 min., at an elevation of about 1,000ft. above the sea. Thence he proceeded by land, pacing distances and taking bearings, up to Mo-goung-poon Maing koung, in latitude 26 deg. 8 min., at which place the exploration terminated. At the village of Maingna, about sixteen miles north of Ka-cho, the Burmese frontier was reached. The country beyond is inhabited by Kachins, or Kausa-Kachins, among whom no Shans reside, and the people pay no tribute to Burma. At the village of Pouk-san-poon a view was obtained of the junction of the eastern and western branches of the Irrawaddy River, about five miles to the north west. The western branch (called the Mali-ka) had previously been noticed to be considerably swollen and about 500 paces wide, while the eastern branch (called Meh-ka), which was now reached, was found to be low and flowing in a stream about 100 paces wide, down rapids and over large rocks. The people of the country stated that the great increase in the waters of the western branch was due to the melting of the snow at its sources, and there can be little doubt that the western branch is the larger of the two and rises in higher ranges. Such information as could be obtained from the natives of the country was to the effect that the eastern branch has two principal affluents, one flowing from the east, which is believed to have its source in the Naungsa Lake, and the other from the north, which is said to rise in the hills at six days' journey from Mo-goung-poon, the day's journey being reckoned at eight to ten miles. Of the western branch it was stated that its sources are in the "Kantee Country," at a distance of about twenty-three days' journey from Ka-cho. Thus, it is highly probable that this is the branch of the river reached by Wilcox in his journey from Assam in 1827, which is described in Volume XVII. of the "Researches of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta, 1832." The explorers' "Kantee" is obviously identical with Wilcox's "Khanti." Considerable discredit has, however, been thrown on the surveyor's statements, so that, until confirmed, they must be received with caution.

Some of the hardships which are sometimes endured in the prosecution of this great work may be obtained from the report in the surveys in the Darjiling district and in Sikkim. In July, 1879, it was believed that so little work remained to be done within the limits of the district itself that the survey of Sikkim might be commenced in the following field season. Arrangements were made accordingly, and early in October Lieutenant Harman started for Northern Sikkim, and sent Mr. Robert into Western Sikkim, leaving the remaining surveyors, European and native, to complete the field work in the Darjiling district. For the survey of Sikkim Lieutenant Harman had arranged to undertake in person the whole of the country lying to the east of the range running south east from Kanchinjunga, and assigned the country to the west to Mr. Robert. He proceeded, in the first instance, to the snowy ranges of the frontier between Sikkim and Tibet, hoping to survey them during the brief interval between the cessation of the rains and the setting in of the winter with its heavy snowfalls. Going up the main valley to the point of junction of the Lasing and the Lachung Rivers, he ascended the Lachung Valley, and reached the Donkia Pass on the boundary. Here his feet were badly frostbitten; but with most commendable persistence and energy he bravely continued his work under great difficulties, going about as best he could on coolies, or ponies, or crutches. On returning to the junction of the two rivers he ascended the Lasing Valley and reached the Kangra-Lama Pass, also on the boundary. He subsequently ascended the summits of Kinyong, Nochego, and other mountains, and penetrated into parts of Sikkim which no European had before visited. He was in Sikkim for about 3½ months, during which he surveyed an area of over 1,000 square miles on the scale of ¼ in. to the mile, determined the heights of about 300 positions of more or less importance by barometric and boiling point observations, and executed a large amount of triangulation.

The tidal observations are progressing very satisfactorily in accordance with the programme prescribed by the Government of India for obtaining a systematic record of tidal phenomena on Indian coasts. When the last annual report was submitted self-registering tidal instruments had been set up, and were in operation at eight ports—viz., Aden, Karachi, Bombay, Karwar, Beypore, Paumben, Madras, and Vizagapatam; similar instruments have also been set up and are now operating at False Point, Rangoon, Elephant Point, Amherst, Moulmein, and Port Blair. Self-registering aneroid barometers, aneroid barometers, and verifactory mercurial barometers have been

erected at all the tidal stations, with the exception of Karachi, Bombay, and Madras, where there are meteorological observatories.

The issues of maps from the surveyor general's office in Calcutta increased from 28,737 maps, valued at Rs.38,274 in 1878-9, to 33,796 maps, of the value of Rs.57,005. There was a large demand for maps of Afghanistan and the North West frontier; and much new geographical material was utilised with great promptitude. A preliminary edition of the map of India, on the scale of one-inch=sixty-four miles, was published by the Lithographic Branch to meet immediate requirements. The number of cadastral maps of the North Western Provinces published during the year was 2,527. Many of these had been plotted during the field season of 1879-80, and the great majority of them were photozincographed. Numerous maps of the Khorda Government Estate were reproduced by the same process. The Mathematical Instrument Department issued during the year 14,103 instruments, valued at Rs.1,07,230.—*Times*.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAMERS.

THE new arrangements for the embarkation of passengers by the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company's ships in the Thames, instead of at Southampton, came into operation on Wednesday, when the *Rome*, a fine vessel recently added to the company's fleet, sailed from Gravesend. The actual point of embarkation is the terminus of the London, Tilbury, and Southend Railway, opposite to Gravesend, and a little higher up the river than the old fort at Tilbury, which is always associated in the mind of the English schoolboy with the name of Queen Elizabeth, and close to the place chosen for the new docks of the East and West India Dock Company. The new arrangements worked not only without a hitch, but, considering that it was the trial trip, with remarkable smoothness. A long train, specially engaged for the P. and O. passengers and their friends, was ready at the main line departure platform of the Great Eastern Company's Liverpool-street station soon after half-past ten in the morning, so that those who were early were able to get comfortably seated at once. Some of our foreign friends would probably have been struck by the absence of any appearance of emotion or excitement, and, indeed, of even the ordinary signs of the setting out of people beginning a long voyage. The first of these matters for comment might be attributed to the national habit of self-control, the second to a sensible regulation of the P. and O. Company, by which hand luggage only was allowed to be taken by this train. A system which promises to save travellers inconvenience and expense has been organised for collecting all heavy baggage and conveying it to the company's ships at the docks for a moderate charge. The shortness of the journey to the steamer and, perhaps, the novelty of the occasion tempted so many friends of passengers to take the run down to the ship that there were even more visitors than passengers, between 300 and 400 first-class and about eighty second-class passengers travelling in the special train to Tilbury. By contract with the railway company, the fares are fixed for P. and O. passengers at 3s. 6d. first class and 2s. 6d. second class, while return tickets for passengers' friends are issued at 4s. 6d. first class. The train left Liverpool-street at eleven o'clock punctually, and, with only a few minutes' stoppage at Barking, made an uninterrupted run to Tilbury in forty-five minutes. Walking at once down a covered way to the floating pier, the passengers went on board a steamer which was in waiting, and in eight or ten minutes—the little steamer by that time having received her complement—they were steaming out to the *Rome*, which lay in the river off Gravesend. In six or eight minutes the tender was alongside, and within half-an-hour of the arrival of the train at Tilbury the first party were all on board the *Rome*. A few minutes later, those who had been left behind by the first tender arrived in a second, and by half-past twelve o'clock the whole party of passengers and their friends were on the great ship. The *Rome*, under the command of Captain Cates, and with Mr. T. Sutherland, chairman of the P. and O. Company, on board, had left the Albert Dock on the flood-tide, about ten o'clock, and had steamed slowly down the river to Gravesend, where she arrived about twenty minutes to twelve. She lay there, moored to a buoy, until the passengers were all on board. In half-an-hour—that is, about one o'clock—all going ashore were again on one of the tenders returning to Tilbury. With waving of hands and handkerchiefs the last adieux were made to those about to begin their long journey to the other side of the world, and before the tender reached the Tilbury Pier, the great ship—she is 430 feet long and of 5,100 tons burden—had, with the aid of two tugs, swung round and was steaming away to the Nore. Among her passengers—over 160 in number—are Mr. Grant-Duff, Governor of Madras, and Mrs. Grant-Duff, Captain Ambrose Awdry, secretary to the Governor, Dr. and Mrs. Mackenzie and their family, Colonel Sir C. P. Keyes and Lady Keyes, and Colonel Crichton, on the staff of the Governor of Malta, and Lady Margaret Crichton. The deputy chairman of the London, Tilbury, and Southend Railway, Mr. Doughty Browne, and Mr. Stride, manager of the line, went with the special, and Mr. F. D. Barnes, manager of the P. and O. Company, and Mr. Pakeman superintended the embarkation of the passengers. The next outward bound steamer of the company to sail will be the new ship, the *Clyde*. She will leave Gravesend to-morrow, and succeeding vessels each on Wednesday, instead of Tuesday, as had been announced in the company's handbills.

TRANSIT DUTIES IN INDIA.

THE following correspondence on the above subject has been published:—

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'TIMES.'"

"Sir,—The letter in the *Times* of this morning on transit duties in India calls attention to a matter which has not been overlooked by the local authorities in that country, and which needs constant watching, as being liable to the abuse which your correspondent notices—namely, an octroi tax becoming a transit duty. But in one point it is possible that the writer of the letter has made a mistake. The large quantity of grain received in towns, in excess of the estimated consumption, is not necessarily grain in transit. There are persons in every town who make it part of their business to store large quantities of grain against a time of scarcity, which is their time of profit. It is well that motives of self-interest lead to this provision for future wants, or Indian famines would be even more rapidly destructive than they are. It is a proceeding not to be lightly checked or interfered with, either when the food is being thus stored or when it comes to be sold. The high prices it then commands are the return for the speculator's outlay, long, it may be, unproductive, and for his risks and unavoidable losses.

"Oct. 1."

"R. M."

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'TIMES.'"

"Sir,—In reply to the letter of your correspondent 'R. M.' in the *Times* of to-day, there exists good evidence that the severity of famines in some provinces of India has been intensified by the exaction of octroi. Merchants will not store grain in octroi towns, where they have to prepay a percentage on the value of the grain, and may have to wait for years before they can profitably sell their property. The extortions practised in the collection of octroi, and the monopolies which have been created, have also greatly hindered the free storing of grain. If Government would publish returns of the quantities of corn at present stored in octroi towns it would be seen how unprepared we are to meet famines. Merchants find it very inconvenient to store grain in villages to which the octroi system has not been yet extended. This is partly owing to the want of good bridged roads to such villages. The whole subject has been treated in a masterly manner by Sir Charles Trevelyan, and if our statesmen would take the trouble to read his report, which has been reprinted by order of the Imperial Government, they would experience fewer doubts and less difficulty in preparing to meet famines in future. If we would honestly free the trade in corn it would no longer be necessary for Government to undertake the transport of grain in times of famine, which duty it does not understand, or to expend millions of money with the result of tempting speculators to make corners and monopolies in the corn trade.—Your obedient servant,

"ST. GEORGE TUCKER."

"Camberley, near Farnborough, Oct. 4."

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'TIMES.'"

"Sir,—Your correspondent 'R. M.' correctly points out in the *Times* of to-day that the private storage of grain renders famines less destructive than they would otherwise be, and that care should be taken not to interfere with this proceeding. It is, however, a strong argument against octroi duties, and one which has, I think, been advanced in the *Times* by Mr. St. George Tucker himself, that, besides operating as transit duties, they directly check the storage of grain in large Indian cities.—Your obedient servant,

"Oct. 5."

"L. C. PROBYN."

INDIAN MUSIC.

THE work which treats of the Rasas is entitled "The Eight Principal Rasas of the Hindus." The author says as follows in the preface to the book:—"A growing desire is now apparent among our countrymen and foreign friends to have a clear insight into the various elements which give to Hindu music and the Hindu drama such an interesting character. For this purpose it is necessary to have an accurate knowledge of the nature of the Rasas or other sentiments which are their veritable groundwork. I have attempted in these pages to furnish the reader with short accounts of the dramatic laws of the Hindus, as also with explanations of their various dramatic compositions. With the view of illustrating the subjects in this work I have selected well-known scenes from our classical writings, shaped them into *tableaux*, and composed short dramatic pieces showing their respective characteristics. I have also given descriptive songs set to such *ragas* and *talas* as have been declared appropriate by authorities. No one is better convinced of the imperfections of this work than myself. The only excuse for bringing it before the public is the steady encouragement which I have received in my several attempts to bring to light some relics of the untold and unknown musical and literary treasures bequeathed to us by our illustrious forefathers."

The first picture in the book represents Bharata Rishi, the father of the Hindu drama. He is a venerable old man, who meditates with an earnest and thoughtful countenance of what he is going to write.

The book itself commences with the description of the characters of the dramas. It is stated that "after Brahma had created the four Vedas he separated from them the fifth, and called it drama. The sage Bharata first learnt it from Brahma, and played it before Mahadeva. The drama (Nataka) itself consists of three parts—viz.

Natya (the drama proper), Nritya and Nirtya (dancing). Bharata says of the drama:—"The art which holds the mirror before Nature, representing to the life different characters, is the Dramatic Art." Many things are requisite in the drama. It will take us too long to notice all of them here. On mature consideration it is clear to us that the sentiments (Rasas) form the corner-stone of theatrical representations, since it is the avowed object of these representations to awaken feelings in the hearts of the audience similar to those which they body forth. The ten kinds of the art which teach various measured movements of the body and limbs are collectively called Nritya (dance). Nritya, without the dramatic element, is called Nritya (simple dancing). Nritya is of two sorts:—*Marga* and *desi*. That kind of entertainment, consisting of music and dancing, which was performed by Bharata before Mahadeva, and which Brahma probably learnt to know from Mahadeva, is called *marga*, and that which is most prevalent amongst us is called *desi*. The word Nataka (drama) is derived from *nata* (hero). The dramas, which were created by Brahma, and which he represented before Mahadeva and Parvati, are called *Marga natyas*. There are twenty kinds of these, namely:—Prakarana, Vana, Prahasana, Dima, Vyayoga, Samavakara, Vithi, Auka Ihamriga, Natika, Prakashika, Vamka, Hansika, Viyogini, Dipika, Kalotsahatara, Chitra Jugupsita, and Vichitrartha. The first ten kinds were founded by Mahadeva, the remainder by Parvati Mahadeva and Parvati first instructed Brahma in these twenty varieties of the drama. Dantila and other authorities quote sixteen kinds of *desi natya*, viz.:—Sattaka, Trotaka, Gosthi, Vrindaka, Silpaka, Preknahana, Sanlapaka, Hrillisa, Rasaka, Srigadita, Viluki, Tumbaki, Sajjita, Parivarta, Marti, and Prahelika."

Thus far we have given Dr. Tagore's remarks *verbatim*. Further on the work treats of the different kinds of dramas. First of all, he brings in Nataka, the drama proper, the following characteristics of which have been laid down:—"The Nataka is based upon historical incidents. It celebrates the lives of mighty princes descended from lordly houses. It should be full of æsthetic feelings and sentiments. It consists of from five to ten acts, and is performed by four or five persons. Its duration should not be too long, nor its language too simple. Simplicity of action, however, is desirable. The performance excludes the following:—Hallooing, bloodshed, war, &c. In a word, it should exclude everything that is not strictly æsthetic. Sakuntala and Venisanhara (both mentioned previously) are examples of this kind of drama. The work also describes all the other kinds of dramas, as regards their characters, representations, and developments. After this come the Rasas, which are classified under eight principal groups—viz., Sringara, Vira Rasa, the Karuna Rasa, the Rudra Rasa, the Hasya Rasa, the Bhayanaka Rasa, the Bibhatsa Rasa, the Adbhuta Rasa. In the next number I shall notice the two principal component parts of the drama, 'Nritya' and 'Nritta,' and shall also speak of the Rasas, and about the Indian stage as well."

There are other works by Dr. Tagore which have passed through the fingers of the writer of this article:—

Yantrakosha, or a Treasury of the Musical Instruments of Ancient and of Modern India, and of various other countries, 1875, gives representations and tone power of old Indian instruments.

Six Principal Ragas with a brief view of Hindu Music. 1877. These are exquisite old Indian songs.

The Dramatic Sentiments of the Aryas. 1881.

Eight tunes composed by Dr. Tagore. 1880.

Vedic Hymns. Dr. Tagore. 1878.

Short Notices of Hindu Musical Instruments, 1877.

(A sort of pocket calendar.)

Gitavali, or a Hindu Manual of Indian Vocal Music. 1878.

Victoria Gitala, or a brief History of England in Bengali verses. Composed by Dr. Tagore. 1877.

Roma Kavya, or a short sketch of Roman History. 1880.

(A History of Rome in the English language.)

A Few Lyrics of Owen Meredith, set to Hindu Music. 1877.

Malabikagnimitra.—Drama in five acts by Kalidasa. 1877.

Bharatiya Natya Rahasyam. 1878.

I only mention here that the work, "The Six Principal Ragas of the Hindus," contains even a treatise on the whole theory of old Indian music. It is by itself of so much importance as to place Dr. Tagore high in the rank of authors. In order, therefore, to give a complete and clear picture of Indian music, it will be necessary for me to resume the article on this subject at some future time.—*Indian Mirror*.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

GOVERNMENT COMPETITION IN THE CINCHONA ENTERPRISE.

THERE are few Government concerns that can compare results financially with the cinchona plantation and factory near Darjiling. The latest report of the Government Quinologist, which deals with the year 1880-81, discovers no falling off in the prosperity of either. The profits of the year's working amount to Rs.80,290 over and above the saving which the Government effect by the substitution of the febrifuge made at Darjiling for quinine, which is itself estimated at four and a-half lakhs per annum. The reason why there is comparatively so small an actual profit in rupees, and one so immense on the sale of the febrifuge, is because the factory is debited

with the bark used at actual cost, and not the price at which it would sell in open market. Our Allahabad contemporary is much pleased at the success of this Government undertaking. We are equally pleased, but in this very success we see a strong reason why Government should now retire from the industry. It is the duty and interest of the Government to undertake the initial and experimental stage in all such industries, a work which is generally beyond the power of private enterprise. This over, and the success of the new industry assured, the duty of Government is then to withdraw and hand over its work to some company. This was done with tea, and will doubtless be done with cinchona as well, and we think the time has arrived when this ought to be done. When the profits on the manufacture of febrifuge and growth of bark amount in one year to more than the entire capital invested it may safely be affirmed that the industry is a success, and if it be beneath the dignity of Government to make a profit by selling coals it ought to be equally inexpedient to sell febrifuge. It is no doubt true that the sale of this medicine is presumably doing much good, but this would be equally true if it were made by private enterprise. We trust, therefore, that the Government cinchona plantations in Darjiling and on the Nilgherries will soon be advertised for sale.—*Friend of India*.

POSTAL CONCESSIONS TO THE PRESS.

THE introduction of a new system, in reference to the transmission of newspapers through the post, is under the consideration of Government. This contemplates, first of all, a reduction in the postage rates for very light newspapers. Roughly, all native vernacular papers come into the very light class; and it is reasonable, from their point of view, to complain against the rule by which they pay the same postage, half an anna, when their weight is perhaps two tolas and their price a pie—as the English newspaper, which costs four annas, and weighs seven or eight tolas. The scheme which the Postmaster General has in view provides for the reduction of the rate, in the case of papers weighing less than three tolas, to one quarter anna for postage. The limit three tolas has been fixed by estimates that have been made as to the average weights of the various Indian newspapers, English and native. A good many English trade circulars, prices current, and miscellaneous publications of that nature, which come within the definition of a newspaper for post-office purposes, will doubtless take advantage of the scheme. Further, it is proposed that the English newspapers should be invited to contract with the Post-office by paying a lump sum, once a quarter in advance, for the delivery of their whole postal issue. It is intended that these contracts shall introduce one or two liberal provisions—namely, that the charge shall not include anything on account of "exchanges," newspapers sent to one another's offices. These, as a concession to journalism, the Post-office proposes practically to carry for nothing, and the contracts will provide for the carriage, at half rates, of newspapers sent in batches on sale or return to railway stations. The Post-office will, of course, lose at first on the whole scheme—chiefly through the reduction of postage on the light papers—to the amount of about Rs.50,000 a year, but it is conceived this loss can be afforded in view of the public advantages to be gained, while it often happens that such initial losses are compensated for, in the long run, by an accession of business.—*Pioneer*.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGES.

WE learn that after negotiations that have lasted for ten months the Oriental Telephone Company (Limited) have at last come to terms with the Government of India, and that they will very shortly be enabled to introduce into this country the system of telephone exchanges so successfully worked in nearly every other part of the civilised world. We believe that within certain limits the company will be authorised to give the public every kind of telephonic communication, whether of a public or private nature. It is high time we had this useful invention in operation among us. For some time the manager of the company was in communication with the Government of India, and permission to erect telephones was refused. A reference to the Home Government reversed this decision, but a long, and unreasonably long, time has elapsed between that sanction being given and the final permission being handed over to the company. Now that this has at last been accorded we trust that no more delay will take place. We understand that the necessary poles are on the way from England, and in a short time we may overtake Singapore in this respect.—*Friend of India*.

JUNIOR CIVILIANS IN BENGAL.

THE question of the training of junior civilians has been engaging the attention of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, and the last *Calcutta Government Gazette* contains an important resolution on the subject. In 1876 the Covenanted Civil Service was divided into two branches in order to provide a thorough and unbroken course of judicial training for all officers intended to fill the appointment of district judge, and thus to improve the efficiency of the judicial administration of the province. But the system has failed, and Sir Ashley Eden recently consulted the judges of the Calcutta High Court, asking their opinion as to the measures that should be adopted to effect an improvement in the training of the young covenanted officers electing the judicial branch of the service. The judges were not unanimous in their views—

judges very seldom are unanimous in their views—but their general opinion was that civilians should make their election at an earlier period than that which had been fixed; that those who elect the judicial line should serve for a short period as registrars to the best district judges, and thus learn all the routine and administrative work of a judge's office; that they should then go to Calcutta and attend the sittings of the High Court and learn how court business is conducted by the best judges and counsel; and that after this they should be appointed assistant judges, and subsequently subordinate judges before they could be regarded as qualified for the post of district judge. Sir Ashley Eden dismissed these proposals as impracticable, and submitted his own scheme to the Government of India, who have sanctioned it on the understanding that it is to be regarded as open to reconsideration, if necessary, on the settlement of the general question of the strength, organisation, and recruitment of the Bengal Civil Service. Under the new arrangement all covenanted civil officers will in future at the end of five years' service exercise the powers of a moonsiff whatever branch of the service they intend to select, in addition to the powers with which they are vested as magisterial officers. They will be called on to elect between the executive and judicial branches after nine years instead of as at present between the tenth and twelfth years of service, and those selecting the judicial are to be relieved as far as possible of executive duties, be invested with the powers of a subordinate judge, and with those of hearing criminal appeals under Section 266 of the Criminal Procedure Code. We are not told who was the author of the brilliant suggestion that the junior civilians should join the throng of briefless barristers to "learn how court business is conducted by the best judges and counsel"—perhaps it was Mr. Justice Cunningham. Sir Ashley Eden, with the facts of a recent remarkable occurrence in Calcutta fresh in his recollection, no doubt thinks it would not be a wholesome experience for his young men to learn how court business is sometimes conducted by the best judges and counsel.—*Times of India*.

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

THE FRONTIER.—It has been decided to send an expedition of 4,000 men, under the command of General Kennedy, C.B., against the Abuzais in the cold weather. A futile attack was made a short time since by a Ghazi on a soldier in the Quetta bazaar. Abbas Khan of Hil, a notorious freebooter, whose capture three years since is believed to have led to the Alaiwal raids, died recently in the Lahore gaol.—*Times of India*.

SHORTLY.—The Punjab Government will shortly take measures to inflict due punishment upon the tribes responsible for the raids near Peshawur.—*Pioneer*.

OFFICIAL MOVEMENTS.—Sir S. C. Bayley, resident at Hyderabad, who has been granted three months' leave, goes home in to-day's mail steamer. Mr. W. B. Jones, commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, acts for him during his absence. Sir A. C. Lyall, K.C.B., who leaves by to-day's mail, halted at Baroda on Friday on his way to Bombay.—*Times of India*.

THE BENCH AND BAR.—There has been another unseemly squabble between the Bench and Bar at Calcutta. The Bench on this occasion was represented by Mr. Justice Field, a "civilian judge," and the Bar by Messrs. Jackson and Gasper.—*Ibid*.

THE FISHER CASE.—The defamation case instituted by Mr. Fisher, C.S., has been transferred from Meerut to the Allahabad High Court for trial.—*Pioneer*.

ARTISTIC.—Two Fine Art Exhibitions will be opened this week, one at Simla by H.E. the Viceroy, and the other at Puna by H.E. the Governor of Bombay.—*Times of India*.

MILITARY WORKS.—Consequent on the retirement from service of Lieut. General C. W. Hutchinson, Major General A. Cadell is appointed inspector general of Military Works.—*Pioneer*.

SINDIA.—Maharaja Sindia will visit Agra in November to meet the Viceroy.—*Ibid*.

THE INLAND SALT REVENUE.—The inland salt revenue is in a flourishing condition this year, the receipts up to August 31 being nine lakhs in excess of those of the previous year.—*Times of India*.

MASONRY.—The Maharaja of Cooch Behar has become a Freemason. He was recently admitted a member of Lodge Dalhousie at Mussoorie.—*Englishman*.

CALCUTTA FREIGHTS.—Market very firm; unfixed tonnage at date of departure of mail 6,500 tons. Rates:—London, *via* Suez Canal: Wheat, 67s. 6d., 70s.; jute, 75s., 80s. London, *via* Cape: Rates nominal, shippers refusing; wheat, 62s. 6d.; linseed, 65s.; rape seed, 70s. Liverpool, *via* Cape: Jute and linseed, 60s., 62s. 6d. The *Routenburn*, in port, and *Royal Edward*, shortly due, obtained 67s. 6d., the *Columbia* 63s. 9d. for October-November loading (option Liverpool, 57s. 6d.), and the *Baron Colonsay*, 62s. 6d. for November-December loading. The wood ship *Invercauld* closed a charter at 55s. for a port in the United Kingdom. cargo jute, at 55s., October-November loading.—*Ibid*.

THE GWALIOR RESIDENCY.—We are glad to hear that Col. Willoughby Osborne, whose serious illness we noticed last week, is better, and that he has been able to return to Gwalior. His health, however, has received a severe shock; and it is expected that he will shortly take leave.—*Ibid*.

THE 25TH N.I.—By the retirement of Lieut. Col. M. G. Smith

the command of the 26th Regiment N.I. becomes vacant. Brevet Col. C. W. R. Chester, formerly assistant adjutant general at Meerut, and now officiating commandant, will, it is believed, be confirmed in the command; in which case the retirement of Col. Smith will give no promotion to the wing commanders.—*Pioneer*.

COMPENSATION COMMITTEE.—Lieut. Col. Badcock and Mr. A. Stogdon, C.S., have again commenced their labours, after a short recess, in awarding compensation for the loss of camels in the Afghan campaigns. They are at present in the Rawul Pindi Division, whence claims for six lakhs of rupees have already been received. Many of the claims are said to be greatly exaggerated, and not a few fraudulent.—*Ibid*.

MAJOR HALLOWES.—It is stated that Major Hallows, director of gymnasia, has obtained an extension of his appointment for another year.—*Ibid*.

EMPLOYMENT OF NATIVES.—The Government has, we believe, frequently of late years urged Indian railway companies to employ native engine drivers and guards. This policy has apparently been abandoned, as the Secretary of State is advertising in London for thirty engine drivers for employment on State railways in this country.—*Bombay Gazette*.

"PRIVATE ENTERPRISE."—Major Baring, in a speech at the Viceregal Council on the 8th ult., stated that it was the intention of Government to encourage private enterprise in regard to the construction of railways and other productive works.—*Bombay Gazette*.

MADRAS.

THE MYSOR RAILWAY.—The Maharaja of Mysor left Bangalore on Sept. 16 for Mysor for the purpose of rivetting the last bolt of the railway there.—*Bombay Gazette*.

THE MADRAS BANK.—Mr. Crombie, manager at Sheffield of the London and Yorkshire Bank, has been elected secretary and treasurer of the Bank of Madras.—*Ibid*.

THE TRAVANCORE GOLD CURRENCY.—The value of the new gold coins to be issued by the Maharaja of Travancore is to be five rupees, and the order to coin them has already been sent to England.—*Ibid*.

BOMBAY.

SIR MADHAVA RAO.—It is said that H.H. the Gaekwar has requested the Government of India to lend to his State the services of Dewan Sir Madhava Rao for a period of two years after the transfer of the administration to his Highness's independent charge next December, and that the Government of India have consented.—*Bombay Gazette*.

THE PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.—A protest has been lodged by the vakils of the High Court of Bombay against the appointment of the clerk (Mr. Rangnath Sadashiva) of the Third Presidency Magistrate's Court to act as magistrate in place of Mr. Webb until Mr. Dossabhy Framjee returns from leave.—*Ibid*.

LOAN NOTIFICATIONS.—It is resolved that the future loan notifications shall be published simultaneously at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, on the day before or the day on which the mail leaves.—*Times of India*.

SIR W. MEREWETHER.—An influential meeting has been held at Karachi to inaugurate a memorial to Sir William Merewether.—*Ibid*.

THE NORTHBROOK CLUB.—Several large subscriptions have been contributed during the week to the Northbrook Indian Society, and Club. The Gaekwar of Baroda has forwarded Rs. 5,000 and the Maharaja of Ulwar Rs. 1,200. The Governor of Bombay (Sir J. Fergusson) has subscribed Rs. 250.—*Ibid*.

SPORT IN BOMBAY.—A cricket match played at Puna on the 16th and 17th ult., between the local Gymkhana and a Parsee eleven from Bombay, terminated in favour of the former by 159 runs. A pack of hounds for the Bombay Hunt arrived by the s.s. *Roumania* on Saturday in good condition.—*Ibid*.

THE BARODA CASE.—Dr. Kavanagh informs us that Government has permitted the "reopening of the case of the ex-Gaekwar of Baroda, who is to be allowed to select a place of residence, with more personal freedom."—*Bombay Gazette*.

HOME NEWS.

HONOURS AND REWARDS.—The following warrant and non-commissioned officers of the Ordnance Store Corps have been promoted in India in recognition of their services during the recent Afghan campaign:—Conductor J. Lucas to be deputy assistant commissary; Sub Conductor (Acting Conductor) A. Henry to be conductor; Sub Conductor (Temporary Conductor) J. Buchanan to be conductor; Store Sergeant (Acting Sub Conductor) H. Wilbond and Store Sergeant J. Aird to be sub conductors.

OBITUARY.—General David Pott, C.B., of Todrig, Roxburghshire, died on Sunday, Oct. 2, at Borthwickshiels, Hawick. He was the son of the late Mr. George Pott, of Todrig, and was born in 1812. He entered the army in 1829, and obtained a lieutenancy in

1833, in which year he served against the insurgents near Cuttack. In 1845-46 he took part in the Sutlej campaign, commanding the 15th Bengal Native Infantry at the battles of Moodkee and Ferozeshah. He was also present at the affair of Buddiwal and the action of Aliwal, and was engaged in the battle of Sobraon. In 1854 he commanded a force of 1,800 men against the insurgents in Pegu. During the Indian Mutiny he led the 47th Bengal Native Infantry against the rebels in the Mirzapore district, and in June, 1858, he embarked for China in command of the same regiment. He became major general in 1866, lieutenant general in 1874, and general in 1877. General Pott was twice married—first to Mary, daughter of the late Col. Ripley, of the Bengal Army; and, secondly, to Anna Frances, daughter of the late Mr. A. Boyle, of Dublin. General Pott was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath in 1875. —General George Huyshe, C.B., whose death is recorded as having happened a few days ago at Guernsey, at an advanced age, was one of the oldest members of the Bengal Infantry. He entered that branch of the service in 1820, and saw active service in the Burmese campaign of 1825. He commanded the 26th Regiment Bengal N.I. throughout the operations in Afghanistan in 1842 under General Pollock, and was present at the forcing of the Khyber Pass, and at the actions of Mammoo Khail (where he was severely wounded), Jagdalak, and Tezeen, and also at the capture of Istaliff. For these services he obtained the brevet rank of lieutenant colonel, together with the Companionship of the Bath. He obtained field rank in 1854, was promoted to that of lieutenant general in 1867, and to that of full general in 1872.

THE ARTILLERY AT MAIWAND.—Capt. N. P. Fowell, Royal Artillery, has furnished, for the information of the regiment, the following notes of his experiences with the artillery at Maiwand:—"The principal things I observed connected with the artillery were (1) the great difficulty of keeping a supply of ammunition at the guns, on account of the labour involved in transferring it from the wagon bodies to the limbers, keeping the drivers hard at work, as well as the sergeant major, who is always of great service with the guns, especially if there are casualties among the officers. I would strongly advocate the system of limbers without bodies for carrying ammunition. (2) The guns became so hot from rapid firing that we were unable to serve the vent without a protection for our thumbs. We had to pick up and use pieces of cartridge cases for this purpose. A conical plug of leather would obviate this, and also save one man when a detachment becomes shortened in action. (3) I did not see nor hear of any driver making use of the pistol supplied to drivers in India. Had they stayed to use them the guns might not have been brought out of action at all. Many people think that MacLaine's guns were taken through his own fault in advancing so far to the front; but, on the contrary, he had been recalled, and had rejoined the rest of the battery long before; and if the battery had been ever so little in rear, instead of slightly in advance and in the centre of the line of infantry, I believe the line would never have been broken. But the guns were in action first, and then the infantry were brought up and placed in line rather in rear of us."

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.—The following information respecting the movements of her Majesty's ships is supplied by the Admiralty:—From Port Said.—The *Malabar* arrived, en route to Bombay, on the 4th inst. From the East Indies.—Letters have been received from the Commander in Chief in the *Euryalus*, at Seychelles, up to Sept. 11. The *Euryalus* had left Zanzibar on Sept. 3, arrived at Seychelles on the 10th, and would leave for Trincomalee on Sept. 17. The *Ruby* was at Zanzibar on Sept. 3; would leave on Sept. 7 to cruise on the African coast. Ordered to arrive at Bombay about Oct. 15 to be docked, after which she will proceed to Trincomalee to replace the *Eclipse* in the Bay of Bengal. The *Eclipse* returned to Trincomalee on Sept. 3 from Colombo. After visiting Pondicherry and Madras would return to Trincomalee about Sept. 20, to await the arrival of the Commander in Chief early in October; would then proceed to Mauritius and the East Coast of Africa division. The *Ready* returned to Rangoon on Aug. 3, owing to a defect in propeller. After repair will proceed to Trincomalee to meet the Commander in Chief; would then be detached to Galle to meet mail due on Nov. 24, and convey engineer officer of Board of Trade to Minicoy Island. The *Dragon* was to leave Aden, at the request of the political resident, early in September, to visit Makulla. The *Arab* sailed from Aden on Aug. 24 for a cruise of three weeks in the Gulf of Aden, to visit Asab, Perim, Obokh, Zeyla, and Berbera. The *Seagull* was on the East Coast of Africa, engaged in the suppression of the slave trade. The *Fawn* would proceed to Delagoa Bay about Sept. 18. From the Red Sea division letters have been received from the senior officer in the *Dragon* at Aden up to Sept. 20. The *Arab* was at Aden on Sept. 20, waiting orders. The *Ruby* was at Cape Guardafui on Sept. 18. From the Persian Gulf division letters have been received from the senior officer in the *Dryad*, at Muscat, up to Sept. 7; would leave for Ras-el-Had on Sept. 7, returning to Muscat on Sept. 18, leaving again on Sept. 23 for Jask, and, early in October, would leave for north part of the Gulf. The *Woodlark* was at Karachi; would return to Jask on Sept. 28, and remain in southern part of the Gulf. The *Ranger* was at Jask on Aug. 30; would leave on Sept. 8 for Ras-el-Khaimah, Shargah, Bahrein, and Bushire.

THE OUDH AND ROHILKUND RAILWAY.—The Secretary of

State for India in Council having sanctioned the extension of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway from Moradabad to Sharanpore, to join the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, it is necessary, in accordance with the Oudh and Rohilkund Company's articles of association, that a meeting of proprietors should be convened for the purpose of authorising the board of directors to raise the requisite capital for carrying out the work. An extraordinary general meeting will therefore be held on Wednesday next, at the company's offices.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—Tenders were received on Wednesday at the Bank of England for £350,000 in Government bills on India. The amounts allotted were:—To Calcutta, £179,300; to Bombay, £162,000; and to Madras, £8,700. Tenders on all presidencies at 18.7½d., being the minimum posted, will receive about 57 per cent. Compared with last week this price shows an improvement of 1-16d. The same amount will be offered for tender on Wednesday next.

THE SILVER MARKET AND THE EASTERN EXCHANGES.—On Wednesday, owing to the improved rates at which the India Council bills were allotted, the silver market was firm. Bars were bought for the Continent at 51½d., and a small amount of business was done in Mexican dollars at 51½d. to ½d. per ounce. On the other hand, Rupee Four per Cents. fell ¼, to 83 5-16 to 7-16, and the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. 3-16, to 89½ to ½. Exchanges from Bombay and Calcutta were telegraphed at 18.8 3-16d.; Hong Kong, 38.9½d.; and Shanghai, 58.1½d.—On Thursday the price of a limited amount of bar silver received by the steamer *Archimedes* was fixed at 51½d. The supply of Mexican dollars was extremely restricted. The quotation, however, was steady at 51½d. to 51¼d. per ounce. Rupee Four-and-a-Half per Cents. receded ¼, to 90½ to ¼; but the Four per Cents. were unaltered. The exchanges from Bombay and Calcutta were telegraphed at 18.8 3-16d., the rate from Hong Kong being 38.9½d., and Shanghai 58.1½d.—On Friday the silver market was very quiet all day. Scarcely any business was heard of in bars, and the demand which existed a few days ago subsided a little, but Mexican dollars appeared to be more wanted, and the price was quoted firm at 51½d. per ounce. There was no variation of any sort in the Eastern exchange rates, but Rupee paper was rather dull, without, however, showing any further quotable change.—On Saturday no alteration took place in silver, bars being moderately steady at 51½d., and sellers of Mexican dollars quoted 51¼d. per ounce. The exchanges from Bombay and Calcutta were again telegraphed at 18.8 3-16d., the rate from Hong Kong being 38.9½d., and from Shanghai 58.1½d. Rupee paper was unchanged.

THE WANDERERS' CLUB.—Many of the leading clubs in Pall-mall and St. James's-street have, during the past half century, been converted from proprietary to members' clubs. The Wanderers' Club, which has been established about eight years, is now going through a similar process, as the members, at a general meeting in July, unanimously passed a resolution that it was advisable that the club should become the property of the members by the purchase of the proprietor's interests. A special committee was appointed, with Lord Headley as chairman, to report on the best means of effecting the purchase; and it is rumoured that a large and handsome club house will be erected on the present site in Pall-mall, undoubtedly a very attractive and central position, while the fact of 1,450 members belonging to the club seems to necessitate increased accommodation, and will tend to make the Wanderers' Club as much sought after as the old established Travellers', where candidates are always waiting long for admission.

THE ROYAL MILITARY SCHOOL OF MUSIC.—Sir Frederick Roberts, Lady Roberts, and a distinguished party visited the Royal Military School of Music, near Twickenham, on Thursday. An open-air concert is given here weekly, and the performances of the band—which averages between eighty and ninety in number—have attracted large audiences during the past summer. Sir Frederick was received by Colonel Thompson, the commandant, and, after an inspection of the institution, listened for a considerable time to the playing of the students, their programme including a number of popular pieces.

PRESENTATION TO LADY ROBERTS.—An interesting ceremony took place on Thursday afternoon at the studio of Mr. H. Harvey, F.R.H.S., 50, Gt. Marlborough-st., Chelsea, in the presentation to Lady Roberts of a bust of her husband, Sir Frederick Sleight Roberts, the hero of Kandahar. A number of ladies and gentlemen, many of whom were members of the Royal Historical Society, had assembled at the studio and received Sir Frederick and Lady Roberts with applause. The presentation was entrusted to Dr. Zerffi, the president of the Royal Historical Society, who unveiled the bust, and in a few well-chosen words offered it to Lady Roberts on behalf of the sculptor and other members of the society as a token of grateful remembrance of the many attributes of the gallant soldier. Sir Frederick, speaking for Lady Roberts, said that it was with much pleasure that her ladyship accepted the bust. They both felt greatly honoured at it being done for them, and they were delighted at its completion being entrusted to such a distinguished and rising young sculptor. Lady Roberts was as much pleased with the bust itself as she was gratified at having it presented to her. The gallant general expressed himself much flattered at the complimentary allusion that had been made to him. He was very proud of having been made an honorary member of the Royal Historical Society, and was as

little likely to forget the evening when that took place as either he or Lady Roberts were to forget the present to them most interesting occasion. The bust, which is in terra cotta, and shows General Roberts in undress staff uniform, with no other decoration than the Victoria Cross, is both admirably executed and a very fine likeness. It will be taken to India with the general and her ladyship.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.—The following are the traffic receipts of the undermentioned companies to the dates named, together with the aggregate receipts to date, officially supplied:—

	Date.	Miles open.	Receipts.		Aggregate.		Inc. or decrease.
			1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	
Bombay and Baroda	Aug. 27	444	6,541	6,966	..	..	..
East Indian ..	Oct. 1	1507½	95,455	65,351	952,393	725,581	+227,012
Great Indian Penin.	Aug. 13	1448	37,297	25,626	218,772	182,563	+36,209
Indus Steam Flotilla	Aug. 20	..	183	182	..	..	..
Madras ..	Aug. 13	858	10,411	8,806	66,962	65,034	+1,928
Oudh and Rohilkund	Aug. 6	547	6,098	6,157	35,577	34,659	+918
Sind, Pun., and De.	Aug. 30	676	9,142	17,824	..	..	..
South Indian ..	Aug. 20	635	6,432	6,067	48,143	46,530	+1,613

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.—By the departure of the Indian reliefs from Woolwich the slender force which has been stationed in the garrison for some months past has been further attenuated. The strength of the garrison has not been so low as it is now for many years past, a result due to the extra demand for troops in India, South Africa, and Ireland. In a few months the arrivals from India will effect some improvement, but in the meantime the military duties fall heavily upon the few men in garrison, although many of the sentry posts have been temporarily done away with. The Committee on Mountain Batteries, sitting at Simla, has decided to recommend that all European mountain batteries be supplied with screw guns, the experience of the recent Afghan campaign having clearly proved the superiority of that weapon over the ordinary 9-pounder field gun. These guns are carried on the backs of mules.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.—The *Crocodile* left Portsmouth on Friday morning for Bombay with troops. She embarked on the previous day Major Wright, Capt. Saunders, Lieuts. Stuart, Pollock, Addington, St. John Mildmay, and Perceval, and the 7th and 9th Batteries of the 9th Brigade, Royal Artillery, from Sheerness; Major Burton Brown, Capt. Wynell-Mayow, Lieuts. Chance and Von Donop, and the 6th and 7th Batteries of the 10th Brigade, from Golden-hill and Woolwich; Major Bleazby, Lieuts. Fullerton, Richards, and Handford-Flood, Quartermaster Pulsford, and a detachment of the 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment; Major Wray, Lieuts. Boisragon and Aphorp, and a draft of the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers; Major Cooke, Lieuts. Scott and Kitchin, and a draft of the 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment; Lieut. Shakespeare, and a draft of the 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment; Capt. Linton, Lieut. Campbell, and a draft of the 1st Battalion South Lancashire Regiment, a draft of the East Surrey Regiment, and the following individual officers:—Col. L'Estrange, Majors Gyll, Wickham, and Lockhart; Capt. Jervois, Mackenzie, Watson, Hall, and Mayne, and Lieuts. Forde, Perry, Earle, Labalmondier, and Stopford, Royal Artillery; Lieut. Davis, 2nd Manchester; Major Spencer, 2nd Essex; Major Trotman, 4th King's Royals; Lieut. M'Kinstry, 2nd Warwick; Captain Kingscote and Lieut. Simpson, Royal Horse Artillery; Lieut. Hastings, 1st Rifle Brigade; Major Jeffreys and Capt. Carpenter, 1st Connaught Rangers; Lieut. Oldfield, 1st Northumberland; Major Hornby, 12th Lancers; Veterinary Surgeon Dawson, Major Cox, 2nd Leicester; Lieut. Col. Macdonald, 2nd Northumberland Fusiliers; Deputy Surgeons General Gilborne and Webb, Surgeon Majors Inkson, Fiddes, and Hogg; and Surgeons Slogett and Michael, of the Army Medical Department; and Surgeons Milne, Hawkins, Cunningham, Newland, Hudson, Baker, Silcock, Mullane, Rogers, Cooper, Da Costa, Kanga, and O'Hara, of the Indian Medical Staff. Altogether the number who embarked at Portsmouth consisted of 78 officers, 1,081 men, 71 women, and 79 children. The *Crocodile* will call at Plymouth for the purpose of embarking Major Jones, 1st Manchester; Lieuts. Abdy, Smyth, and Triscott, R.A.; Capt. Bather, 1st King's Own Borderers; 98 men belonging to the 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers; and 20 men belonging to the Royal Horse Artillery.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.—The *London Gazette* of Friday night states that her Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer the Victoria Cross on Surg. Major Edmund Baron Hartley, of the Cape Mounted Riflemen, Lieut. William St. Lucien Chase, of the Bombay Staff Corps, and Private James Ashford. The first-named receives the Cross for gallantry at Moirosi's Mountain; the second for gallantry on the occasion of the sortie from Kandahar on August 16, 1880; and the last named for having rendered Lieut. Chase every assistance and remaining with him throughout.

INDIA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL SERVICE.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's new steamer *Shannon*, which has been built by Messrs. Harland and Wolff, of Belfast, was launched from their yard on Thursday. She is 400ft. long, with engines of 5,000 indicated horse-power. The *Shannon*, which has been constructed entirely of steel, will accommodate 130

first and fifty second class passengers. Her gross tonnage is 4,700 tons.

INDIAN MUSIC.—We thank Dr. Raja Shourendra Mohun Tagore Bahadur, C.I.E., for a copy of his new publication, entitled "The Five Principal Musicians of the Hindus." The history of the work is this. The noble author was invited to take part in the proceedings of the Fifth International Congress of Orientalists, which will be held at Berlin this month. As he has not been able to attend the Congress he has made an offering to the congress of an allegorical paper in Sanskrit (with an introduction in English) being "a brief exposition of the essential elements of Hindu music as set forth by the five celestial musicians of India." This paper is preceded by an imaginary picture of the congress. The conception of the poem is quite original, which ends with a chorus in praise of Germany "as the land which was the first to acknowledge and prize the importance and wealth of Indian literature to the fullest extent." Professor Weber in a critique in the *National Zeitung* speaks highly of this paper.—*Hindu Patriot*.

THE NORTHBROOK CLUB.—It cannot but be highly gratifying to our countrymen to know that Lord Northbrook continues to take a lively interest in their welfare. One of the most important signs of the time is the growing desire among Indian youths to complete their education in England, and as a necessary condition they ought to be in their *statu pupillari* placed under proper guardianship. Lord Northbrook as a friend of the people of India, recognising this necessity, started in 1879 the idea of establishing an institute for this purpose. It was formally opened in 1880 under the name of "Northbrook Indian Society and Club." Its "main object is to provide a system of guardianship for young men of good family or position in India sent to England for education." It is also intended to promote social intercourse between Indian youths studying in England and Englishmen who feel interested in their welfare. A year's experience has satisfied the committee of the institution that it supplies a widely felt desideratum and that it has the sympathy of both Indians and Englishmen. In order to place the institution on a permanent basis, and to provide it with a suitable locality and funded income, it is proposed to raise subscriptions, and the committee have issued an appeal to the Indian public. We sincerely hope that the appeal will be generously responded to by Indian chiefs and gentlemen. Lord Northbrook has personally addressed many of them. We are authorised to mention that his Honour the Lieutenant Governor is willing to head the subscription list. As requested, we shall be glad to receive subscriptions in aid of the fund.

A LETTER is published by the *Rangoon Gazette*, which, if it really comes from one of Theebaw's officials, perhaps merits some attention. The writer—in behalf, he says, of the King—stirs up an old scandal. Referring to the treaty made between the late King and General Fytche, he declares that Lord Northbrook refused to observe an important part of the agreement; the inference being that the Indian Government cannot blame the Burmese for not observing the other portions which relate to trade.

IN order to encourage the study of the Burmese language among the junior officers of the Burma commission, the Police Department, the Educational Department, and the Forest Department, the chief commissioner of Burma, with the sanction of the Government of India, has notified that the standards of examination and the donations to be given to successful candidates will be as follow:—High proficiency, Rs.2,000, with certificate from the presiding examiners. Degree of honour, Rs.4,000, with diploma from the Government of India.

WRITING OF THE CASE BETWEEN THE AMIR-I-KABIR AND MR. KNIGHT. The *Pioneer* says:—The Amir-i-Kabir blundered into the choice of the most offensive mode of defence offered by the law; and in so doing he naturally enlisted on the side of Mr. Knight a great deal of sympathy, which the merits of the case would not have secured him. The affair has been complicated, since by various misunderstandings Mr. Knight appears to be possessed by the belief that the Government of India instigated the Amir-i-Kabir to undertake his prosecution. This impression we believe to be quite erroneous. The co-regent consulted legal advisers on his own account, and got from them the terribly bad advice which led him to undertake the criminal prosecution. Nor is the case one in which the Amir-i-Kabir can expect to come off with altogether flying colours. Probably every specific statement which Mr. Knight has made about him is wrong. Mr. Knight is a man who appears constitutionally incapable of inaccuracy in his public statements. But it can be shown, and no doubt will be shown, in the course of future discussions and wrangling over papers which have been demanded, and are now, we believe, in course of preparation by the Indian Government, that the co-regent was for a time under a cloud, officially, in connection with certain old attempts at bribery. He is said to have been the victim of a curious swindle in this affair. However, it would be premature to go into the details, till exact information is available. All that we need emphasize at present is that a great quantity of old mud has been unnecessarily stirred, and will be presently flung about with renewed violence, all because—to pay due attention to indirect causes—the law of libel is so stupid that the Nizam's co-regent was beguiled into prosecuting Mr. Knight by indictment.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legible written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, OCT. 10, 1881.

AN EDUCATIONAL COMMISSION FOR INDIA.

We noticed last week an announcement in the *Times* telegram from Calcutta that an educational commission will sit during the coming winter in that capital. The object of their deliberations is stated to be a threefold one—to examine into the working of the educational despatch of 1854, to consider the question of mass education, and, lastly, to investigate the possibility of entrusting the encouragement of higher education to private enterprise. From the wording of the telegram we have little doubt that it gives us accurately the broad gist of the instructions under which it is proposed that the commission shall work, and we will at once confess that we are compelled to view those instructions with considerable mistrust.

We believe that there is ample scope for the labours of a properly constituted Education Commission in India. Further than this, we believe that such a commission is one of the crying wants of the country. We would make it permanent, and place its head on the footing of a Secretary to the Supreme Government. An Imperial Department, constituted in this way, would encourage and strengthen the provincial departments; whilst it would enable the Government of India adequately to discharge its educational responsibilities, with which, under present circumstances, the Home-office vainly struggles, under the greatest disadvantages, with little knowledge and much friction. Such a department would ensure unity of educational action and economy of educational labour throughout the various provinces of the Empire. It would secure the universal adoption of the most approved methods and utilise the experience gained in one province for the benefit of all; whilst, as a body homogeneous with the local departments, it might be trusted to allow a wide margin for that local independence which is necessitated by the diverse local

circumstances. The existing education departments are unquestionably more popular with the natives than any other branches of the administration; their officers are more in sympathy with native feeling. We do not hesitate to affirm that such an extension of our Indian educational machinery as that we have suggested would be the most popular measure ever initiated by the British Government in India. Its cost would be insignificant in comparison with its political effect; whilst its advantages would be immediate, permanent, and far reaching.

But the instructions that are to be given to the forthcoming Calcutta Commission lead us to fear that its scope, its object, and its constitution alike are intended to be something very different from those which we have here sketched. We cannot pretend to misunderstand the references to the despatch of 1854, to mass education, and to private enterprise. And the paragraph from the Calcutta *Sunday Mirror*, which we quote in our "Summary," is equally significant. The Commission is clearly intended to furnish the Government of India with facts and arguments to show that the time has now come, as contemplated in the famous despatch quoted, when we may withdraw from the State support of high education and devote the funds now spent on State colleges to the education of Mr. Gladstone's "dumb millions." And, if this be so, we deem it our duty to warn the Government that the movement is altogether premature for any such inquiry, the time is most inopportune for it, and the result can only be nugatory save in respect to the discontent that will be aroused by it throughout the country.

All that can be said on the side of withdrawal from State support of high education was said ten years ago in the ablest possible manner by Mr. A. P. Howell, now Commissioner of Jabalpur, whose well-deserved promotion to the post of acting Home Secretary was probably secured by his clever and exhaustive minute, well known to all students of Indian educational questions. The other side of the controversy has been given over and over again in the pages of the *Calcutta Review*, the *Hindu Patriot*, and *passim* in the whole native press and a large and influential section of Anglo-Indian journalism—and especially in Bengal, during the period when the war between Sir George Campbell and native public opinion was being waged, with results fatal to the popularity and injurious to the usefulness of that somewhat headstrong Lieutenant Governor. For Bengal, at least, the results of the heated controversies of those days have been harvested during the fruitful administrations of Sir Richard Temple and Sir Ashley Eden; and in other parts of India similar conclusions have become established, either after similar contests or by the wisdom of the local authorities. The instructions now proposed for the Educational Commission are such as we might expect from the honourable member for Kirkcaldy; but we sincerely hope that Lord Hartington and Lord Ripon will obtain more trustworthy advice on the great educational question, so vitally important in its bearing on the future welfare of India.

We are quite ready to allow that the time will doubtless come when, as suggested in the Educational Charter of 1854, we may hand over our State colleges to "private enterprise." We yield to none in our desire for the enlightenment of the masses in India; we are well aware that if all, and more than all, the money that is now allotted to education in the imperial and provincial budgets were devoted to elementary instruction we should still be able to do little more than scratch the surface of

the vast field that awaits the educational plough in India. But we say emphatically India's first want is a class of highly-educated men, who shall act as pioneers to guide their ignorant countrymen into the promised land of civilisation. If every ryot in India knew a little of the three R's the knowledge would be of inestimable benefit—and the attainment of that result, distant though it must be, is a noble aim for the Government of India to set constantly before their eyes; but its attainment, even if it were immediately possible, would be as nothing in its bearing on the future development and civilisation of the country, compared with the creation of a class of instructors and leaders, of inventors and intelligent capitalists, of jurists and legislators, of scholars and savants, of statesmen and philanthropists. These are the men who are to bring India into her proper place in the comity of nations; nor will any amount of reading, writing, and arithmetic among the masses—ininitely valuable as these privileges are—atone to India for the lack of such a class. That the education of such a class cannot yet be left to private enterprise is, we believe, susceptible of clear proof; we reserve the discussion of that point to a future occasion.

THE INSCRIPTIONS IN THE INDIAN MUSEUM

The world of orientalist will hear with enthusiasm the announcement, that has been made this week, that Mr. Wollaston has been entrusted by the Government with the task of translating the numerous and important inscriptions in the Indian Museum. Many of our readers know what a treasure of historical and antiquarian lore has been locked up in the museum, awaiting a transcriber, editor, and translator; and the Government, by its liberality in this matter, will earn the warm gratitude of every student of Asiatic history and antiquities throughout the world. Mr. Wollaston's well-known and admirable translation of the "Anwar-i-Suhaili," and his other valuable labours in the field of Persian and Arabic learning, mark him out as the scholar best qualified to carry out the wise and liberal intentions of the Government. We have no hesitation in saying that no better choice could have been made; and we confidently look for a very considerable addition to the world's store of Oriental science from his work in the museum. We are glad, also, to learn that Mr. Wollaston has secured the services of Mirza Muhammad Bakar as his assistant. The Mirza, who was formerly attached to the British Residency at Bushahr, had a great reputation in Persia as a poet, and is a most accomplished Persian and Arabic scholar. The work that has been begun under such good auspices will, we doubt not, prove a very notable one; and its results not the least valuable of the memorials by which the beneficent administration of the present Secretary of State for India will be best remembered.

THE MAHARAJA OF MYSOR AT THE KOLAR GOLD MINES.—The crushing of auriferous quartz at the Kolar gold field was inaugurated Oct. 2 by the Maharaja of Mysor. His Highness left Bangalore by special train at a quarter to seven a.m., accompanied by his brother, his Dewan, the Resident, and thirty-five European gentlemen, mostly military officers of the Bangalore station. Along the route were crowds of natives, who exhibited a keen interest in his Highness. The Kolar-road Station was effectively decorated, and here guards of the Sillidar Horse and a strong body of the Mysor police were waiting. The crowd was very large and enthusiastic. His Highness was driven from the station to the gold field in a carriage and pair escorted by the Sillidar Horse, and followed by a stream of running people, whose excitement was very remarkable.—*Times of India.*



OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Sept. 10.)

MACKENZIE, Mr. A., C.S., secretary to the Government of Bengal, to officiate as secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

Promotions in the British Burma Commission:—

STREET—MACRAE—BUCKLE—PILCHER—SYMES—Lieut. Col. C. W. Street, secretary to the Chief Commissioner and officiating commissioner of Pegu, to be confirmed in his appointment; Mr. J. K. Macrae, deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, and officiating deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, to be confirmed in his appointment; Mr. H. Buckle, deputy commissioner, 4th grade, and officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to be confirmed in his appointment; Mr. R. H. Pilcher, C.S., junior secretary to the Chief Commissioner, to be deputy commissioner, 4th grade; Mr. E. S. Symes, C.S., assistant commissioner, 4th grade, and officiating junior secretary to the Chief Commissioner, to be confirmed in his appointment.

HODGKINSON—STROVER—HUGHES—HOUGH—BUTLER—ALEXANDER—PARROTT—GREY—Promotions made in the British Burma Commission from July 6:—Mr. G. J. S. Hodgkinson, C.S., deputy commissioner, 1st grade, and officiating commissioner, to be confirmed in his appointment; Major G. A. Stover, deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, and officiating deputy commissioner, 1st grade, to be confirmed in his appointment; Major W. G. Hughes, deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, and officiating deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, to be confirmed in his appointment; Mr. A. Hough, deputy commissioner, 4th grade, and officiating settlement secretary to the chief commissioner, to be deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, but to continue to officiate as settlement secretary; Capt. J. Butler, assistant commissioner, 1st grade, and officiating deputy commissioner, 4th grade, to be confirmed in his appointment; Major G. Alexander, assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, and officiating deputy commissioner, 4th grade, to be assistant commissioner, 1st grade, but to continue to officiate as deputy commissioner, 4th grade; Capt. B. A. N. Parrott, assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to be assistant commissioner, 2nd grade; Capt. W. F. H. Grey, assistant commissioner, 4th grade, and officiating assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to be assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, but to continue to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade.

PATERSON—The services of Surgeon Major A. M'M. Paterson, attached to the 31st Regt. N.I., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

TANNER—The services of Lieut. Col. H. C. B. Tanner, deputy superintendent of the 3rd grade, Survey of India, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

GRANT, the Hon. C., C.S., C.S.I., additional member of the Council of the Governor General and Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

M'DONNELL, the services of Mr. A. P., B.S.C., have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

MC EWEN.—The Government of India has no further need of the services of Mr. G. McEwen, temporary assistant examiner, P. W. accounts.

PEEL, Mr. W. de W., executive engineer, 4th grade, is transferred from the railway establishment of the Government of Bengal to the office of the consulting engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta.

BRERETON—GRANT—ROUTH—Promotions in the Railway Branch:—Mr. A. Brereton, from executive engineer, 4th grade, to executive engineer, 3rd grade; Mr. T. W. Grant, from executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, to executive engineer, 4th grade; Mr. R. S. J. Routh, from assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to assistant engineer, 1st grade.

HILL—BEVAN—Officiating appointments in the Indian Telegraph Department from Aug. 19:—Mr. T. C. Hill, superintendent, 3rd grade, to officiate as superintendent, 2nd grade; Mr. J. F. Bevan, assistant superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as superintendent, 3rd grade.

CIVIL FURLONGHS.—Sir A. C. Lyall, K.C.B., secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, to Europe for eight months, on private affairs; Mr. O. L. Fraser, officiating 1st assistant to superintendent Indian Museum, for one year.

EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—Passed the higher standard in Hindustani:—Lieut. W. J. K. Dobbin, 1st Battalion Devonshire Regiment, on probation, 21st N.I.; Lieut. R. C. Broome, 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment, on probation 4th B.C. Passed the lower standard in Persian:—Surgeon F. F. Perry, I.M.D.; Lieut. A. M. Renny, 7th B.C.; Pte. C. Partridge, 1st Battalion Manchester Regiment.

MEDICAL.

Officers of the A.M.D., serving in the Bengal command, having completed a tour of foreign service, will proceed to England during the ensuing trooping season, and will be detailed by the Surgeon General.

for duty with troops as may be required :—Brigade Surgeons F. W. Moore, W. H. Muschamp, W. G. N. Manley, and N. Norris; Surgeon Majors T. Wright, R. Lewer, C. H. Browne, D. Murray, M.D., St. J. Killery, C. E. Wikeley, J. B. Hamilton, M.D., E. Footner, M.B., W. Ffolliott, F. Ferguson, M.D., H. S. Muir, M.D., W. S. M. Price, J. B. Kelly, W. F. Rutledge, J. E. Fishbourne, R. F. Buchanan, W. F. Bennett, M.D., W. M. Harman, M.D., E. J. Fairland, J. F. Supple, J. H. Moore, M. Anthony, M.D., and G. Corry; Surgeons E. A. Mapleton, M.D., W. J. Le Grand, M.D., and P. G. Ievers.

MILITARY.

Admitted to the B.S.C. from the dates specified :—

LANE—DE BRATH—LAY—RIVETT—CARNAC—HUTCHINSON—CARPENDALE—Lieut. Alfred Ambrose Lane, 1st Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment, wing officer, 28th N.I., Oct. 8, 1878; Lieut. Ernest De Brath, 1st Battalion East Kent Regiment, officiating wing officer, 32nd N.I., now wing officer, 24th N.I., Aug. 20, 1879; Lieut. Tudor Lay, 2nd Battalion Leinster Regiment, officiating wing officer, 15th N.I., May 5, 1880; Lieut. Ernest Henry Rivett-Carnac, 2nd Battalion Shropshire Regiment, officiating squadron officer, 19th Bengal Lancers, July 19, 1880; Lieut. Alexander John Ross Hutchinson, 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, officiating squadron officer, 11th Bengal Lancers, Aug. 5, 1880; Lieut. John Maxwell Carpendale, 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, officiating squadron officer, 12th Bengal Cavalry, Aug. 7, 1880.

CAUTLEY, Major C. G., military accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, to be military accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade.

ROWLANDSON, Major M. A., military accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, to be military accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade.

WOODCOCK, Major H. F., military accountant, 3rd class, to be military accountant, 2nd grade.

CADELL, Lieut. H. F., assistant military accountant, to be military accountant, 3rd class.

MACKENZIE, Major J. S. F., assistant military accountant, to be military accountant, 3rd class.

CAMPBELL—NEAVE—Bengal Staff Corps—To be lieutenant colonel: Major (Brevet Lieut. Col.) Robert Byng Patricia Price Campbell, Sept. 4; to be major: Captain Everard Strangways Neave, Sept. 4.

HILL—Bengal Army.—To be major: Captain George Michell Devereux Hill, G.L.I., Sept. 4.

SHARPE—Cond. and Honorary Lieut. John Henry, to be deputy assistant commissary, in recognition of his services during the first phase of the Afghan War.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—Major H. J. Nuthall, B.S.C., executive engineer, 1st grade, Public Works Department (private affairs), for two years; Capt. B. Wemyss, G.L.I., wing officer, 41st N.I. (private affairs), for 1 year; Lieut. C. W. Harris, B.S.C., wing officer, 4th N.I. (medical certificate), for 1 year and 182 days; Surg. H. Cotton, Army Medical Department, to England for six months; Capt. E. Lake, R.A. (I Battery 6th Brigade), to England for six months, on urgent private affairs.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.
(Headquarters, Simla, Sept. 6.)

CAMPBELL—Convalescent Depots, Landour—Col. J. P. Campbell, 1st Battalion the East Lancashire Regiment, to be commandant.

BIDDULPH—11th B.L.—Lieut. S. F. Biddulph, officiating wing officer on probation 19th N.I., to be officiating squadron officer on probation.

MURPHY—19th B.L.—Surg. W. R. Murphy, to the medical charge of the regiment.

SPRY—25th N.I.—Surg. Major H. W. Spry, to the medical charge of the regiment.

BRIND, Major F. S. S., Leicestershire Regiment, to proceed to Nusseerabad to join the 2nd Battalion of his regiment.

GRAVES—Dehra Dun Station O., June 16, appointing Capt. B. C. Graves, officiating wing commander, 2nd Goorkhas, to officiate as adjutant of the Viceroy's Body Guard, is confirmed.

WILLIS—Viceroy's Body Guard R.O., June 19, appointing Major J. L. N. Willis, 9th B.C., to officiate as commandant.

Orders confirmed :—

CRACROFT—WILLOCK—3rd Bengal Cavalry—R.O., Aug. 16, making the following appointments :—Lieut. Col. B. Cracroft, 2nd in command, to officiate as commandant; Major G. W. Willock, squadron commander, to officiate as 2nd in command.

MACCALL—8th B.C.—R.O., August 3, appointing Major G. MacCall, G.L.I., attached, to officiate as squadron commander.

YOUNGHUSBAND—14th B.L.—R.O., July 21, appointing G. W. Younghusband, squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander.

SCHALCH—11th N.I.—R.O., August 8, appointing Capt. V. A. Schalch, wing officer, to continue to officiate as adjutant, on probation.

SAWYER—JAMIESON—14th N.I.—R.O., August 6, making the following appointments :—Capt. H. A. Sawyer, officiating wing commander, to officiate as second in command; Capt. C. J. Jamieson, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander.

DENING—26th N.I.—R.O., June 29, appointing Capt. L. Dening, wing officer and officiating quartermaster, to officiate as wing commander.

PHILLIPS—28th N.I.—R.O., August 10, appointing Lieut. W. E. Phillips, officiating wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster.

(Headquarters, Simla, Sept. 8.)

CRACROFT—2nd Battalion N. Lancashire Regiment—Lieut. B. W. Cracroft, having passed by the higher standard, to be interpreter.

Orders confirmed :—

KINLOCH—Presidency District O., July 11, appointing Lieut. Col. A. A. Kinloch, A.Q.M.G. of the district, to be station staff officer.

GRIFFITH—Chakrata Station O., March 12, appointing Lieut. J. H.

K. Griffith, 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to perform the duties of station staff officer.

GRIMES—Sahajanpur Station O., August 8, appointing Lieut. H. E. Grimes, 1st Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment, to officiate as station staff officer.

MARTIN—Dharmasala Station O., July 15, appointing Lieut. E. W. F. Martin, 1st Goorkhas, to resume the duties of station staff officer.

STEWART—2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers—Battalion O., August 16, appointing Lieut. D. S. Stewart, assistant instructor of mu-ketry.

MACDONALD—PAUL—6th B.C.—Regimental O., August 15, making the following appointments :—Lieut. C. E. W. Macdonald, squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander; Lieut. E. T. Paul, officiating squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander.

BROOME—WILSON—CARPENDALE—12th Bengal Cavalry—R.O., Aug. 15, making the following appointments :—Major A. P. Broome, squadron commander, to officiate as second in command; Capt. W. B. Wilson, squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander; Lieut. J. M. Carpendale, officiating squadron officer on probation, to officiate as squadron commander.

WOOD—JAMES—4th N.I.—R.O., August 1, making the following appointments :—Lieut. J. B. Wood, officiating wing officer, to officiate as adjutant; Lieut. H. James, officiating wing officer on probation, to officiate as quartermaster.

ARMSTRONG—9th N.I.—R.O., July 6, appointing Lieut. O. C. Armstrong, officiating wing officer on probation, to officiate as quartermaster.

HADOW—15th N.I.—R.O., July 21, appointing Lieut. R. C. Hadow, wing officer and quartermaster, to officiate as commandant.

LAY—Dated Aug. 8, appointing Lieut. T. Lay, officiating wing officer on probation, and officiating adjutant, to officiate as wing commander.

BELLERS—17th N.I.—R.O., July 27, appointing Lieut. E. V. Bellers, wing officer on probation, to officiate as quartermaster.

HALKETT—32nd Pioneers—R.O., August 13, appointing Capt. H. C. Halkett, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander.

MIDDLETON—36th N.I.—R.O., July 2, appointing Lieut. H. J. J. Middleton, officiating wing officer on probation, to officiate as quartermaster.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette.)

MACDONNELL, Mr. A. P., to act as secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Revenue and General Departments.

LEADBEATER, Mr. J. F., inspector of police, is promoted from the 2nd to the 1st grade, from August 1.

BEHRMANN, Mr. E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is posted to the Circular and Eastern Canals Division.

FAULKNER, Mr. E. T., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the 2nd Calcutta to the Calcutta Workshop Division.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette.)

SATHAYE, Mr. D. S., assistant engineer, is transferred, as a temporary measure, from the Survey Division, Nagpur, and Chhattisgarh State Railway, to Eastern Division, Buildings and Roads Branch.

PENNY, Mr. Alfred, executive engineer, Survey Division, Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway, is transferred to the 2nd Division, as a temporary measure.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette.)

RAIKES, Capt. F. D., assistant commissioner, 3rd (officiating 1st grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 4th grade, and is posted to the Kyaukphyoo District.

MITCHELL, Mr. T. C., C.S., assistant commissioner, is transferred from settlement duty to the charge of the Pegu Division of the Hanthawaddy District.

PETERS, Major E. N., R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Toungoo Division.

FURLOUGH.—Mr. F. W. Fox, C.S., assistant commissary, to Europe for two years, medical certificate.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES AND OUDH.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.)

Appointments :—

FAIRBROTHER, Lieut. W. T., 13th Regiment N.I., to officiate as cantonment magistrate of Bareilly.

COUPER, 2nd Lieut. E. E., 2nd Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, to officiate as aide de camp to his Honour the Lieutenant Governor and Chief Commissioner, N.W.P. and Oudh.

CORBETT, Surg. J. L., M.D., to officiate as civil surgeon, 2nd class, and to be posted to Gonda.

TWEEDIE, Major M., officiating district superintendent of police, 1st grade, to be district superintendent of police, 2nd grade.

PROCTER, Lieut. Col. M. M., officiating district superintendent of police, 2nd grade, to be district superintendent of police, 3rd grade.

CARGILL, Mr. D., officiating district superintendent of police, 3rd grade, to district superintendent of police, 4th grade.

REDFERN, Mr. T. R., officiating district and sessions judge, Mainpuri, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, and to be posted to the Fyzabad District.

FURLONGS.—Lieut. T. A. Martin, Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps, leave for three months on medical certificate; Mr. C. P. Carmichael, member of the Board of Revenue, N.W.P., privilege leave for three months.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette.)

HOLME, Mr. C. H., assistant engineer, is posted to the charge of the Meerut District, Meerut Provincial Division.

DONALD, Mr. J. S., to officiate as an extra assistant commissioner at Ludhiana.
 ROTTON, Mr. H. H. G., assistant district superintendent of police, to officiate as district superintendent of police, Lahore.
 LAMARCHAND, Mr. C. H., assistant district superintendent of police, to officiate as district superintendent of police, Amritsar.
 FURLOUGH.—Mr. J. H. Herdon, district superintendent of police, Gurdaspur, privilege leave for three months.

ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, Sept. 3.)

GREER, Mr. R. T., C.S., supernumerary assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to act in the 4th grade as deputy commissioner of Sibsagar.

(Assam Gazette, Sept. 10.)

ANDERSON, Mr. J. D., C.S., assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to act as deputy commissioner of Sylhet.

FURLOUGH.—Mr. H. Lutiman-Johnson, C.S., deputy commissioner, Sylhet, for three months.

MADRAS.**GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.**

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Sept. 6.)

WEIR, Mr. C. J., to be assistant and to act as head assistant to the collector and magistrate of Nellore.

REES, Mr. J. D., C.S., to act as deputy registrar, High Court, Appellate Side.

GOODRICH, Mr. W., to be superintendent of the Central Jail, Salem.

MILLER, Mr. P. S., to act as assistant superintendent of police, Malabar (Wynaad).

SHARKEY, Mr. W. C. H., to be deputy collector in charge of the Treasury, Nellore.

HOWELL, Mr. H. L., to act as deputy collector in charge of the Treasury, Ganjam.

TROTMAN, the Rev. W. S., B.A., to act as chaplain of Wellington.

WHITELEY, the Rev. C. E., M.A., acting chaplain of Vizagapatam, to act as chaplain of North Black Town.

THOMPSON, Lieut. Col. Ross, R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, to special duty in the office of the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, on completion of the transfer of the Presidency Division to Lieut. Col. Burton, R.E.

ROMILLY, Lieut. F. J., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, to do duty under the chief engineer for irrigation on completion of the transfer of the Bangalore subdivision.

RAWLINSON, Capt. S. R., S.C., sub-assistant commissary general, 3rd class, to act as sub assistant commissary general 1st class.

(Fort. St. George Gazette, Sept. 13.)

HORSFALL, Mr. T. M., assistant collector, Madura, is temporarily appointed on the special duty of preparing the Annual Administration Report of the Madras Presidency for 1880-81.

DOBSON—The services of Surg. A. F. Dobson are permanently replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

POPE, Mr. Thomas Archdale, to be second assistant superintendent, Revenue Survey.

DAVIDSON, Mr. J. P., assistant engineer, 1st grade, transferred from the North Arcot to the Coimbatore Division, charge of the division.

Officiating appointments:—

DAVIDSON—LANGLEY.—Mr. J. P. Davidson, assistant engineer, 1st grade, to officiate as executive engineer, 4th grade. Lieut. L. Langley, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, will continue to act as deputy consulting engineer for railways, with the rank of officiating executive engineer, 4th grade.

CIVIL FURLOUGH.—Rev. R. P. Burnett, acting chaplain of Wellington, special leave for three months.

EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—Passed the higher standard in Hindustani:—Lieut. H. G. Way, 1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry (late 68th Foot); Lieut. F. W. Dawson, 1st Battalion Royal Scotch Fusiliers (late 21st Foot). Passed the lower standard in Hindustani:—Surg. F. J. Doyle, I.M.D.

MILITARY.

O'CONNELL, Mr. J. J., Bangalore Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be lieutenant, No. 5 Company.

CRAWFUR—JAGO—Majors H. P. R. F. Crawford and R. S. Jago to be lieutenant colonels Madras Staff Corps.

Promotions in the Ordnance Department:—

CLARK—GLEN—Lieutenant and Officiating Assistant Commissary F. Clark to be assistant commissary, Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary J. Glen, to be deputy assistant commissary.

MILITARY FURLOUGH.—Major A. G. Hutchins, G.L.I., deputy assistant quartermaster general, Ceded Districts (p.a.) out of India for two years; Major R. C. Evanson, S.C., deputy commissioner British Burmah (p.a.) out of India for one year; Capt. A. M. Hooper, of the Madras Volunteer Guards, to Europe for four months, from September 7; Capt. E. Lake, R.A., 1 Battery 6th Brigade, to England for 168 days on urgent private affairs; Lieut. A. D. Addison, B Battery B Brigade, R.H.A., to England for twelve months, medical certificate.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, August 31.)

JONES, Lieut. G. S., R.A., to proceed from Secunderabad to Bangalore to join K Battery 6th Brigade.

HAMMOND, First Class Veterinary Surgeon, is posted to Bangalore for duty with the R.A.

PEARL, Deputy Surgeon General W., from officiating deputy surgeon general, British Burma Circle, to be deputy surgeon general H.M.'s forces, British Burma Division.

Ogilvie, Major H. R., G.L., from wing officer 12th Regiment N.I., to wing officer 10th Regiment N.I.

KELLY, Capt. H. H., S.C., from wing officer 40th Regt. N.I., to wing officer 12th Regt. N.I.

BUTLER, Major J. W. S., wing officer 17th Regt. N.I., acting wing commander 12th Regt. N.I., will rejoin the 17th Regt. N.I.

BURTON, Surg. J. A., from doing duty Hyderabad Subsidiary Force to do duty Nagpore Force and Central India Regiments.

HARINGTON, Surg. H. N. V., from doing duty women and children's hospital (Centre and Northern Districts), to do duty Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

Orders confirmed:—

SUFFRIEN—August 2, by the officer commanding Nagpore Force, Surg. Major Suffrein will assume medical charge of the 2nd M.L.C., brigade staff, cantonment hospital, lock hospital, and wing 3rd P.L.I.
 M'KEE—August 5, by the officer commanding the Centre District, directing Surg. G. W. E. M'Kee, I.M.D., to assume medical charge of the 36th Regt.

CLARIDGE—August 15, by the officer commanding Ceded Districts, appointing Col. H. C. Z. Claridge, 37th Grenadiers, to assume temporary command of the Ceded Districts and garrison of Bellary as next senior officer.

AUCHINLECK—August 18, by the officer commanding R.A., Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, notifying that the command of the R.A., Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, devolves on Major (Brevet Lieut. Col.) J. C. Auchinleck, R.H.A., from August 18.

HATCHELL—August 23, by the commandant 38th Regt. N.I., appointing Major D. T. Hatchell, attached officer and officiating wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster.

PASSY—August, by the commandant 4th Regt. N.I., appointing Lieut. De L. D. Passy to act as quartermaster.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, Sept. 6.)

NANGLE, Major H. B., S.C., wing officer, 24th N.I., to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster general, Ceded Districts.

Placed on the retired list from the dates specified opposite their names:—

GASH—IRVINE—O'BRIEN—Capt. Gash, 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Regiment, July 1; Capt. Irvine, 1st Battalion Essex Regiment, July 1; and Captain O'Brien, 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, August 19.

LAFFAN, Surg. G., M.D., A.M.D., from doing duty 1st Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, Secunderabad, to general duty, Nagpore Force and Central India Regiments, to report himself to the Deputy Surgeon General H.M.'s Forces, Kemptee.

COOPER, Capt. R., 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Regiment, is appointed regimental instructor in army signalling to that corps for the current year.

JONES, Lieut. G. S., K Battery, 6th Brigade, has been appointed to D Battery, B Brigade, R.H.A.

BYNG, Major, to officiate as deputy assistant adjutant general, Nagpore Force.

Orders confirmed:—

DEAN—By the officer commanding 12th Royal Lancers, appointing Lieut. G. H. Dean to officiate as musketry instructor from Jan. 1.

PEMBERTON—By the officer commanding British Burma, Divisional Surgeon R. Pemberton, I.M.D., general duty Burma Circle, is directed to proceed to Tounghoo and take medical charge of the 20th N.I. at that station.

WOODWARD—By the officer commanding R.A. Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, nominating Lieut. Col. W. W. Woodward, R.H.A., to the command of the R.A. Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

MACDONALD—By the officer commanding 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, appointing Lieut. R. P. Macdonald assistant instructor in musketry to the battalion.

BOMBAY.**GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.**

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Sept. 15.)

PARR—REEVES—Col. W. C. Parr delivered over charge of the office of political agent, Kolhapur, to Major H. N. Reeves on 31st ult.

WRAY—GOODFELLOW—Lieut. J. W. Wray delivered over charge of the office of political agent, Cutch, to Lieut. Col. G. R. Goodfellow on 31st ult.

SCANNELL—MACLEAN—Mr. H. Scannell delivered over charge of the office of district superintendent of police, Surat, to Mr. H. G. Maclean, on Aug. 30.

BAILLIE, Mr. E., to act as inspector of police B.B. and C.I. Railway.

LEE-WARNER—PRATT—Messrs. W. Lee-Warner and W. R. Pratt delivered over and received charge of the office of collector, district magistrate, Satara, with the police agency attached thereto, on the 5th inst.

MILITARY.

Permitted to retire from the service from the date specified:—

LESTER, Col. W. C., S.C., ordinary pension £456 5s.; annuity, £468 6s.; retired Sept. 15, to be paid in England.

Admitted to the Bombay S.C. from the date specified:—

MARRIOTT, Lieut. E. F., of the Cumberland Regiment (late 34th Foot) officiating squadron officer, Puna Horse, August 16.

Permitted to retire from the service from the date specified:—

SPENS, Lieut. Col. A. T. Spens, S.C., ordinary pension £292, annuity £232 12s., retired Sept. 20, to be paid in England.

HORE—G.L.I.—To be major from the date specified—Capt. Walter Stuart Hore, Sept. 12.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna, Sept. 16.)

MACMAHON—3rd Regiment N.I.—Lieut. G. F. W. MacMahon, Quartermaster (officiating adjutant), to be adjutant.

BIRDWOOD, Lieut. W. S., wing officer (officiating quartermaster), to be quartermaster.

ASHFIELD, Capt. W., S.C. (assistant cantonment magistrate, Mhow), is attached to the 1st Regiment N.I.

Permitted to exchange to the battalions specified:—

CAREY—BROOKE—East Yorkshire Regiment—Major F. W. Carey, from 1st to 2nd Battalion; Major C. K. Brooke, from 2nd to 1st Battalion.

KEENE, Lieut. A., No. 2 Mountain Battery, has been appointed to I Battery A Brigade R.H.A.

BELFORD—INGLEFIELD—LIARDET—Officers detailed for duty at their regimental depots, and under such arrangements as general officers commanding may direct, will proceed to England during the ensuing trooping season, doing duty with troops on the voyage:—Capt. E. A. Belford, 17th Lancers; Lieut. F. S. Inglefield, 2nd Battalion of East Yorkshire Regiment; Capt. W. S. D. Liardet, 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment.

Orders confirmed:—

RADFORD—Kirkee Station O, Sept. 7, directing Capt. A. Radford, R.A., to resume the duties of station staff officer.

BROWNING—1st Battalion Worcestershire Regt.—R.O., Sept 6, appointing Lieut. A. R. Browning interpreter to the regiment.

BEATSON—1st Battalion Wiltshire Regt.—R.O., May 13, directing Capt. Beatson to continue to perform the duties of adjutant on promotion.

BARRAS—SANDWITH—BLANSHARD—15th Regiment N.I.—R.O., Aug. 14, making the following appointments:—Lieut. Col. J. Barras, 2nd in command, to officiate as commandant; Major W. F. Sandwith, wing commander, to officiate as 2nd in command; and Capt. F. H. Blanshard, quartermaster, to officiate as wing commander.

JACOB—PHILLIPS—19th Regiment N.I.—R.O., Aug. 20, making the following appointments:—Lieut. Col. W. Jacob, 2nd in command, to officiate as commandant; Lieut. C. K. Phillips, wing officer, officiating adjutant and wing commander, to officiate as 2nd in command.

MILITARY FURLOUGH.—Lieut. G. H. M. Conran, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, to England, for twelve months.

EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—Passed the required examination in Hindustani:—Higher standard: Capt. C. S. Shephard, Lieut. G. A. Carleton, the Royal Lancaster Regiment; Lieut. J. C. Swann, the Derbyshire Regiment (attached to 1st Regt. N.I.); Lieut. R. A. Baker, 25th Punjab N.I. Lower standard: Lance Corporal F. Langley and Private A. Gray, 17th Lancers; Gunner J. Reilly, C-2 R.A.; Gunner W. J. Lambert, M-1 R.A.; Gunners D. Kelly and J. B. Smith, 14-9 R.A.; Sergt. J. Higgins and Corporal W. Johnson, 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment; Privates S. Edwards and J. Taylor, 2nd Battalion the Leicestershire Regiment; Sergeant J. Ward, Privates W. Wright and W. Glover, 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment; Lieuts. W. F. Trevelyan, D. S. Somerfield, and Sergeant T. Robson, the North Staffordshire Regiment; Capt. C. H. B. Norcott, Lieuts. B. F. Astley and W. J. L. scelles, Acting Sergeant D. Murray, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade; Store Sergeant W. Brown, Ordnance Department; Surgs. J. Hoysted and D. O'Sullivan, A.M.D.; Surg. H. K. Mistre and G. E. Fooks, A.M.D.; Surg. S. Gillespie, Veterinary Department.

WAR OFFICE.

PALL-MALL.—OCT. 4.

BREVET.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve the following promotions being conferred upon the undermentioned officers, in recognition of their services during the Afghan campaigns, 1879-80. Dated March 2, 1881.

To be Lieutenant Colonels.—Majors Augustus Le Messurier, Royal Engineers; Joseph Barnard Smith, Bengal Staff Corps; Henry Bathurst Hanna, Bengal Staff Corps; Henry Cole Magenis, Royal Artillery; John Francis Fitzgerald Cologan, Bengal Staff Corps; Edward Stedman, Bengal Staff Corps; William Alexander Lawrence, Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Majors.—Capt. (now Major) Hardin Burnley, 6th Dragoon Guards; Capt. Charles Frederick Hughes, Bombay Staff Corps; James Turner Cummins, Madras Staff Corps; Capt. (now Major) Henry M'Leod Hutchinson, the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment); Capt. Henry Paterson, Bengal Staff Corps; William John Vouden, Bengal Staff Corps; James Nugent Blackwood Price, the King's Royal Rifle Corps; William Courtney Harrison, Bombay Staff Corps; George Hambley Elliott, Bengal Staff Corps; Alfred Charles Le Queune, Bengal Staff Corps; William George Small, the Royal Munster Fusiliers.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.—To be Veterinary Surgeons, First-class.—Veterinary Surgeons Alfred Ernest Queripel, Frank Garratt, James Augustus Woods, Charles Clayton.

OCT. 7.

Royal Engineers.—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. Edward Metcalfe Grain to be Colonel, vice W. Porter, retired; Major Richard Bullen to be Lieut. Col., vice Brevet Col. E. M. Grain; Major Henry Helsham Jones to be Lieut. Col., vice Brevet Col. A. R. Clarke, C.B., retired; Major Arthur Tillard Storer to be Lieut. Col., vice Brevet Col. C. N. Marton, retired.

Commissariat and Transport Corps.—Ridingmaster, with the honorary and relative rank of Captain, John Moorehouse is placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major.

Chaplains' Department.—Chaplain to the Forces of the Second Class the Rev. J. C. Edghill, M.A., to be Chaplain of the Forces of the First Class.

Brevet.—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. Sir Charles Patton Keyes, K.C.B., Madras Staff Corps, to have the local rank of Major General in the East Indies, in consequence of his appointment to the Divisional Staff of the Army in the Madras Presidency.

INDIA OFFICE.

SEPT. 6.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major Gen. A. Fraser, C.B., R.E., Lieut. A. Masters, S.C., Lieut. Col. C. Martin, Cav., Surg. Major A. G. Grant.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. H. F. Cadell, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—C. W. Whish (Cov.), H. P. Owen (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—Dr. J. Kirk (Uncov.).

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major the Hon. J. C. Napier, Inf., one month; Capt. F. A. Remington, S.C., six months.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. R. D. M'Donnell, S.C., six months; Lieut. Col. H. St. M. Wynch, S.C., six months.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. W. P. Carson, 181 days; Major J. A. Rowlandson, Inf., two months.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major P. Lambert, R.E., Major F. J. Home, R.E., Lieut. Col. W. G. Waterfield, C.S.I., S.C., Major F. D. M. Brown, V.C., S.C., Surg. Major B. Franklin, Surg. J. Reid, Col. G. A. Prendergast, S.C., Lieut. Col. R. C. W. Milford, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Surg. Major J. F. Fitzpatrick, Lieut. S. W. Jervis, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bombay Estab.—Major E. Mockler, Inf., Surg. D. C. Davidson, Major A. H. Mayhew, S.C., Capt. T. Teed, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—T. W. Miles (Uncov.), W. C. Thomas (Uncov.), C. F. Anderson (Uncov.), L. Gordon (Uncov.), T. Moss (Uncov.), F. K. Cunliffe (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—J. Lee-Warner (Cov.).

Bombay Estab.—G. B. Reed (Cov.), F. A. Dashwood (Uncov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Jas. Taylor (Uncov.), three months; W. M'Donnell (Uncov.), three months, medical certificate; C. J. Connell (Cov.), six months.

Bombay Estab.—J. R. Naylor (Cov.), five months.

October 7.

The following appointments to the Staff have been made by the Government of India:—

Major E. C. Codrington, Bengal Staff Corps, to be assistant adjutant general, Bengal Frontier Force, vice Major J. Davidson, whose tour of staff service has expired; Captain F. F. F. Roupell, 2nd Battalion East Surrey Regiment, to be deputy assistant adjutant general for musketry, Bengal, vice Captain C. F. Gleig, whose term of staff service has expired.

The Queen has approved the retirement from the service of the following officers of her Majesty's Indian Military Forces:—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. Theodore Walter Ross Boisragon, C.B., of the Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. Browne William Ryall, of the Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. William Charles Lester, of the Bombay Staff Corps; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. Charles Lamont Robertson Glasfurd, of the Bombay Staff Corps; Lieut. Col. Mansfield George Smith, of the Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut. Col. Henry William Harris, of the half-pay list, Bombay Staff Corps; Lieut. Col. Arundel Thomas Spens, of the Bombay Staff Corps; Lieut. Col. Ashton George Mayne, of the Bombay Staff Corps; Lieut. Col. George Strachan Mignon, of the Bombay Staff Corps; Major John Greenwood Gillmor, of the half-pay list, Bombay Staff Corps; Surg. Major James Bannatyne Samuel Brown, of the Bengal Army.

BREVET.

The undermentioned officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

To be Major Generals.—Lieut. Cols. and Brevet Cols. Theodore Walter Ross Boisragon, C.B., of the Bengal Staff Corps; Browne William Ryall, of the Bengal Staff Corps; William Charles Lester, of the Bombay Staff Corps; Charles Lamont Robertson Glasfurd, of the Bombay Staff Corps.

To be Colonels.—Lieut. Cols. Mansfield George Smith, of the Bengal Staff Corps; Henry William Harris, of the Half-Pay List, Bombay Staff Corps; Arundel Thomas Spens, of the Bombay Staff Corps; Ashton George Mayne, of the Bombay Staff Corps; George Strachan Mignon, of the Bombay Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenant Colonel.—Major John Greenwood Gillmor of the Half-Pay List, Bombay Staff Corps.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ARBUTHNOT—Sept. 21, at 15, Woodlands-terrace, Blackheath, Lady Arbuthnot, the wife of Major General Sir Charles Arbuthnot, K.C.B., a daughter.

WHALLEY—Sept. 29, at South Hook, Milford Haven, the wife of Major Percy C. Whalley, Royal Artillery, a son.

MARRIAGES.

CODD—WALTON—October 7, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Rowland Harrison Russell, eldest son of the late Captain Rowland Bentinck Codd, H.M.'s 17th Foot, to Bessie, only surviving daughter of Haynes Walton, Esq., F.R.C.S., of 1, Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, W.

MANERU—GREGORY—October 6, at the parish church, Folkestone, Joseph Scott Gowrie, lieutenant, Madras Staff Corps, eldest son of the late A. Gowrie Maneru, Esq., late 41st and 96th Regiments, to Florence, second daughter of the late J. C. Gregory, Esq., of Chertsey, Surrey.

SANDS—TAYLOR—October 1, at Exmouth, Robert Lee Sands, of Bombay, to Jane, second daughter of the late John Taylor, of Glasgow.

SHARP—JONES—October 4, at St. Peter's Church, Brighton, Thomas Herbert Sharp, of Shepherd's-bush, to Katharine Frances, second daughter of the late Edmund Jones, Esq., of Mirzapore, India.

SILCOCK—GREER—October 4, by special license, in St. Peter's Church, Dublin, H. F. Silcock, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, to Ellen, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Robert C. Greer, of Gloucester.

THOMAS—SAXBY—Sept. 27, at the parish church, Wivelsfield, George, eldest son of G. P. Thomas, Esq., of Wivelsfield, late of Jamalpur, India, to Clara Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Saxby, Esq., of Cold Harbor Lawn, Wivelsfield, Sussex.

DEATHS.

BROWN—Sept. 11, at New Rugby, Tennessee, U.S. America, of typhoid fever, Rodney Edward William, eldest son of Col. Edward Brown, H.M.'s Body Guard, and late 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, aged 26.

BURROUGHS—October 3, at her residence, Camden House, Cheltenham, Charlotte Mary, widow of the late Col. William Burroughs, of the Bengal Army, and daughter of the late General Bennett, Marley, aged 81.

CAUTLEY—October 1, at Jersey Lodge, Herne-hill, the residence of his son in law, Reginald F. Saunders, Esq., B.C.S., Major General George Cautley, Ret'd List, Bengal Cavalry, aged 73.

HEYLAND—October 1, at Jersey, John Rawley, eldest son of Major Arthur Rawley Heyland, Bombay Cavalry, aged 13.

JACKSON—July 6, at Blackhall, Queensland, Gilbert, second son of the late Col. Thomas Jackson, Bombay Army, and of Harbledown, Canterbury, aged 26.

MAHAFFY—October 3, at his residence, Castle-hill, Maidenhead, Berks, Surgeon General E. Mahaffy, M.D., C.B., late of H.M. Bombay Medical Service.

MUTER—October 5, at Bath, Ethel Beatrice, daughter of Major General Muter, Bombay Army, aged 15.

PLAYFAIR—October 4, at 26, Longridge-road, S.W., George Ranken Playfair, M.D., late inspector general of hospitals, H.M.'s Indian Army.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BAYFORD—Sept. 14, at Delhi, the wife of W. Bayford, twins, still-born.

BERESFORD—Sept. 11, at Mussoorie, the wife of Charles Beresford, a daughter.

BOYD—Sept. 17, at Colaba, Bombay, the wife of Surgeon H. W. Boyd, civil surgeon, Dhulia, prematurely, a son.

BUCKINGHAM—Sept. 12, at Amgaoie, Upper Assam, the wife of James Buckingham, a daughter.

CHILL—Sept. 5, at Mubarakpur, Gurgaon District, the wife of W. N. Chill, Inland Customs Department, a son.

COATES—August 28, at Mussoorie, the wife of G. E. Coates, Esq., a son.

FISHER—Sept. 8, at Mussoorie, the wife of Fred. H. Fisher, Bengal Civil Service, a son.

FRASER—Sept. 13, at Redburn, Landour, N.W.P., the wife of Col. G. W. Fraser, Bengal Staff Corps, a son.

HUSSEY—Sept. 15, at Mount-road, Mazagon, the wife of W. H. Hussey, G.I.P. Railway, a daughter.

LANE—Sept. 4, at Blair Athol, Dickoya, Ceylon, the wife of F. G. A. Lane, a daughter.

MACNAGHTEN—Sept. 10, at 8, Clive-street, Calcutta, the wife of Melville Macnaghten, Esq., of Neeshchindipore Nuddea, a daughter.

RATTRAY—Sept. 5, at Barh, the wife of Arthur Rattray, Esq., a son.

SANKEY—Sept. 16, at his residence, No. 29, Zigzag-lane, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. W. H. T. Sankey, a son.

SCEALES—Sept. 10, at Bankura, the wife of J. O'B. Sceales, a daughter.

SEEBECK—Sept. 10, at 4 Middleton-street, the wife of E. Seebeck, a daughter.

SOUTHEY—Sept. 9, at Farjiling, the Hon. Mrs. Southby, a daughter.

SPANKIE—August 29, at Almora, N.W.P., the wife of Lieutenant J. P. W. Spankie, 3rd Gorkhas, a son.

TREVOR—Sept. 8, at the Residency, Hyderabad, Deccan, the wife of Major George Herbert Trevor, political agent, a son.

WILLIAMS—Sept. 11, at Bangalore, the wife of the Rev. H. A. Williams, M.A., chaplain of Cannanore, a son.

WINGATE—Sept. 9, at Ratnagiri, the wife of Rev. W. Wingate, chaplain, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BANAJEE—JEEJEEBHoy—Sept. 19, at Parell, Maneckjee Cowasjee Maneckjee Limjee Banajee, to Yeerbaajee, daughter of the late Bomonjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.

BURGESS—HENDERSON—Sept. 5, at the Cantonment Church, Rangoon, G. Douglas Burgess, Bengal Civil Service, secretary to the

Chief Commissioner, British Burma, to Agnes, eldest daughter of Col. J. R. S. Henderson, 11th Regiment M.N.I.

FAGAN—AMESBURY—August 17, at Musoorie, Christopher George Forbes Fagan, Esq., 10th Bengal Lancers, eldest son of the late Major Christophers Sullivan Fagan, M.S.C., to Florence E. J., eldest daughter of Surgeon Major Walter Ra'leigh Amesbury, 7th Bengal Cavalry.

HILL—CONWAY—Sept. 15, at Lanoli, by the Venerable the Archdeacon Stead, Charles W. Hill, to Annie S. Conway, eldest daughter of W. Conway, civil surgeon, Gogo.

DEATHS.

CONOLLY—Sept. 8, at Meerut, George Walter Lysaght, the dearly beloved infant son of Surgeon J. V. Conolly, A.M.D., aged 6 months.

DAVIS—Sept. 11, Edward Henry Scudamore Davies, aged 38.

DEVERINNE—Sept. 5, at the Great Eastern Hotel, C. B. Deverinne, Esq., of Purneah, aged 52.

EDROOS—Sept. 17, at Surat, Syed Hassein Edroos Sahib, C.S.I., aged 57.

MILLAR—Sept. 11, at Gujranwala, Colonel F. J. Millar, deputy commissioner.

MURPHY—Sept. 1, after a few days' illness, at Fort Lahore, Surgeon Major Robert Murphy, A.M.D., younger son of M. E. Murphy, Esq., Limerick.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.

TEA DELIVERIES.—The quantity of tea delivered from the bonded warehouses in London for the week ended with Saturday last was 4,013,304lb., showing, as compared with the returns of the previous week, an increase of 17,418lb., or equal to $\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. Of the total, 2,502,179lb. was for home consumption, 806,997lb. was exported, 657,180lb. was sent coastwise, 41,710lb. was sent coastwise for exportation, and 5,238lb. was for ships' stores. The duty received was £62,554, being £1,325, or 2 per cent., higher than in the week ended with the 24th ult.

COFFEE.—At to-day's public sales pale and grey plantation Ceylon showed a further decline, color being about steady, 393 casks 212 barrels and bags sold—small 68s. 6d. to 72s., low middling 77s. to 80s., middling 83s. to 87s. 6d., rather bold 96s. 6d. to 97s. 6d., bold 106s. per cwt.; 108 bags East India chiefly bought in.

HEMP.—Sales made at £46 10s. spot, and £47 10s. per ton distant.

COTTON.—With a firm market, a good business is reported at full rates. Sales about 3,000 bales, including Tinnevely at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., Western at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., Coconada at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and Bengal at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. For arrival, Bengil, July, Cape, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for fully good fair g.f.c. Forward delivery, American, October-April, 6 9-16d. to 6 21-32d. per lb. for middling l.m.c.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—By auction, 2,979 bags Bengal sold at valuations; brown and yellow Gupallah, 18s. to 22s. 6d.; grocery, 23s. to 23s. 6d.

COFFEE.—In auction 96 casks 13 barrels and bags plantation Ceylon sold at 1s. to 1s. 6d. under last Friday's rates, low middling 76s. 6d. to 80s., middling 82s. to 85s.; 430 bags Guatemala withdrawn.

SPICES.—The auctions offered a large supply of new crop pimento, but 3,586 bags nearly all sold at a decline not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb.; ordinary to good, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; fine, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

COTTON.—The market is quieter to-day, and 1-16d. lower for American. In East India descriptions there is no change. Sales about 3,000 bales, including Tinnevely at 5 7-16d., Western at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 5d., and Bengal at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. For arrival, Tinnevely, July-October, Cape and Canal, 5 7-16d. for fully good fair g.f.c. Forward delivery, American, October, 6 9-16d., December-January, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. for middling l.m.c.

THURSDAY EVENING.

Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson state that although trade in various parts of the kingdom appears to be gradually expanding the markets for imported produce remain in the same dull state as before. Good deliveries during last month have caused increased competition for Indian teas, and the market closes strong at a rise of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1d. per lb. on most description. Plantation Ceylon coffee has declined fully 2s. per cwt., at which a limited demand now prevails. Other kinds are inactive, and the statistical position of the market does not seem calculated to restore confidence.

COFFEE.—The market continues flat, and plantation Ceylon is 2s. 6d. lower than at the close of last week; 281 casks 63 barrels 76 bags sold—small to low middling, at 66s. to 80s.; middling at 81s. to 86s., good to fine middling at 87s. to 94s., bold to 104s.; 1,226 bales foreign partly sold; Guatemala at easier rates, ordinary to good ordinary at 50s. to 59s., greenish at 63s. to 66s. per cwt.

COTTON.—A steady but slow market. Sales about 1,800 bales, including Tinnevely at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Western at 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., and Salem at 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. Forward delivery, American, November-April 6 13-32d. to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. for middling l.m.c.

JUTE.—For arrival considerable transactions have resulted, a great portion being on speculation, prices showing a slight advance in some cases, but judging from the state of trade and prospect of lower freights in Calcutta via Cape, they think consumers may do better by waiting for distant shipments. The entries for last month are valued at 256,000 bales, of which 110,000 bales are Canal, while the actual sailings from Calcutta are 158,000 bales. The sales for the fortnight are estimated at 60,000 bales afloat, and 10,000 bales in dock and ex quay.

FRIDAY EVENING.

INDIAN TEA.—The auctions, comprising 14,800 packages, have passed with spirit, and the market closed strong, at an advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1d. for the week on low to medium, and 1d. to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on medium to good descriptions, fine to finest fully supporting previous values. Telegrams report shipments to end of September to be less than last year, which has led to reduced estimates of the total crop.

COFFEE remains extreme'y dull, and 325 casks 158 barrels and bags Plantation Ceylon in auction were chiefly withdrawn. The decline since last Friday is 2s. to 4s. per cwt. 2,394 bags foreign partly sold, Guatemala at 50s. to 62s.; Honduras, at 62s. to 77s.; Savanilla, at 61s. 6d. to 74s. 6d.; and Central American, at 48 to 59s. per cwt.

SPICES.—Cloves rather firmer for Zanzibar with some inquiry.

TEA.—A firm market. About 4,000 bales sold, chiefly to arrive.

HEMP.—Manilla in request at 446 15s. on the spot.

COTTON.—The market has been quiet and the business reported scarcely amounts to 1,500 bales, including Bengal at 4½d. to 5 15-16d. per lb. Forward delivery—American, October-February, 6½d. to 6 7-16d. per lb. for middling l.m.c.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Sept. 23. Cosmo, Gopaulpore; Cochrina, Gopaulpore; Clan M'Duff (s), Bombay; Noach I., Sourabaya; Mount Stuart, Calcutta.—24. Vesta (s), Calcutta; Wolsley, Gopaulpore; True Briton, Moulmein; County of Lancaster, Akyab.—25. Leone, Bassein; Jane Rennie, Algoa Bay.—26. Leon Pancaldo, Akyab; Estella B., Akyab; Imperatrice Elizabetha, Rangoon.—27. Warwickshire, Singapore; Moltke, Rangoon.—28. Laertes (s), Shanghai; Amanda (s), Madras; Corfu, Cochin.—29. El Dorado, Calcutta; Arabella, Gopaulpore.—30. Crown (s), Bushire; Bay of Naples Rangoon.—Oct. 2. Medusa, Rangoon.—3. Benedi (s), China; Assyria (s), Bombay; Culzean, Calcutta.—4. Zambesi (s), China; City of Manchester (s), Calcutta; Dorset (s), Galle and Calcutta; Moltke, Rangoon; Galatea (s), Bombay.—5. Horse Guards (s), Singapore; Elvetic, Akyab; Trentham Hall (s), Bombay; Tenasserim (s), Rangoon.—6. Legislator (s), Calcutta; Mareotis, Rangoon; Inchclutha (s), Rangoon.

BOMBAY.—Sept. 13. Oriental (s), Bussorah.—14. Singapore (s), Marseilles; Clan Alpine (s), Liverpool.—15. James Watt (s), London; Abyssinia (s), Delagoa Bay; Roumania (s), Liverpool.—17. Mongolia (s), Calcutta; Euphrates (s), Karachi; Hathersage (s), Marseilles; Tewkesbury, Liverpool; Harmonic, Mauritius; Boyne (s), Hartlepool.—18. Ramleh (s), Marseilles; Persia, Liverpool; Ravenna (s), Suez.—19. Empress of India, Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.—Sept. 9. Chanda (s), Bombay; Medina (s), Rangoon; Dunalistair, Madras.—10. Rajputana (s), Singapore.—11. Fazel Curseem, Jedeab.—13. Strathearn, Melbourne; Connaught Ranger, Melbourne; Orthes, London; Glenmorag, Liverpool.—15. Manora (s), London; Saint Gothard (s), Alexandria; Madura (s), Bombay; Routenburn, Glasgow; Cutch Merchant, Muscat; High Moor, Cardiff.

MADRAS.—Sept. 10. Septima (s), Pondicherry; Phasis, Melbourne; Phosio, Melbourne.—11. Manora (s), London; Cormorant (s), London; Chinsura (s), Calcutta.—14. Ethiopia (s), Bombay.—15. Popa Derossi, Mauritius.—16. Duke of Argyll (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Sept. 22. Glenavon (s), Singapore; Sarah Ann (s), Aden; Java, Java; Arago (s), Bombay.—23. Trochrague, Algoa Bay; Horsa, Calcutta; H.M.S. Jumna, Bombay.—24. Nervion, Manilla; Hartville, Bombay; Commonwealth, Calcutta; City of Agra (s), Calcutta; Nicolo P., Bassein; Duke of Sutherland (s), Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; Marianne, Mauritius.—25. Glaucus (s), Singapore; Jumna, Calcutta; Trevoe, East London; Persian Empire, Galle; Wilhelm Anton, Singapore.—26. Branksome Hall (s), Bombay; Sea Swallow, Shanghai; Helene, Singapore; Kate, Singapore; Luba Coloma, Rangoon; Star of France, Calcutta.—27. Helios, Singapore; Martin Scott, Calcutta; Tenasserim, Calcutta; Mindanao (s), Penang.—28. Deccan (s), Calcutta; Maria Gaggino, Colombo; Athens (s), Bombay; Estrella, Manilla; Glengarry, Calcutta; Staffordshire, Calcutta.—29. Tower Hill (s), Calcutta; Importer, Hong Kong; Lady Dalhousie (s), Bombay; Calabria (s), Bombay; Cameo (s), Bombay.—30. Jason (s), Penang; Sierra Madrona, Rangoon; Kaffir, Port Natal; Canara (s), Karachi; Tower Hill (s), Calcutta; Importer, Hong Kong; Discoverer (s), Calcutta; Duguay Trouin, Yokohama; Rcsmore, Bombay.—Oct. 1. Concordia, Singapore; Ole Smit Ploug, Trincomalee; Capri (s), Bombay; Selkirkshire, Calcutta; Panama (s), Aden; Liguri, Singapore.—2. Seine (s), Singapore; Lord of the Isles (s), Singapore; Hartlepool (s), Bombay; Cadarton (s), Galle.—3. Fredrik Stang, Galle; Pauline, Hong Kong.—4. Laurita, Mauritius.—5. Verona (s), Bombay; Rome (s), Bombay; Darien (s), Bombay; Cenisio, Singapore; Norfolk (s), Bombay; Slieve Roe, Calcutta; Quetta (s), Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; Limburg (s), Batavia; India (-), Bombay.—6. Sestos (s), Bombay; City of Carthage (s), Calcutta; Per Ardu, Singapore.

BOMBAY.—Sept. 13. Cyenus (s), Marseilles; Oorun (s), Coast and Cutch; Clan Maclean (s), Liverpool; Australia (s), Southampton; Hispania (s), Liverpool.—14. Chindwara (s), Coast and Calcutta; Florence (s), Antwerp.—15. Hartington (s), Akyab.—16. Calcutta (s), Karachi; King Arthur (s), Persian Gulf.—17. Minerva (s), London; Sicily (s), Port Said; Maharani (s), Bushire; Petriana (s), Antwerp.—19. Monrovia, Calcutta; Inchmarree (s), Hull; Oriental (s), P.G. via Karachi.

CALCUTTA.—Sept. 10. Comilla (s), Shahjehan (s), and Sandal (s).—14. Reliance (s), Africa (s), and two steamers (numbers undistinguishable).—15. City of London (s), Bassein (s), and Tibre (s).

MADRAS.—Sept. 11. Manora (s), Calcutta.—14. Cormorant (s), Calcutta.—15. Ethiopia (s), Calcutta.—17. Phasis, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Singapore*, Sept. 14.—From Genoa: Mrs. Crick, Mrs. Peterson, one child, and one European servant, Mr. G. Civatti, Mr. Barberis Tasillo, Mr. E. W. Gallivitz, Mr. Pietmatta Adolfo, Mr. Parrucca Aristide, Mr. Astolfi Clemente, Mr. G. Enrico, Mr. Labo, Mr. T. T. Seslan. From Aden: One deck passenger.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Ravenna*, Sept. 17.—From Southampton to Sydney: Mr. J. E. Powell, Mrs. Powell and two daughters, Mr. T. Skilliter, and Mr. Boughen. From Southampton to Melbourne: Mr. H. Watch. From Southampton to Bombay: Mr. Jones and three daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Ballantine, Capt. Carew, Mrs. and Miss Smith, Lord Ogilvy, Mr. E. Mylne, Col. Thackeray, Mr. W. Barker, Mr. J. Maybury, Major G. W. Smith, Capt. Gilchrist, Mr. Alex. Miller, Mr. W. E. Cooper, and Capt. Skene. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Geary, Major and Mrs. Landon, and Mr. A. Collier. From Brindisi: Major A. Wallace, Lieut. F. E. Allsopp, Capt. A. Campbell, Dr. H. Day, Mr. R. Davidson, Major E. Adderley, Mr. E. Dhunjeebhoy, Mr. A. Crabb, Capt. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Cowley, Miss Tulloch, Mrs. Muncherjee and three children, Govind Bhagwan and four friends.

AT VENICE.—Per *Tanjore*, Oct. 10.—From Bombay: Mr. Allen.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Rohilla*, Sept. 21.—For Sydney: Mr. L. O. Butler. For Dunedin: Mr. and Mrs. M. Menderhausen. For Melbourne: Mrs. and Miss Grieve. For Bombay: Mrs. Barker and two children, Major Cholmeley, Major and Mrs. Macdougall, Mr. A. R. Ward, Mrs. Wooldridge, Surgeon Major Brown, Lieut. and Mrs. Birdwood, Surgeon Major and Mrs. Murtagh, Miss Arathoon, Mr. W. Coles, Mr. and Mrs. Skardon, Miss Prowse, Mr. A. Turnbull, Mr. West, Mr. R. Bloomfield, Mr. J. D. Munro, Miss Macauliffe, Mr. and Mrs. C. Beard, Mrs. Cama. For Aden: Col. Gream. For Suez: Rev. and Mrs. France, Mr. H. D. Bishop. For Port Said: General and Mrs. Richards and party. For Malta: Mr. and Miss Charlton, Mr. and Mrs. B. Smith, Mr. and Miss Paulson, Surgeon Major Whittaker, Mr. C. Hemery, Capt. and Mrs. Stranding, Capt. Chapman. For Gibraltar: Mr. West, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Halse, Mr. Cope, Capt. Du Vernet, Mr. Hart, Messrs. Twining, Mr. Herring, Messrs. Schloss, Col. Ewart, Mr. Williams, Mr. Findds, Mrs. Oppenheim and child, Mr. Killy, Mr. Sanders, Messrs. Jeans, H. P. Smith, J. F. Cook and friend, Loring, H. Davis, Sawyer.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Deccan*, Sept. 28.—For Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Maine. For Hong Kong: Deputy Assistant Commissary General Hare, Miss Pennell. For Singapore: Mrs. and Miss O'Connor, Miss M'Leod, Mr. W. P. Waddell. For Calcutta: Mr. F. W. Baker, Miss Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Hoare, Mr. and Mrs. Standford and children, Mrs. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Blackburn, Mr. and Mrs. Osmond, Mr. Zander and children, Mrs. Groves, Mr. and Mrs. Holford, Mr. Chandra, Mr. and Mrs. Joll, Mr. Kilburn, Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Targett, Mr. Leatham. For Madras: Mrs. Stewart and children, Miss Gibbs. For Ceylon: Mr. Fraser, Capt. Mathews, Mr. Churchill, Deputy Assistant Commissary General Heron. For Bombay: Dr. Neave, Mr. Parry, Capt. and Mrs. Whally, Major and Mrs. C. Case and children, Mr. Ludlam, Mrs. Conlan and child, Col. E. B. Burnaby, Miss Bannerman. For Aden: Major and Mrs. Leacock and children. For Suez: Mrs. Robinson and children. For Port Said: Messrs. Heath, Parkinson, and Bancroft. For Malta: Mrs. Boldero, Messrs. Borg, Hedley, Childe, Kidson, Capt. and Mrs. Moffatt and children. For Gibraltar: Col. Lempriere, Surgeon Major Fuller, Mrs. Gilbard and two daughters, Col. Huyshe, Mr. and Mrs. Scales, Col. Clements, Mr. Sheriff, Col. Macdonald, Mr. Mostyn, Miss Mostyn, Mr. Morris.

FROM LONDON.—Per *Quetta*, Oct. 5.—For Malta: Mr. J. Mackenzie. For Colombo: Miss Saunders, Mr. J. Miller, Mr. N. Campbell, Mr. W. S. Raffin, Mr. A. J. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. Pearce, Mr. Peto, Mr. and Mrs. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Champion, Mr. G. Cripps. For Tuticorin: Mr. Miller. For Calicut: Mr. Joseph Butler and two miners. For Madras: Col. T. and Miss Hawks, Mrs. and Misses Carter, Mr. W. H. Stanes, Mr. J. Stanes, Miss Stanes, Mr. D. Mackenzie, Mr. J. Payne, Miss Chambers, Mr. C. Hall, Rev. J. Verso, Miss Reed, Rev. J. F. and Mrs. Burdett, Mr. J. S. and Mrs. Fullerton, Mrs. Baynes, Mr. C. A. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson and two children, Rev. N. M. and Mrs. Waterbury. For Calcutta: Major and Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. C. Collingwood, Rev. J. W. Hall, Miss Wetherall, Capt. and Mrs. Eliot and family, Miss A. E. Kay, Mrs. Blair, Miss A. K. Brandt, Messrs. Vanrenen, Mr. C. W. and Mrs. Young and infant, Mr. J. Inglis, Mr. H. and Mrs. Rumsey, Mr. Alan W. Pickford, Mr. J. Murray, Mr. Pittar, Miss Davies, Mr. H. J. Barrowcliff, Capt. Mitchell's four children, Mrs. Glascock and three children, Miss Atkinson, Mrs. Fox, Capt. de Smidt, Mr. Hunt, Mr. Purdon, Mr. J. M'Neill, Mr. R. A. Peach, Mr. J. Thomson, Mr. C. Loveday-Madden, Miss Tressilian, Miss Clapham, Mr. and Mrs. Macpherson, Mr. J. C. Mackinnon, Mr. A. Mair, Mr. and Mrs. Richie, Mr. W. Bailey, Mr. R. Jones. For Rangoon: Mr. E. Davis.

LIVERPOOL FOR BOMBAY.—Per *India*, Oct. 5.—Mrs. L. Musgrave, Mrs. M. Forteath, infant, and ayah, Miss L. F. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Proby, infant, and nurse, Miss L. Liddell, two Misses Howey, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. White, Miss Wilson, Mr. T. E. Morgan, Mr. C. Coulson, Surgeon General Meane, Mrs. E. P. Mainwaring and child, Mr. L. R. Dawson, Mrs. J. E. Colquhoun Grant, Miss Godefroy, Mrs. Smith, Miss Crawford, Capt. Crompton, Mr. Schofield, Mr. Chas. Burt, Mr. R. D. Percival, Mr. H. J. Loudon, Mr. E. A. Lee, Mr. E. G. Salter, Mr. H. J. Guinness, Mr. W. A. Johns, Mr. W. R. Shaw, Mr. S. N. Squire, Mr. A. V. Heath, Mr. H. Johnston, Mr. A. J. Scratchley, Mr. H. J. Strickland, Mr. G. W. Sweet, Mr. J. Manson, Mr. N. Nethersole, Mr. W. E. Curry, Mr. A. Grant, Mr. W. St. John Richardson, Mr. Wight.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Australia*, Sept. 20.—For Southampton: Mrs. J. M. Sleater. For Brindisi: Mr. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Cone, Mr. P. H. Moore, and Mr. P. Chrystal. For Venice: Mr. W. Webb.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Malwa*, Sept. 20.—For Southampton: Mr. U. Banerjee, Lieut. T. S. M. Woolley, and Mr. Hansell. For Brindisi: Mr. J. F. Fergusson, Sir A. Lyall, K.C.B., Mr. H. Lyon, Mr. S. G. Sale, Mrs. Whalley, Major E. Gunthorpe, Mr. James Robertson, Mr. A. W. Lowder, and Major T. Davies.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—Sept. 19.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ..	Rs 11 3/4
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ..	109 1/4
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan ..	100
Ten years ..	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ..	117

BANKS.

	Paid-up	Cash
	Rs.	Rates
INDIAN BANKS.		
Bank of Bombay ..	500	735
Bank of Bengal ..	500	800xd.
Bank of Madras ..	500	660xd.
Agra ..	20	130
Chartered of India and China ..	20	310
Chartered Mercantile ..	25	280
Hong Kong and Shanghai ..	28 1/2	600
National of India ..	12 1/2	106
Oriental ..	25	230

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba ..	2,975	950
Frere ..	150	20
Mazagon ..	2,000	30xd
Port Canning ..	1,400	215

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton ..	2,850	950
Albert Ginning ..	500	425
Albert, Karachi ..	1,100	1080
Apollo (small shares) ..	2,200	400
Bellary ..	1,000	585
Berar Cotton Ginning ..	500	435
New Indian ..	350	185
Broach-Cotton Ginning ..	250	38
Carwar ..	1,500	20
Colaba ..	1,880	900
Dhalla Ginning ..	300	215
East India ..	1,000	1,100
Fort ..	8,500	2,600
French ..	500	440
Sind ..	750	435
Mofussil ..	400	275
Prince of Wales ..	1,500	1,225
Sind and Punjab Cotton ..	753	1,100
Sassoon ..	500	475
Volkart ..	1,000	475

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ..	1,500	1,425
Anglo-Indian ..	100	137
Alfred Manufacturing ..	500	660 xd
Alliance Spinning ..	2,500	1,040
Bhowmuggur Mills ..	2,000	1,000
Bombay United ..	1,000	1,100
Bombay Saw Mills ..	1,000	550
Central India S. W. and M ..	500	850
Coorla Mills ..	1,000	930
D. Spinning ..	2,000	900
Hindustan ..	1,000	1,140
Hyderabad Spinning ..	1,000	1,180
Khandeish ..	1,000	995
Madras ..	1,250	—
Madras United ..	1,000	1,950
Manchester Spinning ..	50	1 noml
Mazagon Spinning ..	500	255
National Spinning ..	1,000	1,100
New Great Eastern ..	1,000	1,330
Oriental ..	625	880
Prince of Wales Spinning ..	1,250	400
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance ..	1,000	—
Sholapore Mills ..	1,000	1,000
Victoria Mills ..	1,000	1,200

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock ..	218-3-0	310
Do. New 4 1/2 Shares ..	130-14-6	70
Do. do. ..	65-7-3	50
Do. do. ..	21-13-1	71
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ..	1,000	1,275
Do. New 4 1/2 Shares ..	106-5-5 1/2	275

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Ice Manufactory ..	100	165 xd
Bombay Burma Trading ..	1,500	2,400
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ..	10	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping ..	300	407
Teacher and Co. ..	500	890
Thacker and Co. ..	100	170

CALCUTTA.—Sept. 16.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

% Promissory Notes ..	Rs 100 15 to 100 12
4 1/2 of 1870 (1885) ..	102 12 to 101 0
4 1/2 of 1871 (1881) ..	100 10 to 100 12
4 1/2 of 1878-79 (1893) ..	110 0 to —
4 1/2 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ..	110 0 to —
Debentures of 1867 ..	101 8 to —

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884) ..	Rs. 112 0 to 112 8
6 of 1865 (1885) ..	112 8 to 113 0
6 of 1866 (1886) ..	113 0 to 113 8
6 of 1867 (1887) ..	113 8 to 114 0
6 of 1870 (1890) ..	114 0 to 114 8
6 of 1872 (1892) ..	114 8 to 115 0
5 of 1878 (1908) ..	111 8 to —

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ..	110	122 to 123
Agra Savings ..	100	125 to —
Allahabad ..	100	172 to —
Alliance of Simla ..	100	135 to —
Bank of Bengal ..	500	795 to 800
Do. of Upper India ..	100	127 to —
Delhi and London ..	225	245 to —
Himalaya ..	100	120 to 125
Mussoorie ..	100	100 to —
National of India ..	112 1/2	106 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ..	500	570 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ..	100	88 to 90

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

Asiatic Jute ..	100	30 to —
Bally Paper Mills ..	110	215 to —
Barnagore Jute ..	110	85 to —
Bengal Coal ..	1000	1720 to —
Bengal Ironworks ..	100	10 to —

Ballaghata Jute ..	100	— to —
Bengal Mills ..	100	1750 to —
Bonded Warehouse ..	445	425 to 430
Bowraah Cotton Mills ..	100	69 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ..	80	100 to —
Burrakur Coal ..	100	140 to —
Calcutta Docking ..	700	275 to 280
Calcutta Hydraulic ..	100	132 to —
Calcutta Jute Mills ..	200	2 to 3
Carew and Co. (Limited), gar ..	100	115 to 116
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ..	100	110 to 111
Darjiling Steam Tramway ..	100	126 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills ..	100	96 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway ..	220	— to —
East Indian Railway ..	220	— to —
Equitable Coal ..	250	190 to 195
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ..	100	49 to 50
Goswary Cotton Mills ..	200	305 to —
Gurupore ..	100	96 to —
Great Eastern Hotel ..	250	160 to —
Howrah Docking ..	500	105 to 110
Howrah Mills ..	100	96 to 97
India General Steam Navigation ..	1000	3340 to —
Kamerbatty Jute Mills ..	50	14 to 16 pm
Labour Transportation ..	100	— to —
Landing and Shipping ..	100	80 to 81
Merchants' Steam Tug ..	500	— to —
Murree Brewery ..	100	170 to —
Naini Tal Brewery ..	95	75 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press ..	500	350 to —
Nanthpore Indigo ..	30	— to —
New Beerbhoom Coal ..	100	75 to —
Oriental Jute Manufacturing ..	100	— to —
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway ..	210	— to —
Rajmahal Stone ..	100	99 to 100
Ramkistopore Press ..	100	78 to —
Raneerunge Coal Association ..	100	83 to 84
Riverside Press ..	90	101 to —
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas ..	100	— to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co ..	500	260 to 265
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail ..	220	— to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ..	100	71 to 75
Strand Bank Press ..	100	104 to 105
Watson's Patent Press ..	100	105 to —

TEA COMPANIES.

Adulphore Terai (Darjiling) ..	100	80 to —
Amicable (Assam) ..	100	80 to —
Amluckie ..	100	75 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar) ..	100	95 to —
Assam ..	220	100 to 101
Balasun (Darjiling) ..	100	90 to —
Baree (Kangra) ..	100	64 to 65
Bengal (Cachar) ..	100	54 to 55
Do. contributory ..	80	— to —
Bishnauth (Assam) ..	200	260 to —
Do. contributory ..	100	130 to —
Borelli (Assam) ..	210	160 to 165
Borsillah (Assam) ..	100	— to —
Burkholia (Cachar) ..	100	60 to —
Central Cachar ..	200	73 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling) ..	100	80 to 81
Chandypore (Cachar) ..	500	50 to 505
Chota Nagpore ..	100	96 to —
Cinnatolih ..	100	par. to —
Colonial (Assam) ..	100	60 to —
Coocheela (Cachar) ..	100	72 to —
Cutlecherra (Cachar) ..	100	110 to 112
Darjiling ..	100	320 to 325
Dedur Kosh (Cachar) ..	100	35 to —
Dehing (Assam) ..	90	75 to —
Dehra Doon ..	100	80 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ..	100	65 to 70
Durrung (Assam) ..	100	65 to —
Eastern Cachar ..	100	78 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ..	100	58 to 60
Giel'e (Darjiling) ..	100	85 to —
Gowhatry (Assam) ..	100	62 to 63
Grob (Assam) ..	500	210 to —
Holta (Kangra) ..	200	90 to —
Hoolmaree (Assam) ..	100	110 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam) ..	100	90 to 92
Indian Terai ..	500	550 to —
Jellapore (Cachar) ..	250	230 to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ..	100	50 to —
Jolai (Assam) ..	100	103 to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ..	100	85 to —
Kangra Valley ..	100	par. to —
Kunchanpore (Cachar) ..	100	45 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling ..	250	133 to 135
Do. contributory ..	200	105 to 106
Kurseong and Terai ..	100	6 to 7
Kuttal (Cachar) ..	5000	12000 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ..	100	67 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ..	100	116 to —
Loobah ..	100	150 to —
Lower Assam ..	100	30 to —
Luckimpore (Assam) ..	210	120 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ..	100	75 to —
Mim. (Darjiling) ..	100	70 to 72
Monecherra (Cachar) ..	100	63 to 65
Do. contributory ..	90	53 to 55
Moran (Assam) ..	80	30 dis. to —
Mothola (Assam) ..	100	80 to —
Do. contributory ..	90	70 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ..	210	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ..	200	100 to —
Do. contributory ..	125	50 to —
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ..	100	106 to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ..	210	100 to —
New Mutual (Cachar) ..	30	100 to —
Nutwarpore (Cachar) ..	200	180 to 200
Phoenix of Cachar ..	85	75 to —
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ..	100	95 to —
Puttarea (Sylhet) ..	100	50 to —
Rajabaree (Assam) ..	100	104 to 105
Sapakat ..	100	100 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ..	50	20 pm. to —
Seemah ..	100	par. to —
Singbullia and Murmah ..	100	108 to —
Singla (Darjiling) ..	100	85 to —
Soom (Darjiling) ..	100	100 to —
Springside (Darjiling) ..	100	105 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ..	100	92 to 93
Tendarrara (Darjiling) ..	100	83 to 84
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ..	100	114 to —
Tingling (Darjiling) ..	80	102 to 103
Tukwar (Darjiling) ..	200	200 to 195
Upper Assam ..	210	40 to —

MADRAS.—Sept. 16.

Four cent ..	3 1/2 to 3 1/2 % pre
Four and half per cents 1879 ..	9 1/2 to 10 % pre.
Four and half per cents 1873 (1893) ..	9 1/2 to 9 1/2 % pre.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) ..	3 1/2 to 3 1/2 % d.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) ..	1 to 2 do
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882) 1 1/2 to 2 ..	pre
Bank of Madras Shares ..	35 to 36 prem.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
	Rs. 7 23-32d.	Rs. 7 13-16d.	Rs. 7 1/2d.
Banks, demand ..	—	—	—
Do. Tele. ..	—	—	—
Do. 6 mo. sight ..	Rs. 7 15-16d.	—	Rs. 8 1/2d.
Do. 4 do. ..	Rs. 7 27-32d.	Rs. 8 1-16d.	Rs. 8 1-16d.
Do. 3 do. ..	Rs. 7 1/2d.	Rs. 8d.	Rs. 8d.
Cred 3 mo. sight ..	Rs. 8 1/4d.	Rs. 8 1/4d.	—
Do. 2 do. ..	Rs. 7 1-32d.	—	—
Doc. 6 c. sight ..	Rs. 8 1/4d.	Rs. 8 1/4d.	Rs. 8 1/4d.
Do. 3 ..	Rs. 8d.	—	—

LONDON.—Oct. 8.]

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
4 India Stock, July 5, 1880 ..	— to —
5 Do. October 10, 1888 ..	103 1/2 to 104
4 India Encased Paper ..	83 to 84
4 1/2 Do. do. 1885 ..	— to —
5 1/2 Do. do. 1893 ..	89 1/2 to 90 1/2
4 Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882 ..	— to —
4 Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redem. on 12) par to 5 pm	— to 5 pm
4 Do. under £1,000 (months' notice) par to 5 pm	— to 5 pm
3 Do. Deb., Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500 100 to 102 1/2	100 to 102 1/2
4 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 ..	101 to 107
6 1/2 Do. ..	105 to 107
6 Mauritius, 1882 ..	103 to 105
Do. 1895-96 ..	119 to 122
4 1/2 Do. ..	104 to 106
4 1/2 Straits Settlements Government ..	102 to 104

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c. 100	105 to 107
East Indian, Irredeem. 4 1/2 p. c. 100	114 to 116
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c. 100	105 to 107
Oudh and Rohilkund, 4 per cent. 100	104 to 106
South Indian, 4 1/2 per cent. 100	114 to 116

RAILWAYS.

B. B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. 100	136 to 138
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. 100	149 to 151
E. Indian, 4 1/2 p. c. Ann. A, 1953 ..	24 1/2 to 24 1/2
Do. Ann. B 1/2 per ann. (less 1/4) ..	24 1/2 to 25
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4% ..	141 to 143
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c. ..	133 to 135
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. 100	125 to 127
Do. do. 5 do. all ..	— to —
Do. do. 4 1/2 do. 100	117 to 119
Do. do. 4 1/2 do. 100	112 to 114
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c. 100	125 to 127
Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c. 100	125 to 127
Do. do. 5 p. c. shares 5 ..	— to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. 100	125 to 127
Do. do. 4 1/2 do. —	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua. 100	114 to 116

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern ..	10	10 1/2 to 10 3/4
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883 ..	100	103 to 106
Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887 ..	100	102 to 105
Do. 6 per cent. Preference ..	10	13 to 13 1/2
Eastern Exten., Austr. & China ..	10	11 1/2 to 11 3/4
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891 ..	100	107 to 110

LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the period from which the Leave was granted.

MILITARY.

Abbott, Capt. H. A., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 1, '80, B.
Adamson, Major D., S.C., 15 months from Oct. 1, '80, B.
Alexander, Lieut. A. de V., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 1, '80, B.
Alexander, Col. F., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 22, 1879, B.
Aves, Maj. M. A., R.E., 1 year, from April 20, 1881, B.
Anderson, Col. H. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 21, '80, B.
Anderson, Maj. H. S., Inf., 2 yrs., from Jan. 3, 1880, B.
Apperley, Maj. C. O. W., Cav., 35 m., from May 30, '79, B.
Aspinall, Lieut. H. H. H., S.C., 19 mos., from May 20, '80, M.
Aslett, Lieut. W. C., S.C., 1 yr., from March 3, '81, B.
Atkins, Major R., S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 10, 1880, B.
Atkins, Major W., Inf., 2 yrs., from Nov. 27, '80, B.
Atkinson, Lieut. Col. J. R. B., Inf., 1 yr., from Jan. 22, '81, B.
Aynsley, Col. G. H. M., S.C., 2 1/2 yrs., from Mar. 21, '79, M.
Beckhouse, Surg. Maj. J., 2 yrs., from April 19, '81, M.
Baker, Col. W. A., R.E., 2 yrs., from April 17, '80, B.
Bannerman, Major A. J., S.C., 22 mos., from Sept. 4, '80, B.
Barker, Surg. F. C., 2 yrs., from May 25, 1880, B.
Barrett, Major C. St. J. B., S.C., 16 m., from Mar. 5, '81, B.
Ba-ton, Lieut. Col. H. J., S.C., 1 yr., from Dec. 8, '80, B.
Barter, Col. R., C.B., S.C. B.
Barrett, Lieut. A. L., S.C., 1 yr., from April 23, '81, B.
Barnet, Lieut. H. H., R.E., 1 yr., from March 9, '80, B.
Bartholomew, Lieut. Col. F. P., S.C., 1 yr., from Feb. 10, '81, B.
Bates, Major C. E., S.C., 3 yrs., from Mar. 18, '79, B.
Baugh, Lieut. C. S., S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 22, '81, M.
Bartleman, Lieut. Col. J., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 27, '80, B.
Bateson, Surg. Major R. S., 1 yr., 34 days, from March 17, '81, B.
Battye, Col. A. F., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 25, '80, B.
Battye, Major W. I., Inf., 1 yr., from Feb. 17, '81, B.
Beaman, Surg. Major A. H., 2 yrs., from Nov. 27, '80, M.
Beaton, Surg. C. H., 21 mos., from May 8, 1880, B.
Beauchamp, Capt. C. S., R.E. B.
Beauchamp, Capt. F., R.E., 2 yrs., from Dec. 12, '80, B.
Beecher, Lieut. Col. S. E., Inf., 13 mos., from Jan. 19, '81, B.
Bel, Surg. Maj. G. C., M.D., 1 yr., from April 13, '81, B.
Bellew, Surg. Maj. P. F., M.D., 2 yrs., from April 24, '80, B.
Belasis, Capt. G. M., S.C., 9 m., from April 30, '81, B.
Berkeley, Lieut. Col. J. C., Inf., 13 m., from April 14, '81, M.
Berkeley, Lieut. J. B. de la P., S.C., 1 yr., from May 12, '81, M.
Bevan, Surg. G. F., 2 years, from Aug. 16, 1881, M.
Biddulph, Major J., S.C. B.
Bilderbeck, Surg. Major J., 2 years from May 17, 1881, M.
Birch, Major V., S.C., 18 mos., from Dec. 16, '80, B.
Birney, Major J. R. E., 2 years from Feb. 1, 1880, B.
Blair, Major C. S., S.C., 21 mos., from April 11, '79, M.
Blair, Lt. Col. H. F., R.E., 2 yrs., from Oct. 9, '80, B.
Blaxland, Major J. S., Inf., 2 yrs., from Oct. 20, '79, M.
Blanc, Surg. Maj. H. J., M.D., 9 m., from April 8, '81, B.
Blenkinsop, Surg. Maj. F. I., 13 mos., from Mar. 30, '81, M.
Blenkinsop, Major E. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Oct. 14, '80, B.
Blood, Surg. J. B.
Boileau, Capt. H. S., S.C., 18 m., from May 7, '81, B.
Boileau, Capt. L. F., R.E., 2 years, from March 7, '79, B.
Boisragon, Col. H. F. M., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 10, '80, B.
Boisragon, Surg. Major F. M., M.D., 2 yrs., from Dec. 24, '77, B.
Bonus, Col. J. R. E., 2 yrs., from April 18, '80, B.
Boswell, Lieut. Col. J. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Oct. 23, '80, B.
Boulton, Maj. W. P. O., S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 20, '81, M.
Boyd, Lieut. Col. J. M., S.C., 1 yr., from March 11, '81, B.
Boyd, Col. M., S.C., 13 months, from Nov. 13, '80, B.
Boyd, Surg. H., 2 years, from Mar. 29, '80, B.
Boyle, Major R. E., S.C., 18 mos., from June 9, '81, B.
Bowen, Maj. C. R. F., 2 years, from May 1, 1880, B.
Bradford, Lt. Col. E. C. S., S.C., 1 yr., from Mar. 24, '81, M.
Brander, Major C. E. D., Inf., 18 mos., from June 5, '80, B.
Brander, Col. M. J., S.C., 2 years, from Feb. 19, 1881, B.
Browne, Lieut. Col. J. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from July 4, '79, B.
Browne, Lieut. A. C. F., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 8, 1879, B.
Brown, Col. G. A., S.C., 2 yrs., from July 11, 1879, B.
Brown, Major F. D. M., V.C. S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 1, '81, B.
Brown, Lieut. R. H., R.E., 18 mos., from March 11, '81, B.
Brown, Major L. F., R.E., 2 years, from March 5, 1881, B.
Broughton, Lieut. Col. B. W., S.C., 2 yrs., from Oct. 27, '81, M.
Bruce, Lieut. Col. A., S.C., 18 mos., from May 20, '80, B.
Bruce, Major E. A., S.C., 13 months, from July 10, '80, M.
Bruce, Major E. A., S.C., 18 mos., from Nov. 27, '80, B.
Bryant, Maj. G. F., S.C., 8 m., from Mar. 22, '81, B.
Budd, Lieut. Col. R. C., S.C., 1 year from May 17, '81, M.
Buller, Major F. W., Cav., M.
Burne, Col. H. K., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 10, '79, B.
Burton-Benney, Capt. J. N., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 9, '80, B.
Burton, Lieut. Col. W. L., R.E., 2 yrs., from Jan. 1, '80, M.
Bushe, Lieut. Col. H. K., Inf., 2 yrs., from April 1, '80, B.
Busteed, Surg. Major W. J., M.D., 2 1/2 yrs., from July 11, '79, M.
Cadeil, Lieut. H. F., S.C., M.
Call, Capt. C. F., R.E., B.
Cameron, Lieut. E. H., R.E., 2 yrs., from March 17, '81, B.
Cameron, Surg. Maj. A. M., 20 m., from Mar. 17, '81, B.
Cameron, Surg. Major G., 1 yr., from March 3, '81, B.
Campbell, Surg. Maj. A. D., 3 yrs., from Oct. 21, '78, B.
Campbell, Major C. W., Cav., 1 yr., from Nov. 13, '80, B.
Campbell, Lieut. J. C., R.E., B.
Campbell, Maj. C. S., 1 yr., from Oct. 16, '80, M.
Campbell, Lt. Col. W., Inf., 2 yrs., from March 24, '81, B.
Campbell, Maj. J. A. D., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 14, '81, B.
Campbell, Maj. J. E., S.C., 18 mos., from July 11, 1881, B.
Capel, Major A. W., Cav., 18 mos., from April 10, 1881, B.
Carruthers, Capt. J. T., S.C., 18 mos., from Sept. 29, '80, B.
Carruthers, Major J. G. T., Inf., 1 yr., from Feb. 17, '81, B.
Carter, Lieut. Col. A. E. S., Inf., 2 yrs., from Mar. 1, '81, B.
Carter, Surg. Major H. V., M.D., 21 mos., from April 1, '80, B.
Cason, Surg. W. P., 184 days, from May 19, '81, B.
Cuddey, Major C. G., Cav., 21 mos., from May 1, 1880, B.
Culfield, Lieut. Col. St. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 8, '81, M.
Cnapman, Major R. T., Inf., 21 mos., from June 12, 1880, M.
Chalmers, Major J. Unattached, 2 yrs., from Jan. 15, '81, B.
Chapman, Col. I. F., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 3, '81, B.
Chapman, Surg. Major T. E., M.D., 2 yrs., from Sept. 18, '80, B.
Chesney, Lieut. D. S., S.C., 18 mos., from Oct. 13, '80, B.
Childers, Col. E. W., R.A. M.
Christopindal, Lieut. W. H., R.E., 1 yr., from Sept. 20, '80, B.
Christie, Col. W. R. E., 3 yrs., from Jan. 9, '80, M.
Christy, Major G., S.C., 2 years, from March 19, 1881, M.
Clare, Capt. A. B., Inf., 18 mos., from Oct. 24, '80, B.

Clark, Col. E. G., 22 m., from April 5, '80, B.
Clarke, Maj. H. W., R.E., 2 yrs., from April 26, '80, B.
Clarke, Lieut. H. R. E., 18 mos., from Feb. 4, 1881, B.
Clarke, Major S. C., R.E., 2 years, from April 5, 1881, M.
Clay, Lt. Col. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., from Jan. 15, '81, B.
Clements, Col. J., S.C., 18 mos., from Nov. 19, '80, B.
Clephane, Col. A. R., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 6, '81, M.
Clerk, Lieut. Col. M. G., Inf., 1 yr., from May 1, '81, B.
Clifford, Lieut. Col. R. C. R., S.C., 1 yr., from June 22, '81, B.
Cloete, Lieut. Col. J. G., Inf., 2 yrs., from Mar. 8, '80, M.
Clutterbuck, Maj. T. St. Q., Inf., 1 yr., from June 30, '81, B.
Colledge, Major J., S.C., 16 months, from Oct. 9, '80, B.
Colville, Surg. Maj. W. H., 2 yrs., from June 26, 1880, B.
Cockell, Surg. Major P. W., 18 mos., from May 26, '81, B.
Coningham, Lt. Col. H. E., S.C., 6 mos., from Jan. 17, '81, M.
Constant, Surg. Major F. G., 26 mos., from Nov. 3, '79, B.
Compigne, Surg. Maj. H. D. S., M.D., 1 yr., from Jan. 15, '81, B.
Cooper, Surg. Major C. M. D., 16 mos., from June 12, '80, M.
Colston, Surg. Maj. C. K. B.
Coulson, Capt. G. J., S.C., 1 year from July 30, 1881, B.
Corbyn, Major E. C., 2 years, from Jan. 1, 1880, B.
Corse-Scott, Capt. A. J., S.C., 3 yrs., from April 21, '79, B.
Cooke-Collis, Capt. W. D. A. G., 6 m., from May 11, '81, B.
Costello, Surg. Major C. P., 2 yrs., from Sept. 12, '80, B.
Couper, Col. J. K., S.C. B.
Cox, Col. J. B., S.C., 2 years from Jan. 29, '81, B.
Craster, Col. G. A., R.E., 2 yrs., from Nov. 20, '80, B.
Greagh, Major O. M., V.C., S.C., 18 m., from Dec. 11, '80, B.
Crookshank, Lt. Col. A. C. W., S.C., 18 m., from Sept. 1, '80, B.
Cubitt, Lt. Col. W. G., V.C., S.C., 18 m., from July 31, '80, B.
Cunningham, Surg. Major R. W., M.D., 2 yrs., from Dec. 18, '80, B.
Cunningham, Capt. A., R.E., 18 mos., from May 13, '81, B.
D'Acosta de St. Laurent, Ct. F. S. A., S.C., 13 m., from Nov. 5, '80, B.
Dale, Surg. Major A. J., 1 yr., from April 27, '81, B.
Dale, Capt. H. M., Inf., 2 years from June 16, 1881, M.
Dalgaurns, Surg. Maj. A. E., 2 yrs., from June 23, 1881, M.
Daniell, Major H. S., Cav., 2 years, from May 15, '80, B.
Davies, Lieut. Col. A. A., S.C., 20 m., from Mar. 25, '80, M.
Davies, Surg. Major J., 2 yrs., from Oct. 7, '80, B.
Davis, M. J. R. P., S.C., 2 yrs., from May 7, 1881, B.
Dawson, Col. F., S.C., 2 years, from June 19, 1880, M.
Deane, Surg. A., 8 mos., from March 17, 1881, B.
De Fabeck, Surg. Major F. W. A., B.
Dobbs, Major A. F., S.C., 2 years, from April 10, '81, M.
Dobbs, Capt. G. C., S.C., 15 mos., from June 7, 1881, B.
Doig, Major A. J., S.C., 1 yr., from Jan. 22, '81, B.
Dickinson, Lieut. Col. W. M., S.C., 1 yr., from April 23, '81, M.
Donnelly, Surg. Major J. M. N., 2 yrs., from June 19, '80, M.
Domville, Lieut. I. K. C., S.C., 1 1/2 yrs., from Nov. 20, '80, B.
Dorward, Lieut. A. R. F., R.E., 2 yrs., from Dec. 4, '80, M.
Dove, Lieut. H., R.E., 2 years, from Nov. 14, 1880, B.
Douglas, Major A. B., S.C., 1 yr., from April 1, '81, B.
Drever, Col. W. S., C.S.I., S.C., 2 yrs., from Aug. 25, '80, M.
Drummond, Lieut. Col. J. H., S.C., 1 yr., from Feb. 1, '81, B.
Drummond, Lt. F. H. K., S.C., 15 m., from Aug. 17, '81, B.
Duncan, Surg. A., 13 months, from Dec. 4, '80, B.
Duaneville, Col. I. D. A., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 29, '80, B.
Durand, Lt. Col. A., S.C., 18 mos., from June 19, 1880, B.
Durant, Surg. Maj. J., 1 yr., from April 23, 1881, B.
Eastall, Maj. C. E. L., Inf., 18 mos., from Sept. 14, '80, M.
Edis, Surg. Maj. F. P., 2 years, from March 28, 1881, B.
Edmonds, Maj. G., Unatt. L., 13 mos., from May 2, '80, B.
Elliot, Col. C. S., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 22, '79, M.
Euan-Smith, Lt. Col. C. B., C.S.I., Inf., 18 m., from Nov. 6, '80, M.
Eyre, Capt. G. S., S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 23, '81, B.
Fairfull, Lieut. H. T., S.C., 9 mos., from Mar. 11, '81, B.
Fasken, Lieut. E. J. N., S.C., 21 m., from April 17, '80, B.
Fasken, Surg. W. A. D., M.D., 12 m., from April 14, '81, B.
Fitzgerald, Maj. C. J. O., S.C., 17 m., from Mar. 25, '81, M.
Fitzpatrick, Maj. F. S., S.C., 1 yr., from Feb. 18, '81, B.
Finden, Surg. Maj. W., 1 yr., from May 1, '81, B.
Fisher, Lieut. Col. G. D., Inf., 2 yrs., from March 5, '81, B.
Fleming, Surg. Maj. J. D., M.D., 2 yrs., from April 1, '80, B.
Fletcher, Major H. A., Inf., 1 yr., from Nov. 27, '80, B.
Foss, Lieut. K. M., S.C., 19 mos., from April 23, '80, M.
Forrest, Capt. F. H., S.C., 1 year, from Mar. 24, '81, B.
Forster, Maj. E. I., S.C., 2 yrs., from May 19, '81, B.
Fraser, Lt. Col. J. T., S.C., 2 1/2 yrs., from Nov. 3, '79, B.
Frederick, Maj. W. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from June 7, 1881, M.
French, Major H., S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 22, '81, B.
French, Surg. Maj. J. G., M.D., 20 m., from April 11, '81, B.
Fry, Surg. Maj. W., 1 yr., from July 20, '80, M.
Fuller, Lieut. C. F., R.E., 2 years, from Oct. 14, 1880, B.
Fuller, Lieut. H. S. A., S.C., 20 mos., from June 21, '81, B.
Gaisford, Capt. G. S. C., 1 yr., from March 26, '81, B.
Gambie, Lieut. C. F. S., S.C., 1 1/2 yrs., from Nov. 4, '80, B.
Garrett, Capt. A. J., S.C., 1 1/2 yrs., from Nov. 4, 1880, B.
Garston, Lieut. G. L., S.C., 18 mos., from May 10, 1881, B.
Gartside-Tipping, Lieut. R. F., S.C., 18 m., from July 17, '80, B.
Girwood, Capt. J. F., R.E., B.
Gaselee, Major A. F., S.C., 18 mos., from Nov. 13, '80, B.
Gastrell, Lieut. G. D. C., S.C., 1 yr., from Feb. 24, '81, B.
Georges, Lt. H. W. E., S.C., 17 mos., from Oct. 30, '80, M.
Georges, Lieut. T. W. J., M. S., S.C., 1 yr., from Feb. 1, '81, M.
Gerrard, Lieut. H. D., S.C., 18 mos., from Oct. 10, '80, B.
Gibbs, Lieut. M. I., S.C., 1 yr., from Dec. 17, '80, B.
Gillepie, Lieut. Col. W. A., S.C., 2 yrs., from July 5, '81, B.
Gilligan, Surg. W. A., 2 yrs., from Dec. 24, '80, B.
Godfray, Lieut. H., S.C., 13 months, from Dec. 4, '80, B.
Goodfellow, Col. W. W., C.B. R.E., 2 yrs., from Dec. 17, '79, B.
Gordon, Major S. V. S., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 30, 1881, B.
Gordon, Lieut. J. W., S.C., 1 yr., from March 19, 1881, B.
Gordon, Maj. J. H., C.B. S.C., 8 1/2 m., from June 28, '81, B.
Gordon, Major J. A. D., Inf. B.
Gore, Lieut. St. C. R. E., 2 years, from Dec. 11, 1880, B.
Gowan, Major B. E., S.C., 1 yr., from Jan. 22, '81, B.
Gowan, Maj. W. E., Inf., 18 mos., from Aug. 21, '80, B.
Gracey, Capt. T. D. E., 2 years, from Dec. 22, 1880, B.
Grant, Major M. R. T., S.C., 18 mos., from Dec. 16, '80, B.
Grant, Lieut. Col. G. C., S.C., 1 yr., from April 21, '81, B.
Grant, Surg. Maj. J., 1 year, from March 23, 1881, B.
Grant, Col. D. G. S., S.C., 2 yrs., from July 5, '81, M.
Grant, Surg. Major A. G. B.
Graves, Capt. S. H. P., S.C., 1 yr., from April 11, 1881, B.
Gray, Surg. Maj. W., 1 1/2 yrs., from April 21, '79, B.
Green, Lieut. Col. J. H., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 23, '81, B.
Hailes, Capt. W., S.C., 1 year, from July 1, 1881, B.
Hall, Surg. H. G., 2 years, from June 21, 1881, M.
Hallett, Maj. W. H., S.C., 15 mos., from Oct. 30, '80, M.
Haliday, Surg. Major S. B., B.
Hamilton, Lieut. R. E., R.E., 1 yr., from Aug. 18, '81, M.
Handcock, Capt. R. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 24, '81, B.
Hanni, Major H. B., S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 17, '81, B.
Hankin, Col. G. C., S.C., 1 1/2 yrs., from April 15, '81, B.

Harrison, Col. T. B., S.C., 2 yrs., from Sept. 27, '80, B.
Hartshorne, Maj. A. G., Inf., B.
Hastings, Lieut. Col. E. C. G., O.B. Cav., 2 yrs., from Dec. 18, '80, B.
Hastings, Lieut. F. S., S.C., 1 year, from Mar. 11, 1881, M.
Harvey, Surg. Major C., 20 months, from Feb. 6, '81, B.
Hatchell, Surg. Major C., 20 months, from Feb. 17, '81, B.
Hawes, Major A. D., S.C., 1 yr., from May 11, 1881, M.
Hay, Col. A. C., S.C., 7 months, from May 11, 1881, M.
Hay, Lieut. Col. J. C., S.C., 2 years, from June 7, 1881, M.
Heathcote, Lt. Col. M. H., O.B. S.C., 18 mos., from Oct. 2, '80, B.
Hennessy, Lieut. Col. G. R., S.C., 13 mos., from Dec. 4, '80, B.
Herbert, Lieut. C. S., S.C., 1 yr., from Dec. 11, '80, B.
Henderson, Surg. W. G. H., 1 year, from Feb. 4, 1881, B.
Hepburn, Major A. B., S.C., 1 yr., from April 1, '81, B.
Hewett, Lieut. Col. J. N. B., S.C., 1 yr., from April 9, '81, B.
Hewetson, Lieut. Col. G. S. B., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 3, '80, M.
Heyland, Major A. R., S.C. B.
Hill, Maj. Arthur, R.E., 18 mos., from March 16, '80, B.
Hills, Major S. S., S.C., 2 years, from Feb. 18, '80, B.
Hills, Lieut. Col. S., R.E., 2 years, from Feb. 23, '81, B.
Hobson, Col. J. C., S.C., 2 years, from Feb. 9, '81, B.
Hodgson, Col. S., Cav., 32 mos., from May 5, '79, M.
Hogg, Col. A. F., S.C., 18 mos., from Oct. 16, '80, B.
Hogg, Maj. C. C., Cav., 18 mos., from Oct. 16, '80, B.
Holdsworth, Lieut. Col. G. W., Inf., 2 yrs., from April 14, '81, B.
Homes, Surg. R. A. K., M.D., 18 m., from Mar. 17, '81, B.
Hope, Major H. R., Cav., 13 1/2 m., from Oct. 23, '80, M.
Hopkins, Surg. Maj. N., 2 years, from Jan. 24, 1880, B.
Horsley, Lieut. Col. F., S.C., 2 yrs., from Sept. 4, '80, M.
Hoskyns, Capt. C. R. E., 17 mos., from Nov. 13, '80, B.
Houghton, Col. W. R., S.C., 18 mos., from May 19, '79, B.
Howes, Lieut. Col. F. A., R.E., 15 m., from Aug. 1, '80, M.
Howes, Lieut. Col. A. J., Inf., 6 mos., from June 14, '81, M.
Hughes, Lieut. Col. C. J., S.C., 11 m., from May 5, '81, B.
Hunt, Lieut. Col. J. V. C. B., S.C., 18 m., from April 3, '81, B.
Hunt, Major H. V., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 30, 1881, B.
Hunt, Major S. L., S.C. M.
Hunter, Col. J. N., R.E., 3 yrs., from Nov. 12, '79, M.
Hutcheson, Surg. Major G., 6 mos., from Aug. 25, '80, B.
Iredell, Major J. S., S.C., 18 mos., from Dec. 25, '80, B.
Jackson, Maj. F. H., Inf., 1 year, from Jan. 15, '81, B.
Jacob, Major G. A., S.C., 1 year, from March 30, '81, B.
James, Maj. J. P., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 23, '81, B.
Jenkins, Lieut. Col. E. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 20, '80, B.
Johnson, Col. C. C. B., S.C., 1 yr., 12 mos., from Nov. 13, '80, B.
Johnson, Surg. W. E. M., D., 2 yrs., from March 17, '81, M.
Johnston, Surg. Major J. W., 2 yrs., from Oct. 16, 1880, B.
Johnstone, Capt. W. H., R.E., 2 yrs., from Dec. 10, '80, B.
Johnstone, Capt. W. G. C., S.C., 18 m., from Mar. 8, '81, M.
Keith, Major G. S., S.C., 16 months, from Jan. 8, '81, M.
Kellie, Lieut. E. C., 18 mos., from June 21, 1881, B.
King, Capt. R. A. C., R.A. B.
Knapp, Surg. Major W. F., 2 yrs., from Mar. 18, '81, B.
Laing, Surg. J. A., 2 years, from Sept. 18, '80, M.
Lamb, Major G., R.A., 2 years, from Nov. 13, 1880, B.
Lamb, Capt. H. C. S., 1 yr., from Nov. 12, '80, B.
Langley, Surg. Maj. E. H., R. 9 mos., from May 1, '81, B.
Langhorne, Capt. M., R.E., 2 1/2 yrs., from April 16, '79, B.
La Touche, Maj. E. N. D., Inf., 18 mos., from May 19, '81, B.
Law, Surg. Major J., 2 yrs., from Dec. 11, '80, M.
Lawrence, Capt. J. B., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 18, '81, B.
Lawrence, Surg. J. C., 1 year, from July 25, 1881, M.
Leckie, Capt. F. W. V., S.C., 1 yr., from April 11, 1881, B.
Le Geyt, Lt. Col. P. H., S.C., 1 yr., from March 10, '81, B.
Leslie, Lieut. A. E., S.C., 1 year, from Aug. 2, '81, B.
Levering, Surg. E., 1 yr., from July 19, 1881, M.
Limond, Col. D. C. B., R.E., 2 years, from Jan. 15, '81, B.
Lister, Lieut. W. I., R.E., B.
Lock, Surg. Maj. J. H., M.D., 20 m., from Mar. 10, '81, B.
Logan, Major G., S.C., 1 year, from May 26, 1881, B.
Lowades, Lieut. Col. T. S., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 7, '81, M.
Luard, Major C. H., R.E., 2 yrs., from Jan. 1, '80, B.
Lyons, Surg. Major R. T., 2 1/2 yrs., from July 1, '79, B.
Lyster, Col. H. H., V.C., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 7, '81, B.
Lys, Major A. M., S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 12, '81, M.
Macartney, Maj. J. R., R.E., 2 yrs., from March 3, '81, B.
Macdonnell, Lieut. R. D., S.C., 1 yr., from Nov. 17, '80, M.
MacKenzie, Major F. J. N., S.C., 21 m., from March 3, '80, B.
MacKenzie, Surg. G. P., 2 yrs., from Jan. 31, 1880, B.
MacKenzie, Lieut. D., S.C. M.
MacKenzie, Surg. Maj. M. M., 1 yr., from July 10, '81, B.
Macgregor, Major C. R., S.C., 1 yr., from March 13, '81, B.
Macgregor, Surg. Major I. B.
MacMahon, Lieut. E. E., S.C., 1 yr., from June 25, '81, M.
Macpherson, Lieut. T. R. M., S.C., 1 yr., from Jan. 19, '81, B.
Macpherson, Capt. D. A., S.C., 2 yrs., from Aug. 10, 1881, B.
McKenna, Surg. Major C. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from June 1, 1881, B.
McArthur, Capt. D., R.E., 2 yrs., from April 12, '81, B.
McArthur, Surg. F. F., 1 yr., from Dec. 4, '80, B.
McIlroy, Lieut. C. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from July 11, '80, M.
McKinnon, Major C. K., S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 23, '81, B.
McNair, Lieut. Col. E., Inf., 2 yrs., from Mar. 20, '80, B.
McNair, Capt. A. L., S.C., 21 mos., from May 19, '80, B.
Mainwaring, Lieut. F. G. L., S.C., 1 yr., from Mar. 30, '81, M.
Mander, Major F. D., Inf., 18 mos., from Dec. 18, '80, B.
Manera, Lieut. J. S. G., S.C., 1 yr., from April 4, '81, M.
Marten, Lieut. E. T. C. N., S.C., 2 yrs., from June 7, 1881, M.
Martin, Lieut. A. R., S.C., 1 year from July 11, '81, B.
Martin, Lieut. M. K., S.C., 1 year, from April 15, 1881, B.
Massy, Capt. C. F., S.C., 20 mos., from March 5, 1881, B.
Masters, Lieut. A., S.C. B.
Mayhew, Maj. A. H., S.C., 33 mos., from March 3, '79, B.
Mayne, Surg. T., 2 yrs., from Nov. 20, '80, M.
Meacham, Capt. W. M., S.C., 10 mos., from June 10, '81, B.
Meadows, Surg. C. J. W., 20 mos., from April 24, 1881, B.
Menzies, Lt. Col. H. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 3, '81, M.
Mercer, Capt. C. A., S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 8, '81, B.
Michael, Col. J. C. S. I., S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 2, '81, M.
McNeill, Major J. W. A., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 1, '80, B.
Miller, Col. H. N., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 1, '79, M.
Miller, Major W. T., 16 mos., from May 12, 1881, M.
Mitford, Lt. Col. R. C. W., S.C., 1 yr., 243 d., from June 4, '80, B.
Moar, Surg. Major W. B.
Moloney, Surg. T. M. D., 18 mos., from Sept. 22, '81, M.
Money, Maj. R. E. K., S.C., 18 mos., from Sept. 24, '80, B.
Money, Lieut. Col. G. N., C.B. S.C., 1 yr., from Dec. 4, '80, B.
Monteith, Lieut. A. M., S.C., 1 1/2 yrs., from Nov. 20, '80, B.
Monteith, Lieut. John, S.C. B.
Montgomery, Major P., R.E., 2 yrs., from Mar. 31, '81, M.
Mookerjee, Surg. Maj. P. N., 2 yrs., from May 22, '80, M.
Moore, Capt. R. F., R.E., B.
Morant, Major J. L., R.E., 2 yrs., from Sept. 21, '80, B.
Moriarty, Major M. P., S.C., 18 m., from Oct. 1, '80, B.
Morris, Lieut. J. G., S.C., 18 mos., from Mar. 21, 1881, B.
Morris, Capt. R. F., R.E., 2 years, from April 8, 1881, M.

Morton, Major H. S.C., 1 yr. 73 days, f. Dec. 7, '80, B.
 Moore, Col. H. C.B., C.I.E.S.C., 1 yr. 11 mo. April 21, '81, B.
 Mulvaney, Surg. E., 9 m., from May 7, '81, B.
 Munro, Col. A. A. S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Nov. 27, '80, B.
 Murray, Surg. Major J., M.D., 17 mo., from June 30, '80, M.
 Murray, Lt. Col. G. S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Feb. 18, '81, M.
 Napier, Maj. Hon. G. C.I.E., Inf., 6 mos., fr. June, '81, B.
 Neave, Capt. E. S., S.G., 2 1/2 yrs., from Aug. 22, '80, B.
 Newall, Capt. W. P. S.C., 2 years, from Feb. 21, '81, B.
 Newmarch, Lt. Col. G. R.E., 1 yr., from Oct. 28, '80, B.
 Nicholson, Capt. R. C. S.C., 2 yrs., from Aug. 1, '80, B.
 North, Lieut. Col. W. R.E., 2 yrs., from Oct. 30, '80, B.
 Nicholson, Lieut. Col. M. H., 18 mos., fm. Oct. 30, '80, B.
 Nicholson, Major W. G. R.E., 1 year, fr. Dec. 4, '80, B.
 Nicholls, Maj. T., Inf., 2 yrs., fm. Jan. 1, '81, B.
 Noble, Major G. S.C., 1 yr., from April 9, 1881, B.
 Norton, Col. E. N. S.C., 2 yrs., from April 30, '80, M.
 Ogilvie, Major H. R., Inf., 2 years, from Feb. 10, '81, M.
 Ogilvie, Surg. Major C. F., 3 mos., fm. March 6, '79, B.
 O'Connor, Surgeon P. F., 1 year, from March 26, '81, B.
 Oldham, Major F. G. R.E., 1 yr., from April 30, 1881, B.
 Oliphant, First Class Vet. Surg. G. A., 10 mo., fm. April 28, '81, B.
 Oslow, Major F. M., Cav., 2 y., fm. Feb. 3, '81, M.
 Osdavine, Surg. Major F., 16 mo., from March 26, '81, B.
 O'Reilly, Lieut. Col. H. T., S.C., 2 y., fm. Mar. 8, '81, M.
 Oxley, Major C. K., Inf., 2 yrs., from March 3, '81, M.
 Paddy, Major A. C. R.E., 2 y., from April 10, 1881, B.
 Palmer, Surg. E., 2 years, from Nov. 7, 1880, B.
 Parker, Surg. Maj. C. R. G., 1 year, fm. Mar. 31, '81, M.
 Parker, Surg. J., M.D., 1 year, from Aug. 2, 1881, B.
 Pearson, Lieut. A. A. S.C., 1 yr., from March 9, '81, B.
 Peart, Maj. G. R. S.C., 1 yr. 143 days, fm. March 24, '81, B.
 Penny, Lt. Col. C. B. F. R.E., 2 y., fm. April 1, '80, B.
 Pennington, Lieut. Col. R. C. S.C., 18 m., fr. Nov. 19, '80, B.
 Penton, Capt. H. E., S.C., B.
 Pichall, Bde. Surg. J., M.D., 22 mo., fm. May 10, '80, B.
 Pierce, Col. T. W. W., S.C., 2 years, from July 5, '81, B.
 Playfair, Col. W. S.C., 1 year, from March 27, '81, B.
 Plomer, Col. A. G. S.C., B.
 Porteous, Capt. J. E., S.C., 13 mos., from Aug. 21, '80, M.
 Powlett, Major P. W. S.C., 18 mo., fm. Sept. 4, '80, B.
 Poole, Major A. S.C., 1 y., from May 19, '81, B.
 Prendergast, Col. G. A. S.C., 2 y., from Jan. 3, '80, B.
 Prendergast, Major C. L., Inf., 1 yr., fm. March 11, '81, B.
 Pulley, Lieut. C. S.C., 18 mo., from Oct. 25, 1880, B.
 Purchas, Capt. W. R., R.E., 2 y., from April 26, '81, B.
 Ramsden, Maj. W. C., Inf., 1 yr. 79 d., fm. Dec. 13, '80, B.
 Ramsay, Maj. H. M., Inf., 1 y. 10 d., fm. April 11, '81, B.
 Ramsay, Lieut. Col. M., S.C., 18 m., fm. April 23, '81, B.
 Randall, Major G. S.C., 21 mos., from Dec. 1, '80, M.
 Radcliffe, Lieut. A. W. T., S.C., 1 y., fm. Feb. 10, '81, B.
 Reilly, Lieut. B. L. P., S.C., 18 mos., fm. Sept. 30, '80, B.
 Reilly, Lieut. R. E. D., S.C., B.
 Reid, Surg. A. S., 2 yrs., from Nov. 20, '80, B.
 Reid, Surg. J., M.D., 18 mo., from June 14, 1880, B.
 Remington, Capt. F. A. S.C., 2 1/2 yr., fm. May 17, '79, B.
 Reynolds, Lieut. Col. E. S., S.C., 10 mo., f. June 5, '81, B.
 Richmond, Major J. A. S.C., 22 m., from Jan. 27, '80, M.
 Ricketts, Lt. Col. M. P. S.C., 20 mos., fr. Mar. 31, '81, B.
 Rideout, Col. J. W. S.C., 2 years, from Mar. 3, '81, M.
 Ridgeway, Capt. R. K., V.C., S.C., 2 y., fm. Mar. 17, '80, B.
 Ridgeway, Lt. Col. J. W., Inf., 6 mos., from May 26, '81, B.
 Riddell, Surg. Maj. G. D., 1 y., fm. May 27, '81, B.
 Ringer, Surg. Major T., 2 yrs., from Dec. 18, '79, B.
 Rivers, Lt. Col. F. J., S.C., 19 mos., fm. Jan. 9, '81, M.
 Rivett-Carnac, Lt. Col. E. S., 18 mos., fm. June 14, '80, B.
 Roberts, Lieut. Col. J., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Feb. 17, '81, B.
 Robertson, Lieut. Col. W. S.C., 1 y., fm. April 26, '81, M.
 Robertson, Maj. D. H., Inf., 13 m., from April 21, '81, B.
 Robinson, Maj. W. MacD., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Oct. 27, '80, M.
 Robinson, Surg. Major T., 9 mos., from Aug. 16, 1881, B.
 Rogers, Col. R. G., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Dec. 18, '80, B.
 Rogers, Major G. W., S.C., 2 years, fm. Mar. 1, '81, B.
 Rolland, Major A. T., S.C., 16 mos., fm. Jan. 15, '81, M.
 Ross, Col. W. S.C., 2 yrs., from March 3, '81, M.
 Ross, Maj. J. C. R.E., 18 m. 25 d., from April 24, '80, B.
 Ross, Surg. Major J., 1 year, from Aug. 6, 1881, M.
 Rowcroft, Col. G. C. S.C., 18 mo., from July 3, '80, B.
 Rowlandson, Lt. Col. G., S.C., 2 y., from April 1, '80, M.
 Rowlandson, Major J. A., Inf., 6 mos., from June 1, '81, B.
 Rutledge, Surg. E. B., 21 mos., fm. June 12, '80, B.
 Ryve, Major C. M., Inf., 2 y., from March 1, 1880, B.
 Salamon, Surgeon S. M., M.D., 15 mo., fm. Mar. 1, '81, B.
 Sanders, Bde. Surg. A. K. D., 22 mo., fm. Apr. 1, '80, M.
 Sandeman, Lt. Col. Sir H. G. C.S.I., S.C., 1 y., f. Mar. 10, '81, B.
 Sandeman, Maj. J. E., S.C., 13 mos., fm. Aug. 5, 1881, B.
 Sartiore, Lt. Col. R. W. C.M.G., V.C., 18 m., f. Sept. 25, '80, B.
 Saunders, Maj. H. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Oct. 20, '80, B.
 Savi, Capt. T. B. B., R.E., 13 mos., from March 1881, B.
 Scully, Surg. John, 2 yrs., from July 17, '80, B.
 Sedgwick, Capt. W., R.E., 2 yrs., fm. Nov. 19, '80, B.
 Selous, Surg. Major E., 2 years, from Apr. 17, '80, B.
 Selfe, Capt. S. G. F. R.A., 13 mos., fr. May 21, 1881, M.
 Searle, Col. A. T., S.C., 2 years, from Feb. 21, '81, M.
 Seton, Major A. R., R.E., 16 1/2 mos., from Oct. 2, '80, B.
 Seton, Capt. W. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Nov. 6, '80, B.
 Seaton, Major W. J., S.C., M.
 Shaw, Maj. E. W., S.C., 18 m., from April 26, '81, M.
 Shaw, Col. C. R., S.C., 18 mos., fr. June 10, 1881, M.
 Sharp, Major W. G. S.C., 15 mos., fm. Oct. 2, '80, M.
 Sheffield, Major W. R., S.C., 2 y., from Mar. 10, '81, M.
 Shepherd, Capt. A. I., S.C., 1 year, from Mar. 7, 1881, B.
 Sheppard, Capt. C. H., S.C., 18 mos., fm. Jan. 5, '81, M.
 Sibthorpe, Surg. C., 2 mo., fm. Nov. 27, '80, M.
 Simpson, Major R. J. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. April 23, '81, B.
 Shawe, Col. W. B., Inf., 2 years, from April 24, 1880, B.
 Slater, Major J. B., S.C., 1 year, from Dec. 4, 1880, B.
 Smalley, Major F., Inf., 20 mo., from May 6, 1880, M.
 Smalley, Major H. R., S.C., 3 y., from Dec. 2, '79, M.
 Smith, Lieut. Col. H., S.C., 18 mos., from Aug. 14, '80, B.
 Smith, Lieut. E. A. R.A., 2 year, fm. Nov. 20, 1881, B.
 Smith, Lieut. C. H. M., S.C., 13 mos., fm. July 19, '81, B.
 Soady, Col. B., S.C., 1 year, from April 4, '81, B.
 Spencer, Surg. T. C. H., 9 1/2 mos., fr. March 8, '81, M.
 Spencer, Capt. T. E., S.C., B.
 Spratt, Lieut. F. T. N., R.E., 9 mo., from Dec. 12, '80, B.
 Standen, Col. D. S.C., 2 years, from Aug. 7, 1881, M.
 Steel, Lt. Col. J. N., Inf., 13 mos., from Aug. 14, '80, B.
 Stevenson, Lieut. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. March 9, '81, B.
 Stewart, Lieut. Col. J., R.A., B.
 Stewart, Maj. A. F., S.C., 2 1/2 y., from Sept. 10, 1879, B.
 Stewart, Lieut. Col. G., S.C., 18 m., from Aug. 21, '80, B.
 Steward, Lieut. Col. S., Cav., 1 year, from June 11, '81, M.
 Stedman, Major E. S.C., 1 y. 190 d., from Mar. 17, '81, B.
 Strahan, Surg. A. B., 2 years, from May 6, 1881, B.
 Sutherland, Surg. Major P. W., 2 y., from Dec. 13, '79, B.

Sutherland, Bde. Surg. G. S. M.D., 20 mo., fm. Mar. 24, '81, B.
 Swinley, Lieut. Col. G. R.A., 2 yrs., fm. Nov. 27, '80, B.
 Symonds, Capt. F. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from May 19, 1881, B.
 Taaffe, Surg. R. J., B.
 Tandy, Major H. S., S.C., 1 year from Aug. 2, 1881, B.
 Teed, Capt. T., S.C., 20 m., from Mar. 23, '80, B.
 Thomas, M. J. C. F., Inf., 2 years, from Nov. 20, 1879, B.
 Thomson, Col. W. B. S.C., 2 y., from March 10, 1881, B.
 Thompson, Lieut. Col. W., Cav., 14 mo., fm. Oct. 30, '80, M.
 Thompson, Lieut. Col. H., S.C., 2 y., from Feb. 17, '81, B.
 Thompson, Major R. S. S.C., B.
 Thornhill, Lieut. H. B., S.C., 1 year, from April 15, '81, B.
 Thorold, Surg. Maj. H. O., 18 m., from April 3, '80, B.
 Tickell, Maj. R. P. R.E., 1 yr., fm. Nov. 27, '80, B.
 Tinling, Major J. I., Inf., 2 yrs., from Sept. 4, '80, B.
 Tomkins, Major W. P. R.E., 17 mos., from June 28, '81, R.
 Tottenham, Lt. Col. H. L. A., S.C., 1 yr., fm. March 3, '81, B.
 Trail, Maj. D. H., R.E., 18 m., from April 7, '81, M.
 Trevelyan, Maj. W. R. S.C., 23 m., from Feb. 28, 1880, B.
 Trotter, Major J. M., S.C., B.
 Tweddell, Lieut. Col. F., Inf., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 17, '80, B.
 Tufnell, Lieut. R. H. C. S.C., 2 y., fm. Mar. 3, '81, M.
 Twemlow, Major E. D. O., R.E., 2 y., fm. Nov. 20, '80, B.
 Tyrell, Lieut. Col. F. H., Inf., 2 y., fm. April 1, '81, M.
 Unwin, Maj. W. H., S.C., 32 mos., fm. March 17, 1879, B.
 Upperton, Lieut. Col. J., S.C., 16 1/2 mo., fm. Aug. 10, '80, B.
 Urperton, Lieut. H. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. July 10, 1881, B.
 Vallings, Major A., S.C., 14 mos., from Aug. 1, '81, B.
 Van der Gucht, Lieut. Col. T. E. S.C., 2 y., fm. Feb. 17, '81, B.
 Vibart, Major H. M., R.E., 2 yrs., from Apr. 14, '81, M.
 Vivian, Lieut. Col. A. S.C., 1 y. 3 1/4 d., fm. Dec. 13, '80, B.
 Vizard, Col. W. J., S.C., 2 y., from Jan. 11, '80, M.
 Wace, Lieut. E. C., R.A., B.
 Walker, Major J. G. D., Cav., 2 yrs., fm. Nov. 20, '80, M.
 Walcott, Lt. Col. E. S., Inf., 15 mos., from May 26, '81, B.
 Walker, Lieut. Col. R. J., S.C., 2 y., from May 29, '80, B.
 Wall, Surg. A. J., 32 mo., from Feb. 26, 1879, B.
 Wallace, Col. R. R., S.C., 18 m., from May 1, '81, B.
 Waller, Lieut. Col. J. E., Inf., 1 yr., from March 14, '81, B.
 Walton, Col. B. C.I.E., S.C., 1 year, 280 days fm. Mar. 28, '81, B.
 Wapshare, Lieut. A. S.C., 20 m., from May 6, '80, B.
 Ward, Lieut. Col. D. R.E., 2 yrs., fm. Dec. 1, '80, B.
 Warner, Capt. W. B., Cav., 18 mo., from Dec. 4, '80, W.
 Waterfield, Lt. Col. W. G. C.S.I., S.C., 9 m., fm. July 3, '81, B.
 Waterhouse, Major J., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 13, '79, B.
 Watts, Lieut. Col. J. G. S.C., 2 years, fm. Feb. 5, '81, B.
 Watson, Capt. J. R., S.C., 18 mo., fm. Sept. 25, '80, B.
 Watson, Major C. J., S.C., 13 mo., fm. Jan. 8, '81, M.
 Watson, Major E. J., S.C., 2 1/2 mos., fr. Feb. 24, '81, M.
 Wavell, Major L., S.C., 1 year, from March 26, '81, B.
 Webb, Capt. E. H., Inf., 2 yrs., fm. Nov. 25, '80, B.
 Wedderburn, Capt. J. A. C., S.C., 1 y., fm. Mar. 2, '81, B.
 Weller, Lieut. A. T., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Dec. 18, '80, B.
 Westmacott, Maj. R., S.C., 18 mos., fm. July 19, '81, B.
 Wheeler, Maj. H. I., S.C., 2 y., from April 20, '81, B.
 White, Surg. Major J. B., 27 mos., from Sept. 12, '79, B.
 Whish, Major J. T., S.C., 1 year, from April 20, 1881, M.
 Williams, Lieut. Col. S. H., S.C., 2 yrs., f. Aug. 28, '80, B.
 Williams, Surg. B. H., 18 mos., from Sept. 18, '80, M.
 Willoughby-Osborne, Lt. Col. J. H., Inf., 2 y. f. Feb. 27, '80, M.
 Williams, Lieut. Col. D. W., Inf., 20 mo., fm. Feb. 23, '80, B.
 Williamson, Maj. W. J., C.I.E., S.C., 8 m., fm. July 5, '81, B.
 Wilkins, Lt. Gen. H. St. Clair, R.E., 2 y., f. Jan. 1, '80, B.
 Wilkinson, Major A. F., Inf., 3 years, from Oct. 3, '78, M.
 Willoughby, Major J. F., Inf., 18 m., fm. April 28, '81, B.
 Wilson, Maj. R., Inf., 3 yrs., from Feb. 10, '79, M.
 Wilson, Surg. J. M. D., 1 year, from Feb. 27, '81, B.
 Wilson, Lieut. Col. J. N. S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Mar. 3, '81, M.
 Wilson, Lieut. J. F., S.C., 1 year, from April 14, 1881, M.
 Winson, Col. W., S.C., 2 y., from Mar. 13, 1880, B.
 Woodhouse, Capt. H. O., S.C., 2 yrs f. Sept. 30, '80, B.
 Wylie, Capt. H. C.S.I., Inf., 14 mos., fm. Nov. 27, '80, B.
 Wylie, Capt. R. J. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 10, '81, B.
 Wynch, Major E. J. H., S.C., 20 mos., from June 22, 1881, M.
 Wynch, Lieut. Col. H. St. M., S.C., 2 y., fm. Jan. 23, '81, M.
 Yate, Capt. C. E. S.C., 18 mos., from May 21, '81, B.
 Young, Maj. H. L., Inf., 2 y., from April 28, '81, B.
 Young, Lieut. E. A., S.C., 13 mo., from Sept. 14, '80, B.
 Young, Capt. H. P., S.C., 1 1/2 yr., fm. Nov. 7, '80, B.
 Young, Lieut. C. W., S.C., 355 days, from Jan. 8, '81, B.
 Young, Maj. T. H. B., S.C., M.

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A RIDE TO KHIVA

BY

CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY

Royal Horse Guards.

Says page 13:—“Two pairs of boots lined with fur were
also taken; and for physick—with which it is as well to be
supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some
quinine and Cockle's Pills, the latter a most invaluable
medicine, and one which I have used on the natives of
Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact
the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of
an Arab Sheikh, who was impervious to all native medicine,
when I administered to him five

COCKLE'S PILLS

will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine,
who passed through the same district many months after-
wards, informed me that my fame as a ‘medicine man’ had
not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a
theme of conversation in the bazaar.”

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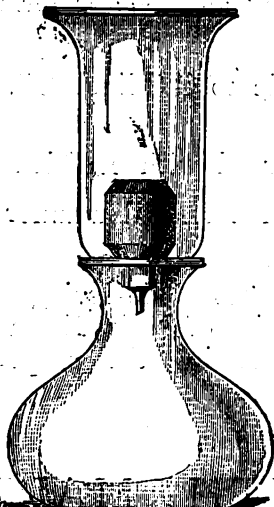
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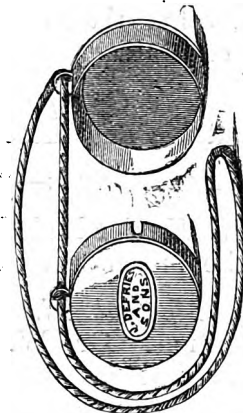
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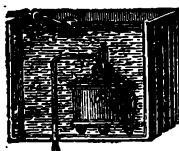
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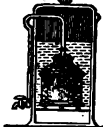
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, OCT. 18, 1881.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

Our advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, Sept. 29; Madras and Allahabad, Sept. 27; Calcutta, Sept. 26.

The official report on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending Sept. 13 says that prospects still continue fairly satisfactory throughout the Madras Presidency and the Mysore State, where the crops, though in parts requiring more rain, have, on the whole, improved during the week under report. A marked improvement is also apparent in the Nizam's Territories and in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country of the Bombay Presidency, where good showers have fallen; more rain would, however, here also be beneficial. In Bengal there has not been much rain during the week, but crops are for the most part in good condition. In the North Western Provinces and Oudh light showers fell in the eastern tracts, and prospects continue generally good. In the Punjab there was no rain during the week, but crops are doing well. In the Central India and Rajputana States, and also in the Central Provinces, more or less copious showers have again fallen, and prospects are favourable. In Berar and Coorg, in Assam and in British Burma, crops are thriving. On the whole, the improvement which was noted in the preceding week has been maintained and has extended to the Bombay, Deccan, and Southern Mahratta Country. Agricultural prospects throughout the country are now generally satisfactory.

TELEGRAPHIC advices are equally satisfactory. The *Times* telegram, dated Darjiling, Oct. 15, says that "the Mysor crop prospects are reported to be generally good. There is great improvement in the district of Chituldroog, but rain is still short in Shimoga. Prices are rising slightly in the interior."

At the date of the departure of the mail cholera had almost disappeared from Lahore, but had broken out, according to the *Bombay Gazette*, in Berar.

The Calcutta telegram of the *Times*, dated Oct. 16, furnishes us with another incident in the life and fortunes of Kamal, the famous Afridi freebooter who has constituted himself the scourge of the British frontier. Our scourge has, of course, got safely off out of our reach. His tribe appear to have laughed at our demands for the surrender of the murderer of British subjects and his associates, and are probably not a little amused at our asking for a fine—they evidently "wish you may get it." But they have sent some one to say, with as much gravity as he can command, that "they have expelled Kamal from their territory and destroyed his house and property." With grim humour they confirm this statement by presenting us with the arms that were stripped off the bodies of our murdered troopers at Peshawur. Need we say that the Government has hastened to accept this as a "submission?" Nothing more is said about such unpleasant subjects as "fines" or "surrender of murderers." Following the Transvaal precedent, the British Government might now conclude a convention with the Afridis; to give them another good opportunity of pulling the British nose in the view of all Asia. The *Times* telegram is as follows:—

"All the arms stolen in the raid on a picket of the 19th Bengal Lancers at Peshawur last August have now been recovered, and the Afridis have expelled Kamal, the ringleader, from their territory, and destroyed his house and property."

The *Times* correspondent, telegraphing on September 25, warned us that we were not likely to obtain the demands we had made in regard to Kamal and his associates without an expedition to enforce them. As our troops are only lately back from the huge "Waziri expedition"—and as, moreover, the expedition against the Alaiwals is

only hanging fire until Lord Ripon and the Punjab Government can make up their minds as to how many regiments will be required for it—it was, of course, clear from the first that Kamal would have an easy time of it, if he and his people would only consent to allow us to let him off without further ado. They have done so, and Lord Ripon now, as usual, thanks God he is rid of a knave.

THE Quetta correspondent, telegraphing on the same date, testifies—almost *malgré lui*—to the folly of the scouting policy that would have fled from Chaman and Pishin as well as from Kandahar. He says:—

"No details regarding the news telegraphed to you on the 12th inst. have yet reached us, but the general course of events seems to have been as follows:—Simultaneously with his own advance from Cabul, the Ameer sent his cousin, Sirdar Abdul Kudus Khan, with 500 horse, to head the Char Aimak tribes of Central and Western Afghanistan, who had again broken out into insurrection under Aubia Khan at Taiwarra. It will, perhaps, be remembered that this chief headed a confederation against Ayub which was broken up by the desertion of Khan Agha, a chief of the Jamshidis, and Ayub's father-in-law, who was shortly afterwards put to death by him. Taiwarra, Aubia Khan's capital, was then occupied by Sirdar Abdul Wahab Khan, with a regiment of Herat infantry. Against him Aubia Khan has since been waging a continued guerilla warfare, refusing all offers of reconciliation. About five weeks ago he was joined by Kudus Khan and the whole of the Char Aimak tribes, with the exception of some of the Firozkohis. At their approach Abdul Wahab Khan appears to have evacuated Taiwarra, which is some forty miles north of the position shown in the maps. The fort was then razed to the ground by Aubia Khan, who declared that it was more trouble than use to him, as he could not hold it against artillery, and it afforded a stronghold to the Heratis, without which his horsemen would soon have swept them out of the country. The confederated tribes then marched north into the Harirud Valley, and at Chasma-i-Khost, about 100 miles east of Herat, were met by Sirdar Abdul Salam Khan, Ayub's father-in-law, at the head of a body of horse. They defeated him and took him prisoner with thirty others. Further down the valley Luinab Khushdil Khan, whom Ayub had left at Herat as governor, opposed their progress with three regiments of infantry and two guns. Him they also defeated, and drove him back with the loss of his guns, and Abdul Kudus Khan, writing to the Ameer the news of the double victory, adds that Luinab had sent him a messenger proffering submission. He also states that Ayub Khan, who, when the news reached him, was at Anardareh, between Fara and Sabzawar, where he had left his female relations, took refuge at once in Persian territory. If this is true, and I see no reason to doubt it, Herat must before this have fallen, and the Ameer will be virtually master of all the territory ruled by his predecessor.

"Events having rendered impossible a peaceful division of the country between the rival claimants, this result may be looked on as eminently satisfactory, and the triumph of our candidate all along the line will indubitably increase our prestige; for, without moving a soldier across the frontier or firing a shot, we have rendered the Ameer invaluable assistance by our mere presence in Pishin and at Chaman. It appears certain that the fear of interference by us alone prevented Ayub from risking an advance on Cabul, and if he had done so the very dubious loyalty of the Ameer's army and his principal adherents would hardly have stood the strain. If, as certain politicians recommended, Pishin and Chaman had been hastily evacuated, Ayub would have been free from all apprehension on our account, and the strong moral support we have been able to afford the Ameer would have been proportionately reduced. The perfect tranquillity of our frontier during the last three months has, moreover, fully justified the views of those who consider that the retention of Peshin, instead of involving us in complication, will rather tend to diminish them.

"No time could be more opportune for the reduction of the garrison to its normal limits, and formal orders have now been issued for the march of the surplus troops. The 13th Hussars, A Battery 4th Brigade Royal Artillery, and four companies of the Manchester Regiment will march to Sibi by the Bolan road about ten days hence. The British mountain battery, the remaining half of the Manchester Regiment, the 4th and 9th Bombay Native Infantry, and the 2nd Sind Horse will go by the eastern route somewhat later. The force will then consist of the 61st Foot, a garrison battery of artillery, a native mountain battery, two regiments of native cavalry, and five of infantry. General Hume breaks up his division and goes to Lahore as soon as the reduction of the force is effected. Quetta will then probably be constituted a district command under a brigadier."

THIS is what is telegraphed about the squabble over the coming Alaiwal expedition:—

"It is possible that a punitive expedition may shortly be

sent against the Alaiwals, a tribe living to the north of Abbottabad; but there is said to be a difference of opinion between the Supreme and the Punjab Governments as to the strength of the force required."

THE news from Afghanistan this week is altogether satisfactory. Luck has befriended our "moral barrier," Abdur Rahman; and we, of course, share his luck, as long as he will allow us to do so. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing from Darjiling on Oct. 16, says:—

"Fortune continues to favour the Ameer. His general, Sirdar Abdul Kudus Khan, has defeated a body of Ayub's troops under Sirdar Abdul Salam Khan at Chasma-i-Khost, capturing their commander and thirty troopers. The same general has also fought an action with Luinab, in which the latter was routed, with the loss of two guns. A force under Mahomed Yusaf Khan has crossed the Helmand and is advancing towards Herat, as is also a second army under Mahomed Ishak Khan. It is reported that the Ameer has sent to Cabul for a heavy battery, consisting of four 18-pounders and two 8in.-howitzers, all of English make, and which were presented by us to Shere Ali some years ago. So it would appear that he is resolved to take active measures against Herat. Little is known about the condition of that place or the feeling of the people. The news of Ayub's defeat was received there on the 30th ult., and its first effect was to induce Faithifula Beg, the chief of the Firozkohis, to desert and join Ishak Khan, who is said to have been then only thirty miles distant. The Ameer has written to the Herat chiefs, calling on them to assist him, and it is not unlikely that they will join the winning side. The garrison of Herat is said to number 2,000 only. On the whole, the chances would appear to point to the early downfall of the western capital. Nothing certain is known regarding Ayub, but an unconfirmed rumour states that while at Fara he received the news of Kudus Khan's two victories and immediately fled into Persian territory. The only item of last week's news which seems unfavourable to the Ameer is a vague report of gatherings of the Wardaks and Hazaras for the purpose of attacking Ghazni and threatening the communications between Cabul and Kandahar. This movement, however, does not appear to have assumed formidable dimensions, and the Ameer is said to be now taking steps to punish the marauders.

"It has been resolved that the Quetta garrison will consist, during the winter, of a strong brigade of two batteries of artillery, a company of sappers, two regiments of native cavalry and one European, and four native infantry regiments, under the command of Brigadier Edwardes, C.B. This force will probably be further reduced next March."

WE are enabled to state that after full consideration the Indian authorities have decided that it will be absolutely necessary to take steps to punish the Abuzais and other tribes on the frontier who have lately been giving serious trouble by raids into British territory, and that a force of 4,000 men is to be organised during the winter to be employed in carrying out the proposed operations. The command of the expedition has been offered to and accepted by Brigadier General T. G. Kennedy, C.B., commanding the Punjab Frontier Force.

WE deal elsewhere with the state of the North West Frontier; the following is from the *Pioneer* to hand by this mail:—

"It is evidently hopeless to attempt to keep further measures with the Afridis. What is the use of this pretence of imposing fines which we cannot realise except by paying them ourselves? If we pay allowances with one hand and cut fines out of them with the other, then the Afridis will bear it, if not carried to too great an extent. If, however, we attempt to recover the fines otherwise, by seizing the property or persons of members of the tribe found raiding in our territory, under the system known in Barmuta, the Afridis will not put up with it. They immediately retaliate by a raid; then another fine is imposed; then another raid; then we attempt a blockade, perhaps, of one or more sections. This is not really effective, for those sections still carry on their trade (without which the Afridis could not exist) through other members of the tribe. Nevertheless it is inconvenient and annoying to the Afridis, so they raid again—and so it goes on, till at last a bill of fines is run up which could not be realised were the whole Afridis and their country sold up, stock and block. Then Government realises the absurdity of the whole thing, and the Afridis on their side begin to be tired of the game. So overtures are made by both parties. A great Jirga comes in and is royally entertained. The Afridis apologise. The Government remit the fines. There is a general embracing all round; and the Jirga departs, laden with khilluts; and so we live happily ever after—till next

time. This is what is termed border policy, and we challenge the frontier officers to show that the description is overcharged. Is it not time that there should be an end of this? One Kamal, Afridi, considered that he had a grievance the other day against the deputy commissioner of Peshawur, and so he and his friends cut up a picket of the 19th Bengal Lancers in the very cantonment of Peshawur; some other Afridi, with a grievance, has now cut up a picket of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry in the cantonment of Kohat. In the interior there have been sundry onslaughts upon our villages. The universal opinion of all who know the frontier is that we shall only check this kind of thing, and secure the Afridi border, by occupying the plateau of Tirah; and all say, and have long said, that this measure is thoroughly practicable and will completely effect our object."

THE *Englishman* says:—"The Sonthals are in a dangerous state of excitement. We have experienced a more or less acute degree of this condition of matters in this part of the country for the past year, and the cause of this unrest is, we fear, much deeper than any passing troubles connected with the census. It is time that a thorough inquiry should be made into the whole question."

WE are glad to learn, from the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing under date of October 15, that Mooltan remains quiet, and it is satisfactory to hear that some leading Hindu and Mahomedan gentlemen of the Punjab are trying to arrange for the prevention of similar outbursts of religious feeling. They have resolved to discourage the practice which recently sprang up of publishing works containing appeals to fanaticism, and have directed the destruction of one particular pamphlet. There is good reason to hope that their efforts may be crowned with success. The Deputy Commissioner of Mooltan has instituted proceedings for libel against a native paper which accused him of being responsible for the riots.

ON these disturbances, and the connected libel suit, a Lahore telegram to the *Bombay Gazette*, dated Sept. 28, has the following:—

"Mr. Roe, deputy commissioner, Mooltan, prosecutes an Anglo-native paper called the *Tribune*, published at Lahore, on the charge of publishing grossly libellous attacks in connection with the riots. This paper accuses him of culpable negligence, and even of responsibility for the riots, on the ground of his having intimated to the Mahomedans that they were at liberty to take the law into their own hands.

"There is one sentence in these libels which runs:—'Getting the deputy commissioner's sanction, the Mahomedans set themselves to the work of destroying Hindu temples and looting the shops of Hindu merchants.' Mr. Roe complains that the charges are deliberately intended to keep alive the Hindu excitement on the beef question.

"The *Civil and Military Gazette*, strongly commenting on this case, states that the troops will probably be withdrawn in a day or two altogether, and that they have already been withdrawn from the gates. At Mr. Roe's suggestion the municipal committee of Mooltan have agreed to double all private subscriptions for the restoration of religious buildings. It is feared that the ill feeling will not be assuaged so long as the temples and mosques remain in ruins."

THE *Tribune* is an English paper, recently started by some native gentlemen in Lahore, chiefly belonging to the enterprising Bengali community that is now so strong in all the great cities of the Punjab and the North West Provinces. As its name was meant to imply, it was started in the interest of the "people," and professes to be actuated by the "sound Radical" sentiments that were imported into India in such vast quantities after Mr. Gladstone's Midlothian speeches, and the agitation in England about the Vernacular Press Act, Arms Act, and License Tax. It is conducted with considerable ability, and follows the lead of the English agitation which gave it birth, by criticising with some acerbity the iniquities of the British rule in India.

MR. C. A. ROE, C.S., formerly of Merton College, Oxford, is best known as one of the most experienced and trusted settlement officers in Northern India; and, since his transfer from settlement work to the charge of a district, he has always been looked upon as one of the very foremost men of his standing in the Punjab.

THE *Times* correspondent telegraphs that "the Government has offered three lakhs of rupees for the purpose of undertaking the working and stock of the Bengal Iron-works Company, which is now in liquidation. The liquidator, in reply, has asked for a larger sum, pointing out that the company sank fifteen lakhs, and would probably have been successful had the Government assisted it. The Government, however, refuses to increase the offer, and states that its sole object in making it is to try and revive the industry, which it believes to have a good chance of success if prudently and economically managed. It promises to give all legitimate support to any private person or company which may buy the works." The action of the Government in this matter seems at first blush, at all events, neither wise nor dignified. If Major Baring has really satisfied himself that "the industry has a good chance of success," Government ought surely to offer a fair price for the plant—especially since the enterprise must largely depend for its success on the support of Government; and it seems little better than mockery to offer a company so situated three lakhs for that in which they have sunk fifteen. The "legitimate support" ought clearly to have been offered before, if offered at all. The offer as now made has an air of commercial "smartness" about it that will not increase the respect in which the Government is held.

FROM the same source we learn that a commission, consisting of Colonel Hall as president, and Major Stephen and Major King Harman as members, with Surgeon Major Bellew as secretary, has been appointed to inquire into the causes and mortality of the cholera epidemic which lately passed over the Punjab. It commenced its sittings at Murree, and is now visiting the principal cities of the province. It has ordered a report to be issued next month. The epidemic, which is known as choleraic fever, is still raging at Umritsur. It will, doubtless, be thoroughly investigated by the commission, although it is generally agreed that it is due to the late excessive rainfall.

WE hear that Lieut. General C. W. Hutchinson, R.E., is about to vacate his appointment as Inspector General of Military Works in India, and that he is to be succeeded by Major General R. Cadell, R.E.

THE Governor General of India has made the following appointments to his personal staff, viz.:—To be honorary surgeons—Surgeons General W. R. Cornish, C.I.E., and A. J. Payne, Deputy Surgeon General W. J. Moore, Brigadier Surgeon J. A. Marston, Surgeon Majors G. Farrell, T. E. Charles, M.D., R. W. Cunningham, M.D., C. A. Atkins, and Surgeon A. H. Roe, all of the Army or Indian Medical Services.

ATTENTION having been called to the absence of the names of their Highnesses the Maharaja of Gwalior, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., and the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., who hold the honorary rank of general in our army, from the official monthly *Army List*, we understand that the subject has been considered at the War-office, and that the names of the two Princes will in future appear in the *Army List* among those of non-effective officers. The *Army List* in its new form was intended only to contain the names of officers on the Active List, and the omission of those holding honorary commissions is to be accounted for by this fact.

COLONEL MARTER, aide de camp to the Queen, the capturer of Cetewayo, is, it is understood, about to be appointed to the command of the King's Dragoon Guards, in India, for five years, and will take up his duties in December.

HER MAJESTY has approved of the grant of silver medals for distinguished conduct in the field, without annuity or gratuity, to the following non-commissioned officers and men, viz.:—Trumpeter J. J. McGlynn, Royal Artillery, Lance Corporal S. Pitchford, and Privates W. G. Harbart, E. Halett, and R. Henry, 2nd Battalion of Foot, "for their gallant conduct on the occasion of the sortie from Kandahar on August 16, 1880." Her Majesty has also approved of the grant of similar medals, without annuity or gratuity, to Sergeant Major W. Paton, Quartermaster

Sergeant J. Munroe, Sergeant T. Burridge, Corporal F. Thorogood, Acting Bombardier W. Payne, Trumpeter H. Jones, Gunner T. Tighe, and Driver J. Bishop, Royal Horse Artillery, "for conspicuously gallant conduct during the action at Maiwand and subsequent retreat to Kandahar, on July 27 and 28, 1880;" to Corporal T. Gordon, 72nd Highlanders, "in recognition of his gallantry at the battle of Kandahar;" and to Sergeant J. Hamilton, 1st Battalion 25th Foot, "for his gallant conduct on June 29, 1880, in Afghanistan, in defending a convoy (proceeding from Pezwan to Jagdallack) when attacked by marauders." A bar for attachment to the distinguished conduct medals already granted to them has been conferred on Colour Sergeants T. Jacobs and R. R. Lauder, 72nd Highlanders, "in recognition of the further gallantry displayed by them at the battle of Kandahar."

It is believed that the following new classification of army commands is likely to be introduced from Jan. 1:—In Bengal, first class commands will be at Lucknow and Meerut, second class at Calcutta and Gwalior, third class at Bareilly and Assam. In the Punjab, first class commands will be at Lahore and Rawul Pindi, second class at Peshawur and the frontier, third class at Umballa and Mooltan. In Madras, first class commands will be at Hyderabad and Bangalore, second class at Madras and Burma, third class at Belgaum. In Bombay, first class commands will be in Sind and Puna, second class at Nusseerabad, Mhow, and Bombay, third class at Aden and Angur.

THE following interesting remarks, on the present condition and future prospects of the chief Indian gold mines, are from the last circular of Mr. William Abbott, the well-known stockbroker and financier of Tokenhouse-yard. Mr. Abbott's great and well-deserved reputation for financial ability, and the courage with which he invariably puts his views in a clear and straightforward way before the public, give a special value to his good opinion of the future of the gold mining industry:—

"The works upon these properties, although latterly retarded by the moonsoons, which have been usually severe this summer, are now proceeding with vigour. The official and private reports from the various estates in India continue to demonstrate their great value, and the utmost confidence prevails as to their success. For instance, in the last circular issued to the shareholders of the Indian Gold Mines Company of Glasgow, the engineer in India, Mr. Severn, reports, "my confidence in our success increases every day." There is no justification whatever for the recent fall in the value of the shares, and I think a judicious selection for investment may safely be made with every prospect of a handsome profit before the end of the year. Crushing operations will be commenced in a few weeks' time.

WE take from the *Englishman*, to hand by this mail, the following report on the indigo crop, compiled by Messrs. W. Moran and Co. of Calcutta:—

"We beg to wait upon you with our estimate of the crop, giving a probable total of about 125,500 maunds. As regards the khoontees in Behar, the yield has been disappointing in some places, but on the other hand some factories have done better than was expected, and, taken altogether, the figures now given are higher than appeared likely a fortnight ago. As regards the figures for Benares and the Doab, we can only say that we have made the estimates as carefully as possible, but (and this applies more particularly to the Doab) it is impossible for us to obtain any really reliable information about the native production, and we can only state what we think they are likely to send down from general reports, and as compared with European factories. We are of opinion that the total for the crop will eventually prove pretty correct, and we do not think there is any likelihood of its falling short of the figures now given.

ESTIMATE OF CROPS 1880-81.					
Lower Bengal ...	...	...	...	...	16,200 Mds
Monghyr ...	...	...	...	3,304	Mds.
Tirhoot... ..	...	...	...	27,000	"
Champarun ...	...	...	...	14,500	"
Chuprah ...	...	...	...	12,500	"
				57,300	"
Benares ...	...	...	...	12,000	Mds.
Doab ...	...	...	...	40,000	"
				52000	"
Probable total crop, say				125,500	Mds.

THE same firm supplies the following account of the Calcutta tea market for the fortnight preceding the date of departure of the mail:—

"During the past fortnight two series of sales have been held; the quantity offered was 18,611 chests, but of these 1,659 were withdrawn for shipment either to London, Australia, or America. Prices have been firmer, especially for good flavoured Darjiling kinds, and we quote an advance of one anna per pound all round. Fine and finest, as also broken, are again recovering value, chiefly on account of news by wire. A small sale will be held to-morrow of about 5,000 chests. Owing to the intervention of the holidays the next will not be held until about the 14th proximo."

THE *Times of India* gives the following obituary for the week ending Sept. 29:—Right Rev. Dr. Barbaro; Capt. A. C. Le Quesne, Hyderabad Contingent; Capt. Wells, Connaught Rangers; Capt. Greig, Nizam's Body Guard; Mr. J. Brander; Miss Tonnochy; Lieut. C. B. Down, Bombay Staff Corps.

THE ALLEGED BRITISH PRISONERS AT HERAT. NOTHING definite has been heard as to whether the report is correct that British prisoners from Maiwand were sold into slavery at Herat, but the Government have directed Colonel Stewart, who is on his way to Khat, on the Persian frontier of Afghanistan, to make every inquiry into the matter when he reaches those parts. It appears that, soon after the battle of Maiwand, a report reached the Indian Government that white men had been sold as slaves at Herat, and the story has now received additional colour by the statements of the missing sepoy of Jacob's Regiment. It is, however, possible that the statements of this sepoy are only a repetition of the rumours which were current last year. Colonel Stewart, who left this country six weeks ago, will remain between Khat and Birjand for at least a year, and from the proximity of these places to Herat it is hoped that he will be able to inform the Government of events which are passing there. The Russian Government have, we believe, been informed of his intended presence in those quarters.

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'TIMES.'"

"Sir,—Having been asked from various parts in England as to my opinion about the probability of four Englishmen having fallen into slavery in Central Asia, allow me to remark through your columns that the account furnished by the sepoy does not seem to me to deserve an implicit faith. I have no reason to deny the possibility of four or even more Englishmen having become captives after the disastrous battle of Maiwand, but I very much doubt that these four or any other countrymen of yours should have been allotted as a part of the booty to any Afghan private or officer; for, according to my experience and notions of the Afghans and of the Central Asiatics in general, I take it as almost certain that these sahibs (for, although a private soldier, each European is looked upon as a sahib), forming a prominent part in the spoil, can only have fallen to the lot of Ayub Khan himself or to some one of his nearest relatives or friends, who can hardly be supposed to have sold that precious part of the spoil to any Tajak or Turcoman trader in human flesh, for the price which he could have got from that slave-dealer could scarcely be anything like the money any Afghan rascal may have hoped to exact from the English Government, knowing, as they do, that the life of an Englishman has a far greater value with the English themselves than with any Central Asiatic, who, according to the actual state of the market, will hardly offer more than £20 or £25. We ought not to forget, further, that a slave sold for menial work will fetch a still lower price if he is unacquainted with Pushtoo, Persian, or Uzbeg, which may be the case with the four Englishmen in question; and judging from the past, in which we have no precise knowledge of an Englishman having been sold by the Afghans even after the great defeat in the first Cabul campaign, I repeat that the story, as given by the sepoy, must be read with particular caution. Of course, it is possible that I am mistaken in my suppositions, and that in consequence of some incalculable event the four unfortunate Europeans may have really fallen into the hands of some Jamshidi, Hazari, or Taemuni, who, accustomed to that detestable traffic, may have really concealed his booty and secretly bartered the poor Englishmen to one of those many Tajaks who were in the rear of Ayub's army, and who may either have sold those unfortunate subjects of the Queen to a third hand or be still keeping them in custody for his ulterior purposes. If the first be the case, then I cannot agree with the writer of the article published in the *Times* of Sept. 27, who finds it improbable that they have been removed to any great distance from Herat, supposing, as he does, that we should have heard through Russia sources had they been sent either to Khiva or to Bokhara. This is certainly not the case, for Russia is very far from having what may be called a control over the slave trade in Central Asia. That abominable trade is under great restriction. It is carried on only secretly, but it is still carried on to a certain extent. The Russian authorities have not the power to stop it entirely, and still less can they have any notion about the personal identity of the captives imported or exported either

in the Turkestan of Russia or in the Turkestan of her vassals. Nor can I concur with the writer of the said article when he recommends the assistance of your Minister in Teheran or of your news writer in Meshed. This would be the most dangerous step which could be taken in such a case. We have only to remember the case of M. de Blocqueville, a French photographer in the service of the Shah, who accompanied the Persian army twenty years ago to Merv, and who, falling into captivity among the Turcomans, was near being sold for four ducats; but when his Turcoman master got wind of it that the Shah was anxious to release that Frenchman he raised the price of his slave at once to an enormous height, and the Government of Nasr-ed-Din Shah was obliged to pay, instead of four ducats, 5,000 ducats. The history of that costly photographer is still alive in the memory of the Central Asiatics, and if any step should be taken on behalf of those unfortunate captives I would strongly recommend the avoidance of any official means. But, before all, we must wait for a more reliable and a more detailed account, believing as I do that the report of the sepoy alone is not a sufficient basis for an investigation of the matter.—I beg to remain yours obediently.

"The University, Buda-Pesth, Oct. 7."

"A. VAMBERY."

THE PARSEES IN PERSIA.

THE following is the purport of a petition lately sent through the Government of India to his Majesty the Shah of Persia by the managing committee of an association formed in Bombay in 1854 by the Parsees of India for the amelioration of the condition of the remnant of their coreligionists residing in Persia, and presented to the Shah by Mr. R. F. Thomson, the British representative at Teheran. In the beginning the attention of the Shah is drawn to the fact of a notorious Mahomedan rioter, by name Rajab, who cruelly cut to pieces a Parsee, named Rasheed, being allowed to escape scot-free, although several petitions were presented to obtain justice; and then the redress of the undermentioned grievances is solicited: 1. Three Parsee girls of Yezd have been forcibly converted; and, although several petitions were presented by their parents and relations to obtain justice, no notice was taken, on the pretence that the girls voluntarily embraced Mahomedanism. The Shah is in consequence requested to issue a firman that in future all those who wish to embrace Mahomedanism should present an application to that effect in the court of justice at Teheran. 2. When a Parsee dies any member of his family, no matter however distant, who may have previously been converted to Mahomedanism, claims and obtains the whole property of the deceased, to the exclusion of all the rightful heirs. In enforcing this claim the convert is backed and supported by Government functionaries. In support of this statement an illustration is given of a Mahomedan, named Syed Mahomed Ali, whose grandfather had about ninety years ago re-married a Parsee widow, who was then forcibly converted, having been enabled to establish his claim as the rightful heir of all the members of this lady's family. This Syed himself acknowledges to have become the owner of more than forty estates up to date in this way. 3. A Parsee desirous of buying landed property is obliged to pay one-fifth of the value of the property as fees to the moollas. 4. The Zoroastrians of Yezd and Kerman are prevented from building new or repairing their old houses. 5. The Parsees are prevented from wearing white or new cloths. 6. The Zoroastrians are prevented from riding an animal, even if a Parsee were ill, and obliged to ride to go to his doctor. 7. Parsee petty traders going from one place to another to sell their goods are obliged to pay road-taxes on their goods, and the consequence is that they are harassed with all sorts of exactions at the hands of the road-tax gatherers. 8. In addition to several taxes levied on the Parsees in various ways, they are subjected to a heavy and oppressive poll-tax, called the "Juzia." In the reign of Khakan, when the Zoroastrian population was 4,000 families, the tax was only 200 toomans; now, when there are only 500 families, they have to pay 800 toomans. It is possible that these persecutions are practised on the Zoroastrians of Persia without the knowledge of the Shah. It was with a view to bring the matter to the notice of his Majesty that the foregoing petition was presented.

THE NEW INDIAN RETIREMENT REGULATIONS. THE following letter has been addressed to the editor of the *Morning Post*:—

"Sir,—A statement which I have received from a well-known Indian officer so strikingly confirms the view taken in your leader of August 29 on the subject of the new Indian retirement regulations that I am sure you will pardon my asking you to publish it. Your leading article took especial exception to the clause of the new regulation by which the old system of penalties against leave is continued, and you pointed out how and why this would render the regulations inoperative so far as any probability or possibility of officers retiring on the various increased pensions is concerned. The following, then, is the statement to which I wish to draw your attention:—

"Sir,—1. At the suggestion of several of my friends I send you a statement of my case as a typical one, showing how Government, by allowing only a certain number of years of furlough to count as service for pension, is a great loser. 2. I must premise that I could not accept the pension of £570 a year, and that I desire

that of £783. 3. I arrived in India in January, 1851. 4. I have had six years' furlough and six months' general leave in India. 5. In thirty-two years' service I am only allowed to count four for pension. 6. Therefore, in January, 1883, instead of retiring on £783 a year, I have to serve two and a-half years more in India. 7. What is the consequence of this? Answer:—8. Being unable to retire in January, 1883, I go to Europe on two years' furlough (to which the adjutant general says I am entitled). 9. And in January, 1885, return to India to serve the two and a-half years that Government forces me to to entitle me to £783 a year pension. 10. But, for reasons which you will presently see, instead of serving only two and a-half I serve three years. 11. And then, being at last entitled to £783 a year pension, I do not retire, but (*i.e.*, in January, 1888) take a year's furlough to Europe. 12. And at the end thereof (*i.e.*, in January, 1889) retire on my off reckonings of £1,160 a year. 13. So by doing six months' more service (*vide* paragraph 10) than I am obliged to do to secure £783 pension I secure £380 a year more. 14. In putting forward this case I do not pretend to be animated by a desire to benefit Government, though I do show that Government would be benefited immensely by an alteration of the rules, to wit, by not making furlough count against pension. As it is, Government has not only to pay me this largely increased pension, but has to pay the large allowances of my rank and appointment during my prolonged stay in India. 15. My reason for stating this case is that I desire to go home on a year's furlough in January, 1882, and to retire in January, 1883, on £783 a year. I prefer doing so to waiting till January, 1889, for £1,160 a year, though I spend three out of those six years in Europe. 16. In conclusion, I would add that though the pension of £783 a year after thirty-two years' service is good and sufficient, it is quite unattainable by me or any other officers I have met, for the simple reason that they have all had more than four years' furlough in thirty-two years' service.—I have the honour, &c.,

“—— Colonel Commandant.”

“I have for obvious reasons suppressed the name of the writer. He did not intend his statement for publication, but it shows so plainly and so conclusively the utter folly of the penalties on account of leave—having in view the admitted necessity of inducing and enabling a large number of the surplus field officers to retire—that I have taken upon myself to make it public, for I cannot but think that it will convince any one who needs convincing that a manifest, nay, rather a glaring, necessity exists for an alteration of this portion of the rules.—I have the honour to remain, your obedient servant,

“W. ALLISON, Secretary, Barrister at Law.”

“22, Grosvenor Mansions, Westminster, Oct. 11.”

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

TROPICAL DISEASES.*

A LONG and varied experience of the Indian climate and an extensive and most successful practice in Calcutta—where he obtained a reputation second to none within the memory of man—has enabled Sir Joseph Fayrer to make a most important contribution to the medical knowledge of the world. The work on “Tropical Diseases,” which he has just brought out, will be hailed by every medical authority as marking a distinct advance in the progress of medical science in regard to the very interesting classes of cases which are dealt with. The chapters on Tropical Dysentery and Chronic Diarrhoea were the Lettsomian Lectures of 1881, which attracted great attention and elicited warm admiration from the members of the Medical Society of London at the time they were delivered.

All the subjects are treated clinically. The chapters on Liver Abscess and Malarial Splenic Cachexia are not less valuable than those on Dysentery and Diarrhoea, and will be found useful in England as well as in the tropics. And the experience of Alderhot during the hot weather of July last shows that the latter remark applies also to the very interesting examination of “sunstroke and some of its sequels.”

But it is not to the medical profession alone that the publication of Sir Joseph Fayrer's “Tropical Diseases” will be a boon. The author's style is so lucid, and in general so free from unnecessary technicalities, that any intelligent reader can thoroughly comprehend his meaning and his treatment. The whole Anglo-Indian community, and, indeed, all those of whose lives any portion is being or has been spent in a tropical climate, will derive the greatest advantage from a careful perusal of his work. For all such the latter portion of the book is invaluable. We get here a chapter on “the health of European Children in India,” and all our Calcutta readers, except the most recent arrivals, will know that Sir Joseph Fayrer's reputation, high all round, was highest in this particular branch of the healing art. There is also an admirable chapter on “The Preservation of Health in India” and another on the relation of the rainfall to the climate of the country, with especial reference to its

influence on health and disease. No one permanently resident in India, or going there for a time, will care to be without a copy of this most valuable work of reference.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

THE INDIAN GOVERNORSHIPS.

IN a few weeks the new Governor of Madras will be on his way to India. In many ways his appointment is worthy of attention. Few Indian officials who read his farewell speech at Richmond some weeks ago can have failed to recall some old world moralisings on the insatiability of the human race in its search after happiness and the proverbial inadequacy of the ordinarily accepted sources of happiness to secure content. What gadfly of restlessness—many must have wondered—drives this favoured child of fortune to seek fresh scenes and pastures new in the perilous East? What has life to offer of which Mr. Grant-Duff has not already a more than abundant share? Ample wealth, a well-assured place in the most interesting circles of English society, a more than respectable position in politics, a constituency which for 25 years has listened to his periodical essays in unquestioning and admiring silence, official employment of a dignified, interesting, and no doubt congenial, character, a large and, as he informed his hearers at Richmond, carefully selected circle of friends, the intimacy of present kings, the correspondence of future emperors. If the most ambitious of Indian officials, in his wildest mood, were asked by some complacent fairy to select his lot, what could he find to add to the pleasures and interests on which Mr. Grant-Duff is turning his back for the labours and anxieties, the chances of hard earned success, the risks of failure, the certainty of dulness, discomfort, and toil which an official career in India involves? How many a civilian in sweltering court, or blazing morning ride, or the remote, dusty solitude of camp life must have read, not indeed with envy, for such blessings as these, like the joys of the angels, are too remote to kindle envy in a mortal breast, but with almost oppressive feelings of admiration, of the classical luxury of the Thames Villa, as depicted in the *World*, or Mr. Grant-Duff's scarcely less appetising enumeration of the sober convivialities of the Athenæum, the epicurean refinement of the Dilettante Club, or the nocturnal mysteries of the Cosmopolitan? Is English life, then, though crowned with all these unspeakable blessings, so little delightful that the somewhat dingy glories of not the most interesting of Indian appointments prove an adequate counter attraction? To be sure, Mr. Grant-Duff takes no very modest view of the importance of a Madras Governor. “What,” he says, “is the mandate that I have received? Is it not this? Go forth from the ranks of our home public life, from familiar scenes and familiar companionships, to be for five years the most important individual factor in the weal or the woe of thirty millions of men of other creeds, other races, other thoughts, living under other stars, thousands and thousands of miles away. Go forth to write another page in that action, reaction, interaction of the East and West which forms the strangest and most poetic volume in human history.” No wonder that Mr. Grant-Duff felt the task to be a heavy one, and had to buoy himself up with the reflection that he had served under Lord Northbrook, known Sir Louis Mallet (the grandson of the colleague of Bentham), enjoyed the friendship of Major Baring, and that he was to be assisted in shaping the fortunes of his thirty millions of subjects and writing his fresh page in human history by no less experienced a statesman than Sir Frederick Roberts. Before Mr. Grant-Duff has done with “that great Indian Bureaucracy,” whose acquaintance he is now about to make, he will, we imagine, take a less impressive, perhaps a less flattering, view of the duties and responsibilities of a Governor of Madras. The excellent servants of the State have not, as a rule, found themselves a very preponderating influence in the destinies of the inhabitants of that peaceful Presidency. A few inches of rain—a week or two of cloudless sky—an inopportune flight of locusts—an incursion of rats—an outbreak of cattle disease—these are the real factors in an Indian ryot's welfare, and if things go right with him as to these he feels a sublime indifference to all above and beyond. Small, indeed, of all that such poor folk endure is the part that Governors—even inspired by the recollection of Lord Northbrook and Sir L. Mallet—can make or cure.

As a matter of fact, a new governor from England must be content, for a while at least, to play a somewhat unpretentious part. He finds himself in the midst of people who understand perfectly things which to him are the blackest confusion, and who will unconsciously utilise his ignorance for the furtherance of their own opinions. Wily secretaries, adepts in the art of managing inexperience, will guide him in the way in which they consider that he should go. Members of council, strong in the prejudices of a lifetime, will beset him with an opposition which will be none the less determined for being perfectly polite; he will find himself often in short water when he least expects it, wounding unsuspected susceptibilities by an unfortunate phrase, or arousing antagonism by acts intended to conciliate. After several years of study, many bootless endeavours and not a few unfortunate mistakes, he begins, as the day for his retirement draws near, to know something of the people and things with which he has to do, and to have some real practical understanding of the difficult, tangled, and delicate questions in the solution of which he has been called to play a leading part. He becomes profoundly

* “Tropical Dysentery and Chronic Diarrhoea: Liver Abscess: Malarial Cachexia: Insolation, with other Forms of Tropical Disease: And on Health of European Children and others in India.” By Sir JOSEPH FAYRER, K.C.S.I., LL.D., M.D., F.R.S., President of the Medical Board, India-office, Honorary Physician to the Queen and to the Prince of Wales, &c. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1881.

impressed with the importance of leaving well alone. He abandons the hope of vanquishing local prejudices and official traditions; he acquiesces in his colleagues and submits with a good grace to his secretaries. He presides with a serious dignity over the solemnities of a tiny Court and the amusements of a somewhat *borné* community. He "sticks up" to the Government of India, whenever provincial dignity is endangered, with a zeal which wins him the sympathies of his colleagues and the applause of the local press; he wins social laurels by well-appointed dinners, brilliant balls, and by as much general affability as is possible to a stranger living amongst people who are and must remain strangers to himself. He smooths away with a judicious grace the occasional unpleasantness which the tyranny of Simla secretaries produces. He proposes the health of the bride at wedding parties and opens museums, water works, and new hospitals with appropriate commonplaces on the blessings of civilisation. To support him in these onerous duties he receives a salary of Rs.1,28,000 per annum; while his staff and household cost the country another Rs.1,19,000, his tour (to Utakamand and back) Rs.4,000, his council, necessitated by his unfamiliarity with Indian topics, Rs.1,23,000, and his military secretary Rs.65,000. Some people have thought that this is a heavy price to pay even for a chief factor in the weal or woe of thirty millions of people who comes fresh from the dignities of English officialdom, the friendships of English statesmen, and the joys of English society. The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal performs the same duties for a population more than twice as large for a salary of Rs.96,000 without the help of any council or military secretary, and with an establishment which costs only Rs.11,000, while officials of the highest eminence and ability perform, and successfully perform, as chief commissioners, the duties of posts in no practical respect less important and difficult, on a salary of Rs.48,000 and a household establishment of Rs.6,000. Now if men such as Sir S. Bayley, Sir C. Aitchison, Mr. Bernard, Mr. Morris, and Mr. Elliot are to be had for the latter sum, it follows that men like the Duke of Buckingham and Lord Hobart are somewhat dear at over three lakhs of rupees. But it is not a mere question of money. With regard to this presidency it has been again and again pointed out that the existing arrangement is an accidental anomaly utterly indefensible except on the ground that existing anomalies may be safely left alone. The really important question for India and the Civil Service is whether it is wise to give the two biggest prizes of the service not to those of its members who have distinguished themselves by their talents and success, but to outsiders who can know little or nothing about their duties, and whose faculties for administration have generally to be taken on trust. We have nothing to urge against Mr. Grant-Duff personally. He is, in almost every respect, greatly superior to the usual occupants of his post. He is diligent, earnest, and upright. He has seen many cities and men, and studied the politics of his day with a thoroughness which is unfortunately rare amongst English public men. His name and antecedents bind him to India, and he has had some years of apprenticeship at the India-office. But, granting all this, can any one seriously place his chances of successful administration against those of men who, like Sir Ashley Eden or Sir Stuart Bayley, bring long experience, careful observation, the habits of tact and management of subordinates which official life alone can give, the judgment of character and the shrewd insight necessary for wise decisions as to men and things? Look at the vast province of Bengal, for instance, with its conflicting interests and antagonistic classes; its indigo planters, its zemindars, its ten millions of ryots, its great tea interest, its powerful commercial class. How many ingredients for disturbance! how easy it would be for an ill-timed act or a few injudicious words to kindle a blaze; how all-important that the official who, if not, as Mr. Grant-Duff somewhat grandiosely puts it, the chief factor in the weal or woe of the sixty-eight millions of its inhabitants, is officially responsible for the order and prosperity of this enormous population, should be one who has personally studied every aspect of the questions on which he will have to pronounce—who has seen them from different points of view and under different aspects—who, as Sir Ashley Eden, commands the respect of business men, as himself a man of hard, shrewd common sense, wise and statesmanlike views, readiness to encourage what is practicable, sceptical as to visionary projects. Lord Mayo is reported to have said—"I may have committed many mistakes, but I made a *coup* in sending Eden to Burma." Lord Mayo's good opinion has been amply justified by Sir A. Eden's later career on a wider stage. It would be, of course, ridiculous to attribute the prosperity of Bengal to him, but the remarkable industrial and commercial development which is taking place in every direction, and the general tranquillity of every class, are in no small measure owing to measures which he has been active in passing, to his skill in conciliating opposition, and to the confidence which men of all classes feel in his calm judgment and thorough knowledge. His departure from Bengal will be generally regarded as a calamity. His advent to Madras (had such been, as rumour says it nearly was—the destined event) would have infused into the somewhat obsolete traditions of that province the vigour of a new *régime* combined with an experience too long and varied to be mislaid or ignored. Some abuses of long standing would have quietly disappeared: many foolish jealousies and prejudices would have given way to good nature and

common sense; many useful projects would have been carried out; many foolish ones would have been exposed and prohibited. All this, judging from his antecedents, it may be safely conjectured that Sir Ashley Eden would have done. Much of this we trust it may be Mr. Grant-Duff's good fortune to effect, but he comes to the task with the disadvantages of almost complete inexperience, the reputation of a hot temper, a pedantic intellect, considerable want of tact and considerable warmth of partisanship. Of all the hot Liberals whom the magic of Mr. Gladstone's intellect has fascinated into unquestioning admiration of him and his works, few have espoused the great leader's cause with more vehemence than Mr. Grant-Duff, or done battle for him with greater acrimony. The Liberals have already filled three great Indian appointments with men who, though all in their way distinguished, derive their chief distinction from their unhesitating and uncompromising adherence to their party. It would be unfortunate if the Government of India became a clique of political partisans. Let us hope that Mr. Grant-Duff will, in his new sphere, learn a wider wisdom than even that of the Liberal chiefs whom he followed with devotion and now remembers with regret; and that he will see his way at the close of what we trust will be a successful career to recommend that his successor shall be chosen, not in the hot arena of Westminster or the bureaux of Whitehall, but from among the most experienced, able, and successful members of the Indian Civil Service.—*Englishman*.

THE INDIAN GRAIN TRADE.

THE enormous gain last week on the G.I.P. Railway, amounting to no less than Rs.2,25,000 over the receipts of the corresponding week of last year, is not only a sign of the large business doing in grain, but also clear proof that this company had no need to advance their rates six months ago in order to secure fair returns on their capital. It is beyond doubt that the mercantile community were right in urging that the directors had only to wait the movement of the large crops then in store to be satisfied with the result of their business. At the end of this month the receipts of the G.I.P. Railway from April 1 will exceed those of the corresponding six months of 1880 by about thirty lakhs of rupees. The company have been most fortunate in the reduced crops in America this year and in the unfavourable European crops. Had the European harvest been as good as was at one time anticipated, and had England been spared the wet weather which prevented her gathering her crops in good condition, and had the American supply not fallen off, the G.I.P. returns would have shown a very different result. As it is the advance in wheat at home has enabled the Bombay shippers to pay a good rate and the cultivator has not felt the effects of the enhanced railway tariff. But it is none the less true that, had it not been for the advance in the railway tariff, the cultivator would have secured a larger return and would have been spurred on to cultivate still more largely. The report lately issued by Government on Indian wheat is most encouraging. Dr. Watson shows clearly that, with a little more care in cultivation, "India could always command the top prices of the day for its wheat shipments." What is wanted, he says, is "care and cleaning machinery." The report makes it clear that India can hold her own in wheat against America, Egypt, Australia, California, or Chili, and this, too, in spite of the fact that wheat can be carried from Chicago to Liverpool, 900 miles by rail and 3,000 miles by sea, cheaper than it is brought by the G. I. P. Railway from the valley of the Nerbudda, a distance of 600 or 700 miles, to Bombay alone. This trade is eminently one for Bombay to cultivate; while we have a more illiberal railway company to deal with than Calcutta has, we have a better class of wheat than finds its way to Calcutta. The Government report, to which we have referred, states, "During the last few months some shipments of very fine wheats have arrived here from Bombay, showing a marked improvement in quality on those usually arrived from Calcutta." We can never hope to rival Calcutta in the variety of our articles of export or in quantity, as she is the outlet for the richest provinces of India teeming with a large and varied produce. Furthermore, according to the figures given by the last census, while Bengal has a population of 350 to the square mile, Bombay has only 110. This alone is enough to show the richness of Bengal and the poverty of Bombay. But in cotton and wheat we shall always be able to hold our own, if only we have railway communication and reasonable tariffs.—*Bombay Gazette*.

THE SAME.

REGARDING the competition between Bombay and Calcutta and between the railways on this side and the other side of India, for the grain traffic, the Calcutta *Statesman* writes:—"The competition between the Eastern and Western lines for the grain traffic is becoming keen. The Rajputana line is putting forward all its strength, and is now carrying grain from Delhi to Bombay for twelve annas per maund. This is a distance of 889 miles. The East Indian Railway, on the other hand, is carrying it from Delhi to Howrah, a distance of 950 miles, for 10-56 annas per maund. So far, then, as the railway portion of the journey is concerned, consignors would save by continuing to send to Calcutta. Besides the fact of the freight being less, there is no transshipping through break of gauge, while on the Western route there are two changes, owing to the Rajputana part

of the line being on the narrow gauge. If, therefore, the Rajputana line wishes to get the grain traffic of India, the rate may possibly have to be further reduced. Railway freight is not, however, the only factor in determining the course of traffic; steamer freight enters largely into the calculation. It may cost two annas per maund less to convey the grain to Calcutta than to Bombay, but if the sea freight from Calcutta is three annas per maund higher than it is from Bombay, where is the gain? Bombay, being the nearest port of arrival for passengers, naturally monopolises a large share of the passenger traffic. This leads to a large number of vessels arriving and departing, and consequently freights are, as a rule, much lower than in Calcutta. A difference of five shillings per ton in freight is equal to one and a-half annas per maund on the grain. At the present moment Calcutta freights are about twenty-five shillings higher than those ruling in Bombay. This makes a difference of between seven and eight annas per maund, which more than counterbalances the efforts the East Indian Railway Company are making to draw business away from Western India. A very large number of steamers are, however, at present on the way out to Calcutta, drawn hither by the good freight, and the natural consequence will be that freights will fall."

MR. GIBBS.

ALTOGETHER we are satisfied with our great men here. The personnel of the Government of India is strong and exceptional, and I cannot but give you a sketch or two of the leading members of council. Let me begin with the Hon. Mr. Gibbs, the senior and the oldest member, who presides over the Public Works Department. If you want to know what sort of man Mr. Gibbs is, ask his many servants, from the lowest menial to the big turbaned and Albert chained Surati steward. A man may be well talked of by the ladies, or by his acquaintances, or even by his intimate friends, but if he is praised behind his back by his servants, that is praise indeed. And Mr. Gibbs is not only complimented with the good opinion of his friends and acquaintances, but the enthusiastic attachment of his menial servants. A tall, grand-looking man, his age only lending dignity to his fine appearance, he is as aristocratic in his looks as cordial and kindly in his bearing. Going through every high and important post in the Bombay Presidency, he is an ornament of the supreme assembly where he now sits. He knows every educated native of his town by name and personal history, and it is only a pity that more of our own people in Calcutta have not cultivated more intimate acquaintance with him. He holds every true interest of the country near to his heart; and as soon as he is convinced of the righteousness of a cause he takes it up. His kindness of nature, I believe, carries more people to see him than he has time to receive; but every one who goes finds him equally accessible and attentive. He is a worthy counsellor of a worthy Viceroy, and may he, and men like him, long continue to direct the affairs of the State! He is a remnant of the fine, manly old race of Anglo-Indians sent out from Haileybury to rule this country before competition, commonplaces, and class legislation were known.

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

THE NEW HOME SECRETARY.—Sir Ashley Eden paid Mr. Mackenzie the compliment of inviting a select company of his friends, both European and native, to meet him at Belvedere last Tuesday evening, on the eve of his departure for Simla. Mr. Mackenzie carries our best wishes. He will, we have no doubt, vindicate Bengal in the estimation of the Viceroy. He is destined to occupy some day the same house where his friends met on last Tuesday to bid him good-bye.—*Hindu Patriot*.

THE LAST FRONTIER RAID.—Another raid of a more daring nature than the others has been committed upon our North West Frontier. On the night of the 20th the quarter guard of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry, consisting of twelve men, was surprised by a party of Zukka Khel Afridis; the sentry and two troopers were killed and three men were wounded. The raiders secured two carbines and escaped in the darkness. The restless spirit among the border tribes, particularly the Afridis, is becoming more pronounced, and frontier experts are advocating punitive expeditions during the ensuing winter.—*Pioneer*.

THE VICEROY.—The Viceroy and Lady Ripon will probably leave Calcutta, on a visit to Rangoon, about Dec. 20, returning early in January.—*Bombay Gazette*.

THE V.C.—It is stated that Captain Vousden, 5th Punjab Cavalry, who distinguished himself in the fighting round Sherpur, is to receive the Victoria Cross. It is thought extremely probable that Sergeant Sellars, 72nd Regiment, will receive the Victoria Cross.—*Ibid*.

MRS. J. E. GOULDING.—The Lahore paper notices the death from cholera of Mrs. J. E. Goulding, on Friday evening. Mrs. Goulding had arranged to leave for Dalhousie on the following day. The illness lasted six hours.—*Pioneer*.

THE HEALTH OF DELHI.—Fever is said to have been very

prevalent among the men of the battery located in the Delhi Fort, as also among the soldiers of the 54th Foot, caused, it is said, by the subsidence of the river at this time of the year, as also by the intensity of the heat.—*Ibid*.

THE FISHER CASE.—In the defamation case of Fisher v. Farnthorne and Pundit Gunga Ram, Mr. J. W. Muir, joint magistrate of Meerut, formally committed the defendants, on Sept. 22, for trial at the High Court.—*Ibid*.

MR. STRAIGHT.—The Hon. Douglas Straight, after leaving Simla early in October, will proceed to Indore, on a visit to Sir Lepel Griffin, accompanied by Mrs. Straight, who will by that time have returned from England.—*Ibid*.

THE PARSEE "PUNCH."—The Parsee *Punch* addresses an ode to Lord Ripon for his encouragement of native art and industry. *Punch* wishes that "all Viceroys may be like him, dear to the Hindu public, introducing disinterested reform for the regeneration of the country," &c. It has a cartoon, also, on the same subject, the future enterprise of India being represented by a chubby little boy fondled by dame Ind, and an angel, bearded and rather elderly looking, presumably the Viceroy, showering bouquets from the clouds upon mother and son.—*Ibid*.

SIAM.—The King of Siam has given orders for the formation of a postal service in his dominions. Cholera has almost ceased at Bangkok, and according to the *Siam Advertiser* "the prompt measures taken by H.M. the King did much to check the progress of the disease." His Majesty's proclamations, establishing temporary cholera hospitals and his generous appropriation of funds and medicines to provide for the poor and helpless who might be overtaken with the disease, and his proclamations requiring cleanliness and the speedy neutralisation of offensive matter wherever found, has doubtless saved many a life and the country from what might have been a fearfully destructive epidemic. H.M. the King received very graciously Mr. Palgrave's appreciative note to the Foreign Minister on this subject, and on August 19 directed H.R.H. Krom Mun Putarate Damarongsak to issue a proclamation thanking the Princes and officials for their energetic and efficient assistance in compassionately ministering to the relief of cholera cases in compliance with the royal command. H.M. suggested that they continue to administer relief till a proclamation should announce that such special service was no longer needed.—*Ibid*.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE.—Mr. C. Stuart, deputy registrar of the Foreign-office, having lately been dismissed from his appointment for communicating confidential information, has been declared incapable of serving the Government hereafter in any capacity.—*Pioneer*.

UNIVERSITY DINNER.—An Oxford and Cambridge dinner was to take place at Simla on the 29th Sept., with Sir R. Egerton as chairman.—*Englishman*.

THE 4TH GHOORKAS.—Major J. Hay, late on special duty at Naini Tal, is to succeed Col. F. F. Rowcroft as 2nd in command of the 4th Goorkhas.—*Ibid*.

DARJILING.—The local paper of Saturday last says that rain had fallen in the Darjiling district, almost without intermission, since the previous Tuesday.—*Ibid*.

QUETTA.—Major C. W. Murray, of the 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, late 61st, is appointed deputy assistant quartermaster general with the Quetta Division in the place of Major P. Story.—*Ibid*.

THE MINTS.—The assay value of coins and bullion received at the Indian mints during the first four months of this year was Rs.33,13,218, of which Rs.26,13,161 was received in Calcutta and Rs.6,94,057 in Bombay. The amount coined and examined during the same period was Rs.32,08,214, of which Rs.24,95,773 was in Calcutta and Rs.7,12,441 in Bombay. In the first four months of the current financial year the value of gold imported into India was Rs.1,34,16,178 and of that exported Rs.37,725, whilst the value of silver imported was Rs.1,28,38,304 and of that exported Rs.42,84,504. This leaves a balance of both metals in favour of imports of Rs.2,19,32,253.—*Englishman*.

MR. J. BRANDER.—The death is announced of Mr. J. Brander, traffic manager of the Eastern Bengal Railway and major of the Railway Volunteers. Mr. Brander was only forty-five years old at the time of his death, and had been in the service of the company for a period of nearly twenty-five years.—*Pioneer*.

MEDICAL FURLOUGH.—Under the authority of the Secretary of State for India, his Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, with reference to paragraph 5 of G.G.O. No. 279 of 1881, that furlough service for pension in the Indian Medical Service will continue to be governed by the furlough regulations under which each officer may be serving.—*Englishman*.

THE SEEBPUR COLLEGE.—The Bishop of Calcutta, Maharaja Jotendro Mohun Tagor, and Surgeon Major G. King are appointed members of the board of visitors of the Engineering College at Howrah.—*Ibid*.

DR. MORRISON.—The death is reported of the Rev. Dr. Morrison, one of the oldest American missionaries in India, at Dabra.—*Ibid*.

OPERA.—Signor Pompei is now on a visit to Calcutta from Bombay to endeavour to arrange for bringing out an Italian opera company.—*Pioneer*.

MADRAS.

LORD STANLEY OF ALDERLEY.—The *Ceylon Observer* reports that Lord Stanley of Alderley is expected in Ceylon shortly, "apparently to inquire personally into the supposed grievances of his fellow Mahomedans."—*Bombay Gazette*.

THE RAIN TREE AT MADRAS.—At a meeting of the committee of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Madras it was stated:—The rain tree (*Pathecolobium saman*) in the gardens, the measurements of which were given in the proceedings of August 7, 1878, and then believed to be under six years from the seed, continues, in spite of its having been necessary to amputate some of its largest limbs, to grow enormously. Measured on July 30 last it gave in girth 9ft. 4in. at the ground, 6ft. 3in. at 3ft. high, and 5ft. 9in. at 5ft. high; in spread about 85ft. from north to south; and a total height of about 46ft. A reference to the former measurements shows that the girth at 3ft. from the ground has increased in the last three years 2ft. 2in. The age of the tree is, if anything, over estimated, but search is being made for traces of the receipt of the seed, which it is believed came from Ceylon about 1872. A casuarina tree standing alongside, which was the specimen of its order when that part of the ground was laid out at the Botanical Garden, and is therefore known to be about ten years old, now measures at 5ft. from the ground only 2ft. 8½in., though it is about 82ft. high.—*Madras Times*.

MR. RUNGACHARLU.—The Dewan of Maisur, with the consent of the Maharaja, has established three scholarships of ten rupees a month each, to be held by natives of Maisur at the Madras Agricultural College.—*Englishman*.

DEATH OF A TRAVANCORE PRINCE.—A Kochin paper announces the premature death, at Mavelikara, in his thirty-seventh year, on August 13, of Kerala Vurmah, Raja of Mavelikara, the only brother of their Highnesses the present Rances of Travancore. The deceased had been suffering for more than a month from inflammation of the liver, attended with dropsy.—*Pioneer*.

MADRAS HARBOUR.—The actual expenditure of the Madras harbour works up to the end of July has been Rs. 55,30,355.

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY FREIGHTS.—There is spirit in Bombay. The Bombay papers contain the following advertisement:—"We, the undersigned members of a special committee appointed by the general body of native piece-goods merchants of Bombay, hereby intimate that we have arranged, through Messrs. Forbes, Forbes and Co., London, to ship all the goods which we have purchased or may purchase by a line the first steamer of which will leave Liverpool on or about the 10th inst., subsequent steamers calling at Glasgow, and we trust that the various mercantile firms, through whom we are in the habit of purchasing goods, will aid us in carrying out the arrangement made." The advertisement is signed by thirty-six native firms, and is intended to meet the combination of shipowners, under which the rates of freight at Bombay have been recently raised to 60s. per ton. We hope this combination will teach the shipowners a wholesome lesson.—*Pioneer*.

JINJIRA.—We understand that Mr. A. Crawford has, in connection with his recent employment on special duty under the Government of India, been instructed to negotiate an agreement with the State of Jinjira regarding customs, salt, and abkari.—*Pioneer*.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHAY has been reappointed an additional member of the Bombay Legislative Council.—*Englishman*.

THE NORTHBROOK CLUB.—The Governor of Bombay has subscribed Rs. 250 to the Northbrook Indian Society and Club, and altogether Rs. 9,500 have been subscribed in Bombay for the funds of the institution.—*Bombay Gazette*.

THE SAME.—The Nizam's Government have subscribed £400, Sir Salar Jung £80, and the Amir-i-Kabir £80 to the fund for the Northbrook Club. The Minister's two sons and the co-regent's two sons are members.—*Ibid*.

A BOMBAY DIVORCE CASE.—Another divorce case is to be tried by the Bombay High Court immediately after the vacation. On September 20 a plaint was presented to Mr. Justice Bayley, sitting in chambers, by Mr. Henry Cleveland, on behalf of Major Walter Scott Peat, praying for a divorce from his wife, Ida Mary Peat, on the ground of adultery with Mr. Arthur T. Goodfellow, an assistant engineer in the Public Works Department. The plaintiff stated that the petitioner, who is attached to the 1st Bombay Lancers, was married to the respondent at Hyderabad in 1871, and that there was no issue of the marriage. The petitioner some time since sent his wife to Bombay *en route* for England, in charge of the co-respondent. On arrival in Bombay the respondent wrote to her husband stating that in future she intended living with the co-respondent, and subsequently the pair proceeded to Mussoorie, where they have been living together as man and wife. His lordship accepted the plaint as a long cause, and fixed November 14 for the hearing of the suit.—*Ibid*.

DR. BARBARO.—From Hyderabad, Deccan, the death is reported of the Right Rev. Dr. Barbaro, Roman Catholic Bishop of that diocese. The melancholy event took place at his residence, Chudderghaut, on Sunday morning, and was quite sudden. He had only a few minutes before returned from celebrating Pontifical

High Mass and administering the Sacrament of Confirmation to a number of candidates. It is said that he always had a presentiment that he should die suddenly. It is considered highly probable that Dr. Caproti, Rector of All Saints College, Hyderabad, will be the new bishop. Capt. Greig, ridingmaster of H.H. the Nizam's African Body Guard, has also died. The cause of death was cholera.—*Ibid*.

COLONEL MAYNE.—Colonel Mayne, the cantonment magistrate of Secunderabad, is about to retire from the service, and according to the *Deccan Times* he will make over charge of his office to Major Gunthorpe, of the Berar police.—*Ibid*.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

COFFEE.—Jamaica easier; 313 barrels 523 bags small, part sold, ordinary to fine ordinary, 47s. 6d. to 54s.; 32 casks 9 barrels plantation Ceylon went without alteration. 300 bags East India part sold at 88s. for good medium Coorg. 110 packages Mocha brought high rates—114s. to 116s. per cwt. for good small. 131 bags foreign chiefly withdrawn.

SAGO quiet. 413 bags bought in; large grain at 17s. 6d.; small, 16s.; 462 bags flour, and 685 bags pearl tapioca withdrawn; about 800 bags flake sold at 1½d. to 2¼d. per lb.

SPICES.—White pepper in the auctions declined ½d., about half of 498 bags Singapore selling at 7½d.; black dull, and 2,485 bags all bought in.

INDIGO.—There has again been a good competition for all kinds of Bengal and Oudes, and the prices of the first two days have been fully maintained. Kurpahs continue in fair demand, colory kinds selling at from last July rates to 3d. advance, while ordinary and pale sorts sell irregularly, and in most cases at 2d. to 3d. decline. Dry leaf Madras has sold steadily at about July rates for middling and good; but ordinary and low sorts have required support, selling chiefly at par to 2d. decline. 1,700 chests have passed the sale to-day, 621 being withdrawn. 270 bought in, and 809 sold.

COTTON.—There is somewhat more inquiry for East India descriptions. American futures are the turn dearer. Sales about 1,000 bales, including Tinnevely at 5½d., Western at 4¾d., and Scinde at 4¾d. per lb. Forward delivery, American, October-April, 6¼d. to 6 7-16d. per lb. for middling l.m.c.

THURSDAY EVENING.

Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson state that a large quantity of Indian tea has been brought upon the market, and nearly all sold at late enhanced rates. Statistics for September showing a further increase in the deliveries with diminished shipments compared with last year, tend to strengthen confidence.

COFFEE.—Prices weak, and often 1s. to 2s. lower; 441 casks, 208 barrels and bags plantation Ceylon sold—small to low middling, 66s. 6d. to 76s. 6d.; middling, 79s. to 82s.; good middling to rather bold, 85s. 6d. to 95s.; 104 casks, 287 bags East India, 68s. to 87s. 6d.; small in proportion. Of 5,524 bags foreign only a part sold. Costa Rica and Guatemala—ordinary mixed to good greenish, 55s. to 64s.; gray sh to colourey, 68s. to 76s. per cwt.

RICE.—Some Madras, off coast, sold at 7s. 9d. Yesterday a steamer cargo of Bassein, new crop, February next, sold at 8s. 3d. per cwt. open charter.

INDIGO.—The quarterly sales closed to-day, 4,000 chests having sold during their progress, out of a declaration of 6,600 chests.

HEMP.—For arrival—500 tons Manila, July-October, sold at £48 per ton.

COTTON.—The market is steadier all round, and American futures show about 1-16d. advance. Sales about 1,500 bales, including Tinnevely at 5½d., Western at 4¾d., Northern at 5d., and Persian at 4d. to 4½d. per lb. Forward delivery—American, November-December, 6 11-32d. to 6¾d.; February-March, 6½d.; June-July, 6 21-32d. per lb. for middling l.m.c.

FRIDAY EVENING.

INDIAN TEA.—Nearly 15,000 packages have been brought to the hammer during the week. A good tone has prevailed throughout, and on the whole prices have favoured sellers, the only reduction in price being upon fine Pekoes, which are about 1d. lower.

COFFEE is still on the decline. Plantation Ceylon shows a fall of 1s. to 2s. for the week; 10 casks 4 barrels in auction to-day were withdrawn.

RICE.—The Brokers' Association weekly circular reports a flat market on the spot, and cargoes difficult of sale at 1½d. decline. About 5,000 tons Rangoon, new crop, sold, February-April sailing, at 8s. 1½d. per cwt. ex ship.

SALT PETRE.—During the last few days 1,000 bags Bengal sold, 4½ to 3½ per cent., refractions at 24s., and 7 per cent. at 23s. 9d. per cwt.

SHELLAC in better demand, and dearer. Second orange, on the spot, £5 18s. 9d. to £6 2s. 6d.; ditto, to arrive, £5 15s., and garnet on the spot, £5 2s. 6d. to £5 3s. 9d. per cwt.

HEMP.—Further sales of Manila at £47 on the spot.

COTTON.—The market has been inactive in consequence of there being no telegraphic communication with Liverpool, &c. Sales are confined to about 800 bales, including Tinnevely at 5½d., and Bengal at 4¾d. to 5½d. per lb.

MONDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—A fair market. Pieces in demand at Friday's rates. Tate's cubes, 33s. 6d.; Dutch crushed, No. 1 bags, 28s. 3d.; beet, 21s. 7½d. to 21s. 9d.; raw sugars unaltered. Present stock at the four ports 134,500 tons.

COFFEE.—Only a moderate inquiry at previous rates.

RICE is quiet without change in prices.

COTTON.—In consequence of the interruption to the telegraphic communication, business has been at a standstill, and there are no transactions to record. Quotations are unchanged.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- ACWORTH—Sept. 22, at Malabar Hill, Bombay, the wife of H. A. Acworth, Esq., C.S., a son.
- ATKINS—Sept. 17, at Madras, the wife of Frederick T. Atkins, manager Agra Bank, a daughter.
- BIRCH—Sept. 15, at Mirzapore, the wife of F. W. Birch, Esq., district superintendent of police, a son.
- CAMELL—Sept. 18, at No. 5, Mendee Bagan Lane, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. Camell, solicitor, a son.
- CAMPBELL—Sept. 17, at Fir Lodge, Murree, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel R. B. Campbell, 60th Corps of Guides, a daughter.
- CHANNER—October 8, at Cawnpore, the wife of Captain Bernard Channer, 2nd (Queen's Own) Regiment, Bengal Native Infantry, a son.
- CLOGSTOUN—Sept. 19, at Madras, the wife of Herbert Clogstoun, Esq., Madras Civil Service, a son.
- CROSBIE—Sept. 15, at Ranikhet, near Dalhousie, Punjab, the wife of Lieutenant H. Crosbie, Loyal N.L. Regiment 81st Foot, a daughter.
- EDDIS—Sept. 17, at 2, Theatre-road, Calcutta, the wife of W. K. Eddis, Esq., a son.
- FRASER—Sept. 13, at Redburn, Landour, N.W.P., the wife of Colonel G. W. Fraser, Bengal Staff Corps, a son.
- GAHAN—Sept. 16, at Agra, the wife of H. H. Gahan, Esq., executive engineer, Sindia State Railway, a son.
- GRIFFITHS—Sept. 18, at Fort Allahabad, the wife of Sub Conductor J. Griffiths, Commissariat Department, a daughter.
- GROVES—Sept. 21, the wife of H. S. Groves, a son.
- HARRISON—Sept. 15, at St. Leonard's, Naini Tal, the wife of J. H. Harrison, C.S., a son.
- HART—Sept. 18, at 32, Grand Trauk-road, Howra, the wife of E. W. Hart, a son.
- HENMAN—Sept. 24, at Colaba, Mrs. Percy James Henman, a son.
- HOGGAN—Sept. 19, at Fort Shubkuddur, the wife of Lieut. Col. G. W. H. Hoggan, a son.
- JOHNSTON—Sept. 23, at Ratnagiri, the wife of J. L. Johnston, Bombay Civil Service, a son.
- KLEYN—Sept. 17, at Calcutta, the wife of Ferdinand Albert Kleyn, a son.
- MACINTOSH—Sept. 25, at Madras, the wife of Staff Sergeant D. Macintosh, Royal Engineers, overseer P.W.D., a son.
- MACKENZIE—Sept. 17, at Jeetwarapore, Tirhoot, the wife of Walter Mackenzie, a daughter.
- MACKERTICH—Sept. 24, at Chandernagore, the wife of A. C. Mackertich, a daughter.
- MARSHALL—August 28, in the Gulf of Suez, on board the P. and O. s.s. *Peshawur*, the wife of Major Marshall, superintendent, Chumba State, a son.
- O'BRIAN—Sept. 22, at Puna, the wife of J. M. O'Brian, assistant pay examiner, Military Accountant Department, a son.
- PALMER—Sept. 21, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Alfred Palmer (late of Exeter), a daughter.
- PLATTS—Sept. 17, at Dacca, the wife of F. T. Platts, Esq., a son.
- RABBITT—Sept. 14, at Meean Meer, the wife of Mr. Walter Rabbitt, P.W.D., a son.
- SHARPIN—Sept. 23, at Marine Lines, the wife of the Rev. F. L. Sharpin, M.A., senior chaplain, a daughter.
- SMITH—October 8, at Jalpaiguri, Bengal, the wife of Walter Fell Smith, Esq., Bengal police, a son.
- SMITH—Sept. 21, at Sunbeam House, Chinchpoo-gly-hill, the wife of E. J. Smith, a daughter.
- WOOD—Sept. 21, at Woodbroke House, Monghyr, the wife of Harry Wood, Audit Department, E.I. Railway, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- ANDREWS—CONNOLLY—Sept. 7, at St. Andrew's Church, Ferozepore, by the Rev. A. W. Rebsch, Peter Elwin Connolly, engineering department O. and R. Railway, to Esther Jane, second daughter of the late Benjamin Andrews.
- CLARK-KENNEDY—ROMNEY—Sept. 19, at St. John's Church, Secunderabad, by the Rev. Mr. Brandon, Arthur Harry Clark-Kennedy, lieutenant and adjutant 1st Regt. M.I., to Catharine Anny Romney, step-daughter of Lieut. Col. H. S. Robinson, 1st M.I.
- HAMILTON—LYNCH—Sept. 22, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. Delbore Macarthy, Latham Blacker, second son of Richard Hamilton, Esq., co. Down, Ireland, to Elizabeth (Kitty), eldest daughter of Dr. Lynch, Calcutta.
- HUNTER—HEANEY—Sept. 20, at St. James's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. J. O'F. Willcocks, Frederick Hunter, to Catherine Magdalene Heaney.
- LEVETT-YEATS—STEGGLES—October 4, at Calcutta, Sidney Kilner Levett-Yeats, P.W.D., to Amy, only daughter of W. Steggle, of London.
- LONGHURST—HOPKINS—August 9, at Meerut, Seaward Longhurst, A.V.D., King's Dragoon Guards, to Annie Maude, second daughter of Lieut. Col. Hopkins, Bengal Army.
- M'CULLAGH—COCKBURN—Sept. 12, at the Pro-Cathedral, Rangoon, British Burma, James Robert M'Cullagh, Esq., captain Royal Engineers, Survey of India, to Jessie, only child of J. Balfour Cockburn, Esq., M.D., A.M.D.
- MONTGOMERY—MILLAR—Sept. 21, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Ven. the Archdeacon of Lahore, Capt. James A. L. Montgomery, second son of Sir R. Montgomery, K.C.B., G.C.S.I., to Kate Mary, eldest daughter of the late Col. F. J. Millar.
- PEDLEY—BISTEGHI—Sept. 22, at Ercaud, Charles Philip Pedley, eldest son of the late Thomas Humphrey Pedley, formerly of Stubbington Court, near Chesterfield, Derbyshire, to Etwinna Brizzi-Bisteghi, fourth daughter of Scipion Brizzi-Bisteghi, of Bologna, Italy.

- VINCENT—CAMPBELL—Sept. 22, at Byculia Church, R. H. Vincent, Esq., deputy commissioner of police, Bombay, to Mary Margaret, daughter of the late Lieut. Deans Campbell, H.E.I.C.S., of Corraith House, Ayrshire, Scotland.
- WOLFE-MURRAY—MORGAN—Sept. 21, at St. Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, by the Rev. O. Dene, assisted by the Rev. S. Morley, Francis D'Arcy Osborne, Madras Civil Service, second son of James Wolfe-Murray, Esq., of Pringle, Peebles, N.B., to Frances Henrietta, second daughter of Major Gen. H. R. Morgan, Madras Army, retired, of Snowdon, Ootacamund.
- YOUNG—DRING—Sept. 14, at Christ Church, Lucknow, by the Rev. R. A. Cumine, Julian Henry, Bengal Staff Corps, son of Major General C. B. Young, R.E., to Lily Florence, second daughter of Major Dring, Army Pay Department.

DEATHS.

- ACWORTH—Sept. 22, at Malabar-hill, Bombay, a few hours after its birth, the infant son of H. A. Acworth, Esq., C.S.
- ADDERLEY—Sept. 20, at Tuticorin, Madras Presidency, Frederick Adderley.
- ADLEY—On board the British *Yeoman*, at sea, by a fall from aloft while in the execution of his duty, Seyer Walter Adley, eldest son of the late William Adley, master mariner, aged 19.
- AMESBURY—Sept. 16, at Craig Cottage, Mussoorie, the wife of Surgeon Major S. C. Amesbury, Bengal Sappers and Miners.
- BECKETT—August 27, at Calcutta, Sarah Eliza Beckett, aged 75, widow of W. O. A. Beckett, Esq., of Assam.
- BOYLE—August 11, at Shonga, on the Niger, West Africa, of dysentery, Armour Maxwell Hurst Boyle, younger son of the late Rev. William Boyle, H.E.I.C.S., aged 28.
- BRANDER—Sept. 22, at Cossipore, Calcutta, James Brander, traffic superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway Company, aged 44.
- CHAMBERS—Sept. 1, at Coonoor, Alice, wife of Major G. F. Chambers, Royal Artillery.
- COHN—October 12, at Hotel Marquardt, Stuttgart, Adolph Cohn, Esq., of Calcutta, and the Grange, East-end, Finchley, aged 58.
- DOBIE—Sept. 10, on board the s.s. *Britannia*, in the Red Sea, Jessie, the child of John and Jane Dobie, aged 15 months and 11 days.
- DOWN—Sept. 12, at Quetta (of remittent fever), Lieut. and Adjutant C. B. Down, 13th Bombay N.I., aged 31.
- FAICHNIE—Sept. 8, at Ludhiana, Punjab (of cholera), Rose Annie Faichnie, aged 23.
- HUDSON—Sept. 7, of liver complaint and jaundice, C. K. Hudson, of Dacca, aged 69.
- KELLY—Sept. 18, at Jhelum, Hugh Kelly, aged 27, P.N.S. Railway, late of Newcastle-on-Tyne.
- LE QUENNE—Sept. 20, at Jhelum, of cholera, Captain Alfred Charles Le Quenne, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.
- M'DONALD—Sept. 26, at the Scottish High School, Byculia, of diphtheria, Henrietta Conder, the infant daughter of James M'Donald.
- M'RAE—Sept. 17, at Arrowah Factory, Chupra, John M' Rae, son of the late William M' Rae, of Barvas, in his 60th year.
- MAGRATH—October 13, at Madras, on his way homewards, Charles Frederic Magrath, Bengal Civil Service, B.A., late scholar of Pembroke College, Oxford, aged 41.
- MANUEL—Sept. 9, at Rae Bareilly, the wife of Mr. L. Manuel, superintendent, commissioner's office.
- MARSHALL—August 29, Charles Laurie Tilson, infant son of Major and Mrs. C. H. T. Marshall.
- MILLAR—Sept. 11, at Gujranwala, Punjab, of cholera, Colonel Francis Jeffrey Millar, of the Punjab Commission.
- NEVILLE—Sept. 25, at Calcutta, of cholera, Lieut. Col. Neville, retired.
- PHILLIPS—Sept. 18, at Rawul Pindi, Wilfred Dudley, infant son of Alfred and Ellen Phillips, Commissioner's Office, Peshawar.
- ROBOTHOM—Sept. 25, at the European General Hospital, Mr. George Robothom, senior warder, H.M.'s Mint, aged 62.
- SCOTT—Sept. 18, at Kamptee, Kurseong, Harry Dennistoun, the infant son of G. W. Dennistoun Scott, aged 2 months and 23 days.
- SHURBOURNE—Sept. 20, at Jhelum, Emma Augusta, the beloved wife of Mr. C. R. Shurbourne, Stores P.N.S. Railway, of child-birth (prematurely).
- SIMPSON—Sept. 5, at Bangalore, Madras, Henrietta Boileau, widow of the late Archibald Moncreiff Simpson, Esq., formerly of Nellore, aged 64.
- SLATER—Sept. 11, at Etawah, Gertrude Florence Murray, the infant daughter of A. W. Slater, district engineer, aged 5 weeks and 2 days.
- TAYLOR—Sept. 7, at Bellary, Renira Louisa, the beloved wife of W. H. F. Taylor, Esq., lieut. R.A., and third daughter of the late Vice-Admiral Ormsby Johnson, of the Moorings, Ipswich, aged 20.
- THOMAS—August 31, at Kamptee, of cholera, William Garbett Thomas, first class apothecary, Madras Presidency, aged 53.
- TONNOCHY—Sept. 19, at Bareilly, Miss Anne Caroline Tonnochy, missionary, S.P.G., aged 42.
- WACHA—Sept. 13, at his residence, Fort, Hormasjee Wadia's Chawlee, Mr. Jamsheet Manekjee Wacha, of Jaulnah.
- WARDIN—Sept. 15, at Fort, Sapursetho Chakla, Eduljee Heerjeebhoj Wardin, father of Sorabjee Eduljee Wardin, of paralysis, aged 62.
- WATT—Sept. 12, at Dessoie Tea Estate, Jorehaut, Assam, of heat apoplexy, Thomas Watt, manager.
- WILLOUGHBY-OSBORNE—SMETHURST—October 8, at Dehra Dun, after protracted suffering, John William Willoughby-Osborne, colonel Madras Army, C.B. Hon. A.D.C., to the Viceroy, and acting political resident at Gwalior, aged 48; and on October 7 at Malvern, county Worcester, Theres, his beloved sister, wife of A. Smethurst, Esq.
- WOODWARD—Sept. 5, at Kalka, of heat apoplexy, while on his way to Simla, Mr. William Phillip Woodward, officiating judicial assistant of Amritsar, aged 45.
- YOUNG—Sept. 9, at Azimgarh, Edward William, the beloved infant son of Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Young, aged 1 year and 3 months.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legible written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, OCT. 18, 1881.

MORAL BARRIERS.

"The way we live now" on the Punjab Frontier is more exciting than dignified. For many weeks past we have been continually hearing of "frontier raids," interspersed with accounts of "punitive expeditions." Each raid is more daring than any that has ever previously occurred; in the last punitive expedition, that against the Mahsud Waziris, the force of all arms employed was large enough to be called an army. We believe we are right in asserting that we have never of late succeeded in enforcing our demands on the offending tribes. In our summary of this week's news we give another flagrant instance of this feebleness—and, even after the big Waziri expedition, the chief offender was let off on the plea (*credat Judæus*!) that he was too ill to be surrendered! We have always maintained that (with still more serious mischief) two inevitable results of such cowardly actions as the flight from Kandahar, and the "scuttling" policy generally, are (1) lawlessness on the frontier, and (2) unrest throughout India. Of the latter, we have had ample warning in the Santal country, in the Bhil country, in Multan, and generally throughout the Punjab. Of the former, it is not too much to say that the whole frontier appears to have assumed an attitude of contemptuous defiance towards us since the Kandahar business.

It will be remembered that, after the definite adoption of "peace at any price" as our general policy—when it was determined that guns and rifles were to be done away with, and give place to "moral barriers" of sorts—an elaborate arrangement of the usual "moral barrier" kind was made with Kamal's tribe and the other Khaibari septes of the Afridis. You will always know a "moral barrier" by its aptitude for receiving black mail and presents of war material, which it generally hastens to use against you. Shor Ali was the moral barrier that received Lord Lawrence's rupees and guns, just as Abdur Rahman

has been receiving Lord Ripon's. But nowadays we are going in for moral barriers on a far grander scale than anything dreamt of in Lord Lawrence's philosophy. We now have Gladstonian moral barriers; so, besides Abdur Rahman, we have to pay up promptly and gracefully to Zakha Khel, to Kuka Khel, to Malikdin Khel (our friend Kamal's tribe), and, in fact, to all the tag-rag and bob-tail of the frontier. Now, black mail is sometimes not a bad thing in its way; and has, indeed, been called in India "the royal road to frontier diplomacy." But the worst of giving black mail to a Gladstonian moral barrier is that he invariably asks for more, and proceeds incontinently to harry you with fire and word, whether you give him more or not. When the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* announced one of the Zakha Khel raids on September 11 he plaintively added, "This is the fifth"—he did not say what, but he meant the fifth raid they have made on us since we paid them several lakhs to be a moral barrier, and surrendered the immoral barrier of Kandahar. We were then told that Lord Ripon was believed to be thinking about making up his mind to give this particular refractory "barrier" a tremendous lesson if they went on killing and plundering our people much longer. But since then we have several times had "more last words" from these unreasonable people; who either do not rise to the full height of their "moral" position, or else perversely appreciate its advantages from another point of view than Mr. Gladstone's. At one time we hear of desperate attacks on our troops within the limits of the Peshawur cantonments; at another, of sepoys shot down and rifles carried off in the heart of our military station of Kohat. Now, cattle are swept off within sight of British troops; then, villages are looted in the Peshawur Valley, our troops turn out, but find the enemy "too strong" to be attacked! In the raid on the 19th Bengal Cavalry in Peshawur cantonments, Kamal was the known leader. So we "imposed"—that is the very word used in the telegram of the 25th—the following terms on the Afridis:—"1. The surrender of Kamal, or his expulsion from the Afridi limits and a fine of Rs.2,000; 2. The surrender of Kamal's associates or the payment of a further fine of Rs.1,500; 3. The payment of blood money at the rate of Rs 500 for each trooper killed or wounded." We "imposed," but Kamal disposed. He immediately got together his friends, fell upon our troops unawares at Kohat, killed three, wounded four more, and once again got safe off. It might have been supposed that this would "rouse the British lion" at last. But no. The Waziri expedition has not been long over; the Government of India and the Punjab Government are at the present moment disputing about the number of regiments that will be wanted to force the Alaiwals to unlearn the lesson we have taught them at Kandahar and elsewhere; and even a policy of "moral barriers" would begin to seem too dearly purchased if we had three "punitive expeditions" on hand almost simultaneously. So Kamal is free to continue his profession as a moral barrier; whilst we thankfully accept from his fellow-tribesmen the arms that he stript from the dead bodies of our troopers, as a slight token of their esteem and regard.

INDIA, ENGLAND'S BEST GRANARY.

The wet harvest in England, and the reports of a short crop in America, have produced such an effect on the export of wheat from India to this country, that in one week

only, the traffic receipts of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway were Rs. 2,25,000 more than in the corresponding week of last year—the increase being entirely due to the movement of grain from up-country to Bombay. The significance of this return is greatly increased by the fact that the bulk of the wheat grown for export in the great wheat-producing provinces of the North West and the Punjab still finds its way to Europe by the old road of the Ganges Valley and Calcutta. In 1877-78, more than four-and-a-half million cwts.—collected chiefly at Cawnpore—were exported from Calcutta, whilst rather over a million cwts. were shipped at Bombay, and rather over half a million at Karachi. In the Punjab, 54 per cent. of the total food grain area of the province is under wheat—more than double the whole area so cultivated in Great Britain; and it is estimated by the best authorities that the total area of land under wheat in Northern India is not less than that in the United States. The average outturn is also good—being about thirteen-and-a-half bushels per acre in the Punjab. The quality of the grain is hardly inferior to the best Californian produce; and whilst the main consumption is in the United Kingdom and France, it is said that Italy is beginning to utilise the hard white Indian wheat for making macaroni. By recent railway extension the wheat-producing regions of India have been brought into direct and cheap communication with the sea. The cheapness of labour in India gives it an enormous economical advantage over America; the area that may be sown with wheat is practically the same in the two countries, because it is for present purposes unlimited. All that is needed for Indian grown wheat to take the place of American is for the trade to be brought into the new channel; when once it is so brought, it may be confidently predicted that American wheat will never again—at least under present conditions—be able to drive out the Indian commodity from our markets. It can be seen, in the returns with which we started, what a rapid and extensive expansion of the trade is caused by comparatively slight encouragement. We have not the slightest doubt that a very slight and temporary fiscal preference in England—say the imposition of a 2s. 6d. duty on foreign-grown wheat, in favour of India and the colonies—would in a very few years establish Indian wheat so firmly in our market, that it would thereafter defy competition and be permanently independent of further help. But, alas, free trade and the cheap loaf—two most excellent things in themselves—are in England the objects of such fetish-worship, that we fear it is hopeless to ask for any measure which looks like infraction of those principles even in the most trivial degree and for absolutely temporary purposes, however important may be the considerations that recommend the provisional and transient modification of rule.

We need hardly point out the immense advantages that will accrue, both to this country and to India, from our transferring even a part of our custom from the American grower—who shuts out our goods by prohibitive duties—to the Indian grower, who admits our piece-goods almost duty free. Every quarter of wheat that is carried from India to England increases, *pro tanto*, India's purchasing power here. Every such quarter tends *pro tanto* to improve the exchange, and when we obtain our chief food supply from our own dependencies we shall be free from that terrible danger of famine that would now hang over us if we got involved in an American war. With such advantages to be gained

from an Indian and colonial wheat trade, any other Government but that of England would long ago have taken measures to build up and fortify that trade, far more decisive—and far more heretical in the eyes of politico-economical doctrinaires—than those we have ventured to suggest. But in these days of political timidity no advantages, however great or obvious, would be sufficient to compensate any English Government, whether Liberal or Conservative, for the risk of being suspected unsound in their political economy. Free trade and the cheap loaf are about the only principles of political economy known to the masses; and not the tongues of men and of angels would persuade our lords and masters—on whose breath hang the official lives of Ministers—that any possible combination of circumstances would justify even the most insignificant tax on “the food of the people.” So we must look for other forms of encouragement for Indian wheat.



OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Sept. 24.)

- LEACH, Lieut. Col. E. P., R.E., V.C., a-sistant superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as assistant superintendent, 1st grade.
- GRANT—BANERJI—Surgeon P. M. Grant and Surgeon H. C. Banerji respectively made over and received medical charge of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, and political agency, Goona, on the 14th. idem.
- CONOLLY, Br. vet Lieut. Col. A., officiating commandant, Deoli Irregular Force, retu ned from the privilege leave on September 3, and assumed charge of his duties.
- APPLETON, Lieut. H., R.E., assistant engineer, to officiate as ex engineer, Peshawur Division, Military Works.
- INNES, Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. J. J. M'L., V.C., R.E., accountant general, P.W.D., and deputy secretary to the Government of India in the P.W.D., to be chief engineer, 1st class, and deputy inspector general of Military Works.
- FILGATE, Major A. J., R.E., deputy accountant general, and ex officio under secretary to the Government of India in the P.W.D., to be acc untant general and deputy secretary to the Government of India in the P.W.D.
- CONWAY-GORDON, Major L., R.E., examiner, 2nd class, to be deputy accountant general and ex-officio under secretary to the Government of India in the P.W.D., but to continue in his present appointment of officiating manager, I.V.S. Railway.
- SCOTT-MONCRIEFF—MASON—NEVILLE—SHONE—SIM — Promotions and reversion in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Branch :—Lieut. G. K. Scott-Moncrieff, R.E., from assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to assistant engineer, 1st grade, permanent; Lieut. A. H. Mason, R.E., from assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to assistant engineer, 1st grade, permanent, April 23; Lieut. J. Neville, R.E., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary, Aug. 22; Lieut. W. T. Shone, R.E., from temporary executive engineer, 4th grade, to executive engineer, 4th grade, permanent, Aug. 24; Lieut. G. H. Sim, R.E., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary, Aug. 24; Lieut. G. H. Sim, R.E., from temporary executive engineer, 4th grade, to assistant engineer, 1st grade, reversion, Aug. 31.
- MORSE, Mr. F. W., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, Railway Branch, is transferred from the establishment under the director general of railways to British Burma, Railway Branch.
- EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—Attained the undermentioned standards. Persian—Lieuts. C. E. W. Macdonald, 6th Bengal Cavalry, and F. Beaufort, R.H.A. Higher Standard in Hindustani—Lieuts. W. W. Taylor, 38th N.I.; R. H. Rattray, 2nd Bengal Cheshire Regiment, a tached to the 22nd N.I.; E. V. Bellers, 1st Battalion Middlesex Regiment, on probation, 17th N.I.; J. G. Hunter, 2nd Battalion East Surrey Regiment, on probation, 39th N.I.; C. H. Powell, 1st Goorkha Regiment; F. G. R. Ostrahan, 1st Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, on probation, 9th N.I.; W. J. H. Bond, 2nd West India Regiment, on probation, 26th N.I.; J. H. Young, 2nd Battalion North Lancashire Regiment, on probation, 7th N.I.; H. James, 1st Battalion Middlesex Regiment, on probation, 4th N.I.; and C. Grant, 1st Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers attached to the 2nd Battalion Scotch Rifles.

MILITARY.

Admitted to the B.S.C. from the dates specified :—

BOLTON—DAWSON—ANGELO—Lieut. H. J. Bolton, 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, officiating wing officer, 4th Goorkhas Regiment, August 17, 1878; Lieut. H. L. Dawson, 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment, officiating squadron officer, 9th B.C., April 19, 1880; Lieut. F. W. P. Angelo, 1st Battalion Manchester Regiment, officiating squadron officer, 9th B.C., May 5, 1880.
SORELL—Hyderabad Contingent—1st Infantry—Lieut. F. S. Sorell, wing officer and adjutant, 3rd Infantry, to be wing officer and adjutant.
ORR—3rd Infantry—Lieut. C. J. Orr, wing officer and adjutant, 1st Infantry, to be wing officer.
GRIFFITHS—HAWKINS—CUNNINGHAM—HUDSON—SILCOCK—MULLANE—RODGERS—MACLAREN—Appointed surgeons on the Bengal establishment, their commission as such being dated April 2 :—H. T. Griffiths, F. D. C. Hawkins, J. A. Cunningham, H. C. Hudson, A. Silcock, P. Mullane, J. W. Rogers, and J. F. MacLaren.
FOSTER—Calcutta V.R. Corps—Mr. W. E. Foster, to be second lieutenant.
VOUSDEN—Behar Mounted R. Corps—Capt. W. J. Vousden, B.S.C., squadron officer, 5th Punjab Cavalry, to be adjutant.
MURRAY, Major C. W., 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, to be provost marshal at Quetta.

MILITARY FURLONGHS—Lieut. Col. W. A. Franks, B.I., commandant, 10th N.I., private affairs, for two years; Lieut. Col. H. Tyndall, C.B., B.S.C., commandant, 2nd Punjab Infantry, private affairs, for two years; Major C. C. Brownlow, B.S.C., wing commander, 1st Sikh Infantry, private affairs, for 289 days; Major J. S. Irvine, late 2nd European Light Cavalry, private affairs, for one year; Capt. S. Murray, R.A., commissary of ordnance, 2nd class, medical certificate, for six months; Lieut. H. F. Cadell, M.S.C., assistant military accountant, medical certificate, for one year; Capt. A. E. Du'hy, No. 11 Battery 9th Brigade R.A., to England for six months, on private affairs.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.
(Headquarters, Simla, Sept. 16.)

BIRCH—Station Staff, Delhi—Major R. G. Birch, late 1st European L.C., station staff officer Jhelum, to be station staff officer.
WYNWARD—2nd Battalion East Surrey Regt.—Lieut. Richard Damer Wynward to be instructor of musketry.
SPARLING—22th N.I.—Lieut. J. P. Sparling, S.C., to be officiating wing officer.
HAY—4th Goorkhas—Major J. Hay, wing commander, to be second in command.

Orders confirmed :—

BADEN-POWELL—13th Hussars—R.O., August 27, appointing Lieut. R. S. S. Baden-Powell instructor of musketry.
MAXWELL—1st Battalion Royal Irish Regiment—Bn. O., August 26, appointing Lieut. R. M. Maxwell to officiate as interpreter to the battalion.
DUNDAS—2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment—Bn. O., July 25, appointing Lieut. L. C. Dundas to officiate as adjutant.
BARR—3rd N.I.—R.O., August 28, appointing Capt. J. E. Barr, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander.
WYNOLL—5th N.I.—R.O., August 13, appointing Lieut. C. E. Wyncoll, officiating wing officer on probation, to officiate as quartermaster.
HALL—14th N.I.—R.O., June 14, appointing Second Lieut. H. S. G. Hale, officiating wing officer on probation, to officiate as quartermaster.
DUN—38th N.I.—R.O., August 16, appointing Lieut. E. W. Dun, wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster.
WILMER—40th N.I.—R.O., August 23, appointing Lieut. A. H. Wilmer, officiating wing officer on probation, to officiate as quartermaster.
BOILEAU—44th N.I.—R.O., August 19, appointing Lieut. T. S. Boileau, wing officer and adjutant, and officiating wing commander, to officiate as 2nd in command.

(Headquarters, Simla, Sept. 20.)

HARRIS—20th N.I.—Lieut. W. O. Harris, wing officer and quartermaster, to be adjutant.
M'CARTHY—39th N.I.—Lieut. G. A. M'Carthy, wing officer, to be adjutant.
GREEN, Col. J. W., Devonshire Regiment, to proceed to England, to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment.
HORSFORD, Major E. C. O'B., G.L.I., is posted to Mooltan for general duty.
HILL—2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers—Lieut. W. E. Hill, having passed by the higher standard, to be interpreter.
HERVEY, Capt. C. R. W., R.A., to proceed from Lucknow to England and join L Battery, 4th Brigade.
COLLINS, Capt. C., 1st Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment, to proceed to England.
HAINES, Lieut. R. L., R.H.A., to proceed from Meean Meer to Peshawur, and join A Battery, C Brigade.
JOHNSTON, Lieut. J. T., R.E., whose tour of Indian service has expired, will proceed to England and report himself on arrival to the Deputy Adjutant General, R.E., Horse Guards.

Orders confirmed :—

CRACROFT—3rd Bengal Cavalry—R.O., August 16, appointing Lieut. Col. B. Cracroft, second in command, to officiate as commandant.
HADLOW—15th N.I.—R.O., August 27, appointing Lieut. R. C. Hadlow, wing officer and quartermaster, to officiate as second in command.
TWIGG—43rd N.I.—R.O., August 20, appointing Second Lieut. R. H. Twigg, officiating wing officer on probation, to officiate as quartermaster.
SKENE—Eastern Frontier District O., August 19, appointing Major C.

M'D. Skene, G.L.I., officiating wing commander, 44th N.I., to officiate as deputy assistant adjutant general of the district.
ROGERS—Presidency District O., August 12, directing Col. R. M. Rogers, V.C., 2nd Battalion Scotch Rifles, to assume command of the garrison of Fort William.
WYNEN—Gwalior District O., August 30, appointing Major A. G. Wynen, deputy assistant adjutant general of the district, to act as deputy judge advocate, at a general court martial to be assembled at Moiar.
LUSHINGTON—Delhi Garrison O., August 18, appointing 2nd Lieut. L. E. Lushington, 2nd Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment, to officiate as staff officer and superintendent Sadder Bazaar.
ANDERSON—2nd Battalion East Surrey Regiment—B.O., June 28, appointing Lieut. R. F. H. Anderson, officiating instructor of musketry.
BURTON—CAZALET—1st Bengal Cavalry—R.O., August 15, making the following appointments :—Major F. C. Burton to officiate as squadron commander; Lieut. W. H. Cazalet, squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander.
OLDHAM—ANGELO—JOHNSON—12th N.I.—R.C., August 5, making the following appointments :—Major A. Oldham, wing commander and officiating second in command, to officiate as commandant; Lieut. J. W. E. Angelo, wing officer and quartermaster and officiating adjutant, to officiate as wing commander; Lieut. T. G. Johnson, officiating wing officer on probation, to officiate as quartermaster.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Sept. 21.)

GREAVES, Mr. R. H., joint magistrate and deputy collector, is posted to Mymensingh, on being relieved as officiating district and session judge of Dinagore. Mr. Greaves is appointed to act in first grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors.
ABBOTT, Mr. L. C., joint magistrate and deputy collector, is posted to Bhagulpore. Mr. Abbott is appointed to act in first grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors.
PRATT, Mr. J., joint magistrate and deputy collector, is posted to Purneah, on being relieved as officiating district and session judge of that district. Mr. Pratt is appointed to act in the first grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors.
BUCKLAND, Mr. C. E., officiating magistrate and deputy collector, Howrah, to be a commissioner for making improvements in the port of Calcutta.
MACDONALD, Mr. A. R., assistant engineer 2nd grade, N.B.S. Railway, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani on August 1, and the Departmental Standard Examination on 30th idem.
MILNE, Mr. W. P., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Burdwan Division, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in the native language on 12th inst.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette.)

BROWN, Mr. J. C., is transferred temporarily to Delhi, as officiating judicial assistant.

Order confirmed :—

BIRCH—MANSEL—No. 3 (Peshawur) Mountain Battery O., August 5, making the following temporary appointments :—Lieut. F. H. J. Birch, R.A., officiating 1st subaltern, to officiate as commandant; Lieut. A. Mansel, R.A., officiating 2nd subaltern, to officiate as 1st subaltern.
CAMPION, Mr. J. M., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is posted to the 2nd circle, Punjab.
MUNTZ, Mr. W. E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Irrigation Branch, and posted to the 2nd circle, General Branch, of the P.W.D., Punjab.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES AND OUDH.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Sept. 17.)

WOOD, Mr. H. C. C., to be second lieutenant in A Company of the Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps.
SHERER, Mr. W. H., to be assistant district superintendent of police, Etah.
EALES, Mr. C. L. M., assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade.
HOOPER, Mr. J., officiating assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade.
PENNINGTON, Mr. H. F. D., officiating assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade.
GALE, the Rev. W. H., chaplain, from Ranikhet to Roorkee.
BELL, the Rev. W. C., chaplain, from Roorkee to Ranikhet.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette.)

BAYNES, Mr. C. G., C.S. assistant commissioner, to be a magistrate of the 2nd class in the Henzada District.
SYMES, Mr. E. S., C.S., to officiate as secretary to the chief commissioner, and to be officer in charge of State prisoners.
SANKEY, Mr. H., C.S., to officiate as junior secretary to the chief commissioner.
DE LA COURNEUVE, Mr. S. H. T., extra assistant commissioner, in charge of the Pantanaw Division of the Thonegwa District, to be also in charge of the Yandoon Division of the Thonegwa District.
CAMPBELL, Mr. D. J. A., C.S., to officiate as deputy commissioner, 4th grade, and is appointed temporarily to the charge of the Akyab District.
POOLE, Major M. C., deputy commissioner, 4th grade, is transferred from the charge of the Akyab District to that of the Rangoon Town District.
MORSE, Mr. A., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, reported his arrival at Rangoon on the 5th inst. The services of Mr. Morse are placed at

the disposal of the engineer in chief Rangoon and Sittang Valley State Railway.
FURLOUGH.—Mr. G. S. T. Harris, executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, three months' privilege leave.

ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, Sept. 17.)

CAMPBELL, Lieut. Col. A. E., deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate in the 1st grade.
PEET, Major H. J., officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate in the 2nd grade.
MAXWELL, Capt. H. St. P., officiating deputy commissioner, 4th grade, to officiate in the 3rd grade.
PRIMROSE, Mr. A. J., officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to officiate in the 4th grade of deputy commissioners.
COMBER—PRIMROSE—Col. A. K. Comber, deputy commissioner, Darrang, made over charge of the treasury and office of deputy commissioner to Mr. A. J. Primrose, assistant commissioner.

MADRAS.**GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.**

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Sept. 20.)

BRANFOOT, Surgeon A. M., M.B., assistant physician, General Hospital, and professor of materia medica and pharmacy, acting superintendent Lying-in Hospital and professor of midwifery, to be superintendent Lying-in Hospital and professor of midwifery.
M'NALLY, Surgeon C. J., M.D., acting assistant physician, General Hospital and professor of materia medica and pharmacy, is confirmed in that appointment.
HOODRICH, Mr. W., to act as superintendent of the Central Gaol, Vellore.
SULLIVAN, Mr. J. F., to act as superintendent of the Central Gaol, Salem.
HADFIELD, Mr. E., acting assistant superintendent, to be assistant superintendent of police.
BARROW, the Rev. A. H., junior chaplain on the Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been permitted to resign the service from Sept. 8.
NORDMANN, Mr. K. F., executive engineer, 2nd grade, from the Cuddapah Division to special duty in the Vizagapatam District.
CIVIL FURLOUGHS—Mr. C. T. Longley, acting first member of the Board of Revenue, on private affairs for nine months and fourteen days.

MILITARY.

JARVIS, Capt. R. E. C., 2nd Battalion, Hampshire Regiment, is permitted to resign the appointment of deputy assistant adjutant general, Ceded Districts, from Sept. 30.
HOUSTON, Surg. Major J., M.D., I.M.D., to be brigadier surgeon, vice Wyndowe, retired.
M'KEE, Mr. G. M. E., is admitted as a surgeon on Madras Establishment from April 14.
CHAMIER, Col. S. H. E., R.A., to be inspector general of ordnance.
M'LEOD, Lieut. Col. H., R.A., to be superintendent of the gun carriage factory.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, Sept. 13.)

Orders confirmed:—

STEPHENS—April 25—By the officer commanding Thayetmyo, appointing Lieut. Col. G. N. Stephens, 31st Regiment L.I., to command the garrison of Thayetmyo.
LAMPEN—M'MULLIN—SIMPSON—June 13—By the commandant 11th Regiment N.I., making the following appointments:—Lieut. Col. J. Lampen, to officiate as commandant; Major J. M'Mullin to officiate as second in command; and Capt. and Adjutant G. Simpson to officiate as wing commander.
HOEV—June 29—By the officer commanding British Burma Division, appointing Surgeon J. Hoey, I.M.D., to assume medical charge of the 11th Regiment Madras N.I.
PEDROZA—August 9—By the officer commanding Nagpore Force, directing Surgeon F. H. Pedroza, 23rd Regiment Madras Light Infantry, to assume medical charge of Left Wing 3rd Regiment Palamcottah L.I.
BRUCE—August 31—By the officer commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, appointing Lieut. Col. J. C. W. Bruce, Madras Infantry, to be in charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates.
DAWSON—Sept. 8—By the commandant 12th Regiment N.I., appointing Lieut. F. W. Dawson to officiate as quartermaster of the regiment.
LEWIS—Sept. 9—By the commandant 34th Regiment Chicacore L.I., appointing Lieut. D. S. Lewis to act as quartermaster.
REPORTER—August 16—By the officer commanding Nagpore Force, directing Surgeon M. E. Reporter to assume medical charge of wing 3rd Regiment P.L.I.
RIDEOUT—August 6—By the officer commanding Tougoo, appointing Second Lieut. F. C. W. Rideout, 1st Battalion Oxfordshire L.I., to act as station staff officer, Tougoo.
WESTLAKE—9th Sept.—By the commandant 1st Regiment L.I.C., appointing Lieut. A. P. Westlake, squadron officer and officiating adjutant, to officiate as 3rd squadron commander.
EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—Passed the lower standard in Hindustani: Lieut. F. M. J. De Rhodes, 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment); Lieut. W. G. Burrows, 2nd Battalion

Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment); Lieut. G. O. H. C. Gall, 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment); Lieut. D. G. L. Shaw, 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment; Lieut. S. O. Gough, 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment; Lieut. E. Carbonaro, 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment; Surg. J. L. Van Geyzier, I.M.D.; Lieut. C. M. Eales, 1st Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers; Lieut. R. A. Ritherdon, "King's Own" Royal Lancaster Regiment, probationer, S.C.; Lieut. L. C. H. Stainforth, 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers; 2nd Lieut. W. P. Cockeram, 2nd Battalion Duke of Cambridge's Own, Middlesex Regiment; 2nd Lieut. E. de S. Smart, 2nd Battalion Duke of Cambridge's Own, Middlesex Regiment.

BOMBAY.**GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.**

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Sept. 22.)

PEDDER—The services of Major D. C. Pedder, assistant collector of salt revenue, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.
M'IVER—SPRING—Messrs. J. A. M'Iver and A. E. Spring, appointed to act as probationary assistant superintendents, joined the Survey Department on August 21 and 15.
WHITE, Mr. J. G., C.S., to be collector and magistrate of the district of Surat and district registrar and agent for the Governor, Surat.
BORRADAILE, Mr. A. A., C.S., to be collector and magistrate of the district of Broach and district registrar, Broach.
GRANT, Mr. G. F. M., C.S., to act as collector and magistrate of the district of Kaira, district registrar, Kaira, and political agent, Cambay.
CAMPBELL, Mr. J. M'Leod, C.S., to be first assistant collector, Surat.
CLIFTON—GEORGE—HILL—Messrs. C. N. Clifton and D. George, assistant engineers, 1st grade, and Mr. A. Hill, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, have passed the examination in the Marathi language.
HUMFREY, Capt. J., delivered over charge of the office of assistant superintendent of police, Ahmedabad, on Sept. 12.
ELPHINSTON, Mr. J., received charge of the office of the second assistant collector and magistrate, Kolaba, on Sept. 17.
DAVIES—RYAN—Mr. D. Davies delivered over and Mr. R. Ryan received charge of the office of second assistant district superintendent of police, Khandesh, on Sept. 5.
GRAY, Mr. E., received charge of the office of the district deputy collector and magistrate, 1st class, at Nasik on Sept. 5.
JACOB—MUIR-MACKENZIE—Messrs. G. Jacob and J. W. Muir-Mackenzie respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the second assistant collector, Satara, on the 6th inst.
MUIR-MACKENZIE—LEE-WARNER—Messrs. J. W. Muir-Mackenzie and W. Lee-Warner respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the first assistant collector and magistrate, first class, Satara, on the 6th inst.
EAST—OMMANNEY—Messrs. W. East and H. Ommanney respectively delivered over and received charge of the offices of collector, district magistrate, political agent, and registrar of Khandesh, on the 12th inst.
LAMB—OMMANNEY—Messrs. R. A. Lamb and H. Ommanney respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the first assistant collector, Khandesh, on the 9th inst.
MAITLAND—COLSON—Surg. C. B. Maitland and Surg. Major E. Colson respectively delivered over and received charge of the Aden District Gaol on August 31.

MILITARY.

MAYNE—Permitted to retire from the service from Sept. 20:—Lieut. Col. A. G. Mayne, S.C., ordinary pension £292, annuity £204 11s. to be paid in England.
GLASFURD—Permitted to retire from the service from Sept. 27:—Col. C. L. R. Glasfurd, S.C., ordinary pension £365, annuity £368 19s., to be paid in England.
THOROLD, Surgeon Major II. O., has been allowed to retire from the service.
KREYER—Admitted to the B.S.C., from the date specified:—Lieut. F. A. C. Kreyer, 1st Battalion King's Own L.I., South Yorkshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 17th Regiment N.I., June 18, 1880.
SARGENT—The services of Surgeon A. F. Sargent are placed at the disposal of Government in the Civil Department for employment as acting civil surgeon, Belgaum, as a temporary measure.
LISTER—The services of Lieut. W. J. Lister, R.E., are replaced at the disposal of Government in the P.W.D. from the date he quitted his temporary appointment as assistant field engineer, Quetta Division.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna, Sept. 23.)

BUTCHER—CALDER—ELLIOTT—No. 1 Mountain Battery—Lieut. H. T. Butcher, R.A., 2nd subaltern, to be 1st subaltern; Lieut. E. H. S. Calder, R.A., 3rd subaltern, to be 2nd subaltern; Lieut. W. Elliot, R.A., to be 3rd subaltern.
BETHELL—Sappers and Miners.—Lieut. E. H. Bethell, R.E., to be doing duty officer.
FOX, Surg. P. H., A.M.D., is transferred from general duty, Presidency Circle, to general duty, Mhow Circle.
KING, Capt. J. S., S.C., is placed on general duty, Bombay.
FLINT, Lieut. E. M., E-A., has been promoted captain into E-2 R-A.
GORDON—SABALMONDIERE—An exchange of batteries has been sanctioned between Lieuts. A. H. Gordon, 15-9 and J. A. Sabalmondiere A-6 R.A.

WAR OFFICE.

FALL-MALL.—OCT. 11.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Colonel R. H. Ricketts Rowley retires upon special retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major General.

Captain H. A. Douglas (late Bengal) from the Supernumerary List, retires upon a pension and extra annuity, with the honorary rank of Major.

Ridingmaster, with the honorary and relative rank of Captain, R. Butler retires upon retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major.

To be Colonels.—Lieut. Colonels and Brevet Colonels A. H. W. Williams, vice W. L. Dumas; retired; C. F. Cockburn, vice C. H. Owen, retired.

To be Lieutenant Colonels.—Majors H. C. Farrell, vice Brevet Colonel A. H. W. Williams, promoted; E. M'Laughlin, vice Brevet Colonel C. F. Cockburn, promoted.

To be Majors.—Captains H. W. Rooke, vice H. C. Farrell, promoted; W. M'Clintock upon the Seconded List; P. Harrison, from the Seconded List, vice E. M'Laughlin, promoted; E. Bainbridge upon the Seconded List; Captain and Adjutant A. E. Turner, vice J. P. Nolan, retired; Captain J. F. Brough, vice F. W. Nind, retired.

To be Captains.—Lieutenants A. H. Callwell, vice E. M. Baker, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces; J. H. Woodhouse, vice H. W. Rooke, promoted; F. M. Banister, vice A. E. Turner, promoted; Captain G. Bourke, from the Seconded List, vice J. F. Brough, promoted; Lieut. J. M'Donnell, from the Seconded List, vice T. J. Roch, seconded for service in the Department of the Director of Artillery and Stores.

Captain C. Russell to be Adjutant, vice A. Browne, who resigns that appointment.

MEMORANDA.—The undermentioned Lieutenant Colonels, Royal Artillery, to be Colonels in the Army:—H. Thornhill, A. T. G. Pearce, T. P. Carey, H. J. Alderson, A. H. Hutchinson, F. G. Ravenhill, J. E. Ruck-Keene, F. T. A. Law, C.B., half pay, Assistant Adjutant General Woolwich District; (Major) F. Downes (Local Colonel in Southern Australia); F. G. E. Warren, C.M.G., W. W. Woodward (late Bombay), J. C. Tayler (late Madras), H. M. Finlay (late Madras), W. H. M'Causland (late Madras), F. E. Hadow (late Madras), H. P. Lane (late Madras).

OCT. 14.

9th Lancers.—Lieut. E. B. M'Innis, Adjutant, to be captain, to complete establishment.

13th Hussars.—Ridingmaster, with the honorary and relative rank of captain, H. Hubbard retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of major.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment).—Supernumerary Captain G. F. Harris to be captain, vice C. R. Taaffe, seconded.

The Norfolk Regiment.—Major H. W. M. Baskerville retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of lieutenant colonel.

The Suffolk Regiment.—Lieut. E. J. Vance has been seconded for service as a deputy assistant commissary general on probation.

The Bedfordshire Regiment.—Captain C. F. Filliter, from the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be captain, vice H. Trevelyan, who exchanges.

The Leicestershire Regiment.—Captain and Brevet Major J. S. Smyth has been placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel. The appointment as a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps of Lieut. F. J. B. Priestley is postdated to July 29, 1881.

The Lancashire Fusiliers.—Captain G. E. Kenworthy-Browne retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—Major N. E. Carr retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel; Captain H. Trevelyan, from the Bedfordshire Regiment, to be Captain, vice C. F. Filliter, who exchanges.

The Gloucestershire Regiment.—Quartermaster, with the honorary and relative rank of Captain, J. Wilson retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major.

The East Lancashire Regiment.—Major P. H. Ffolliott retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment).—Lieut. A. J. Preston to be Captain, vice Brevet Major R. H. Fawcett, retired.

The Essex Regiment.—Lieut. W. L. Boswell has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Captain A. H. Bircham to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut. Colonel F. W. Grenfell, seconded for service on the Staff; Captain H. A. H. Ward to be Major, vice A. H. Bircham, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces.

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment).—The retirement on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Colonel, dated July 1, 1881, of Major and Brevet Lieut. Colonel D. Hastings, as notified in the *Gazette* of August 23, 1881, is cancelled; Major and Brevet Colonel D. Hastings has been placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major General; Captain T. E. Verner to be Major, vice Brevet Colonel D. Hastings, retired.

The Manchester Regiment.—Lieut. A. T. P. Hudson retires on temporary half pay; Sergeant Major T. Hornby, from the 63rd Regimental Depot, to be Quartermaster, vice D. Munro, retired.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment).—Captain F. Sandys Dugmer has been placed on retired pay; Captain T. B. Sparks to be Major, vice A. H. Hyslop, seconded.

The Durham Light Infantry.—Major E. Rogers Coker to be Lieut. Colonel, vice H. W. C. Bulkeley, retired on half pay; Captain Crawford L. Allan to be Major, vice E. R. Coker.

The Prince Consort's Own (Rifle Brigade).—Major E. J. Fryer retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel; Captain L. R. Stophord-Sackville to be Major, vice R. H. L. Anstruther, seconded for service on the Staff; Captain H. B. Buchanan to be Major, vice E. V. Swaine, seconded for service as Military Attache; Captain

the Hon. O. F. S. Cuffee resigns his commission; Sergeant Major R. F. Rankin to be Quartermaster, vice W. J. Stanley, retired.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians).—Capt. F. J. Tidy to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut. Col. T. W. W. Smythe, retired.

ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT.—Paymaster and Honorary Captain E. R. M. Baskerville has been placed on retired pay.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Brigade Surgeon W. L. Farmer is granted retired pay, with the honorary rank of Deputy Surgeon General; Surgeon Major C. F. Richards, M.B., from half pay, to be Surgeon Major; Surgeon Major J. Coates, M.D., is granted retired pay, with the honorary rank of Brigade Surgeon; Surgeon Major W. B. Wallis has been granted retired pay, with the honorary rank of Brigade Surgeon; Surgeon Major R. Hyde has retired on temporary half pay.

MEMORANDA.

Lieut. Colonel C. S. Dowson, retired pay, late 10th Foot, retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

The Brevet rank of Colonel conferred on Lieut. Colonel H. H. Lyster, C.B., V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, in *London Gazette*, Nov. 25, 1879, is antedated to Oct. 1, 1877.

The undermentioned Officers to be Colonels:—Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. D. Hastings, the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment); Lieut. Colonels A. T. Moore, V.C., Bombay Staff Corps; C. D. La Touche, Bombay Staff Corps; C. Eccles, the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment); F. J. Hercy, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment); W. L. Browne, 5th Lancers; H. Lock, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers; W. D. Thompson, C.B., the Leicestershire Regiment; E. Tanner, C.B., the King's (Liverpool Regiment); E. A. Gore, 6th Dragoons; A. S. M. Browne, 3rd Dragoon Guards; T. F. Dixon, the Dorsetshire Regiment; W. W. Corbin, Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment); W. D. Shipley, the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment); E. D'H. Fairtlough, Northamptonshire Regiment; R. E. Carr, the Worcestershire Regiment; J. N. Beasley, Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers); R. B. Lloyd, the Worcestershire Regiment; H. E. Watson, the Cheshire Regiment; J. R. Harvey, the King's Own Borderers; E. J. Scovell, the Manchester Regiment; J. D. Dumas, the King's Royal Rifle Corps; W. H. Richards, the Border Regiment; C. G. Grant, the Leicestershire Regiment; F. C. Hill, the Essex Regiment; H. G. White, the Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment); W. B. B. Barwell, the Oxfordshire Light Infantry; A. H. Uttersen, the Leicestershire Regiment; C. J. C. Sillery, the Suffolk Regiment; T. M. Baillie, the Oxfordshire Light Infantry; A. S. Cameron, V.C., the King's Own Borderers; T. E. A. Hall, half pay, Professor of Military History at the Staff College; J. N. Colthurst, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment; T. R. Stevenson, Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers); A. H. Vincent, 3rd Hussars; the Hon. C. J. F. Powys, the Welsh Regiment; H. Parnell, C.B., the Buffs (East Kent Regiment); W. T. Corrie, the Devonshire Regiment; M. J. R. McGregor, the Royal Irish Regiment; F. D. Walters, the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment); H. A. Beckett, the Oxfordshire Light Infantry; H. P. Phillips, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment); D. S. Warren, C.B., the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment).

The undermentioned officers to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel:—Captain and Honorary Major J. M'Laughlin, retired full pay, late 11th Hussars; Major H. Parker, retired pay, late East Yorkshire Regiment.

Major General W. H. Kirby retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant General.

Major General E. B. Cureton retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant General.

Lieut. Colonel W. S. Jeris, half pay, retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Colonel.

Major V. O'Connor, half pay, late 47th Foot, retires from the service by the surrender of his half pay, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Captain D. M'Mahon, half pay, late Military Train, Staff Officer of Penitentiaries, is placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major.

INDIA OFFICE.

OCT. 13.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.]

Bengal Estab.—Major H. S. Hutchinson, S.C., Lieut. C. W. Harris, S.C., Surg. D. N. Martin.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—T. D. Bevington (Uncov.), R. L. Davis (Uncov.), M. M'Inerney (Uncov.).

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. A. G. F. Browne, S.C., Surg. R. J. Taaffe, Lieut. Col. P. W. Powlett, S.C., Surg. G. P. Mackenzie, Major L. F. Brown, R.E.

Bombay Estab.—Major G. F. Bryant, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—R. H. Wilson, H. E. Perkins, H. C. Irwin.

Madras Estab.—L. Forbes, A. J. Stuart, J. Pemberton (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—R. G. Oxenham (Uncov.).

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. F. T. N. Spratt, R.E., 180 days.

Madras Estab.—Major J. A. Richmond, S.C., two months; Lieut. Col. H. E. Coningham, S.C., six months.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—C. A. J. Bedford (Uncov.), six months' furlough; F. Wyer, twenty-three days' furlough; K. H. G. Irvine (Uncov.), S.C., three months; H. D. La Touche (Uncov.), one month's furlough.

Madras Estab.—R. J. Melville, S.C., six months.

HOME NEWS.

INDIAN ARMY VOLUNTEERS.—A royal warrant has been issued, which announces that "soldiers who, on volunteering for general service from our Indian forces to our general forces, elected that their pensions should be calculated in accordance with the regulations of our Indian forces, shall, when discharged, after serving more than twenty-one years, be granted $\frac{1}{4}$ d. a day for each year of service in excess of such period, in addition to their pensions under the regulations of our Indian forces, provided that the maximum rates laid down in Articles 1,033 and 1,035 of our warrant of June 25 be not exceeded."

A VOLUNTEER FORCE FOR CEYLON.—It is stated that the application which reached England lately from Ceylon for permission to proceed with the formation of the proposed volunteer force in that colony has been approved by the Home authorities, and that the corps will receive the title of the Ceylon Fusiliers.

INDIAN OFFICIALS.—Sir A. Lyall, K.C.B., secretary to the Foreign Department at Calcutta, and Sir Stuart Bayley, K.C.S.I., the newly-appointed Resident at Hyderabad, are expected to arrive in England in a few days on a short leave of absence.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Notification is given by the secretary that, in accordance with the East Indian Railway Company Purchase, 1879, a total sum of £74,671 is now invested for the purpose of providing a sinking fund in respect of the annuities, Class B. The investment is in India Four per Cent. Stock, Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, Great Northern, South Eastern, Great Eastern, and East Indian Railway Companies' Debenture Stock.

EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.—The report for the six months ending June 30 states that the gross receipts, including Government subsidies, have amounted during the half-year to £191,581, against £173,020 for the corresponding period of 1880, showing an increase of £18,561. The working and other expenses (including a sum of £21,844 for cost of repair of cables and expenses of ships), together with income-tax, absorb £55,230, against £50,384 for the corresponding half-year, leaving a balance of £136,350. From this is deducted £41,595 for interest on debentures, and contributions to sinking funds for redemption of the Australian Government subsidy and Manila debentures, leaving £94,755 as the net profit for the half-year. One quarterly interim dividend of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., amounting to £24,969, has been paid for the half-year, and it is now proposed to distribute another of like amount, together with a bonus of 1s. per share, payable on the 19th inst., leaving a balance of £34,830 to be carried forward. The Singapore-Batavia cable has for some time past been a source of great anxiety to the directors, owing to the increasingly numerous and costly repairs which have been necessary to maintain the line in working order. After careful consideration it has been decided to replace it with a brass-ribboned cable (580 miles in length), designed to resist the attacks of the marine insect which has been so destructive to the old line. An arrangement has therefore been entered into with the Telegraph Construction Company to carry out the work and pick up the existing cable for the sum of £95,000, which it is proposed to pay out of revenue by instalments. By this means it is believed a considerable annual saving will be effected in the cost of repairs.

OBITUARY.—Col. John William Willoughby-Osborne, C.B., of the Madras Army, died on the 8th inst., after a long illness, at Dehra Doon. He was the eldest son of the late Major General Willoughby-Osborne, of Hawford, Ombersley, Worcestershire, and was born in 1833. He entered the Indian army in 1850, obtained a lieutenancy in 1856, was promoted to captain in 1862, and became major in 1870, and lieutenant colonel in 1876. He served throughout the Indian Mutiny, and was wounded at the action of Kurereah. For his services in India he was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath. In 1860 he was made honorary aide de camp to the Viceroy of India, and in 1880 he was appointed political resident at Gwalior. Colonel Willoughby-Osborne married Laura, daughter of Mr. Charles John Shoubridge, of Old Palace-place, Richmond, Surrey.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—The tenders for £350,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were:—To Calcutta, £193,800; to Bombay, £100,000; and to Madras, £2,500, the average rate in all three cases being 18.7937d. Tenders on all Presidencies at 18.715-16d. will receive in full. This represents an advance of 1-16d. on the price obtained last week, but, while the whole of the amount offered was then taken up, the allotments on Wednesday did not quite equal 30 lakhs. Still the result is fairly satisfactory, from the fact that the Council, while fixing a higher minimum, can get rid of such a large proportion. Thirty-five lakhs are to be offered again next Wednesday.

THE SILVER MARKET AND THE EASTERN EXCHANGES.—On Wednesday increasing firmness was shown in the market for bar silver, some transactions having been effected at 52 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per ounce. A small arrival of Mexican dollars by the *Oder* was disposed of at 51 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., being the rate which buyers have been ready to give for some days past. There was no quotable change in the rates of exchange as advised from India and China, but the higher

value of money in Bombay, still prevalent, has induced the directors of the Bank of Bombay to raise their discount rate to 7 per cent. Rupee Paper is quiet, and, for the most part, steady in price.—On Thursday bar silver was a shade weaker, at 52 1-16d. per ounce, which shows a decline of 1-16d. per ounce, the demand being principally on Continental account. In Mexican dollars the amount of business was limited, and the price was unaltered, at 51d. per ounce. An advance of 3-32d. was noted both in the Four and Four-and-a-Half Rupee Paper, the quotations being respectively 83 9-16, 11-16, and 90 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{8}$. An improvement was shown in the Eastern exchanges, the rate from Bombay being 1s. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; Calcutta, 1s. 8 3-16d.; Hong Kong, 3s. 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ d.; and Shanghai, 5s. 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ d.—On Friday the market was very quiet, and with somewhat larger supplies the price became rather easier at 52d. per oz. The violent gale which raged all day greatly interfered with the land telegraphic communication in England, and the banks having business relations with the East were practically without advices from the different centres. Rupee paper, partly from the same cause, was steady, and business kept within a very narrow limit.—On Saturday business was at a complete standstill.—On Monday a small amount of bars received by steamer was disposed of at 51 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per ounce, which marks a fall of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. The dealings were on Continental account, as at the existing price export of the uncoined metal to India is impossible. There were no dealings in Mexican dollars, which remained nominally without alteration at 51d. per ounce. Rupee Four per Cents. were unchanged, but the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. improved $\frac{1}{8}$, to 90 $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$. The exchange from Bombay was telegraphed at 1s. 8 3-16d., from Calcutta at 1s. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., from Hong Kong at 3s. 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ d., and from Shanghai at 5s. 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ d.

DELHI AND LONDON BANK.—The half-yearly meeting of this company was held on Wednesday in the board-room, under the presidency of Mr. David Henry Small. The advertisement calling the meeting having been read and the report presented, the chairman said that his remarks would be very brief. The business of the bank, he was happy to say, continued to be most satisfactory. At the same time the results of the bank's trading had been somewhat inimically affected by the low rate of interest prevailing in India. As a consequence the returns to the bank had not been quite so good as could have been wished, but still it must be satisfactory to the shareholders to receive, as it was to the board to declare, a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and also to carry £1,500 to liquidating the bad and doubtful debt account. With those few words he would move the adoption of the report and accounts.—Colonel J. T. Smith, in seconding the motion, said that when last he addressed a meeting of the shareholders a conference was about to sit in Paris in reference to a bi-metallic currency, and he expressed a fervent hope that the deliberations of that conference would lead to some tangible and practical result. It was a sorry fact recorded in history now that when those gentlemen met to discuss grave questions not one of them seemed to have the courage of his opinions, which had been so bravely vaunted in print beforehand. The conference had been adjourned until next summer much to the disappointment of many, and it was to be hoped that at the next meeting, if it ever took place, some reasonable and tangible proposition in reference to the subject would be made which would be generally acceptable. After a few observations from Dr. A. Beattie as to the advantages likely to accrue to all branches of industry from the discoveries of gold in India, the report was adopted, and the dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum declared.

ODDH AND ROHILKUND RAILWAY.—An extraordinary general meeting was held on Wednesday, at the offices, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street. Mr. Pender, M.P., presided, and in opening the proceedings stated that the sanction of the Secretary of State for India in Council had been given for the extension of their railway from Moradabad, in Rohilkund, to Saharanpore, on the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway. The line, starting from Moradabad, after crossing the Ganges at Balawala Ghat, was to proceed through Roorkee to Saharanpore; and in connection with the extension it was proposed that a branch line should be taken from Roorkee to Hurdwar. The total length of line, including the branch, was 134 miles. In connection with this extension they had submitted alternative arrangements for the consideration of the Secretary of State—namely, either that the Government option of taking over the Oudh and Rohilkund line in 1888 should be relinquished until the next period under the contract, 1898, or that if taken over in 1888 with the junction line, supposing it to have been constructed, then that the whole of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway system should be under the management of the company, to be called the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Extension Company, on terms to be agreed to. The board further recommended, as the most advantageous and simple plan of carrying out the work, that it should be undertaken at once as an integral part of the Oudh and Rohilkund contract system, on the understanding that the cost of the line was not to be allowed to interfere with the results of the working of the completed lines until at least three or four years after its opening, and that if the Government option of taking over the system in 1888 were to be exercised, that terms such as those made with the East Indian Railway Company should be agreed upon with this company for the future working and management of the whole system. In reply, it was pointed out that the Secretary

of State considered "that it would not be expedient to commit the Government to a postponement of the period at which, under the existing contract, they had the first opportunity of purchasing the line; and he has, therefore, decided that the proposed condition of extending the period of purchase must be excluded from any arrangement that may be come to." It was further pointed out that, before coming to a conclusion on the other propositions submitted by the directors, the Secretary of State desired to refer the whole question to the Government of India for their consideration. The reply went on to state:—"With the view, however, of saving time, and of enabling the company to take advantage of the coming working season, Lord Hartington is prepared to allow them at once to issue debentures to the extent of £500,000 at 3½ per cent., it being understood that, in the event of the failure of negotiations, and of no terms being agreed to, the works on the extension line shall come into the hands of the Government, who will undertake to complete them, and to take over the debentures, receiving any balance of money which may have been raised by their means to meet the cost of the new line." Moradabad, continued the chairman, was at present the terminus in the North West of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, constructed under the guarantee of the Indian Government, and the new line, although not included in the company's contract, was originally contemplated, and for long considered as a necessary link. The districts through which their railway ran had always been regarded and designated as the "garden of India." It had a total length of 546 miles. The important connection of their system with the East Indian Railway by a permanent bridge across the Ganges at Benares was now being provided, the bridge having been sanctioned by Government, and the works being in progress. There was, he said, good reason to suppose that the other connection, that now sanctioned, would prove profitable, for while serving as a feeder to the parent railway, this in turn would feed it, as would also the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, and *vice versa*. The proposed line would, moreover, "tap" a rich and unserved district, would give communication to the important Government engineering works at Roorkee, and meet alike the want so long felt politically and militarily of a second line of communication with the Punjab. The cost of construction, including a bridge over the Ganges, was estimated at £12,000 per mile, or a total cost of £1,600,000, including contingencies. The line of the new railway had already been surveyed by their engineering staff, and the centre line had been marked out. No delay need be incurred in commencing operations. The cost of these surveys to December 31 last, undertaken by instruction of the Government, had been £22,058, and would, of course, have to be refunded to the company in the event of the line being made by the Government instead of by the company. The line would be constructed on the standard broad gauge of the main trunk lines, in order to dispense with break of bulk and the consequent and scarcely avoidable contingencies of delay and loss. He concluded by moving a resolution empowering the board to raise the additional capital required for carrying out the works, "to be raised at such times and in such manner as may be determined by the Secretary of State for India in Council." The motion having been seconded, the chairman, in reply to questions, stated that the company had been very successful in the past year in placing 3½ per cent. debentures. It would be expressly provided that the profits of the old capital should not be interfered with by the cost of the extension. The present firmness of money was attributable to exceptional circumstances, but if they found that they could not raise money at 3½ per cent. they would have to go to the Secretary of State for India for power to raise it at 4 per cent. The accounts of the extension line would be kept distinct from those of the parent company. The resolution was carried unanimously.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.—The following are the traffic receipts of the undermentioned companies to the dates named, together with the aggregate receipts to date, officially supplied:—

	Date.	Miles open.	Receipts.		Aggregate.		Inc. or decrease.
			1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	
Bombay and Baroda	Sept. 3	444	7,440	6,901	..	..	..
East Indian ..	Oct. 8	1,507½	54,551	63,143	1,010,944	791,524	+217,420
Great Indian Penin.	Aug. 10	1,418	37,859	25,874	256,631	203,437	+43,194
Indus Steam Navigation	Sept. 3	103	103	229	..	..	..
Madras	Aug. 27	858	9,814	10,046	86,626	83,991	+2,635
Oudh and Rohilkund	Aug. 13	547	6,681	5,866	42,277	40,025	+2,252
Sind, Pun., and Del.	Sept. 3	676	12,907	19,201	..	..	..
South Indian	Aug. 20	655	6,432	6,067	48,143	46,530	+1,613

THE ROYAL PRINCES.—Notwithstanding the great disappointment felt throughout India that the programme of the cruise of the detached squadron should not include a call at any of the Indian ports, it has been finally decided that the Royal Princes shall not visit our Eastern Empire on the present occasion.

MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.—The accounts show a net profit, after making all necessary deductions, of £23,877, out of which an interim dividend, free of income-tax, is declared, leaving a balance of £5,127, which is carried to reserve.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BINNIE—October 8, at 15, Park-drive, Heaton, Bradford, the wife of Alexander R. Binnie, M. Inst. C.E., late Indian Public Works Department, a daughter.
BOILEAU—October 1, at Langston House, Havant, the wife of Major General Neil E. Boileau, a daughter.
COGLAN—October 8, at Villa Sainte Marie, Tour Notre Dame, Boulogne-sur-Mer, the wife of William Mant Coghlan, Bombay Civil Service, a daughter.
FOX—October 13, at 13, Caledonia-place, Clifton, Bristol, the wife of Charles Edward Fox, Esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister at law, and of Bombay, a daughter.
LEE-WARNER—October 11, in the Close, Norwich, Blanche, wife of John Lee-Warner, Madras Civil Service, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BOISSIER—HARINGTON—October 11, at St. John Baptist, Bath, Arthur Henry Boissier, L.R.C.P. London, M.R.C.S.E., of Pocklington, Yorks, third son of the late Rev. P. H. Boissier, of Clifton, to Octavia Georgiana (Eva), youngest daughter of the late Colonel T. L. Harington, 5th Regiment Bengal Light Cavalry.
DANIELL—WEEKS—October 10, at St. Barnabas, Kensington, Henry Spencer, son of Alfred Bainbridge Daniell, to Alice Sophia (Aley), daughter of Captain Weeks, late P. and O.S.N. Company's Service.
FEDDEN—COOPER—August 30, at her Majesty's Embassy Chapel, Paris, by the Rev. David Wilkie, assisted by the father of the bride, Francis Fedden, A.R.S.M., assistant superintendent, Geological Survey of India, son of the late William Fedden, Esq., of Clifton, Bristol, to Fanny Bertha, youngest daughter of the Rev. Canon Cooper, vicar of Almondsbury, Gloucestershire.
OGILVIE—COWIE—Sept. 1, at St. Mary's, Plaistow, Kent, R. C. F. Ogilvie, A.M.I.C.E., Bombay, son of the late Robert Ogilvie, A.I.C.E., to Catherine Barclay, daughter of James Cowie, Sundridge Hall, Bromley, Kent.
PENNY—MARTIN—October 6, at the British Consulate, St. Malo, Stapleton Penny, lieutenant-col. R.A., to Dorothea Mary, daughter of Col. Bell Martin.
ROSE—JOHNSON—October 1, at St. Margaret's, Yalding, Kent, Arthur Wilkins Rose, youngest son of the late W. H. Rose, Esq., judge, Madras, to Fanny Johnson, late of Bushelms, Hornchurch, Essex.
STILES—VINCENT—At St. Philip's, Kensington, William Harcourt Stiles, eldest son of the late Major G. Harcourt Stiles, 4th N.I., Madras, to Rose Vincent, eldest daughter of the late William Layton Vincent.
WALKER—LIDDELL—October 11, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Thomas Walker, of Dearham House, Cumberland, and the Priory, Thatcham, Berks, to Ruby Douglas, second daughter of the late Major General John Liddell, C.B., H.M.'s Bombay Army.

DEATHS.

BURTON—October 15, at Elm Bank, Carlton-road, Putney-hill, S.W., Sarah Mary, wife of Major Edwin Burton, 4th Battalion Royal Fusiliers.
CADELL—October 9, at 10, Coates-garden, Edinburgh, Georgina, youngest daughter of the late Robert Mackay, writer to the signet, and wife of Colonel Robert Cadell, of the Bengal Staff Corps.
COTTON—October 13, at his residence, Shanklin, Isle of Wight, Lieut. Col. Hugo Calveley Cotton, Royal (late) Madras Engineers, sixth son of the late Henry Calveley Cotton, Esq., of Woodcote, Oxon, and grandson of the late Sir Lynch Salisbury Cotton, Baronet, aged 84.
FOX—October 15, at Beacon Villa, Prospect-road, St. Albans, Anne Eliza, wife of Franklin Fox, formerly P. and O. Company's Service.
GILMOUR—October 12, at 4, Gulford Lawn, Dover, Robert, son of the late Captain Wallace Gilmour, R.A., aged 7.
HOLLAND—October 12, at Kensington, Eliza Jane, widow of the late Edward Bunes Holland, R.E. (Bombay), and daughter of the late Lieut. General Richard Whish, aged 45.
HOWE—October 18, 1879, at Brighton, Captain Henry Howe, late master attendant, of Calcutta.
LACON—October 10, at 3, Albert-square, Great Yarmouth, Harriet, widow of the late Graham Lacon, Esq., H.E.I.C.S., and daughter of the late Rev. Edward Missenden Love, rector of Somerleyton and Blundeston, Suffolk.
STORY—October 8, at Leamington, Emma, widow of the late Edmund Story, Madras Civil Service.
WHITING—October 8, in London, suddenly, of heart disease, John Whiting, M.R.C.S., of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, late surgeon of British India, s.s. *Chyebassa*, youngest son of the late Rev. Robert Whiting, rector of Ringsfield, aged 25.
YOUNG—October 14, at Upper Norwood, Henry Young, formerly of the H.E.I.C.S., late of New Zealand, third son of the late Sir Samuel Young, Bart., of Formosa-place, Berks, aged 78.

THE GOLD MINES.—As Capt. Rodgers, of the Mysor Gold Mining Company, commenced crushing on Sept. 3, and has continued to crush up to date, his chance of winning the handsome bonus of £1,000, offered by the leading shareholders of Indian gold mining companies to the manager of the mine first producing 5000z. of gold, may be considered a good one. The shareholders offer a second bonus of £500 to the sub manager, or sub captain, we presume; and a third bonus of £500 for distribution among the staff. The Alpha Gold Mining Company ought to be also in the running; but there is no doubt about Kolar having got the start of the Wynaad—a start that the Kolar people are anxious to keep, and even improve upon. The command of the railway has conferred a great advantage upon Kolar in regard chiefly to getting machinery up rapidly from the coast.—*Madras Mail*.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Oct. 7. Kingdom of Sweden, Bimlipatam; Arabella, Gopaulpore; Louisa H. (s), Akyab; Prins Hendrik (s), Batavia.—8. Teviot (s), Samarang; Counsellor (s), Calcutta.—9. Imperatrice Elizabetha, Rangoon.—10. Mira (s), Calcutta; City of Khios (s), Calcutta; Goa (s), Karachi; Medusa, Rangoon; County of Caithness, Bombay.—11. Merionethshire (s), Foo-chow; Notting Hill (s), Calcutta; Australia (s), Bombay.—12. Ajax (s), Penang; Cumeria, Bombay; Iils (s), Rangoon.—13. Gannet (s), Calcutta; City of Venice, Calcutta; Glenrath (s), Madras; Fiery Cross, Madras; Duke of Buckingham (s), Calcutta; Sheikh (s), Rangoon; Othello, Bassein; Carolina, Manila; Ghazepore, Calcutta; Hilda (s), Bassein; Airy (s), Karachi; Dorunda (s), Brisbane and Batavia.

BOMBAY.—Sept. 19. Burmah (s), Bussorah.—20. Adria (s), Hong Kong.—21. Rydal Hall (s), Liverpool; Black Watch (s), Genoa.—22. Byculla (s), Moulmein; Bhundara (s), Calcutta; Ancona (s), Shanghai.—23. Kerbela (s), Calcutta; Henry Bolckow (s), Bussorah; Knight of the Bath (s), Liverpool.—24. Wilton (s), West Hartlepool; Oron (s), Cutch; Vorwaerts (s), Trieste; Calcutta (s), Karachi.—25. Arrow (s), Cochin.—26. Jane Law, Liverpool.—27. Gwalior (s), Venice; Lady, Lycett (s), Alexandria.—28. Calder, Bussorah; Royal Welsh (s), Malta; Poccia (s), Odesa; Columbian (s), Jeddah.

CALCUTTA.—Sept. 16. Kepler (s), Port Said; Madras (s), Calcutta; Coniston (s), Jeddah; Old Kensington, Liverpool; Monmouthshire, Liverpool.—17. Cormorant (s), London; Pemba (s), Singapore; Coldingham, London; Bengal, Liverpool; Chocorua, Mauritius; Blairhoyle, Liverpool; Louise Collet, Pondicherry.—18. Inventor (s), Liverpool; Rothesay (s), Port Said; Glenmavis (s), Alexandria; Stowell Brown, Liverpool; City of Sparta, Cardiff; Antrim, Liverpool; Cingales, Melbourne.—19. Hesperides, London; Shelomith, Jeddah.—20. Buckhurst, Cardiff; Memnon, Bombay.—21. Duke of Argyll (s), London; City of Venice (s), Liverpool.—22. Castore (s), Trieste; Satara (s), Camorta; Siam (s), London; Snowden, Liverpool.

MADRAS.—Sept. 17. Duke of Argyll (s), London.—18. Siam (s), London; Tibre (s), Calcutta.—21. Huzara (s), Bombay and S. Ports.—22. Asia, Rangoon and N. Ports.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Oct. 5. St. Columba (s), Calcutta; St. Bernard (s), Bombay.—6. Glenfinlas (s), Singapore; Teredos (s), Bombay; Plinio, Singapore; Yoxford (s), Bombay; Dunfillan, Calcutta.—7. Gleadowe (s), Bombay; County of Carnarvon, Rangoon; Erin's Gem, Rangoon; Clan Stewart (s), Bombay; Corsica (s), Bombay; Waverley (s), Alga Bay; H.M.S. Crocodiles Bombay.—8. Ambriz (s), Bombay; Renfew (s), Bombay; Khersones, Galle; Bay of Bengal, Rangoon; Khimjee Oodowjee, Bombay; Grampian, Bombay; Zoroya, India.—10. Poonah, Calcutta.—11. Radnor-hire (s), Penang; C. Fellingier (s), Java; Nestor (s), Penang; City of Baltimore (s), Bombay; Peshwa (s), Calcutta; Padre Madra, Rangoon.—12. Guy Manning (s), Singapore; Vega (s), Calcutta; Clyde (s), Calcutta; Dartmouth, Shanghai; Siquasi, Natal; Benlang (s), Penang; Ganges, Calcutta.—13. Eurydice, Calcutta; Vesta (s), Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; Ludvig Holberg, Rangoon.

BOMBAY.—Sept. 20. Malwa (s), Venice; Wistow Hall (s), Liverpool.—21. Culna (s), Coast and Calcutta.—22. Abyssinia (s), Zanzibar.—23. Ravenna (s), Australia; Ivanhoe, Dunkirk; Euphrates (s), K.C. and Karachi; Elizabeth, Calcutta; Kashgar (s), China; Bhundara (s), Calcutta.—26. Oron (s), Cutch.—27. James Watt (s), Liverpool; Rameh (s), Marseilles; Burmah (s), P.G. via Karachi; Athena, Moulmein; Haimoine, Bussorah.—28. Roumania (s), Marseilles; Hathersage (s), Hamburg.

CALCUTTA.—Sept. 16. Flamsteed (s), Mangerton (s), Sirdhana (s), Mathew Curtis (s), Langshaw (s), Bancoora (s), Congo (s), and urulia (s).—17. Medina (s), Lennox (s), and Japan (s).—18. Shahzada (s), Duke of Buccleuch (s), and Chanda (s).—20. Morna (s).—21. Flamingo (s), Scots Grey (s), Reliance (s), Curlew (s), and a steamer (number undistinguishable).—22. Chancellor (s).

MADRAS.—Sept. 17. Duke of Argyll (s), Calcutta; Phasis, Calcutta.—18. Tibre (s), Galle.—19. Siam (s), Calcutta.—20. Africa (s), Bombay; Edwin (s), Calcutta.—21. Bancoora, London.—22. Huzara, Calcutta via N. Ports.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

BOMBAY FROM LIVERPOOL.—Per Anchor Line steamer *Hispania*, Nov. 4.—Mr. Morrison, Mr. Logan, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Reynolds, wife, two children, and nurse, Mr. Oates, Mr. C. Watts, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, Miss M'Phail, Miss Claessen, Mrs. Barry, Miss Dawson, Miss Small, Miss Owens, Miss Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Gardner, Surgeon Major Bainbridge, wife and family, Mrs. Whittall, Miss Whittall.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Gwalior*, Sept. 27.—From Southampton: Mr. and Mrs. Noble, infant, and ayah, Mr. H. Lee, Mrs. Burrow, Mr. L. Ward, Mr. O'Donoghue, Mr. and Mrs. Durand, Mr. J. W. Paul, Shaik Noormahomed, Shaik Abdul Guffor, and Mr. Watt and man servant. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. M'Leod, Miss Campbell, Mr. R. L. Campbell, Mr. Liebenschutz, Mr. H. Floyd, Dr. Jameson, Sir Kenneth Cumming, Mr. Fowler, and Mr. Voight. From Brindisi: Mr. E. Treffiz, Mr. C. J. K. Watson, Miss Beilby, Capt. Muir, Col. and Mrs. Johnstone, Col. Denis Vitre, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Foulks, Major Price, Mr. de M'Cabe, Major Heavside, Mr. Amos, Mr. Adie, Lieut. Heyland, Mr. and Mrs. Ogilvie, Mr. R. Chisholm, Col. Orr, Mr. J. N. Wadia, Mr. Beighton, Mr. D. M' Morrison, Mr. J. L. Lyell, Lieut. Dawson, Mr. Berrie, and Capt. Creagh.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Malwa*, Oct. 15.—From Bombay: Major J.

Dawes, Mr. A. W. Lawder, Sir S. Bayley, Mr. R. Lyon, Sir A. Lyall, Mr. J. F. Ferguson, Mr. S. G. Sale, Major E. J. Gunthorpe, Mr. J. Robertson.

AT VENICE.—Per *Malwa*, Oct. 18.—From Sydney: Mr. Nicholl.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM LONDON.—Per *Rome*, Oct. 6.—For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Drysdale, Capt. F. Churchill, Capt. and Mrs. Clerk, Rev. Mr. Guildford, Rev. Mr. Lewis, Mrs. Vickers, Right Hon. E. Grant-Duff and family, Dr. Mackenzie, Mrs. Mackenzie and two daughters, Capt. W. Evans Gordon, Mr. Hoare, Col. Sir C. Keys and family, Mr. J. Alexander, Lieut. C. Cavendish, Miss Clark, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Walker, Mr. W. G. Taylor, Mrs. Tumber and children, Mr. R. R. Deans, Miss Greenfield, Mrs. Richardson and child, Mr. Cohn, Rev. W. Windsor, Surgeon Coats, Mrs. and Miss Gamble, Miss Stephen, Mr. M'Knight, Miss Metcalf, Mr. Ditewell, Mr. Phillips, Mr. H. Morland, Mrs. Tawse, Mrs. Toothill. For Melbourne: Mr. and Mrs. H. Hay, Mrs. E. Hay, Mr. Stone, Dr. and Mrs. Hutchinson and son, Mr. and Mrs. Little, Miss Little, Miss E. Hoare, Mr. J. Brook, Mr. R. J. Joyce, Mr. M. A. Watson, Mr. E. Davies. For Sydney: Mr. and Mrs. Turner, Mr. J. Turner, jun., Mr. and Mrs. R. Wynne, Mr. H. J. Wynne, Mr. W. V. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson. For Malta: Col. and Lady Crichton and family, Capt. and Mrs. Hyslop, Miss Close, Miss Tucker, Mrs. Borton, Mr. and Mrs. H. Cooper, Mr. Thompson, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Sich, Messrs. Wade, Mrs. Wickham, Miss Carpendale, Mr. Sestafera, Major and Mrs. Seiwright, Mrs. Kean, Mrs. Read, Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Cavell, Mr. Scrimgeour. For Suez: Mr. E. Cooper, Mr. Lesley, Mr. Dodsworth, Mr. D. Crofton, Dr. Wightwick. For Glenelg: Miss Nathan. For Port Said: Mr. East, Mr. F. Tucker. For Auckland: Miss Newby. For Wellington: Hon. and Mrs. G. Addington.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Verona*, Sept. 21.—For Sydney: Dr. and Mrs. Williams. For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wright, Col. and Mrs. Watson and child, Miss Watson, Mrs. Roberts and child, Miss Roberts, Mrs. Voyle, Mr. and Mrs. J. White, Mrs. Thackeray and two children, Miss Thackeray, Miss Divett, Miss Hughes, Mr. Radcliffe, Capt. M'Cudden, Mrs. and Miss James, Mr. and Mrs. Kean and children, Mr. and Mrs. M. Adams, Miss Graham, Mrs. Dyer and children, Lieut. and Mrs. Roberts, Miss Roberts, Major and Mrs. Hogg, Miss Richman, Mr. Stephens, Mr. Merivale, Messrs. Wasey, Erskine, Pemberton, Mr. and Mrs. J. Clarke and two children, Col. Woodthorpe, Major Warburton, Major and Mrs. Ives, Col. Peile, Major Edden. For Suez: Dr. E. West, Mr. Kilpin. For Port Said: Mr. Safe, Mr. de Wenat. For Malta: Col., Mrs., and Miss Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Scales. For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. Schott and children, Mrs. Reeves and child, Mrs. Lloyd, Mr. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Elias, Mrs. Henry, Mr. Samuel, Dr. Crasby, Mr. Tod, Mr. Gilligan, Mr. Whaites, Miss Englebach.

FROM VENICE.—Per *Sumatra*, Oct. 14.—For Sydney: Mr. C. F. Metcalf, Mr. and Mrs. M'Gavin. From Brindisi: Messrs. L. Pice, C. Brullatt, Horton, Tonks, Wright. For Glenelg: Mr. Nesbitt. For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Watt, Messrs. W. Craik, A. Cohn, D. Fuchs, A. Michie, G. E. Thomas, C. Lyons, Mrs. Thomas, Rev. and Mrs. Jones, Miss French, Mr. Gibson, Mrs. Lake, Mr. R. J. Bruce, Dr. Cook. From Brindisi: Mr. L. E. Griffiths, Messrs. J. P. and R. S. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Thurburn, Mr. Nosworthy, Mr. Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. Fedden, Mr. H. L. Dampier, Capt. and Mrs. C. Clarke, Capt. Awdry, Messrs. R. Miller, W. R. T. Bereton, Fleming, Hunter, A. Wells, C. W. Wilson, J. Munroe, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Brown and children, Messrs. Silcock, Tate, I. F. Dibble; Dr. O'Reilly, Rev. W. C. Noyes, General Evans, Mr. Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Myers, Mr. Hantleman, Mr. O'Donohue, Capt. Campbell, Miss Dampier, Lady Campbell, Mr. Llewellyn, General Anderson, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Rivaz, Mr. and Mrs. Whympier, Mr. L. Fraser, Mr. Maguire, Mr. and Mrs. St. Clair, Mr. Samson, Capt. Bouverie, Mr. Carmichael, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson, Mr. Andrae, Mr. Donaldson, Mr. W. J. Corvie, Mr. C. W. Beaufort, Mr. E. Bidford, Lieut. Hill, Mr. Stanley, Col. Munro, Mr. Angelo, Mr. D. J. Zimmern, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Gordon. For Aden: Col. Stephens. For Alexandria: Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Baines. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Stier, Miss Stier.

LIVERPOOL FOR BOMBAY.—Per Anchor Line steamer *Britannia*, Oct. 20.—Mr. Williams, Mr. Playfair, Master Adams and brother, Mr. Harris, Mr. Trotter, Miss Rowbotham, Mrs. Dibble, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Hogge, Mr. H. K. Bull and wife, Mrs. Warren, Miss Warren, Raja Ram Pat Singh, Mr. Temple, Mrs. Phillips, and Miss Phillips.

LIVERPOOL FOR BOMBAY.—Per *Roumania*, Nov. 19.—Mr. Reid.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Ancona*, Sept. 30.—For Southampton: Mrs. Crofton, one child, and two infants, Mrs. J. M. Heath, Mr. W. Scott, Mrs. Giles and infant, Mrs. L. M. Good, Assistant Commissary General Taylor, Miss Taylor, Mrs. Shawcross and five children, Mrs. Mathews and three children, Miss Good, Surgeon Major Short, Mrs. Currie, Mr. James Dunn, Mr. J. Barbieto, Mr. A. W. Murphy, Mr. E. Downes, Mr. C. Mulcahy, Mr. T. Feary, Mr. W. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Tomlinson, and two Misses Tomlinson. For Brindisi: Mr. S. S. Thorburn, Hon. G. Vernon, Dr. D. O'C. Raye, Lieut. C. C. Chenevix-Trench, Mr. G. J. Swann, Mr. W. Jackson, Mr. J. Watson, 13th Hussars, Mr. A. F. Woodburn, and Mr. W. P. Costobadie. For Malta: Capt. A. E. Duthy, Mr. J. R. Jones, Mr. E. A. Windle, and Mr. E. Whittuck.

CASUALTIES.

Lloyd's agent at Lisbon telegraphs, under date of Oct. 12, that the British steamer *Corsica*, which left London on Oct. 6 for Bombay, had foundered near Cape Roca at midnight on Oct. 11. Part of the crew were saved. The *Corsica* was an iron screw steamer of 1,590 tons, built at Glasgow in 1863, classed 100 A1, and owned by the Bristol Steam Navigation Company.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—Sept. 27.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ..	Rs 101 1/2
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ..	110 1/2
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan ..	100
Ten years ..	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ..	116

BANKS.

	Paid-up	Cash
	Rs.	Rates
INDIAN BANKS.		
Bank of Bombay ..	500	735
Bank of Bengal ..	500	800xd.
Bank of Madras ..	500	660xd.
Agra ..	210	130
Chartered of India and China ..	20	310
Chartered Mercantile ..	25	280
Hong Kong and Shanghai ..	28 1/2	600
National of India ..	12 1/2	106
Oriental ..	25	250

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba ..	2,925	925
Frere ..	150	20
Mazagon ..	2,000	30xd
Port Canning ..	1,400	225

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton ..	2,850	925
Albert Ginning ..	500	475
Albert, Karachi ..	1,100	990
Apollo (small shares) ..	2,200	410
Bellary ..	1,000	575
Barar Cotton Ginning ..	500	435
New Indian ..	350	180
Broach Cotton Ginning ..	250	40
Carwar ..	1,500	20
Colaba ..	1,880	950
Dhalla Ginning ..	300	200
East India ..	1,000	1,100
Fort ..	8,500	2,615
French ..	500	440
Sind ..	750	435
Mofussil ..	400	275
Prince of Wales ..	1,500	1,250
Sind and Punjab Cotton ..	753	1075
Sassoon ..	500	460
Volkart ..	1,000	475

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ..	1,300	1,425
Anglo-Indian ..	100	137
Alfred Manufacturing ..	500	650 xd
Alliance Spinning ..	2,500	1,040
Bhownuggur Mills ..	2,000	1,000
Bombay United ..	1,000	1,020
Bombay Saw Mills ..	1,000	515
Central India S. W. and M ..	500	800
Coorla Mills ..	1,000	965
D. Spinning ..	2,000	875
Hindustan ..	1,000	1,140
Hyderabad Spinning ..	1,000	1,180
Khandeish ..	1,000	1,010
Madras ..	1,250	—
Madras United ..	1,000	1,000
Manchester Spinning ..	50	1 noml
Mazagon Spinning ..	500	255
National Spinning ..	1,000	1,010
New Great Eastern ..	1,000	1,160
Oriental ..	625	835
Prince of Wales Spinning ..	1,250	400
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance ..	1,000	—
Sholapore Mills ..	1,000	1,150
Victoria Mills ..	1,000	1,200

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock ..	218-30	310
Do. New 40 Shares ..	130-14-6	70
Do. do. ..	65-7-3	50
Do. do. ..	21-13-7	71
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ..	1,000	1,275
Do. New 415 Shares ..	100-5-15	275

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Ice Manufactory ..	100	160 xd
Bombay Burma Trading ..	1,500	2,435
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ..	10	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping ..	300	427 1/2
Thacker and Co. ..	500	895
	100	170

CALCUTTA.—Sept. 24.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

% Promissory Notes ..	Rs 101 5 to 101 7
4% of 1870 (1885) ..	102 12 to 101 0
4% of 1871 (1881) ..	101 5 to 101 7
4% of 1878-9 (1893) ..	110 6 to —
4% of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ..	110 6 to —
Debentures of 1867 ..	101 8 to —

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884) ..	Rs. 112 0 to 112 8
6 of 1865 (1885) ..	112 8 to 113 0
6 of 1866 (1886) ..	113 0 to 113 8
6 of 1867 (1887) ..	113 8 to 114 0
6 of 1870 (1890) ..	114 0 to 114 8
6 of 1872 (1892) ..	114 8 to 115 0
5 of 1878 (1908) ..	111 8 to —

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ..	122	123
Agra Savings ..	107	125 to —
Allahabad ..	100	125 to —
Alliance of Simla ..	101	135 to —
Bank of Bengal ..	500	795 to 800
Do. of Upper India ..	100	127 to —
Himalaya ..	225	245 to —
Mussorie ..	100	120 to 125
National of India ..	100	100 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ..	12 1/2	106 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ..	500	515 to —
	100	88 to 90

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute ..	100	20 to —
Bally Paper Mills ..	100	215 to —
Barnagore Jute ..	100	85 to —
Bengal Coal ..	1000	720 to —
Bengal Ironworks ..	100	10 to —

Baliaghatta Jute ..	100	— to —
Bengal Mills ..	100	1730 to —
Bonded Warehouse ..	445	425 to 430
Bowrah Cotton Mills ..	100	70 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ..	80	102 to —
Burrakur Coal ..	100	140 to —
Calcutta Docking ..	700	280 to 290
Calcutta Hydraulic ..	100	121 to —
Calcutta Jute Mills ..	200	2 to 3
Carew and Co. (Limited), gar ..	100	115 to 116
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ..	100	115 to —
Darjiling Steam Tramway ..	100	126 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills ..	100	96 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway ..	220	— to —
East Indian Railway ..	220	— to —
Equitable Coal ..	250	190 to 195
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ..	100	49 to 50
Goosery Cotton Mills ..	200	305 to —
Gouripore ..	100	96 to —
Great Eastern Hotel ..	250	160 to —
Howrah Docking ..	500	105 to 110
Howrah Mills ..	100	96 to 97
India General Steam Navigation ..	1000	1340 to —
Kamerhatta Jute Mills ..	50	14 to 16 pm
Labour Transportation ..	100	— to —
Landing and Shipping ..	100	78 to 79
Merchants' Steam Tug ..	500	— to —
Murree Brewery ..	100	170 to —
Naini Tal Brewery ..	95	75 to —
Nasmith's Patent Press ..	500	350 to —
Nanthpore Indigo ..	30	— to —
New Beerboom Coal ..	100	75 to —
Oriental Jute Manufacturing ..	100	— to —
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway ..	210	— to —
Rajmahal Stone ..	100	90 to 100
Ramkistopore Press ..	100	78 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association ..	100	83 to 84
Rustumjee Press ..	90	101 to —
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas ..	100	— to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co ..	500	260 to 265
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail ..	220	— to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ..	100	71 to 75
Strand Bank Press ..	100	104 to 105
Watson's Patent Press ..	100	105 to 106

TEA COMPANIES.

Adupore Terai (Darjiling) ..	100	80 to —
Amicable (Assam) ..	100	80 to —
Amuluckie ..	100	75 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar) ..	100	95 to —
Assam ..	220	500 to —
Balasun (Darjiling) ..	100	100 to 101
Baree (Kangra) ..	100	90 to —
Bengal (Cachar) ..	100	64 to 65
Do. contributory ..	80	54 to 55
Bishnauth (Assam) ..	200	260 to —
Do. contributory ..	100	130 to —
Borelli (Assam) ..	210	160 to 165
Borsiloh (Assam) ..	100	— to —
Burkholah (Cachar) ..	100	60 to —
Central Cachar ..	200	72 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling) ..	100	75 to —
Chandpore (Cachar) ..	500	5 to 505
Chota Nagpore ..	100	95 to —
Cinnatollah ..	100	par. —
Colonial (Assam) ..	100	60 to —
Coocheela Cachar ..	100	72 to —
Cuttacherra (Cachar) ..	100	110 to 112
Darjiling ..	100	340 to 325
Dedun Kosh (Cachar) ..	100	35 to —
Dehing (Assam) ..	90	75 to —
Dehra Doon ..	100	80 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ..	100	65 to 70
Durrung (Assam) ..	100	65 to —
Eastern Cachar ..	100	78 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ..	100	58 to 60
Giel's (Darjiling) ..	100	85 to —
Gowhaty (Assam) ..	100	62 to 63
Grob (Assam) ..	500	200 to —
Holta (Kangra) ..	100	90 to —
Hoolmuree (Assam) ..	100	110 to —
H. olungorie (Assam) ..	100	90 to 91
Indian Terai ..	500	550 to —
Jellalpor (Cachar) ..	250	230 to —
Jheer Ghat (Cachar) ..	100	50 to —
Jokai (Assam) ..	100	103 to —
Kalacheria (Cachar) ..	100	85 to —
Kangra Valley ..	100	par. —
Kunchanpore (Cachar) ..	100	45 to —
Kursong and Darjiling ..	250	133 to 135
Do. contributory ..	200	105 to 105
Kutal (Cachar) ..	100	6 to 7
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ..	5000	12000 to —
Lowview (Darjiling) ..	100	67 to —
Loobah ..	100	105 to —
Lower Assam ..	100	150 to —
Luckimpore (Assam) ..	200	30 to —
Majagram Cachar ..	210	120 to —
Mim. (Darjiling) ..	100	75 to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ..	100	70 to 72
Do. contributory ..	100	63 to 65
Moran (Assam) ..	90	53 to 55
Mothola (Assam) ..	80	20 dis. —
Do. contributory ..	100	80 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ..	90	70 to —
Muttuck (Assam) ..	210	— to —
Do. contributory ..	100	100 to —
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ..	125	50 to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ..	100	106 to —
New Mutual (Cachar) ..	210	100 to —
Nutanpore (Cachar) ..	30	100 to —
Phoenix of Cachar ..	200	180 to 200
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ..	85	75 to —
Puttarea (Sylhet) ..	100	100 to —
Rajabaree (Assam) ..	100	50 to —
Sapakat ..	100	104 to 105
Second Mutual Cachar ..	100	100 to —
Seemah ..	50	20 pm. —
Singbullia and Murmah ..	100	par. —
Singel (Darjiling) ..	100	108 to —
Soom (Darjiling) ..	100	85 to —
Springside (Darjiling) ..	100	100 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ..	100	105 to —
Teendarrae (Darjiling) ..	100	92 to 93
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ..	100	83 to 84
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ..	100	114 to —
Tutvar (Darjiling) ..	80	102 to 103
Upper Assam ..	200	190 to 195
	210	40 to —

MADRAS.—Sept. 26.

Four cent ..	1 1/2 to 1 1/2	% pre
Four and half per cents 1879 ..	10 1/2 to 10 1/2	% pre
Four and half per cents 1873 (1893) ..	10 1/2 to 10 1/2	% pre
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) ..	3 1/2 to 3 1/2	% d.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) ..	1 to 1	% do
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882) ..	1 1/2 to 1 1/2	% pre
Bank of Madras Shares ..	35 to 35	% prem.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
Banks, demand ..	Rs. 7 23-32d.	15 7 13-16d.	15 7 1/2d.
Do. Tele. ..	—	—	—
Do. 6 mo. sight ..	Rs. 7 15-16d.	—	15 8 1/2d.
Do. 4 do. ..	Rs. 7 27-32d.	15 8d.	15 8 1-16d.
Do. 3 do. ..	Rs. 7 1/2d.	15 7 31-32d.	15 8d.
Cred. 3 mo. sight ..	Rs. 8 1/2d.	15 8 1/2d.	—
Do. 2 do. ..	Rs. 7 1-32d.	—	—
Do. 6 c. sight ..	Rs. 8 1/2d.	15 8 1/2d.	15 8 1/2d.
Do. 3 ..	Rs. 8d.	—	—

LONDON.—Oct. 17.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
4 India Stock, July 5, 1880 ..	— to —
5 Do. October 10, 1880 ..	103 1/2 to 104
4 India Encased Paper ..	83 to 84
4 1/2 Do. do. 1885 ..	— to —
5 1/2 Do. do. 1893 ..	9 1/2 to 9 1/2
4 Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12) ..	par to 2 pm
4 Do. under £1,000 (months' notice) ..	par to 2 pm
4 Do. Deb. Aug. 16 84, £1,000 & £500 ..	101 1/2 to 102 1/2
3 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 ..	101 to 107
4 1/2 Do. ..	105 to 107
6 Mauritius, 1882 ..	103 to 105
6 Do. 1895-96 ..	105 to 107
4 1/2 Do. ..	105 to 107
4 1/2 Straits Settlements Government ..	102 to 104

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

	Price.
Perpetual Debenture Stocks ..	—
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c. ..	105 to 107
East Indian, Irredeem. 4 1/2 p. c. ..	114 to 116
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c. ..	105 to 107
Oudh and Rohilkund, 4 per cent. ..	104 0 to 106
South Indian, 4 1/2 per cent. ..	114 to 116

RAILWAYS.

B. B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ..	100	136 to 138
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ..	100	150 to 152
E. Indian, 4 1/2 p. c. Ann. A, 1953 ..	—	24 1/2 to 24 1/2
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 1/4) ..	—	24 1/2 to 25
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4% ..	—	141 to 143
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c. ..	100	131 to 135
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ..	100	125 to 127
Do. do. 5 do. ..	all	— to —
Do. do. 4 1/2 do. ..	100	117 to 119
Do. do. 4 1/2 do. ..	100	112 to 114
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c. ..	100	125 to 127
Scind. Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c. ..	100	125 to 127
Do. do. 5 p. c. shares ..	5	— to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ..	100	125 to 127
Do. do. 4 1/2 do. ..	—	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua. ..	100	114 to 116

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern ..	10	10 to 10 1/2
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883 ..	100	101 to 104
Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug. 1887 ..	100	102 to 105
Do. 6 per cent. Preference ..	10	13 to 13 1/2
Eastern Exten., Austr. & China ..	10	11 to 11 1/2
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb. 1891 ..	100	107 to 110

LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the period from which the leave was granted.

CIVIL.

Ainslie, W. D., Madras Police, 24 mos., May 19, 1880.
Aitchison C. V., C.S.I. (Ben. Cov.), C.C.B., 15 mos., Jan. 6, '81.
Alexander, E. B. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P. Sett., 15 mos., Apr. 1, '81.
Allen, W. G.
Anderson, C. F., Central Prov. Police, 18 mos., June 5, '80.
Anley, G. A. D., Bengal P.W.D., 12 mos., April 20, 1881.
Annesley, Major R., W.P. Judicial, 18 mos., Apr. 30, '81.
Arnot, W. P., Burma Marine, 12 months, May 6, 1881.
Austin, W. P. (Mad. Cov.), Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., May 21, '81.
Bajerjee, C. N., Bl. Rev. and Gen., 49 mos., Apr. 9, '80.
Barker, R. C., Telegraph Department, 12 mo., July 17, '81.
Barrett, E. C., Survey Department, 24 mo., July 21, '81.
Barnett, J., Pilot Service, 24 mos., Aug. 1, '81.
Bartlett, H. F. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., 16 mos., Aug. 23, '80.
Bartlett, S., Pilot Service, 24 mos., Aug. 3, '81.
Batten G. H. M. (Bl. Cov.), Com. of Ind. Cust., 22 mo., Mr. 3, '80.
Beale, J., Gov. of India P.W.D., 24 mos., July 18, '81.
Bedford, C. A. S., B. Rev. and Gen., 12 mos., July 30, '80.
Benson, C., Madras Educational, 6 mos., Aug. 7, '81.
Best, K. T., B. Educational, 12 mo., April 14, 1881.
Beynon, R. C., B. Rev. Survey, 33 mo., Feb. 17, 1879.
Bertelsen, V. W., B. Police, 12 mo., June 23, '81.
Biddulph, T. H. S., Fin. l. Dept., 20 mos., Mar. 17, 1880.
Bird H. M. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P. and Oudh, 14 mo., Mar. 31, '81.
Blanford, W. T., Geological Survey, 27 mo., Aug. 22, '79.
Bolton, C. W. (Bl. Cov.), 10 m., from April 11, '81.
Bolst, A. E. C., Bengal Police, 18 months, May 19, 1881.
Boden, E., Bengal Marine, 30 mos., July 13, '79.
Bowden, G., Telegraph Department, 24 mo., Feb. 28, '81.
Bower, R. C., Ajmere Police, 20 mos., Mar. 26, '81.
Brand, W. H., Accts. Branch, P.W.D., 20 m., Feb. 1, '81.
Brett, A. C. (Bl. Cov.), 12 mos., from May 19, 1881.
Brereton, W. R. J., N.W.P. Forests, 4 mos., June 29, '81.
Brodie, W. P., Punjab P.W.D., 18 mos., from Apr. 11, '81.
Brown, J. F. (Bl. Cov.), 20 mos., from April 23, 1881.
Bruce, R. L., C.I.E., Pol. Dept., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '79.
Bruce, W. D., Bengal P.W.D., 10 months, May 7, 1881.
Buck, E. C., B. C. Agri., & C., N.W.P., 15 mo., May 18, '80.
Bulman, A. R. (Bl. Cov.), Cent. Prov. Com., 13 mo., Mar. 31, '81.
Burne, K. G., Burma Com., 15 mos., Aug. 29, '80.
Burnell, A. C., C.I.E., M. Cov., Mad. Jud., 24 mo., July 11, '80.
Burrouroughs, C. W., Madras Educational, 18 mo., July 8, '80.
Byrne, E. S., Financial Dep., 19 mos., May 3, 1881.
Campbell, A. C., Assam Com., 9 mos., May 19, 1881.
Campbell L. A. (Mad. Cov.), Secretariat, 11 m., Mar. 21, '81.
Cappill, A. J. P., Telegraph Department, 12 m., Mar. 26, '81.
Chapman, R. B., C.S.I. (Bl. Cov.), Sec. G. of I., 12 m., April 21, '81.
Chichester, F. A., B. Police, 30 mo., Sept. 9, '79.
Christie, A. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab Com., 24 mos., Sept. 25, '80.
Clark, W. O. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab Com., 18 mo., May 7, '80.
Clifton, H., P.W.D., N.W.P. & Oudh, 12 m., April 17, '81.
Cloe, E. H., P.W.D., India, 24 mo., Oct. 8, '80.
Collier, F. S. (Bl. Cov.), 18 mos., from April 10, 1881.
Colquhoun, A. R., Burma P.W.D., 18 months, May 19, '81.
Cooke, G. H., Survey Department, 24 months, May 22, '80.
Cooke, H. R. (Bom. Cov.), B. R., 24 mos., Dec. 16, '80.
Coper, S., Opium Department, 6 mos., May 5, 1881.
Connell, C. J., Ben. Cov. N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 18 mo., July 24, '80.
Constable, E. T., N.W.P. Educat., 24 mos., Nov. 27, '80.
Coorubs, H. A., Bengal Police, 15 mos., Nov. 23, '80.
Cotgrave, T. M., Bombay Salt, 18 months, May 22, 1881.
Coghlan, W. M. P. (B. Cov.), 12 mos., from May 5, 1881.
Couldey, H. M., Mint, 24 mos., May 19, '80.
Courtenay, R. (Bom. Cov.), B. R., 24 mos., Dec. 17, '80.
Cox, A. F. (Mad. Cov.), 21 mo., Apr. 1, 1881.
Cox, S. F., Punjab P.W.D., 12 mos., from April 4, 1881.
Crawford, J. (Bl. C.), High O. Calcutta, 20 mo., Apr. 1, '81.
Crawford, J. C. E. (B. Cov.), Rev. and Gen., 14 m., Feb. 1, '81.
Cregeen, A. C., State Railways, 20 m., Feb. 17, '81.
Crole, C. S. (M. Cov.), M. Rev., 15 m., Nov. 13, '80.
Crostwaite, C. H. T. (Bl. Cov.), C.P. Com., 12 mos., June 1, '81.
Cullinden, R. G., Burma Customs, 12 months, May 1, 1881.
Conliffe, F. K., Railway Store Dept., 12 m., Jan. 14, '81.
Dale, G. S. D. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P. and Oudh, 20 m., Mar. 1, '81.
Dallas, R. F., Tele. Dept., 12 mo., March 11, '81.
Dallas, J. E., P.W.D., India, 10 months, March 3, '81.
Dalton, G. J. B. T. (Bl. Cov.), 20 mos., from April 23, '81.
Dames, E. P., N.W.P. Forests, 18 mo., July 3, '81.
Dames, M. L. (Bl. Cov.), Pun. Com., 21 m., Mar. 2, '81.
Dampier, H. L., (Bl. Cov.), Bd. of Rev. L.P., 6 mos., June 4, '81.
Dashwood, F. A., Bombay P.W.D., 15 mos., Sept. 14, '80.
Davy, W. H., Indo-Euro. Tele., 18 mo., June 19, 1880.
Davis, A. H., N.W.P. Police, 12 mos., April 10, 1881.
Davis, R., Rail. Dep., B., 12 mo., June 14, '81.
Davis, R. L., Punjab Secretariat, 12 mos., Sept. 13, '81.
Davidson, A., Bombay, P.W.O., 12 mos., April 14, 1881.
Davidson, J. (B. Cov.), Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., May 19, 1881.
Dixon, J., Burma Police, 18 months, Sept. 25, '80.
Doib, E., Forest Dept., Cent. Prov., 12 m., July 26, '81.
Doig, S., Bombay P.W.D., 18 months, May 10, 1881.
Donald, W., Financial Department, 20 mos., March 9, '81.
Douglas, W. K., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Nov. 15, '79.
Douglas, J. C., Tel. Dept., 20 mo., Mar. 13, '81.
Douglas, F. M. S., Bengal, P.W.D., 14 mo., April 2, '81.
Down, J. E., Bombay Police, 20 mos., April 17, 1880.
Downing, S. F., B. Educational, 2 m., Feb. 13, '81.
Dyresdale, A. T., Berar Forests, 21 mo., Feb. 1, '80.
Duggan, H. J., Bombay Police, 15 mo., Mar. 12, '81.
Duncan, W., Bombay Mint, 15 mos., May 5, 1881.
Dunthie, J. F., Bot. Gardens, N.W.P., 24 mos., Mar. 26, '80.
Elliott, J., Central Prov. Educ., 15 months, Oct. 1, '80.
Ewing, R., P.W.D. Gen. Prov., 24 mo., Feb. 25, '80.
Evans, F. S., Madras Educational, 12 mos., April 14, '81.
Fawcett, G. W. (M. Cov.), Rev. and Gen., 12 mo.
Farran, G. H., High Court, Bombay, 12 mos., Aug. 2, '81.
Ferrars, M. H., Burma Educational, 24 mo., Mar. 5, '81.
Field, G., Opium Dept., 24 mos., from April 18, 1881.
Filgate, T. M., Regis. Dept., B., 24 mos., Mar. 6, '80.
Finlay, H. B. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., 20 mos., April 24, '80.
Finch, B. T., Telegraph Department, 12 mo., April 7, '81.
Fitzgerald, J. R. (B. Cov.), Police Dep., 21 m., Apr. 10, '80.
Fitzgerald, H. V. S., Sind Revenue, 12 mo., Mar. 31, '81.
Fitzpatrick, D. (Bl. Cov.), Legis. Dept., 12 mo., March 24, '81.
Fletcher, W. M., B. Rev. Survey, 12 mo., Mar. 27, '81.

Flockhart, A., Indian Marine, 20 months, May 1, '80.
Forrest, E., Punjab Forests, 24 mos., April 4, 1880.
Floyd, W. C. L., Rail. Dep., B., 15 m., June 11, '81.
Flyter, J., Opium Dept., Bengal, 12 mo., July 26, '81.
Francis, E. B. (Bl. Cov.), Pun. Com., 18 m., April 1, '81.
Fullerton, J. G., Madras Police, 18 mo., June 27, 1880.
Furival, J. G., State Railways, 26 mo., Sept. 12, '79.
Furival, W. O., Burma P.W.D., 22 months, May 16, 1881.
Gael, J. D. (Ben. Cov.), 12 months, Aug. 13, '80.
Gardner, D. M. (Bl. C.), N.W.P. & Oudh, 20 m., Mr. 23, '80.
Garthwaite, L., Madras Educat., 21 mo., June 27, 1880.
Garstin, J. H., C.S.I. (Mad. Cov.), 12 mos.
Gatherer, A. B., Mysor, P.W.O., 12 mos., March 21, '81.
Gay, E., Financial Dept., 18 mos., from April 28, 1881.
Gearing, H. G., Bengal P.W.D., 6 months, May 13, 1881.
George, A. S., Bombay P.W.D., 24 mos., Mar. 6, '80.
Gibson, J. R., Bombay Rev. Survey, 18 mos., June 1, '81.
Gilbert, J. H., Burma Educational, 21 mos., April 14, 1880.
Gill, J. E. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P. and Oudh, 10 m., Feb. 5, '81.
Gillon, H. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. R. & G., 20 mos., Mar. 26, '80.
Glazier, E. G., (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Rev. & Gen., 21 m., Mar. 17, '81.
Goad, J. B., Assam Police, 12 months, May 18, 1881.
Golds mid, F. L., B. Rev. and Gen., 12 mo., Feb. 17, '81.
Gompertz, R. L. D., Telegraph Dept., 24 m., Mar. 13, '80.
Gordon, Lewis, Central Prov. Com., 15 mos., Oct. 1, '80.
Goss, L. A., Burma Educational, 18 mo., April 12, '81.
Gough, A. E., Educat. Dept., Bl., 24 mo., Mar. 13, '81.
Grant, F., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 24 mos., Dec. 9, '79.
Grant, A. R., N.W.P. Forests, 20 mos., May 1, '80.
Grant, J. H. (B. Cov.), Rv. and Gen., 24 m., Feb. 7, '81.
Grahame, W. F. (Mad. Cov.), 24 mos.
Gray, G., P.W.D. Accounts, 24 months, May 4, 1881.
Gribble, J. D. B. (M. Cov.), Rev. and Gen., 11 m., Feb. 25, '81.
Grimes, J., P.W.D., Madras, 24 m., May 21, '81.
Guerin, J. A., Bombay Revenue, 24 mos., April 24, 1880.
Guthrie, W., Kidderpore Dockyard, 20 mos., April 1, '80.
Hammond, A. J., Punjab Police, 12 mo., April 13, '81.
Ham, W. J., Postal Dept., 12 mos., from April 14, 1881.
Hand, J. K., Bengal Rev. and Gen., 12 mos., May 19, 1881.
Hare, W. H. M., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., Aug. 7, '80.
Hare, C. D., Berars Com., 12 months, May 21, 1881.
Harrold, J., Survey Dept., 15 mos., April 23, 1881.
Heard, C. B. Pilot, 24 mos., Feb. 26, '80.
Heath, A. E., Assam Commission, 11 mo., Dec. 20, '80.
Hearle, N., 8 mos., from March 15, 1881.
Henderson, E. P. (B. Cov.), Punjab Com., 19 mo., Apr. 7, '80.
Hight, G. A., Bombay Forests, 15 mos., Dec. 11, '80.
Higginson, F. W. D., N.W.P. and Oudh, 20 m., Mar. 17, '81.
Hime, R. D. B. Cov., Bl. Rev. and Gen., 30 mo., May 3, '79.
Hoey, W. (B. Cov.), Oudh Com., 8 mos., June 15, 1881.
Holmes, W. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P. Rev., 9 mo., April 5, '81.
Horsfall, J. G. (Mad. Cov.), 20 mos., April 29, '80.
Hopkins, J. A. (Bl. Cov.), 21 mos., from April 13, 1881.
Horst, H., Survey Department, 27 mos., June 5, '79.
Howard, W. S., P.W.O. Bombay, 15 mo., Mar. 19, '81.
Howell, A. P. (Bl. Cov.), C.P. Com., 12 mos., Mar. 10, 1881.
Hough, A. L., B. Burma Com., 12 mos., from April 14, '81.
Hudson, E. F., Bengal Pilot, 24 mo., March 15, 1881.
Hughes, A. W., Bom. Rev. and Gen., 24 m., Feb. 17, '81.
Hughes, G. (Bl. Cov.), Punjab Com., 8 mo., May 26, '81.
Hugheson, J. G. (Mad. Cov.), Madras Judicial, 13 m.
Hutchins, P. P. (M. Cov.), Judicial, 6 mo., July 20, '81.
Imrie, C. W. (Bl. Cov.) Cent. Prov. Com., 12 m., Feb. 12, '81.
Innes, C. E. S., Opium Dept., 30 mos., April 21, '79.
Innes, G., P.W. accounts, 9 mos., May 1, 1881.
Irwin, H. C. (Bl. Cov.), Oudh Com., 4 mo., Dec. 24, '79.
Irvine, R. H. G., Bl. Police, 6 m., June 28, '81.
Ivens, T. E., P.W.D., Punjab, 21 mos., Feb. 13, '80.
Izat, A. B., P.W.D., Bombay, 22 mo., Jan. 22, '81.
Jackson, E. J., Survey Dept., 19 mos., May 2, '80.
James, W. E. A., Mysor Rev. Sur., 24 mo., Feb. 24, '81.
Jevey, E., Survey Department, 12 mo., June 26, 1881.
Johnston, W. M., State Railways, 19 mo., June 5, 1880.
Johnston, S. M., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 mos., from Mar. 2, '81.
Jones, W. C. N., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., April 1, 1880.
Jones, F. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Rev. & Gen., 11 m., Feb. 13, '81.
Kavanagh, T. H., V.C.
Kean, H. J. F. (Bl. Cov.), Rev. and Gen., 18 m., May 10, '80.
Ke'sill, J. (Mad. Cov.), Madras Judicial, 22 m., Mar. 3, '81.
Keyser, A. (B. Cov.), 18 mos., Sept. 4, '80.
Kirkham, T. B., B. Educational, 21 mos., May 6, '80.
Kirk, H. A.
Kirk, Dr. J., Political Department, 24 mos.
King, M., N.W.P. Irrigation, 12 mos., Mar. 22, '81.
King, W., Geological Survey, 24 months, May 10, 1881.
Knight, C. J., P.W.D., Bengal, 6 m., Mar. 24, '81.
Knox, G., Fun. Com., 12 m., Feb. 5, '81.
Knox, H. T. (Mad. Cov.), Rev. and Gen., 12 mo., Feb. 9, '81.
Laing, J. J.
Lambert, R. M., Sindh Com., 6 mos., June 21, 1881.
Lambert, H., India, P.W.D., 10 mos., April 1, 1881.
Lamb, G. F., India, P.W.D., 8 mos., April 1, 1881.
Larken, A. L. P. (B. Cov.), 12 mos., July 19, '81.
Lawder, J. O., N.W.P. P.W.D., 36 mo., Mar. 23, '79.
Lee Warner, J. (M. Cov.), Rv. and Gen., 21 m., Jan. 24, '80.
Leupold, J. C. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., 21 months, May 2, '80.
Light, R. E. H., Bombay, Sur. Dep., 12 mo., May 5, '81.
Lincke, J. E. P.
Livesay, J. J. (Ben. Cov.), Ben. R. & G., 12 mo., Jan. 29, '81.
Loam, J. F., Indo European Tele., 15 mo., Oct. 16, '80.
Lowe, G. W., Madras Harbour Works.
Luke, P. V., C.I.E., Tel. Dept., 12 m., April 3, '81.
Lumsden, J. J. (Ben. Cov.), O. Co., 15 mos., D.C. 11, '80.
Lutz, J., Calcutta Mint.
MacArthur, J., Kidderpore Dockyard, 12 mo., July 8, '81.
Macdonald, A. R. (B. Cov.), B. R., 24 mos., Oct. 8, '81.
Macdonald, D., B. Educational, 10 mo.
Macdonald, W., Telegraph Dept., 6 m., June 13, '81.
Macleod, D. G., Burma Judicial, 18 mos., July 30, 1880.
Maclean, C. F., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Dec. 24, '79.
Macgregor, A. (Mad. Cov.), 12 mos., from April 14, 1881.
Mackenzie, T. D. (B. Cov.) Un. Sec. to Gov., 2 m., Mr. 17, '81.
Marks, C. D. B., Tele. Dept., 12 mos., from April 14, 1881.
Marsac, F. R. de, Telegraph Dept., 24 months, May 5, 1881.
Maxwell, W. H., Assam Police, 12 months, May 18, 1881.
McConzhey, M. A. (Bl. C.), N.W.P. R., 8 m., Apr. 14, '81.
McCorkell, G. (B. Cov.) Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., May 26, 1881.
McKee, J., Forest Department, 12 months, April 1, '81.
McMinn, C. W. (Bl. Cov.), Cent. Prov. Com., 18 m., Apr. 1, '81.
McNair, J. W. A., Acts. Brch., P.W.D., 12 mo., Mar. 19, '81.
Maclean, J. D. (Bl. Cov.), 7 mos., from May 5, 1881.
Maconachie, J. R. (Ben. Cov.), P.C., 23 mo., Dec. 25, '80.
Macpherson, W. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Judicial, 14 mo., Jan. 6, '80.
Macpherson, J.
Macpherson, J., Mysore Forests, 24 mos., from Apr. 5, '81.

Macpherson, J. (Bl. Cov.), 20 mos., from April 2, 1881.
Mackinnon, M. C., Railway Depart., 12 mo., May 1, '81.
Man, E. H., Andamans Com., 18 mos., Sept. 4, '80.
Marcel, J. A. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P. Rev., 10 m., Apr. 7, '81.
Martyr, P. H., Burma Com., 15 m., Feb. 4, '81.
Masters, W., Opium Department, 27 mo., May 25, '79.
Mathews, H. F. (Ben. Cov.), 14 months, Oct. 2, '80.
Mawry, A. G., Bombay Salt, 14 months, June 4, 1881.
Meara, E. J., P.W.D., Bengal, 20 mos., April 9, 1880.
Meiklejohn, D. O., (Bl. Cov.), Cnt. Prvs., 22 mo., Apr. 1, '80.
Mellor, C. W. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P. and Oudh, 12 m., Mar. 26, '81.
Melville, R. J. (Mad. Cov.), 20 mos., April 3, 1880.
Miles, T. W., Rajputana P.W.D., 7 months, June 7, 1881.
M'iver, C. M., Bombay Police, 12 months, May 11, 1881.
Macivor, C. V., N.W.P., P.W.D., 18 months, May 31, '81.
Morgan, W., Madras Judicial.
Morarty, A. S. (B. Cov.), 12 mos., from March 29, 1881.
Monteath, A. M., C.S.I., Bn. Cov., Post-office, 24 m., Aug. 7, '80.
Morris, F. P., C. S. Ac. units, 12 months, May 10, 1881.
Moss, T., P.W.D. accounts, 9 mos., April 21, '81.
Moore, F. S., N.W.P. Irrigation, 24 mos., May 13, '80.
Moore, E. J., State Railways, 18 mos., July 10, 1880.
Moore, E., Burma Educational, 15 mos., July 20, 1880.
Moore, T., Bombay Judicial, 24 months, Oct. 9, '80.
Murray, F. C., P.W.D., Punjab, 20 mos., April 9, 1880.
Murray, G. A., Madras Judicial, 21 m., August, 1880.
Murray, Surg. R. D., N.W.P. Medical.
Munspratt, H. (Bl. Cov.), 8 mos., from April 15, 1881.
Nawab Mirza Hasan Ali Khan
Naylor, J. R. (B. Cov.), High Court, 13 mo., April 14, '81.
Neale, W. E. (B. Cov.) N.W.P. Sett., 18 m., May 1, '81.
Newbery, H. J. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Rev. & Gen., 20 m., Mar. 3, '80.
Nicholls, T. J., Excise Dept., 21 mos., Mar. 20, 1880.
Nicholls, H. S., Berars Com., 16 mos., May 1, 1881.
Oates, E. W., P.W.D., Burma, 24 mo., July 12, '81.
O'Brien, E. (Bl. Cov.), 6 mos., from May 10, 1881.
Ogilvie, J. L., N.W.P. Police, 18 m., March 31, '81.
O'Kinealy, J. (Ben. Cov.), Ben. Jud., 14 mos., Oct. 11, '80.
Owen, H. P., Telegraph Dept., 24 m., Aug. 31, '81.
Overbury, E. N. (Mad. Cov.), 8 mos.
Oxenham, R. G., Bombay Educat. 6 months, May 19, 1881.
Ozanne, E. C. (B. Cov.), Rev. and Gen., 13 mo., Mar. 10, '81.
Palmer, E. C., Punjab, P.W.D., 18 mos., April 16, 1881.
Palmer, C., Forest Department.
Parker, Lieut. G. C. (B. Marine), 18 mos., Oct. '80.
Partridge, Dr. T. D. O. (Ben. Me.), 24 mos., Aug. 29, '80.
Patten, T. A.
Payne, W. H., Bombay Customs, 12 months, May 27, 1881.
Peake, J., Telegraph Department, 9 mos., May 5, 1881.
Pearse, H. G. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., 23 mos., April 3, 1880.
Peck, G.
Pemberton, J., Madras Secretariat, 6 months, May 12, '81.
Perkins, H. E. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab, 24 mos., April 3, '80.
Perrin, C., P.W.D. N.W.P., 24 mo., Dec. 13, '80.
Peter, C. J., P.W.D. Madras, 24 mos., Oct. 30, '80.
Pilcher, K. H. (Bn. Cov.), Burma Com., 24 m., Mar. 3, '80.
Pitman, C. E., Telegraph Dept., 24 mo., Feb. 7, '80.
Place, F.
Portman, M. V., Indian Marine, 24 m., Dec. 30, '80.
Preece, J. R., Tel. Dept., 18 mos., Dec. 4, '80.
Proper, W. H. (B. Cov.), to Dec. 7, 1881.
Popert, C. P., Burma Forests, 12 mos., May 12, '81.
Proby, D. G., Cent. Prs. Police, 9 mos., Feb. 3, '81.
Puckle, R. K. C. I. E. (Mad. Cov.), Board of Rev., 6 m., Feb. 3, '81.
Puckle, F. C., Madras Revenue Survey 21 months.
Ravenshaw, T. E., (Bl. Cov.), Comr. Bl., 9 mo., Feb. 18, '81.
Re, d. Bagot.
Reid, H. J. G., Punjab Police, 20 mos., Apr. 17, 1880.
Rennie, W. C., P.W.D., Bombay, 15 mos., Nov. 13, '80.
Reynolds, P., P.W.D., Bombay, 20 mos., April 10, 1880.
Reed, G. B. (B. Cov.), 3 mos., from May 23, 1881.
Ridsdale, S. O. B. (Bl. Cov.), 12 mos., from April 2, 1881.
Rice, K. (Mad. Cov.), 18 months.
Rickie, R.
Rivaz, G. W. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab, 19 mos., April 3, 1880.
Robinson, G. M., Tel. Dept., 12 mos., Mar. 10, '81.
Roberts, T. (Bl. Cov.), Pun. Com., 10 mos., March 1, '81.
Robertson, P. J., Political Dept., 12 mos., July 12, '81.
Ross, H. T. (Mad. Cov.), Rev., 13 mo.
Rowe, F. J., Educ. Dept., Bengal, 17 mos., Aug. 27, '80.
Russell, Dr. C. M., M.D., Ben. M., 15 mos., Nov. 20, '80.
Ryall, G. J., Punjab Judicial, 16 m., July 20, '80.
Rumsby, E. J., British Burma, P.W.D., 18 mo., Apr. 9, '81.
Sands, M. W. (Bl. Cov.), 6 mos., from April 22, 1881.
Samuels, C. A. (Ben. Cov.), B. R., 12 mos., Nov. 2, '80.
Sanderson, A., Gov. of India Printing, 3 mo.
Saunders, R. F. (Bl. Cov.), 6 mos., from April 14, 1881.
Schwendler, L., Telegraph Dept., 12 mo., July 2, '81.
Scroggie, J., 15 mo., Tel. Dept., 15 mos., Mar. 9, '81.
Scott, John, Bot. Gardens, Calcutta, 20 mos., Apr. 9, '80.
Search, F., State Railways, 21 mos., June 4, 1880.
Sealy, G. W., Telegraph Dept., 12 months, April 23, 1881.
Sewell, E. J. (Mad. Cov.), 24 mos., Nov. 9, '80.
Shaw, G. A. G., Bl. Irrigation, 9 mo., Mar. 13, 1881.
Skirne, F. H. B. (B. Cov.), B. Rev. & Gen., 13 mo., April 8, '79.
Smart, R. B., India Surveys, 24 mos., Jan. 10, '80.
Smeaton, D. M. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P. Rev., 12 m., Mar. 31, '81.
Smeaton, R. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P. and Oudh, 7 mo., June 21, '81.
Smith, J., N.W.P. Police, 18 months, April 15, '80.
Smith, J., Marine Dept., 6 mos., Aug. 1, '81.
Smyth, G. (Ben. Cov.), Pun. Com., 14 mo., Nov. 27, '80.
Sneyd, J. P., Bengal Police, 25 mos., Dec. 5, '79.
Spedding, J. B. (M. Cov.), Settlement, 24 m., Mar. 3, '81.
Spry, A. A. (B. Cov.), 12 mos., Aug. 2, '81.
Spedding, R. D. (Bl. C.), N.W.P. Rev., 22 mo., Mr. 31, '81.
Spence, J. K. (B. Cov.), Rev., 15 mo., April 14, '81.
Stack, E. (Bl. C.), N.W.P. and Oudh, 20 m., Feb. 2, '81.
Stevenson, G. (Bl. Cov.), Assam Com., 19 mo., March 24, '81.
Stilcock, J. G. (Bl. Cov.), 18 mos., from May 19, 1881.
Stevenson, G. (B. Cov.), 19 mos., from March 24, 1881.
Stevenson, E. S. B., Madras Police, 12 mos., Aug. 1, '81.
Stewart, A. N., 15 mos.
Stoker, T. (Bl. Cov.), 10 mos., from April 21, 1881.
Souttar, W. M. (Bl. Cov.), 12 mos., from April 21, 1881.
Stoddard, A. A., Mysor P.W.D., 24 m., July 13, '81.
Stuart, Dr. K. B., S. S. Dpt., Calcutta, 12 mo., May 23, '81.
St. Barbe, H. L. (Ben. Cov.), P.D., 18 mos., Dec. 5, '80.
St. Clair, Hon. J. C. (M. Cov.), Judicial, 21 m., Mar. 26, '81.
St. John, R. F. St. A., Burma Com., 30 mos., Dec. 13, '78.
Stratford, G., Burma Forests, 30 mo., May 8, '79.
Stuart, R. H. F., P.W.D., Bombay, 18 mos., Mar. 10, '80.
Stuart, A. J. (Mad. Cov.), Jud. Dep., 18 mos., Aug. 28, '80.
Symonds, W. P. B. Cov., B. R. & Gen., 18 mo., June 29, '80.
Testro, D. W. M. (Bl. Cov.), Rev. and Gen., 22 mos., May 12, '81.
Theobald, W., Geological Survey, 12 m., Mar. 17, '81.
Taylor, J., Financial Department, 21 mos., April 28, '81.

Thomas, W. C., N.W.P. Police, 19 mos., April 17, 1880.
 Thomas, W. P., Cent. Prov. Forests, 24 mos., Mar. 23, '80.
 Thomas, E. C. G. (Mad. Cov.), Madras Judicial, 12 m. Feb. 3, '81.
 Thomson, J. B. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P. & Oudh, 20m., Mar. 3, '81.
 Thornhill, E. B. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P. Judl. 2mo., Dec. 22, '79.
 Thornton, T. H. C. S. I. (Ben. Cov.), Punj. Jud., 24m., Nov. 1, '79.
 Thompson, T. M. L., Bl. P.W.D., 12m., Mar. 14, '81.
 Tucker, F. St. G. (Bl. Cov.), Punjab Com., 6 mo., Mar. 19, '81.
 Turnbull, W., Po. Rev. Survey, 18 m., Feb. 27, '81.
 Twigg, J. (M. Cov.), Rev., &c., 6 mo.
 Tyndall, A. H., Bl. P.W.D., 36 mos., May 3, '79.
 Underwood, W. G. (M. Cov.), Rev., &c., 3 mo.
 Van Someren, W. I., Postal Depart., 6 mos., April 25, '81.
 Wallace, E. A.
 Wallinger, W. H. A., Bo. Forests, 6 months, May 22, 1881.
 Waterfield, W. (Ben. Cov.), Fincl. Dept., 18 m., May 1, '80.
 Webster, H. B. (Bl. Cov.), 12 mos., from April 28, 1881.
 Weidemann, G. L. (Ben. Cov.), Bur. Com., 18 m., Oct. 15, '80.
 Wells, W. S. (Ben. Cov.), Bengal, 22 mos., March 31, 1880.
 Wells, J. R., Pilot Service, 24 mos., August 5, 1880.
 White, J. (Ben. Cov.), Ajmere, 18 mos., April 1, 1880.
 White, J., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 20 mos., May 1, 80.
 White, P. J., Jhansi Commission, 22 mo., Dec. 25, '80.
 Whish, C. M. (Bl. Cov.)
 Williams, H. C. (Bl. C.), Assam Com., 21 m., May 7, '70.
 Williams, C. B., Indo-European Tel., 12 mo., Feb. 1, '81.
 Willmot, Dr. R., State Railways, 24 mos., Oct. 30, '80.
 Williams, G. R. C. (Bl. Cov.)
 Willock, W. A. (M. Cov.), Salt Dep., 16 mo., July 20, '81.
 Wills, Dr. C. J., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., May 2, '81.
 Wilson, R. H., Ben. Cov., Bengal, 20 1/2 mo., Mar. 6, '80.
 Wingate, R. T., Bo. Rev. Survey, 15 months, June 14, '81.
 Winn, W., Madras Ordnance, 24 months, May 11, 1881.
 Wittkugel, T., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., April 3, '80.
 Woodbridge, H. M., pilot, Bengal, 24 mo., Mar. 13, '81.
 Woodrow, G. M., Bombay Botanical, 13 mo., June 5, 1880.
 Wright, F. N. (Bl. Cov.), 10 mos., from April, 21, 1881.
 Wyatt, J. C., P.W.D. Military Works, 18 mos., Mar. 23, '80.
 Wyer, F. (Bl. Cov.) Bl. Rev. and Gen., 9 m., Feb. 24, '81.
 Wyman, A. S., Railway Dept., 12 mos., July 5, '81.
 Wynne, A. B., Geological Survey, 26 mos., April 3, 1880.
 Y-atman, E. E., N.W.P. Police, 12 mos., April 16, '81.

CHAPLAINS ON FURLOUGH.

Adams, Rev. J. W. (Bl.).
 Atlay, Rev. B. T. (Bl.).
 Ayerst, Rev. W. (Ben.), 24 months.
 Beasley, Rev. E. M. (Bl.).
 Blunt, Rev. J. H. T., (Bom.), 30 m., Jan. 6, '79.
 Blyth, Rev. G. F. P. (B. Est.), 24 mo.
 Cane, Rev. A. G. (Bom.), 16 mos., Mar. 1, '81.
 Clarke, Rev. D. G. (Mad.), 24 mos., March 31, 1880.
 Cowley, Rev. W. B. (Bl.).
 Drury, Venble. C. R. (Madras), Dec. 7, '80.
 English, Rev. George (Mad.), 24 mos., March 16, 1880.
 Ety, Rev. A. H. (Bl.).
 Fennell, Rev. W. J., Bo., 10 mos. and 5 days, April 21, '81.
 Hardy, Rev. A. O. (Ben.), 15 mos., Nov. 13, '80.
 Hocking, Rev. J. (Bl.), 24 mos., April 1, '80.
 Jones, R. W. (Bo. Estab.), 20 months, April 10, 1880.
 Lamert, Rev. M. (Ben.), 24 months.
 Liston, Rev. W. A. (Mad.), 24 months, Feb. 8, '81.
 Manson, Rev. G. W. (Bl.), 24 months, Jan. 24, '81.
 Mitchell, Rev. A. L. (Ben.), 18 months.
 Nicholls, Rev. W. W. (Bl.).
 Onslow, Rev. A. L., Bo., 23 mos., Mar. 24, '81.
 Penny, Rev. Frank (Mad. Estab.), 12 mo., June 11, 1880.
 Rawson, Rev. T. J. (Bl.).
 Smith, Rev. Clement, (Mad.), 24 mos., Feb. 1, 1881.
 Spear, Rev. J. (Ben.), 15 months 20 days.
 Spencer, Rev. W. (Ben.).
 Spens, Rev. A. W. W. (Bl.).
 Stamper, Rev. J. A. (Bl.).
 Taylor, Rev. S. B. (Bl.).
 Trotman, Rev. W. S. (Madras), 12 m.
 Walford, Rev. C. (Bo. 20 mos., April 1, 1880.)
 Warneford, Rev. T. L. J. (Bl.), 12 mos.

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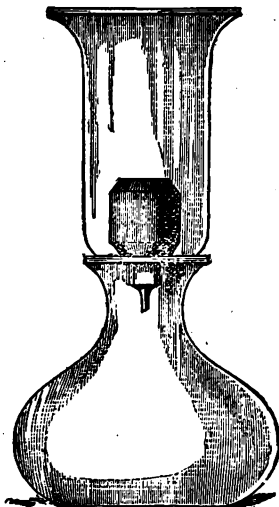


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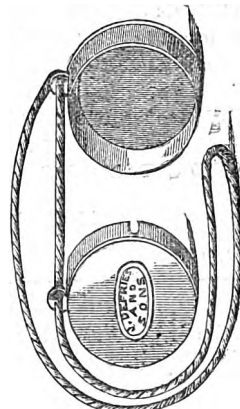
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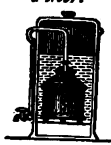
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, OCT. 24, 1881.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

Our advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, Oct. 6; Madras and Allahabad, Oct. 4; Calcutta, Oct. 3.

THE following are the reports of the Revenue and Agricultural Department on the state of the season and prospects of the crops throughout India for the week ending Sept. 27:—There has been more or less rain in all districts of Bengal as well as in Assam and British Burma, and prospects of the crops, except where damaged by floods, are generally favourable. In the North Western Provinces and Oudh light showers fell in the eastern districts and elsewhere, but more rain is now everywhere required for the rabi sowings, though crops are on the whole in good condition. In the Punjab, in the Central Provinces, and in the Central India and Rajputana States rain fell in some places, and agricultural prospects are satisfactory. In the Bombay Presidency prospects have been improved by rain in a great part of the Deccan; but in the Southern Mahratta Country and Satara crops are suffering from drought. In the Mysor State rain has continued to fall in more or less abundance, and crops are thriving except in a few taluks. In the Nizam's territories the kharif is now doing well. The Berar and Coorg reports continue favourable. Prospects seem good throughout the country, except in the Southern Mahratta Country, where rain is much required. Harvesting has begun in places, and the reports which refer to the outturn indicate the probability of a good general yield.

THE telegraphic advices of yesterday's date are not quite so satisfactory in regard to the state of the crops in Mysor. The *Times* telegram is as follows:—

"Very little rain has fallen in Mysor, and the crops are, consequently, suffering. The north east monsoon is now anxiously awaited."

"The crops in the Shimoga district have been much benefited by the recent showers. Prices are easy, but are rising slightly."

THE same telegram has the following in regard to the epidemic now raging in Amritsar:—

"Choleraic fever is still raging in Amritsar. Business is said to be at a standstill and nine-tenths of the shops have been closed. A correspondent of an up-country paper describes the appearance of the place as a city of the dead. He adds that not a single European has escaped the attack, and that the railway, post, and telegraph officers are working under great difficulties owing to sickness among the employees."

ON the subject of this terrible outbreak a Lahore telegram to the *Bombay Gazette*, dated Sept. 29, had the following:—

"The pundits and sirdars of Amritsar, in order to avert fever of a singularly virulent description, which destroys from one hundred and fifty to two hundred daily, and is regarded as another form of cholera, have begun the ceremony known as 'Akhand Path,' or continuous unbroken reading of the Granth, or bible of the Sikhs. Simultaneously the municipal committee have given orders for the thorough cleansing of the streets; but, as the *Civil and Military Gazette* points out, the labourers will have to be imported, for the sweepers, like almost all the clerks in the public offices, are incapacitated by illness."

AND a further telegram from Lahore, dated Oct. 4, ran thus:—

"Two thousand two hundred and sixty-five persons died at Amritsar during the eleven days ending with the 1st inst. One half of these were children. The heavy mortality is almost wholly owing to choleraic fever, which still prevails in many towns in the Punjab. Considering that the Amritsar medical and municipal staff is greatly overworked, and that natives are always reluctant to give information of deaths, the foregoing register figures must be below the mark."

By a combination, which the *Times* correspondent at Quetta rightly describes as "entirely fortuitous," the Amir Abdur Rahman is at last lord of the whole of

Afghanistan. Herat has fallen to his general, Abdur Kudus Khan, after a severely contested engagement. Ayub is in Persian territory. We reproduce elsewhere an interesting extract from an article in the *Pioneer*, received by this mail, giving a sagacious estimate of the broad political results of the recent change of situation. The two questions now remain—How long will the present state of affairs in Afghanistan last?—and (of more importance to us) how long will it be before we obtain information of the extension to Afghanistan of the vigorous advance now being made by the Russians in the direction of Herat.

FOR, simultaneously with the news of the conquest of Herat by the Ameer's troops, we hear from Tabriz of the concentration of Russian troops at their "advanced post," Askabad, of the construction of a Russian fort twenty miles further on towards Merv, of the bribing of the Merv chiefs with a view to the surrender of their guns and their peaceful submission, and of the completion of the Kizil Arvat and Herat Railway to a station within ninety miles of Askabad. An article in the *Bombay Gazette* received by to-day's mail, which we give in another column, is chiefly interesting as showing the rapidity of the Russian advance within the last three weeks. And not the least significant item of the intelligence reaching us from Tabriz is that the Sipah Salar is travelling on the frontier between Sarakhs and Kelat-i-Nadiri. We would notice, *par parenthese*, that this morning's daily papers, in giving this telegram, speak of "Sipah Salar" as if this title were a proper name—they all seem to forget that the Sipah Salar, whose biography we extracted a few weeks ago from the *Englishman*, is at present perhaps the most important factor in Perso-Russian politics, the soul of those Russian intrigues in Persia that are now securing for Russia a safe and easy road to Herat. The significance of his presence in the neighbourhood of Sarakhs and Kelat-i-Nadiri is well illustrated by the *Bombay Gazette*. The morning papers again render this announcement unintelligible except to the initiated, by putting it thus—"Sipah Salar is travelling on the frontier between Serrekhs Kelati and Nadiri!" Reuter's telegram runs thus:—

"TABRIZ, OCT. 23.—According to letters dated the 8th inst., received here from Khorassan, the Russian troops of all arms at Askabad number 8,000 men. A small detachment is engaged constructing a fort twenty miles further east on the Merv road. Russian engineers are working between Kuchan and Kadkan. The presence of a few troops at Kuchan had led to some disturbance. Tekhme Sirdar, by means of a present of 50,000 roubles, had induced some Merv chiefs to go to Askabad and declare themselves willing to submit to the Government of the Czar. The Russian commander demanded as a guarantee that the guns at Merv should be given up. The railway between Kizil Arvat and Askabad had been completed to within ninety miles of Askabad. Arrangements were being made for establishing regular postal communication between Meshed and Askabad. The Sipah Salar is travelling on the frontier between Serrekhs and Kelati Nadiri."

THE Afghan news is thus given by the Quetta correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing on Oct. 23:—

"The Ameer has written to Col. St. John, informing him officially of the occupation of Herat by his troops on the 4th inst., after a third and bloody battle fought at Shafan, thirty miles east of the city, on the 2nd. Accounts of the battle have also reached Quetta from other sources. After defeating the Luinab at some place not mentioned, but, probably not far east of Obek, Abdur Kudus Khan, who, it now appears, had with him a regiment of infantry and some guns, was joined by the Ghilzai colony at that place, and by several minor chiefs who had hitherto remained neutral or adhered to Ayub's party. Thus reinforced, he moved towards the city; but one march distant from Obek he found his passage barred by a force from Herat commanded by General Abdur Rahman Khan, and composed of two and a-half battalions of infantry, presumably the same who were defeated under the Luinab, with one heavy and four mountain guns.

"The next morning the battle took place, and, after an obstinate struggle, the heavy gun caused such havoc among the Cabul force that it began to fall back in confusion, and all would have been lost had not Abdur Kudus, at the head of a few horse, charged, sword in hand, and captured the guns. At least this is his own story.

"The Char Aimak sowars who were present say that the

Cabulis held aloof during the action and left the tribesmen to do the fighting.

"The loss on neither side would have been heavy but for the following circumstance:—Early in the day the leading Herat regiment made signs that it wished, in accordance with what seems to be the recognised custom in Afghan battles, to transfer its services to the opposite side. The firing was accordingly stopped, and the Herat regiment approached to within a few yards of the tribal militia in its front, when its commander drew his pistol and shot dead the chief of the militia, who was holding out his hand to greet him. On this a hand-to-hand fight ensued, in which many lives were lost, every man in the Herati regiment being either killed or taken prisoner. An advance of the Char Aimak force drove off the rest and captured the guns.

"Whichever story is true, it is certain that the action was decisive, for Abdul Kudus pursued his march and reached the environs of the city early on the 4th. Here he was met by the mollahs and merchants, who informed him of the flight of Moosa Jan and his adherents, and that the fortress was unoccupied. Exactly a fortnight had passed since the battle of Kandahar, of which the news had reached Herat a few days previously, and was known before the battle of the 2nd to the leaders of the Herat force, but not to the troops.

"Ayub Khan had not got further than Anardareb, where he left his women in July, and appears to have crossed into Persia before the battle of the 2nd. If he had reached Herat he would probably have stood a siege, and the struggle might have been prolonged indefinitely. As it has turned out, the Ameer's long hesitation before Kandahar was most fortunate, and the combination, though entirely fortuitous, could not have succeeded better."

APPROPRIATELY enough, with the news of an unprecedentedly vigorous and rapid advance of the Russian power in Central Asia, comes the mournful intelligence of more "scuttling" on our part. The *Times* telegram, quoted above, continues thus:—

"Chaman was evacuated on the 20th, and remains in charge of the local Atchakzai levies. Gulistan and Kushdil-Khan are now the only posts held in Pishin.

"The 13th Hussars, a field battery, and the left wing of the Manchester Regiment march for India by the Bolan Pass in the course of the next few days.

"Brigadier General Wilkinson's column starts for Thul-Chotiali on November 1. General Hume will then break up his division and march *via* the Hurnai route to Sibi."

THE *Times* Calcutta correspondent, dating from Darjiling, October 23, gives, as usual, a useful review of the situation in Afghanistan as seen in India:—

"The news of the fall of Herat has not yet been confirmed, but as a report has reached India, *via* Meshed, as well as from Kandahar, there seems to be little doubt of its truth. It would appear that Abdul Kudus Khan, whose force was much smaller than was originally supposed, marched from Bamian to the upper valley of Harirud, and being joined by the Char Aimak tribes under Aubia Khan and Yalantush Khan, fought a battle under the walls of the city. Ayub's Herati regiments followed the example shown by their comrades at Kandahar by deserting, and their defection decided the fate of the day. The city was occupied without resistance, and the Ameer is now master of the three chief towns and almost the whole of the country of Afghanistan; but, in view of the uncertainty of Afghan politics, it is as yet too soon to say that his throne is absolutely safe. It is true that, according to the latest accounts received at Simla, Ayub is said to have fled to Meshed, but it is also said that the notorious Mir Butcha has turned up among the Lughman Khugianis, and these and other tribes may yet give much trouble. There can be no doubt that the Ameer's position is now immensely improved, and, apparently, all chances are in his favour. That Ayub should ever again succeed in making a head against him seems to be most improbable, but the experience of the last forty years teaches us that in Afghanistan it is often the most improbable contingency which eventually comes to pass.

"The troops to be withdrawn from Quetta will be quartered as follows:—The 63rd Foot at Sealkote; the 13th Hussars at Muttra; the 2nd Sind Horse in Sind; A Battery, 4th Brigade, the 5th Battery of the 4th Brigade, and the 5th Battery of the 8th Brigade, Royal Artillery, with the 4th and 9th Bombay Native Infantry, in the Bombay Presidency. Part of this force, consisting of four companies of the Manchester Regiment, one battery of Artillery, the 4th and 9th Bombay Native Infantry, a squadron of Sind Horse, and a company of Sappers, under the command of Brigadier General Wilkinson, will march by the Bozdar route. The remainder of the returning force will take the railway from Sibi. The brigade to be left beyond Sibi will consist of the 15th Battery, 9th Brigade, Royal Artillery; No. 1 Mountain Battery, the Gloucester Regiment, the 7th Bengal Cavalry, the 1st Sind

Horse, the 3rd Bengal Native Infantry, and three Bombay regiments. General Hume will make over the charge to Brigadier General Edwardes and will return to India to assume the command of the Lahore Division."

THE following telegram has been received from the India office for publication:—

"FROM VICEROY, DATED SIMLA, OCT. 21.—News requiring confirmation has been received in Quetta that Abdul Kudus Khan had written to Ameer announcing capture of Herat by himself and Char Aimaks under Yalantush Khan and Aubia Khan. A battle was fought outside city, in course of which Herati infantry deserted Ayub Khan, and city was occupied without resistance. A salute was fired in Kandahar on receipt of news, and Ameer ordered illumination of city. Ameer has publicly announced rebellion and defeat of Wardaks and Kohistanis by Cabul Governor, and complete restoration of tranquillity. Chaman was evacuated by troops this morning, and is now held by local levies."

LORD RIPON and Major Baring, having been "verted" to the financial views of Lord Lytton and Sir John Strachey, are distinguishing themselves by the zeal, not always tempered by discretion, which is usually characteristic of "verts." Yesterday's telegram of the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* gives a summary of a most important letter of Lord Ripon's Government to the Bengal Government, carrying the policy of financial decentralisation, so admirably and cautiously laid down by Lord Mayo and Lord Lytton, far beyond the limits to which (as we believe) Lord Lytton ever thought of going. With the limited information before us we are unable to commend this further advance. Its tendency is to throw on rates under local control an amount of the public expenditure that is, to say the least, startling. The imperial expenditure—that part which alone comes under parliamentary supervision—will become delightfully small; but it may fairly be doubted whether this will encourage economy in the financial administration. Lord Ripon thinks that the local control of the expenditure will "tend to reconcile the public to the burden of taxation." This may be so; but, even if it does not so reconcile the Indian public, it will at any rate effectually prevent their groans under that burden ever becoming audible in England.

A FURTHER possible tendency of the new departure in Indian finance may be found to be an increase of the burden on land, even in permanently settled districts. We have promised the zemindars of Bengal never to increase their land tax; and, since the land tax is of course entirely paid by the poor ryots, it is well that it should be so. But it was held in Sir George Campbell's time that, though we had promised never to increase imperial taxation on land, we had not pledged ourselves to anything with regard to local rates, such as the road cess, &c. We think that a moment's consideration will show the immense importance of the new financial scheme and the terrible possibilities involved in it. It is possible that English public opinion in regard thereto may be misled by the words "local control" into some notion that the payers of the taxes will henceforward be consulted as to how much shall be imposed on them. Of course such an idea, suggested to an Anglo-Indian, would only provoke a smile. And on this account we confess that we cannot regard the startling innovations of Lord Ripon and Major Baring, as now announced, with any other feeling than one of grave apprehension. In carrying the decentralisation policy so far beyond the limits contemplated by Lord Lytton they have altogether altered its character and its tendencies. We fear the scheme will provoke the strongest hostility, especially in Bengal and Madras. Its utility from any point of view seems doubtful, whilst its obvious tendencies are much to be dreaded.

THE *Times* telegram on the subject runs thus:—

"The *Official Gazette* contains a letter of the Supreme Government to the Bengal Government in continuation of the resolution on the further decentralisation of the finances. The letter refers especially to local self-government. The Governor General expresses an opinion that the heads of the provincial expenditure which may be most advantageously transferred to local control are the medical service, education, and public works. He will gladly consider any recommendation for the

transfer of other items. He would entirely relieve the municipalities of the cost of the police, a body over which they have no control, and suggests that the money thus saved should be expended on education, medical charity, and public works of local importance. The despatch concludes with an expression of the confidence of the Supreme Government that no efforts will be spared to ensure the success of the scheme, which will relieve the provincial authorities, tend to reconcile the public to the burden of taxation, and lead to the more extended employment of natives. Local Governments are requested to report on the whole subject in time to allow the necessary arrangements to be made before the close of the financial year."

WE learn from the same source that the *Gazette of India* of last Saturday, October 22, publishes a notification of the scale of the pensions of officers entering the Staff Corps after July 1 last. The pensions are £250, £365, £500, and £700 allowed after 20, 24, 28, and 32 years' service respectively. No colonel's allowances are to be paid to future entrants. The furlough rules of 1875 are applicable to them. The commutation of one-third of the pension is permissible, payable in India at the official rate of exchange. Officers entering after July 1 are to be subject to such further conditions on retirement on attaining the ranks of colonel and general as may hereafter be prescribed. The Secretary of State reserves full power as to the suspension and limitation of retirements whenever necessary.

It has been resolved to make Darjiling a military station for a wing of a European regiment and a battery of artillery. Committees are now assembled to determine the best site for a barracks.

WE are told by the Calcutta telegram in the *Times* that the Government has sanctioned a scheme for the transfer of savings banks from local treasuries to the post-offices. Thus 3,800 savings banks will be established throughout India. This scheme, which doubtless owes its inception to Mr. F. R. Hogg, promises to be a useful one if the details can be satisfactorily arranged, but it will largely increase the responsibilities of the poorly-paid village postmasters.

A GRAND durbar for the purpose of investing the young Gaikwar will be held at Baroda on Dec. 28. The festivities in connection with the event will commence on the 24th and continue for eight days.

LAST year's returns show that the number of persons killed throughout India by wild beasts or snakes has gradually increased from 19,273 in 1876 to 21,990 in 1880. The largest number of deaths occurred in Bengal, where 10,064 persons died from snake bites and 359 were killed by tigers. The increase is not large considering the increase of population and the greater accuracy of the registers.

A TELEGRAM from Lahore to the *Bombay Gazette*, dated October 3, referring to the Mooltan riots, says:—

"Mr. Roe, the deputy commissioner of Mooltan, describes as a malicious invention the assertion of a native paper that during the riots the Sikh troops sided with the Hindus on the ground that they owed duty to their religion as well as to the Government. He also denies the charge of having made changes in the old regulations regarding conveyance of meat through special routes, the truth being that the rules made thirty years since are still in full force. There were no restrictions regarding routes. As to slaughter and sale the rules are the same as elsewhere—that cows be slaughtered at a distance from the city, and that no shops for the sale of raw beef be permitted within the walls. Mr. Roe informs the *Civil and Military Gazette* that he means to institute an immediate action against the native paper which characterised in libellous language his conduct during the riots. He adds that there are other parts of the article which contain various false statements, calculated and probably intended to cause general excitement amongst the Hindus, and make it appear that the present disturbance is a dispute between them and Government, instead of a quarrel between two factions in which Government, as represented by the local authorities, is doing its best to maintain peace and effect a reconciliation."

THE Government of India has addressed to the Secretary of State for India in Council a strong recommendation

that he may be induced to reconsider the clause in the recently promulgated pension rules which has caused so much disappointment to the officers of the Indian army, by which leave or furlough is not allowed to count as service for pension; and we believe that it is not at all improbable that the Marquis of Hartington will be advised to remove this stipulation, or, at any rate, modify the clause.

WE understand that the existing arrangement, by which regiments are known by territorial designations, has resulted in so much confusion that Mr. Childers is to be most strongly recommended to return to the old system of numbers, the present plan being found to be quite unsuited to an army such as ours, which is not permanently located in the district from which it takes its name, and one battalion of which is always on foreign service. In India, especially, the confusion is very great.

THE appointment of Col. R. D. Osborn to a lectureship in Indian History in the University of Cambridge is much criticised in the Indian papers. There can be little doubt that the extreme severity, and even bitterness, displayed in all that gallant officer's published writings against Mussulmans and the Mahomedan religion make the appointment an unfortunate one; especially when it is borne in mind that Col. Osborn's pupils will be for the most part young civilians shortly to be placed in a position of absolute authority over a large Mussulman population. And the extreme character of the political views advocated by Col. Osborn in the *London Statesman* and the *Calcutta Statesman and Friend of India* does not argue either the moderation or the impartiality that should be conspicuous in a teacher of history. The following astonishing statement from the pen of Col. Osborn—authenticated, somewhat audaciously, by his initials—appears in the last *Friend of India* to hand:—

"The fact is that nobody who has mastered the elementary rules of arithmetic, nobody who, from given premises, can draw a correct inference, nobody who knows so much of the world's history as to recognise that a principle of change acts unceasingly upon human relations, can remain a British Tory without constant outrages on his reason and his conscience. From the very nature of the case, a conscientious British Tory must be an individual who is either devoid of the logical faculty or has smothered it under an immense heap of prejudices and passions."

If this is Col. Osborn's reading of the teachings of English history during the present century, is the University of Cambridge likely to get from him more sober and accurate views of the history of India under its Mussulman rulers?

THE *Indian Mirror* says that, according to native gossip in Hyderabad, Sir Stuart Bayley's sudden departure for England on three months' leave is not wholly unconnected with Mr. Robert Knight's charges against the late Resident. A well-known official of the Berars, Major E. J. Gunthorpe, goes home in the same steamer as the Resident.

WE understand that until the result of the recommendations of the Simla Army Commission, which are now under the consideration of the home authorities, are made known, all departmental appointments made by the Government of India and local Governments of Madras and Bombay are to be considered as provisional only, and subject to any changes which it may be deemed expedient, in the interests of the public service, hereafter to introduce.

THE *Gazette* states that the Queen has been pleased to confer the decoration of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India on Olive, Lady Fergusson, wife of the Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., K.C.M.G., Governor of the Presidency of Bombay, and on Mrs. Emily Adam, widow of the Right Hon. William Patrick Adam, C.L.E., lately Governor of the Presidency of Madras.

THE Government of India has sent home to the India office a scheme for the reorganisation of the Finance Department in India, which has been drawn up by Major Evelyn Baring. According to this scheme—which, we understand, is about to be placed on trial—the higher ranks in the department are to be held by forty-four

gazetted officers, eight of whom will be recruited, according to standing and merit, from the ministerial ranks of the several accountant generals' offices. These officers will be designated chief clerks, instead of assistants to the accountant general, as heretofore.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS has, we understand, resolved to accept the offer which has been made to him of the Quartermaster Generalship of the Army, and it is very doubtful whether he will proceed to India to assume command of the Madras army, to which he had been appointed. Sir Frederick Roberts had arranged to leave England this month, but his departure has been delayed pending the final decision with regard to the filling of the vacancies about to be created on the staff of the Horse Guards.

THE death of the enlightened Dewan and almoner of the Maharani Shirmomoyee, of Cossimbagar, will be universally regretted in Bengal. For years past his name has been well known and respected throughout the land, chiefly as the discreet and ever-liberal adviser of the noble lady whose munificent charities had given her a place in the front rank of India's philanthropists and public benefactors.

WE are glad to learn that Mr. W. T. Blanford, F.R.S., the famous geologist, has been ordered to visit Quetta in the cold season and report on the coal beds in that neighbourhood.

THE *Times of India* gives the following obituary of the week ending October 6:—Mr. P. Ruthnavaloo Chetty, Madras Civil Service; Rai Rujib Lochan Rai Bahadur, Dewan to the Maharani Shirmomoyee.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

ON Friday the Lord Mayor presided at a meeting in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House in support of the movement against the opium trade. There was a large attendance, including many ladies. The Lord Mayor was supported on the platform by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Cardinal Manning, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and a large number of gentlemen. The Lady Mayoress occupied a seat immediately under the platform with several ladies. The proceedings were opened by prayer said by the Rev. R. J. Simpson. Letters were announced from the Dean of Westminster, Mr. Spurgeon, the president of the Wesleyan Conference, Mr. W. H. Gladstone, and others, regretting their inability to attend.

The Lord Mayor, in opening the proceedings, said that our war with China in support of the opium trade was a most unjustifiable war. He fully agreed with Mr. Gladstone that this war was unjust in its origin and was a permanent disgrace to this country. (Hear, hear.) England had spent a great deal of money on the abolition of the slave trade, to the very great honour of this empire. England had, however, on the other hand, contributed to the slavery of the Chinese by the encouragement of a trade destructive both to the body and the soul of the people of China. He hoped that that large and influential meeting would have the good effect of attracting the attention, not only of the whole of the people of England, but of the Government of England as well. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

The Archbishop of Canterbury, who was very enthusiastically received, moved the first resolution, "That in the opinion of this meeting the opium trade, as now carried on between India and China, is opposed alike to Christian and international morality, and to the commercial interests of this country. That in the opinion of this meeting it is the duty of this country, not only to put an end to the opium trade as now conducted, but to withdraw all encouragement from the growth of the poppy in India, except for strictly medicinal purposes, and to support the Chinese Government in its efforts to suppress the traffic. That in the opinion of this meeting it will be the duty of this country to give such aid to the Government of India as may be found reasonable, in order to lessen the inconvenience resulting to its finances from the adoption of the policy advocated in the previous resolutions." His Grace said that of the financial side of the question he did not presume to know anything. As to all the other phases of the question, he was satisfied that the time had arrived when the people of England should state distinctly their opinion as to the course pursued by us in India and China as to the opium trade, and see whether that trade should not be abandoned at any cost. (Hear, hear.) They had come to that point when it became necessary for the people of this country to make known their views on the subject, and to say that they were determined by God's help to do their utmost to call the attention of their rulers, in as powerful language as possible, to this grievous wrong, and to ask them to have nothing more to do with it. (Hear, hear.) The advocates of the continuance of this trade stated, in a defence of it which they had issued, that

opium was smoked by only 1 per cent. of the population of China, and that, therefore, we were exciting ourselves about what was in China a very small evil. When, however, the figures supporting this statement were looked at carefully, it would be seen that the people who endangered their minds and bodies by the consumption of opium numbered, even according to the supporters of the trade, two millions. That might be a small number of human beings in China, but two millions of people constituted as many persons as made up the inhabitants of the diocese of London, and were half of those who formed the whole population within the metropolitan district of this city of London, so that what they had to deal with, even according to the defence he referred to, had to do with the rescuing from thralldom of the worst description of two millions of human souls. Speaking as a minister of religion he had no hesitation in saying that missionaries from China, whom he had met with from time to time, while speaking in satisfactory and hopeful terms of the progress of Christianity in China, agreed that the opium trade had the most deleterious effects on the rising population of that empire, and stated that one of the commonest impressions in China was, that if the English were not the persons who first introduced opium into China they were the persons who kept it up. He had recently read with great interest a letter from the Secretary of State of China, addressed to our Ambassador in London, in which he urges the question of this traffic on the attention of the people of England. His Grace trusted that the letter would make a strong impression on the people of England. The Lord Mayor had referred to the abolition of the slave trade. His Grace remembered the time when it was said that to have a squadron on the West Coast of Africa to keep a check upon the slave trade was useless, as the slave trade would never be got rid of. Had they been deterred then by such statements England would not be able to congratulate itself on the abolition of the slave trade. In the same way he hoped they would not be deterred by what was said in support of the opium trade from carrying to a successful issue the movement for the furtherance of which the meeting was held. (Applause.) The Canadian Government, were at the present moment, greatly to their honour, endeavouring to protect the inhabitants of that colony from the importation of spirituous liquors. (Applause.) How could the English people reconcile to their consciences the keeping up of the opium traffic in India and China whilst they were doing their best to put a stop to somewhat similar traffics in other parts of the world. One of the articles in a treaty with China was to the effect that the English should no longer be looked upon as barbarians. What was of far more importance was to show to the Chinese that as Christians they did not forget their duty, and that they were as ready to introduce into China the virtues of civilisation as its vices. (Loud applause.)

The Earl of Shaftesbury seconded the motion, which was supported by the Rev. E. J. Jenkins and carried unanimously.

Cardinal Manning, who was also very cordially greeted, moved — "That, in the opinion of this meeting, the results of the sale of opium in British Burma are a disgrace to our Government of India, and demand the most thorough and immediate remedy." He fully agreed with all that had been said as to the disgraceful and demoralising effects of the opium trade. The Emperor Nero wished that the Roman people had but one neck, that he might cut it through in one blow. Cardinal Manning was glad to find that a sword was hanging over the opium trade, which he hoped would ere long fall. In support of the resolution, the Cardinal adduced the evidence of several missionaries and other reliable authorities. If this trade was not put down, he feared that a severe chastisement would come upon England, and perhaps sooner than was generally anticipated.

Mr. J. PALMER, M.P., seconded the motion, and it was carried with unanimity.

Mr. Donald Matheson moved, and the Bishop of Bedford seconded, the following, which was also agreed to unanimously:— "That a deputation from this meeting be appointed to lay before the Prime Minister the foregoing resolutions, and to press upon him the duty of adopting the policy therein approved; and that the Lord Mayor, chairman of the meeting, and the Earl of Shaftesbury, president of the society, be requested to take the necessary steps to give effect to this resolution."

Mr. Albright (Birmingham) stated that Birmingham would furnish £3,000 to a fund to carry on the movement, and he hoped that London would be asked to make three times that amount.

A vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor concluded the proceedings.

INDIAN LOVE FOR THE QUEEN.

IT is given to few to create precedents, and, as a rule, the privilege is seldom judiciously exercised. But the precedent just set by Queen Victoria, by ordering her Court into mourning out of respect for the memory of the late President Garfield will be acknowledged by all as an act of grace in perfect harmony with her own character and the character of the times on which she has shed lustre for nearly half a century. It is but natural that England and America should, above and in spite of everything else, seek closer ties of sympathy for each other; and her Majesty has only sealed with her sanction this more than tacit contract which has been in process for years past. We cordially sympathise with both; nothing could be

more welcome than this social alliance between the cousins of the United Kingdom and of the United States. As for Queen Victoria, well has the Laureate sung :—

“Revered, beloved—O you that hold
A nobler office upon earth
Than arms or power of brain or birth
Could give the warrior kings of old.”

Let us only wish, with Tennyson, that she may rule long and leave us rulers

“As noble till the latest day.”

—*Indian Spectator.*

THE INDIAN CENSUS.

WE have already published in telegrams from Calcutta the rough totals of the census of India, which was made in February under the charge of the Census Commissioner, Mr. W. C. Plowden. The following memorandum by Mr. Plowden accompanying the tables is dated Simla, August 27 :—

“The tables appended to this memorandum deal with the population as recently ascertained at the enumeration effected in the various British provinces and in the independent and feudatory States of India on February 17, 1881. This census may fairly claim to be the largest work of the kind, of which the record is available, undertaken in any country. Practically speaking, a population numbering 252,000,000 was enumerated on one and the same day. With the exception of the native States of Rajputana, for which, as yet, only, the number of the people, without distinction of sex, has been given, the statements now printed show the number of males and females making up this large population. In the numerous cases where a previous census of any province or State has been made the figures of the former enumeration are recorded side by side with the figures ascertained at the enumeration of 1881. Columns have been added, giving in each instance the date of the census immediately preceding that of 1881, and the percentage of increase or decrease of the population observable on a comparison of the figures of the two enumerations. Taking the statistics for those provinces and States where the present census is not the first, it will be observed that in a population of 218,000,000 there has been an apparent increase of 12,750,000, or 6·2 per cent. on the population as enumerated in previous years. The present is not the time for attempting to draw any conclusions as to the growth of the population evinced by these figures. That can be more appropriately discussed when the provincial reports are submitted. In some cases, however, the increase is believed to be more apparent than real, and as an example of this I may note the Central Provinces, where a figure addition to the population in a term of nine years of one-quarter is mainly accounted for by the inaccuracy in the figures of the preceding census. It is satisfactory to note that where the recorded increase in the number of the people has been most conspicuous, as in British Burma, Assam, Berar, and Sind, there was ample room for the population to expand. The only provinces or States which show a very perceptible decrease are Mysor (17 per cent. decrease), and Madras (2·4 per cent. decrease). These figures, I fear, give mournful evidence of the check to growth in numbers which famine and consequent disease have imposed on the population of these two countries.”

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF POPULATIONS ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1881 AND PREVIOUS CENSUS.

Provinces.	Population according to Census of 1881.		Population according to previous Census.		Difference p.c.
	Both sexes.	Year of Census.	Both sexes.	Year of Census.	
Bengal	68,829,920	1871	62,709,405	1871	+ 10
Assam	4,815,157	1871	4,056,054	1871	+ 19
Madras	30,839,181	1871	31,597,872	1871	— 2·4
Bombay	13,978,488	1872	14,038,359	1872	— 3
Do. Native States ...	6,941,631	1872	6,786,855	1872	+ 2·3
Total	20,920,119	—	20,825,214	—	+ 4
Sind	2,404,934	1872	2,192,415	1872	+ 10
North Western Provinces (excluding Rampore & Native Garhwal) ...	32,699,436	1872	30,769,056	1872	+ 1·6
Oudh	11,407,625	1868	11,219,675	1868	+ 1·6
Punjab (British territory only)	18,786,107	1868	17,611,498	1868	+ 7
Central Provinces ...	11,505,149	1872	9,251,229	1872	+ 25
Berar	2,670,982	1867	2,231,565	1867	+ 20
British Burma	3,707,646	1872	2,747,148	1872	+ 35
Mysor	4,186,399	1871	5,055,412	1871	— 17
Coorg	178,283	1871	168,312	1871	+ 6
Ajmere	453,075	1866	426,268	1866	+ 6
Baroda	2,154,469	1872	2,000,225	1872	+ 8
Travancore	2,401,158	1875	2,308,891	1875	+ 4
Cochin	600,278	1875	601,114	1875	— 14

Grand total of seventeen Provinces 218,559,918 205,771,353

Increase over last Census = 12,788,565, or about 6 per cent.

The reports and final statements for the various provinces will, it is hoped, be complete by the end of March next.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE POPULATION BY SEX OF THE SEVERAL

PROVINCES IN INDIA ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1881, AND TOTAL OF BOTH SEXES IN PREVIOUS CENSUS :—

Provinces.	Population according to Census of 1881.			Population according to previous Census.
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
Bengal	68,829,920	34,220,905	34,601,015	62,709,405
Assam	4,815,157	2,465,453	2,349,704	4,056,054
Madras	30,839,181	15,242,122	15,597,059	31,597,872
Bombay	13,978,488	7,164,824	6,813,664	14,038,359
Do., Native States ...	6,941,631	3,575,471	3,366,160	6,786,855
Sind	2,404,934	1,311,006	1,093,928	2,192,415
N. W. Provinces ...	32,699,436	17,041,020	15,658,416	30,769,056
Rampore	545,152	284,593	260,559	—
Native Garhwal ...	200,523	102,044	98,479	—
Total	33,445,111	17,427,657	16,017,454	—
Oudh	11,407,625	5,860,960	5,546,665	11,219,675
Punjab—				
British Territory ...	18,786,107	10,189,727	8,596,380	17,611,498
Native States ...	3,853,282	2,106,359	1,746,923	—
Khyber troops ...	8,153	7,970	183	—
Total	22,647,542	12,304,056	10,343,486	—
Central Provinces ...	11,505,149	5,801,794	5,703,355	9,251,229
Berar	2,670,982	1,378,997	1,291,985	2,231,565
British Burma	3,707,646	1,987,426	1,720,220	2,747,148
Mysor	4,186,399	2,086,292	2,100,107	5,055,412
Coorg	178,283	100,854	77,429	168,312
Rajputana	11,005,512	No sex details.	—	—
Ajmere	453,075	243,904	209,171	426,268
Central India	9,200,861	4,848,753	4,352,128	—
Baroda	2,154,469	1,123,311	1,031,158	2,000,225
Hyderabad	9,167,789	4,568,993	4,598,796	—
Travancore	2,401,158	1,197,134	1,204,024	2,308,891
Cochin	600,278	301,415	298,863	601,114

Grand total ... 252,541,210 123,211,327 118,166,371

* Population details for Sikkim wanting. Excluding Naga Hills, not censused.

† Excluding population of the Lahoul, Spiti, and Hazara Districts not censused.

‡ Approximate.

§ Population details for Paegah Districts wanting.

Note.—The difference of 11,163,512 between the grand total of columns 3 and 4 and that of column 2 is accounted for by the absence of sex details for the whole of Rajputana, for the Paegah Districts of Hyderabad, and for Independent Sikkim.

[FROM THE “TIMES.”]

THE details of the Indian Census intensify the amazement produced by the original outline of results. A population so vast in the total that the imagination only deludes itself by supposing that it can comprehend the number has been catalogued with as much apparent ease as the population of Jersey. The inability of the enumerators in one division of the Peninsula, with a population of eleven millions, to classify it by sexes only augment the admiration at the success with which similar and greater difficulties have been overcome in the census of the other two hundred and forty-one millions. India is a geographical name and little more in many respects. It stands for a huge collection of different races, different religions, different modes of government. Its peoples are as diverse as their climates, and the plains and mountains, fruitful valleys and savage jungles, they occupy. None are more jealous of trespasses beyond the threshold of their homes. None are more suspicious of the curiosity of superiors about their families and resources. Their religions isolate them. Their history has trained them to be timid. Yet at the will of a Power seated at the other end of the earth this enormous accumulation of contrasted humanity has in a single day been brought together to render an account of itself. That the work was believed to be practicable and that it has been accomplished creates a surprising impression of the perfection of Indian administrative centralisation. That it should have been done so well and so smoothly adds, from another point of view, to the perplexity, bordering on despair, at the gulf, wide and deep, between peoples administratively so within control, in every other relation so remote. There in Asia are two hundred and fifty-two millions, all in some respects, and most in every one, politically fellow-citizens of Londoners and Yorkshiremen. How many they are is known, what they do, and where and how they subsist. They pay taxes, they acknowledge the sovereignty of the British Queen and the supremacy of the British Parliament. For any true perception of their nature, or insight into their minds, they are as mere a denomination as the inhabitants of Annam or of New Guinea. How they became subjects of England is matter of history. The schoolboy can relate the wars and the treaties, with their dates, by which the two hundred millions, more or less, the ancestors of the present two hundred and fifty-two fell under British sway. Every British town comprises residents who have helped to subdue those millions or to govern them by British authority. All that has been effected by Englishmen in India has been to teach Englishmen what they are and of what they are capable. Only one now and then has educated himself to feel with Maharatta, Bengalee, Madrassese, or Sikh. An Englishman is endued with an instinct which tells him the thoughts and emotions traversing other English

breasts. He comprehends how he can awaken or how he can soothe them. After a feebler sort, he has an instinct which can track, though less surely, the course of the moods of other European nations. The tendencies and susceptibilities of these two hundred and fifty-two millions of English subjects are as dark and untrodden a wilderness for him as if they still prayed for the Great Mogul. Inquirers go among them from these islands and record their views and propensities. Englishmen at home are taught mechanically what they are, as they are taught the anatomy of an antediluvian animal. In time the instruction may be so complete that it will do duty for the species of common atmosphere within which brethren of the same lineage or usages are lapped and coalesce. That day seems at present very distant. Members of the same nation in reality, and not in title alone, act and react upon one another in an infinity of ways. It would be an impossible calculation to compute the influence of any district of the United Kingdom upon the rest, or the change in the whole which its separation would cause. Morally and intellectually, and more or less physically, national blood runs through the entire mass. From each it gathers as it passes, and it distributes to all some special element. In that sense neither these two hundred and fifty-two Indian millions nor any part of them can be said to have been fused as yet with their British fellow-subjects. Materially the reduction of India under British dominion is sufficiently perceptible. England materially is different by reason of its Indian Empire from what it would else have been. Particular portions of England feel its effects conspicuously. Many individual lives are altogether transformed by it. Of any interchange between the two countries of spirit and sentiment there is scarcely more evidence now than when Clive conquered on the field of Plassey. The obedience of all these millions of human creatures to the British Crown is a radiant jewel in it. Indirectly it is a source of wealth to the kingdom and a brilliant arena for careers. It is not depreciating what India gives and has given to Great Britain to wish it could or would yield something higher and greater. An increase of twelve or thirteen millions in ten years is honourable to the efficiency of British rule. Lancashire may take note with pleasure of an addition of possible millions to the consumers of its prints. The mere bristling tables represent a multitude of facts and phenomena abounding in essential interest to the provinces in which the tide of population has been flowing highest. Their importance for uncommercial and unofficial England is hardly emphasised at all by the fact, in appearance so astounding, that since 1871 Englishmen have received of new fellow-citizens as many within three hundred and fifty thousand as their own whole number equalled half a century ago. The census of India, with its battalions of gigantic figures, suggests to Englishmen how much those statistics might signify which they fail to signify in the relations subsisting between the populations of the suzerain and its splendid dependency. The British people, as an assemblage of human beings, does not seem to derive its rightful degree of variety and freshness of vitality from the incorporation into it of this tremendous total of life. The two hundred and fifty-two millions of India might with yet more reason retort the complaint. Indian humanity contains elements by which Englishmen might not disdain to profit. The value of its hereditary intuitions of art is already recognised, though their secret is ill apprehended. Ingrained in the depths of Indian domestic traditions are a delicacy and refinement to which European observers of the luxury of indolent native nobles do little justice. But if a sentiment of fraternity between people so strangely conjoined would not be without its use to the dominant race, the subject race or races might learn on their part the more precious art of national existence and growth. India and Great Britain are bound together as solidly by political ties as if only the Severn or Trent divided them, and not continents and oceans. Hereafter, in the revolutions which wreck States, they may be parted. No signs, however, of such a catastrophe can be discerned, except by eyes which love to foresee evil. Should they be severed, it would probably simply be for India to fall under a heavier alien yoke. At present, at all events, they have to walk hand in hand. For their mutual advantage their leaders on both sides should strive to infuse into them the sense of national unity by which they might learn to benefit by one another's virtues, as well as to take warning by one another's errors. An India which should accustom itself to feel British in more than name would be an India with a future as well as a past. Under the British standard alone can its inhabitants hope to attain the substantial consolidation of which the want has been its undoing. The native of India may find it as hard as the Englishman—he cannot find it harder—to realise how it happens that he and his two hundred and fifty-two millions of countrymen are come to be subjects of a couple of petty Atlantic isles. If he try, he will find it at least as difficult to understand by what strange process those two hundred and fifty-two millions, with their mixture of hostile constituents, have been brought to dwell in peace and been qualified for representation, with no ostensible violence of metaphor, as a single people in one census paper. British rule has united India better than did its most potent Moguls. It is for the Indian populations to gain their highest advantage out of the destiny which has turned them into British subjects by claiming their share in the spirit and pride of British nationality.

THE AFGHAN CAMPAIGN.

MR. LEPEL GRIFFIN, agent to the Governor General for Central India, has addressed the following letter to the editor of the *Times*, dated Indore Residency, Sept. 27:—

"Sir,—If you have not yet seen a book entitled '*Personal Records of the Kandahar Campaign*,' edited by a person who styles himself Major Waller Ashe, late King's Dragoon Guards, I venture to invite your attention to it. If you would intrust its review to some officer of the Kandahar army or of the relieving force of General Roberts, I believe the public would receive infinite amusement. Major Ashe first became known to fame by publishing in the *Morning Advertiser* an account of the battle of Maiwand, which, however unrecognisable by the survivors of that engagement, bore a striking likeness to the *Times*' account of the action of Ahmed Khel, fought by General Stewart when marching from Kandahar to Cabul. On the genuineness of his letter being questioned, Major Ashe asserted that the writer of the Maiwand letter had been in both engagements, although it is well known that no British officer was present both at Ahmed Khel and Maiwand. In the preface to his present book I notice that Major Ashe abuses the anonymous critics who had questioned the authorship of his letters, and who, he asserts, was afraid to disclose themselves, while he would have the public believe that he retired with flying colours from the controversy. I have no intention of discussing the merits of the Maiwand and Ahmed Khel case, which are obvious enough; but seeing that I am about to show that Major Ashe's present volume is, so far as I have space to dissect it, a tissue of extravagance and falsehoods, I will not shelter myself behind a pseudonym, and I will further only comment on such statements the truth or falsehood of which are absolutely within my own knowledge as Chief Political Officer in Afghanistan, and regarding which no officer can possibly be better informed than myself.

"For the sake of brevity, I will select only four Cabul letters, the first three forming chapter four of the book, and purporting to be by the same hand, pages 112-143; and the fourth letter, pages 170-178, from, it is pretended, another hand. The first letter is dated July 26, from the 'cantonment of the Bala Hissar.' No officer who had ever been in Cabul could so head his letter, the Bala Hissar being a fortress, not a cantonment. The letter commences with a circumstantial account of the friendly meeting of the writer, who was deer shooting in the neighbourhood of Charikar, with the Ameer Abdur Rahman, then on his road from Turkestan to Cabul. The chief's camp, the furniture of his tent, his appearance and that of this troops are minutely described, as is a high flown conversation on Afghan politics, society, and religion. The six pages of description are but one continued impudent untruth. Charikar is the town in Kohistan where the Turkestan road leaves the hills, about forty miles north of Cabul. No officer could have visited it at the time mentioned and returned alive, much less have been deer shooting for several days in that neighbourhood, where, indeed, there are no deer to shoot. Had such an excursion been possible, the hero of it would assuredly have found himself court-martialed the moment he returned to Cabul for gross disobedience of orders. But I affirm that no English officer visited Charikar or its neighbourhood while I was in Cabul, nor did any English officer see or speak to the Ameer Abdur Rahman before I met him at Zimma on August 3, 1880. This letter pretends to be written on July 26; the interview with Abdur Rahman is said to have taken place a few days before; yet our correspondent continues—'Two days after the interview I had with Abdur Rahman a formal meeting was arranged between the Ameer and Sir Donald Stewart,' at which our correspondent was, of course, present, and which he carefully describes. But as the only interview I was able to arrange between the Ameer and the General was on the morning we left Cabul, August 11, a fortnight after the letter describing it was written by this prophetic correspondent, a few inaccuracies have, not unnaturally, crept into his statement. For example, he says that as the Ameer approached, our 'band played the opening eight bars' (it is as well to be precise) 'of the National Anthem.' We had no band. 'Our chief then dismounted and hastened forward to hold the stirrup of his Highness, a mark of respect and etiquette still preserved in Persian and Russian Courts.' The general was not near the Ameer when he dismounted, and, whatever the Persian and Russian custom may be, I am sure that no subaltern in the British Army would have performed this menial service. 'About two dozen seats were placed for the chief actors in this impressive scene.' There were only four chairs—for the Ameer, Sir Donald Stewart, the general commanding the Cabul Division, and myself. General Hills is spoken of as interpreting, although he is not conversant with Persian, and the speech put into the mouth of the Ameer is apocryphal.

"The second letter is dated August 5, 'Racecourse Camp, Siah Sung Ridge, Cabul.' This address is a worthy pendant to 'the Cantonment of the Bala Hissar.' It could never have been written by anyone who had been at Cabul; for the Racecourse and Siah Sung are far apart; and the address is equivalent to 'Thames Embankment, South Kensington.' I shall not, however, discuss this letter, which professes to describe the arrival at Cabul of the news of the battle of Maiwand, the conferences between Generals Stewart and Roberts regarding the relief of Kandahar, and the preparations for the march. The statements of the letter, so far as my personal knowledge goes, are untrue, but it chiefly concerns military matters,

with which I am not now concerned. We will turn to the next despatch, of August 10, which describes the farewell dinner given by the political officers at Cabul to General Roberts on the eve of his march to relieve Kandahar, and my interview with Ameer Abdur Rahman at Zimma. The 'banquet' is described with all that exactness of detail which might be expected from a correspondent who states that he had 'the honour of a special invitation.' It took place, he assures us, in the same 'marquee' in which I had a few days before received the Ameer. This is a mistake which could not have been made by one who was present at both dinner and interview, as the tent I sent for the interview to Zimma was a large and handsome one, which might have seated eighty persons, while General Roberts's 'banquet' was given in my small camp tent. 'The tent was most artistically decorated with flags, trophies of arms, and wreaths of beautiful flowers, while over the President's chair a floral device was hung with the words "God speed" in large letters.' There were neither flags, trophies of arms, nor wreaths of flowers, nor any device whatever. 'As the dinner hour drew near, the portion of the marquee partitioned off to form an ante-room began to fill, &c. In fact, we assembled in the sitting-room of the political mess, and my tent had only room for the dining table. General Hills, who was just now seen interpreting from a language which he does not understand, is again represented as superintending the *menu*, with which he had nothing to do, and the detail of which includes everything which did not appear at the dinner.

"Leaving the 'banquet,' which is after all but trifling, our correspondent on the next page attempts a more daring flight. After referring to his previous apocryphal meeting with Abdur Rahman at Charikar, he says that he was fortunate enough to accompany me on the occasion of my interview with the Ameer at 'Zernina, about ten miles from Cabul.' The village is described as most picturesquely situate on the banks of a clear, running stream, surrounded by groves of mulberry, date, and palm trees, pine apples, custard apples, and mangoes, which last formed a grateful shade to the horses of the escort. These included some Bombay Cavalry. The crowds of villagers who came out to look at us, the handsome picturesque dresses of the women, the jewels on their feet and hands, their faces and figures, are described with the hand of a master, till 'passing through the village we reached the open space near a tope or groves of mangoes, where the tents were pitched.'

"The whole of this is an elaborate romance. Zimma, not Zernina, is from twenty to twenty-five miles from Cabul; the interviewer was not near a village at all, consequently there were no villagers, men or women, to look on at us. Not a woman was to be seen, and, indeed, I have never seen in Afghanistan a single respectable woman unveiled. Our correspondent's glowing imagination alone has invented these beautiful creatures, with silver braided hair, and pearls and gems strung over their mouths. Nor is the correspondent more happy with the vegetable than with the animal kingdom. Zimma is some 7,000ft. above the sea in the 35° of latitude. Yet we have dates and palms, and pine apples, and custard apples, and mango groves, all trees of the tropics, and none of which anyone except our correspondent, has seen in North Afghanistan. At any rate, there were none at Zimma; and as for the mango grove, so 'grateful a shelter to the horses of the escort,' I had, in order to prevent a surprise, ordered the audience tent to be pitched on the summit of a bare hill, without a tree near it, and the escort remained in the August sun the whole time of my interview—so unsheltered, indeed, that both days I closed the interview earlier than I should otherwise have done in order not to expose the English troopers too long. No Bombay Cavalry, I may further mention, were included in my escort, or were ever present in Cabul at all.

"We now proceed to the interview. The Ameer is described as offering me his arm and conducting me 'to the marquee, where tea, coffee, sherbet, and pipes were handed round by handsomely dressed attendants.' The Ameer struck our correspondent as better looking than when he saw him at Charikar, which is likely enough. After the usual compliments had been exchanged and the presents sent by our general had been examined most minutely, a conversation ensued on an infinite variety of topics, the Ameer passing from one topic to another with the greatest rapidity. The correspondent himself dashed into the conversation, and explained to the Ameer how it was that Generals Primrose and Burrows were defeated at Kandahar, while 'Abdur Rahman spoke freely of the late defeat of General Burrows, which he characterised as unaccountable and almost inexcusable.' After this, we are told, the letter from the General enumerating certain details in the convention was translated to the Ameer, to which he listened attentively; and a long conversation is reported between the Ameer and myself which is not to be found in my full notes of the interview, and most resembles passages from a national schoolboy's essay on Afghanistan.

"Every item in this interview is erroneous. The Ameer did not offer me his arm, and neither pipes, coffee, sherbet, nor tea were handed round by attendants dressed handsomely or otherwise. No presents of the General were minutely examined, for none were given, the only presents ever given to the Ameer being a few of small importance, which, with the sanction of the Viceroy, I sent him the day before we left Cabul. No letter of the General's was read, because none was sent, and as to the conversation reported and the Ameer's criticism of General Burrows' defeat, the Ameer did not

know that we had met a reverse until I told him of it in very general terms, and entering into no particulars. The correspondent says that he explained the position to the Ameer; but, during the two interviews, lasting some six hours, there were only present, besides the Ameer and myself, four officers of my political staff, Colonel Hastings, C.B., Colonel Ridgeway, Mr. Cunningham, C.I.E., my first assistant, and Mr. Christie, C.I.E., my second assistant. No one addressed the Ameer excepting myself, or Mr. Cunningham interpreting for me, when I wished for greater precision, as he is a better Persian scholar than I am. The first two of these officers are in England, and should Major Waller Ashe attempt to defend the mendacious and audacious statements of his pretended correspondent, I have no doubt they will be quite ready to answer him.

"The next letter purports to be from another hand, but the style is suspiciously similar. The hands are still, whatever the voice, the hands of Esau. It is dated August 23, and describes the meeting of the Ameer with General Stewart and myself on August 11. Here we have the same rich and Oriental colouring which distinguishes our correspondent of the Zimma interview; 'the gorgeously trimmed robes of the principal sirdars and palace officials' being truthfully rendered, the plain and even rude dress of the Ameer's followers. We have the 'marquee' doing duty again; and, as at the Roberts banquet, it is again 'decked with boughs and flowers, and hung with coloured drapery.' The audience was held in my own plain camp tent, which I gave to the Ameer as a parting present; and on that last anxious morning, when it was doubtful, till the Ameer came in sight, whether his wild troops would allow him to leave the camp, we were in no humour to play the fool with boughs and flowers. 'The friendly sirdars' described as present were conspicuous by their absence, only one, Muhammad Yakooob Khan, being in attendance. General Hills again figures as interpreter, while the conversation is as incorrect as before. After some presentations of officers we are told that 'we now moved outside the tent to allow the Ameer, our political, and the chief to be alone.' While waiting outside the tent our correspondent and his friends amused themselves by watching the Ameer's troops, whom he compares to the Chasseurs de Vincennes. Unfortunately for the narrative, it happened that no officers retired outside the tent, as the interview was a merely formal and public one, at which only common-places were exchanged, while none of one Ameer's troops came within sight or hearing, by special agreement.

"The next and last falsehood I shall refute—for it is one of historical importance—describes our finally leaving Cabul after this memorable interview. The correspondent describes the heights around our camp as in possession of 'a mob of fanatics and hill robbers,' dancing war dances, beating drums, and working themselves up to the wildest state of excitement. 'Scattered parties on the hilltops around followed each other with a succession of shouts and yells of the most demoniac description. It is almost impossible to describe the excited appearance of these men and the wild antics they performed; while it was wonderful they did not wound each other in their intricate and rapid evolutions with unsheathed knives. As we moved along, these ruffians, having failed to irritate our men into retaliatory measures, sought to provoke our fellows by their taunts and jeers.'

"There is a good deal more of this melodramatic trash, only fit for a South London music hall, which, being interpreted into sense and truth, means that, as General Stewart and myself rode out of Cabul its aspect was as a city of the dead. There was, it is true, no friendly greeting, no God speed; but there were, on the other hand, no bands of fanatics, no war dances, no shout, no yell, no single sign or sound of hostility or dissatisfaction as the British army turned its back for the last time on the city of Cabul. The whole account is a stupendous falsehood.

"And now I would ask Major Waller Ashe what he means by so impudently offering to the English public these vamped-up *rechauffés* of newspaper correspondence, liberally garnished with ignorance and falsehood, as genuine letters from real officers at the seat of war? Major Ashe has not only been unfortunate in one or two Cabul correspondents. Those pretending to write from Kandahar are as lying prophets as those writing from Cabul, as a clever war correspondent has shown in the *Pioneer* newspaper. The correspondents do not exist. I promise to pay £1,000 to any charity Major Ashe will name if he can produce the correspondent who interviewed the Ameer at Charikar and who afterwards shared my interview with his Highness at Zimma.

"I would not have condescended to criticise this rubbish had I not noticed in the preface to Major Ashe's book that he has ready for the press a 'History of the Afghan War,' constructed from the journals and correspondence sent him from the scenes of action. It is thus necessary to warn the public of the kind of history they must expect. The present volume is dedicated to Lord Lytton, whose political opinions Major Ashe appears to share. I trust he will not insult his lordship by dedicating to him the second volume, which, if it be constructed from the narratives of the same correspondents as the first, may most appropriately be dedicated to the Father of Lies."

CHOLERA AT ADEN.—Dr. Moore has been ordered to visit Aden to report on the recent outbreak of cholera there. He leaves Bombay by to-day's mail steamer.—*Pioneer*.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

COL. CORY ON "THE EASTERN MENACE."*

[FIRST NOTICE.]

COL. ARTHUR CORY, formerly of the Bengal Staff Corps, retired from the service a few years ago, mainly with the view of obtaining a perfectly independent position for himself, as an ardent patriot determined to convince his countrymen of the deadly peril to which the Empire was being exposed by the criminal folly and imbecility of the "masterly inactivity" party. The peril was equally obvious to every other Indian officer of Col. Cory's experience and sagacity; but to Col. Cory, in addition to a clear insight into the intricacies and perplexities of frontier and Central Asian politics, were given both the pen of a ready and powerful writer and the devoted energy and burning zeal of an apostle. His acquaintance with European politics, and especially with the various ramifications of the Eastern Question, was hardly less extensive and accurate than his knowledge of questions more directly affecting the Indian frontier. Altogether, there were few persons more competent to express an authoritative opinion on the merits of our Afghan policy, and few likely to put their opinions more effectively before the public. His first indictment of the masterly inactivity policy was published in 1875, and was entitled "Shadows of Coming Events: The Eastern Menace." We believe that it was impossible for an unprejudiced man, possessing any acquaintance whatever with Asiatic affairs, to read that book without becoming convinced of the general accuracy of the views expounded in it. There can be little doubt that, taken concurrently with the works of Sir Henry Rawlinson, M. Vambéry, and other writers on the same side, it contributed in no small degree to the temporary enlightenment of English and Anglo-Indian public opinion in regard to "The Eastern Menace," with which temporary enlightenment the late Conservative Administration was identified, but which (as we have often declared in these columns) ought never to have been degraded to the level of an English party question at all. It probably never would have been so degraded but for the mistakes of the Duke of Argyll in 1873, and the "exigencies" of Mr. Gladstone in opposition in 1876-1880; and Col. Cory has been careful to point out in his writings that Lord Northbrook's impulses in 1873 directed him aright, and would have directed the empire aright if there had been no telegraphic communication between the Viceroy and the Secretary of State.

Content with the effect produced by his "Shadows of Coming Events," Col. Cory determined to leave the field at home for the time to other writers less qualified for the task of watching events on the spot. He took up his quarters permanently at Lahore, to be within touch of the frontier and in personal communication with Afghans. The information thus obtained and the results of his observation of the course of events in Afghanistan from day to day he made accessible to the world and helpful to the Empire by publication in the columns of the *Civil and Military Gazette*. The value of the services rendered to the public by that journal, under the editorship of Col. Cory, during the war and the troubled times that preceded and have followed it, is probably known to most of our readers; for thorough mastery of the Afghan Question in all its branches, political as well as military, its articles have been unsurpassed by those of any other journal in India or England.

Many of the predictions hazarded by Col. Cory in his "Shadows of Coming Events," have been fulfilled to the letter within six years of their publication. He now comes again before the English public, in a book that amplifies his former work and brings it up to date, to claim that respectful hearing which is due to the proved truthfulness of his earlier warning. A large part of "The Eastern Menace" is devoted to a terribly severe dissection of the Duke of Argyll's "Eastern Question." Another large portion is given to an exposition of the lessons of the late war. The utterly untrustworthy character of Mr. Grant-Duff's "Afghan Policy of Lord Beaconsfield's Government" is fully and clearly set forth, and all the fallacies and dangers of our recent policy are exposed in the most forcible and conclusive way. To a consideration of the various divisions of Col. Cory's new book, as here indicated, we hope to return in an early article.

* "The Eastern Menace." By Col. ARTHUR CORY, Retired List. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co. 1881.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

THE NATIVE PRESS ON THE LIBERAL MINISTRY'S INDIAN POLICY.

It is said that the office of Minister of Public Works will be revived. So the Liberal Ministry, instead of curtailing expenditure, is going to increase it. It has revived the Agricultural Department and will revive the Minister of Public Works. It seems to be bent upon undoing what had been done by the past *regime*, and that to

the direct detriment of India. When the appointment of Minister of Public Works was first proposed Lord Northbrook was opposed to it, and the wisdom of his lordship's opinion was vindicated when the office was abolished two years ago. But rumour has it that this office is to be revived. It is said that the new public works policy requires the revival of the appointment. We hold that the less the direct responsibility of the Government for the execution of public works, the less necessity for a separate Minister of Public Works. We think the Public Works Secretary is strong enough for the work.—*Hindu Patriot*.

THE DURGA PUJA HOLIDAYS.

WE publish below the correspondence between the British Indian Association and the Government of Bengal regarding the Durga Puja holidays. We have nothing to add to what the association have already said on the subject. If the facts stated by the association be correct it seems that there has been a compact as it were between the Comptroller General and the Bank of Bengal to nullify Lord Lytton's resolution on the subject of the holidays. It was Mr. Westland who first suggested that the Council bills should be paid at the Bank of Bengal during the holidays, and that the currency office should be kept open to a limited extent during the vacation. The directors of the Bank of Bengal to meet the wishes of the Comptroller General have resolved to keep the bank open. Thus there has been a mutual understanding. If the bank had not been kept open the Council bills could not have been paid, while the bank directors have got a pretext to keep the bank open, because the Government wishes to pay the Council bills during the holidays. The Government of India, in a resolution of August, 1880, had approved the arrangements recommended by the Comptroller General. The history of this resolution is instructive. It was passed after Lord Lytton had left the country. Lord Ripon had newly arrived, and his lordship could not be expected to know anything about the deep game which was being played. Those who concocted this resolution had, of course, their heart in the work, for it was they who had originally framed the anti-holiday resolution, which we need hardly say would not have been cancelled but for the firmness of Lord Lytton. But when the cat was away the mice began to play. It is observable that this nullifying resolution was passed in the secret department, the public had no knowledge of it, and could not therefore protest against it. To put the public off the scent no action was taken under it last year. Now it is said that the Comptroller General is simply acting under the orders of Government. Surely Lord Ripon would not have given his assent to the resolution in question, if his lordship had known its real scope and tendency.—*Hindu Patriot*.

THE AMEER'S VICTORY.

FINALLY, it must be remembered that, in being saved the immediate annoyances which would have ensued from Ayub's victory, we are not in any way identified with the existing settlement. It is hardly to be supposed that the Ameer's retrospective gratitude to the British Government for having accepted him *faute de mieux*, as a person under cover of whose nomination to the throne we could escape from the tedium of the Cabul occupation, will bear up against the reflection that in his recent death-struggle we did not see our way to help him. True, he did not ask to be helped: he behaved very loyally as regards the understanding on which he was raised to the throne. We refused from the beginning to guarantee his tenure of power; we started him on the clear understanding that he was to stand or fall as best he could; and when the peril came he was man enough to face it without a word to the British Government in the nature of an appeal for aid. Still it is one thing not to ask for help—especially under circumstances which make you think asking would probably be useless—and another to remain perfectly content with the attitude of the friend who offers no help. In the Ameer's mind the seed must be laid of a state of feeling closely resembling that which grew up in the mind of Sher Ali eventually, and made him absolutely mistrustful of the British Government even when the British Government, animated by a new impulse in 1876, might really have been trusted. The Ameer has held his own without our help; and he will naturally steer his future course without much reference to our wishes or interests. Of course in all these remarks we are criticising the general outline of the policy that has latterly been pursued, as this has been defined from home. The Government of India has had nothing to do but look on; and it has looked on accordingly without doing anything. The present doctrine, that the highest duty of the Government of India is to be the loyal executor of the will of the Cabinet at home, is one which we have never for one instant in these columns pretended to approve. It was not the doctrine on which the greatness of the British Empire in India was built up, and it is not a doctrine which in the long run can ever sustain that greatness; but it operates for the time being, at all events, to throw back political criticism on to the persons from whom all important manifestations of policy, while it lasts must be supposed to spring. And for the moment we are chiefly concerned to guard public opinion from the assaults to which it will be exposed when the partisan supporters of the present Ministry endeavour in due course to coin the recent victory into so much party capital.—*Pioneer*.

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

UNIVERSITY DINNER AT SIMLA.—At the Oxford and Cambridge dinner at Simla on the 29th ult. Oxford was represented by the Hon. Sir R. Egerton, K.C.S.I. (Exeter); Colonel O. R. Newmarch (Merton); the Hon. H. S. Cunningham (Trinity); Colonel Fryer, C. B. (Exeter); Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite (Brasenose); Captain J. L. Aberigh-Mackay (Worcester); Mr. H. W. Primrose (Balliol); Mr. C. L. Tupper (Corpus); Mr. F. C. Channing (Corpus); Mr. T. W. Holderness (University); Mr. J. Wilson (Balliol); Mr. J. M'C. Douie (Balliol). Cambridge was represented by:—Mr. A. B. Sampson (St. Catherine's); the Hon. L. D. Broughton (Trinity Hall); the Hon. C. Grant (Trinity); the Venerable Archdeacon Matthew (Trinity); Mr. T. W. Rawlins (Clare); Mr. A. Mackenzie (Trinity); Mr. H. M. Plowden (Trinity); Mr. W. M. Young (King's); Mr. D. C. J. Ibbetson (St. John's); Mr. F. C. Daukes (Downing); Mr. F. Hadden Cope (St. John's); Mr. R. H. F. Lombe (Corpus).—*Pioneer*.

THE PIONEERS.—By recommendation of the Commander in Chief the 23rd and 32nd Pioneers are to be localised at Rawul Pindi and Mian Mir, the two regiments exchanging stations from time to time, as may appear advisable.—*Bombay Gazette*.

COLONEL STEWART.—It is stated that Col. J. M. Stewart, deputy judge advocate, Peshawur and Rawul Pindi Circle, is about to take two years' furlough, and that Lieut. W. H. F. Macmullen will probably be brought in to officiate in the department.—*Ibid*.

SIMLA.—At Simla the monsoon is now fairly at an end, and the magnificent weather which prevails in the hills for many weeks before the commencement of winter has set in. Tourists are taking advantage of this bright season to take trips into the interior, and all the dak bungalows between Simla and Chini, on the borders of Thibet, are crammed with travellers.—*Ibid*.

MILITARY OFFICERS IN CIVIL EMPLOY.—Considerable discussion has been excited by a statement that the Commander in Chief intends to extend the examination test to military officers in civil employ. The latter admit that steps should be taken to exactly define their status, either as civilians or military men.—*Pioneer*.

SIMLA JEWEL CASE.—An interesting case is now being tried in Simla. Major General Hamilton, of the retired list, purchased large quantities of precious stones and jewellery from a lapidary, named Jacob, who assured him that he would realise 500 or 600 per cent. by selling the goods in England. This General Hamilton failed to do, or even to realise the cost price, and he is now suing the vendor for Rs.46,000 damages.—*Ibid*.

TENURE OF COMMAND IN NATIVE REGIMENTS.—We hear that the home authorities refuse to entertain the proposal of the Indian Government that the tenure of command in native regiments should be limited to five years.—*Ibid*.

CALCUTTA FREIGHTS.—We have had a strong freight market since last mail, and large forward engagements have been made in the steamers for London for October and November shipment both in wheat and jute at former rates. Some eight or ten steamers for forward loading, November and December, have been chartered in the home markets at rates generally 2s. 6d. to 5s. under what could have been obtained here. In sailing ships business has been brisk chiefly for forward loading; for immediate loading high rates had to be paid for London. Our unfixed tonnage continues very limited, amounting to only 1,000 tons.—*Englishman*.

TEA FOR AUSTRALIA.—The quantity of tea exported from Calcutta to Australia and New Zealand from the 1st to the 22nd of September was 172,320lb., which, with 148,981lb. previously exported between the 1st of May and the 31st of August, makes a total for this season of 321,301lb.—*Ibid*.

THE MHOW AMMUNITION CASE.—Saraf Ali, the principal offender in what is known as the Mhow ammunition case, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment and a fine of Rs.2,000, in default of payment one year's further imprisonment. Dowdji, the other prisoner, has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of Rs.250, in default of payment six months' further imprisonment. The arms and ammunition have been confiscated.—*Ibid*.

THE INSPECTOR OF GYMNASIA.—A contemporary understands that it has been decided to abolish the appointment of the one inspector of gymnasia for the whole of India, at present held by Major Hallows, East Yorkshire Regiment, and in place thereof to create four distinct appointments, one with staff salary of Rs.400 per mensem, for Bombay, Bengal, Madras, and Burma.—*Pioneer*.

THE EDUCATIONAL COMMISSION.—A commission is to assemble in Calcutta during the cold weather to examine into the working of the educational despatch of 1854.—*Englishman*.

THE BAREIL-KUMAON RAILWAY.—The report that the Bareil and Kumaon Railway scheme had been abandoned is denied. The present prospects of the undertaking are said to be brighter than ever.—*Pioneer*.

MR. WHITLEY STOKES.—The Hon. Whitley Stokes, law member of Council, will continue in office until next April.

THE CABUL ROYAL FAMILY.—A contemporary states that during "the present season" Yakub Khan's ladies have presented their lord and master with no less than five young Afghans, two sons and three daughters.—*Englishman*.

SALARIES OF HIGH COURT JUDGES.—Sir Richard Garth, Chief

Justice of Bengal, has written a protest against the order of the Secretary of State making a large reduction in the salaries of future judges of the Calcutta High Court and placing them in that respect on a level with judges of the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad High Courts.—*Englishman*.

THE EAST INDIAN NAVAL STATION.—The authorities at Ceylon, with the assistance of Admiral Gore-Jones, are about to inquire into the state of the military defence of that island. The news that Sir William Hewett has been selected by the Admiralty to succeed Admiral Gore Jones has given great satisfaction to naval men employed on the East India station. Admiral Hewett has the reputation of being not only one of the ablest but one of the most popular men in the service. The flag-ship *Euryalus* is at Trincomalee, where she is expected to remain till the middle of December; and Admiral Jones will probably pay a last visit to Calcutta before returning to Bombay.—*Times of India*.

MADRAS.

THE "AFRICA."—The British India Company's steamer *Africa* went ashore near Tellicherry on Saturday, Oct. 1 and has not yet been floated. A portion of the cargo was saved and landed at Tellicherry.—*Times of India*.

LIEUTENANT CHAMBERLAIN.—It is stated that Lieutenant Neville Chamberlain, 2nd Central India Horse, nephew of Sir Neville Chamberlain, has been appointed aide de camp to Sir Frederick Roberts, the new Commander in Chief of Madras, vice Captain Pole-Carew, Coldstream Guards. Mr. Chamberlain is, among other things, a clever draughtsman, and some of his sketches of episodes in the late Afghan war, which appeared in the *Graphic*, were the subjects of very favourable criticism in artistic circles.—*Ibid*.

BOMBAY.

A FALSE RUMOUR.—A Bombay paper gave currency some days ago to a rumour, since exploded, that the Government were in treaty with the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway for the sale to that company of the Rajputana State Railway.—*Pioneer*.

THE SAWANTWARI DIVORCE CASE.—The Sawantwari divorce case, in which a decree *nisi* was granted recently against Captain King, lately assistant political officer at Sawantwari, has entered on a fresh stage. The respondent's solicitor has intervened and prayed for a new trial, denying most of the allegations made by the petitioner, and alleging adultery and violent conduct towards her husband on her part. Captain King says he did not meet the charges at the late trial out of consideration for his children. The court has decided to call upon the petitioner to show cause why the decree *nisi* should not be set aside and a new trial had.—*Ibid*.

THE PUNA RIFLE MEETING.—The Bombay Central Presidency rifle meeting at Puna closed on Saturday last and the prizes were distributed by Lady Fergusson the same evening. The shooting throughout the meeting was very good. In the Viceroy's Plate competition, corresponding to the distances of the Queen's Prize at Wimbledon, the best score in the first stage (200, 500, and 600 yards) was ninety-five, and in the second stage (800, 900, and 1,000 yards) seventy-eight.—*Ibid*.

BOMBAY DOCK ACCOMMODATION.—The Prince's Dock at Bombay has proved such a great success that the construction of another wet dock is already under contemplation. At a recent meeting of the Port Trustees it was proposed "that a committee be appointed to consider whether the necessities of the trade require an addition to the dock accommodation, and if so to report on the best method of providing such addition, and the means for procuring the necessary funds."—*Ibid*.

COL. EDWARDES.—Col. S. De B. Edwardes, Bombay Staff Corps, has been appointed to the command of the Infantry Brigade at Quetta with the rank of brigadier general. He was director of the transport train on the Kandahar side in the late war.—*Ibid*.

QUETTA APPOINTMENTS.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following appointments in the Quetta Division:—Col. S. De B. Edwardes, Bombay Infantry, to command the Infantry Brigade with the rank of brigadier general, vice Brigadier General J. H. Henderson, deceased; Capt. A. M. Hogg, 2nd Regiment Sind Horse, to be brigade major, Cavalry Brigade, vice Capt. W. Christie, vacated on being appointed a probationer for the Army Pay Department.—*Times of India*.

DRUNKENNESS IN THE SUBORDINATE MEDICAL SERVICES.—It is notified in the Bombay general orders that H.E. the Commander in Chief will dispense with the services of every medical subordinate convicted of the crime of drunkenness.—*Ibid*.

ANOTHER CLERICAL V.C.—A gentleman writes to a contemporary pointing out that the Rev. J. W. Adams is not the only clergyman who enjoys the proud distinction of being a V.C. The Rev. Arthur Mayo, now resident in the north of England, won the decoration before he left the Indian Navy for the Church. The circumstance is fully described in Low's "History of the Indian Navy."—*Ibid*.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legible written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, OCT. 24, 1881.

AN EDUCATIONAL COMMISSION FOR INDIA.

A FORTNIGHT ago we discussed at some length the instructions, as telegraphed by the *Times* Calcutta correspondent, drawn up to guide the deliberations of the Educational Commission, which, the correspondent tells us, is to sit in the coming cold weather at Calcutta. We promised to return to the consideration of the subject; and, although no further information in regard to the constitution and objects of the proposed Commission has as yet reached England, we commence the fulfilment of our pledge to-day, as we are very sure that the questions involved are of vital importance, not only to the popularity, but also to the efficiency, of our administration of the Indian Empire. We shall assume, for the present, that the *Times* telegram accurately and adequately expresses the general intention and aims of the proposed conference, as formulated in the minds of the present advisers of his Excellency the Viceroy. On this assumption it will be at once clear to any one at all conversant with the history of the educational controversy in India, that one of the first and most important questions to be discussed by the Commission may be thus broadly and roughly stated: Is it advisable for us to divert, to the laudable purpose of mass education, any of the money now spent on "high education" in maintaining the State colleges and high schools, and, if so, how can we induce private enterprise to step in and take up the work of high education? Whether the first branch of this question be decided in the affirmative or the negative, we may presume that the Commission will in any case proceed to the consideration of the action to be taken on an affirmative decision. The extension of elementary education among the masses of India is obviously of such tremendous importance in itself that a properly constituted educational commission cannot fail to direct its best efforts to the elaboration of a scheme that may conduce to such a desirable end. Major Baring will probably feel com-

pelled, however sorrowfully, to inform the Commission that the state of the finances will not admit of a larger aggregate allotment of funds for education purposes than that already granted; and the Commission must then debate the question, stated above, whether funds for the desired purpose can be obtained by diverting some of the money now spent on the colleges. We propose, in the present series of articles—whilst honestly noting various possibilities on both sides—to endeavour to show that any sudden withdrawal of the State aid to high education is most strongly to be deprecated; and that any effort in the direction of encouraging private enterprise must be made with the utmost caution, and not without full knowledge of the agency into whose hands would fall the task resigned by Government.

In this connection, the first point we would propose for consideration is—How would a change in the direction suggested be regarded by those most nearly concerned, the people of the country?—and how far is native public opinion justified in the view it adopts? There can be no manner of doubt as to the answer that must be returned to the former of these questions. In India the Government that is friendly to high education is at once idolised by the people; the belief that Sir George Campbell was inimical to high education made that Lieutenant Governor the most unpopular ruler that ever occupied Belvedere. This fact is unquestioned, even by those who advocate withdrawal; and it is generally explained by reference to the fact that the classes who make themselves heard, both in the press and in the counsels of Government, are exactly the classes that benefit most by State-aided colleges. We have no hesitation in saying that this explanation is a gross injustice to the many liberal-minded native gentlemen who deprecate the transfer of the State's task to private enterprise. In Calcutta, in Bombay, in Madras, in every great centre of enlightenment in India, we could name many native gentlemen of standing and repute who are far above the suspicion of such selfish motives for their advocacy. And even if this were not so, it must not be forgotten that the cause of withdrawal has always been known to have the strong sympathy of some of the most powerful among the ruling body; and, if selfish motives were the only ones that actuated the native side in the controversy, we should surely find many who would prefer their own personal interests to the interests of their class, and would sooner have the favour of a powerful Secretary than a good education for their young kinsfolk.

And what are the chief points on which native gentlemen insist when they demand the continued maintenance of the State colleges? We will simply state a few. First, India's greatest want is a class of highly educated men, who shall act as pioneers to guide their ignorant countrymen into the promised land of civilisation. Secondly, the aid now given to the higher education by the State is not out of proportion to the revenues of the country; it is not for a moment comparable in amount to the vast endowments (in many cases originally derived from public sources) of our English universities; and, after all, it leaves the cost of an Indian university degree quite as high (taking into consideration the difference in the standards of living) as that of an English university degree. Thirdly, the comparative poverty of the learned classes in India renders it impossible at present for the higher education to do without those aids which are not denied to the far wealthier community of England; endowments, like that of the Kishnaghur College, will in course of time be

founded; independent colleges, like that excellent institution the Metropolitan College of Calcutta, will gradually spring up, manned by graduates trained in the State colleges; and in this way the task of the State can be gradually lightened, but it should never be entirely given up. Fourthly, the withdrawal of the Government from the State colleges will immediately increase, to a degree utterly intolerable to native feeling, the importance and the power of the missionary colleges. The latter colleges—entirely apart from their religious teaching—at present do a most useful work in supplementing the Government efforts, and in providing (by the aid of their subscriptions from the charitable classes in England) a somewhat cheaper university education than that otherwise obtainable. But, whilst we can entirely sympathise with that work as at present carried on, it will be readily allowed that Hindu and Muhammadan susceptibilities would be justly outraged by any arrangement that would tend to throw the whole higher education of the country into the hands of Christian missionaries; and, moreover, it is more than doubtful whether the Societies themselves would consent to such a remarkable diversion, from their supposed objects, of the funds of which they are the almoners.

We might name other points, on which native public opinion in India would found its strong objection to any withdrawal of the State from the work of higher education. But we believe we have said enough to convince any impartial person that there is much to justify the view so universally taken in the Indian community.



OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Oct. 1.)

- TREGGAR, Mr. J. R., assistant superintendent, Rajputana State Railway Police, will hold charge of the current duties of the office of superintendent, Rajputana State Railway Police, during Lieut. Ravenshaw's absence on leave.
- SMITH, Mr. F. St. G., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Military Works and Roads Division to the Jodhpore Branch Railway Division.
- BURN-MURDOCH, Lieut. J. R. E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, passed the departmental standard examination in Hindustani, on August 20. Appointments in the Post Office Department in the Postal Circle, Central Provinces and Berar:—
- BETHAM—SCHMID—GORMAN—STANYON—Mr. J. A. Betham is appointed to be superintendent of the Nagpur Division; Mr. D. Schmid is appointed to act as superintendent of the Nagpur Division, during the absence on leave of Mr. Betham; Mr. P. Gorman is appointed sub. pro tem. to be superintendent, 4th grade, and is posted to the Chhatisgarh Division; Mr. G. Stanyon is appointed to be superintendent of the Nerbada Division.
- TUCKER, Mr. F. St. G. de L., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, from Sept. 19.
- LEWTAS—The services of Surgeon J. Lewtas, M.B., (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, are cancelled.
- BURLTON—PROCTER—Consequent on the retirement of Colonel W. C. Lester, Bombay Staff Corps, cantonment magistrate at Mhow, the following appointments are made:—Lieut. Col. H. M. Burlton, assistant cantonment magistrate at Morar and officiating cantonment magistrate at Mhow, is confirmed in the latter appointment from September 16; Lieut. Col. M. M. Procter, district superintendent of police, Unao, N.W.P., to be assistant cantonment magistrate at Morar.
- M'CARTHY, Mr. V., to be 3rd grade officer in H.M.'s Indian Marine, on probation, from date of joining.
- BIGNELL—OWEN—TOULMIN—To fill existing vacancies in the Indian Telegraph Department the following promotions from August 20:—

Mr. W. K. D'O. Bignell, superintendent 2nd grade, to superintendent 1st grade; Mr. H. P. Owen, superintendent 3rd grade, to superintendent 2nd grade; Mr. W. N. Toulmin, assistant superintendent 1st grade, to superintendent 3rd grade.

DONNAN, Mr. J., assistant engineer, British Burma, is promoted from the 3rd to 2nd grade from Sept. 23.

EICKE, Mr. F. W., assistant examiner of accounts, 2nd grade, temporary rank, is confirmed in that grade, from July 15.

OTTLEY, Capt. J. W., R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, Punjab, to officiate as superintending engineer, 3rd class.

HAROLD, Mr. C. C., examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, to officiate as examiner of accounts, N.B.S. Railway.

HUTCHINSON, Mr. F., deputy examiner, 1st grade, is posted to the P.W. Accounts Office, Bombay, as a temporary arrangement.

HENSLEY, Mr. J. W., assistant superintendent, 4th grade, Telegraph Department, is transferred, as a temporary arrangement, to the P.W. Accounts Establishment, with the rank of assistant examiner, 2nd grade, and is posted to the office of examiner of telegraph accounts.

MEDICAL.

Promotions from Oct. 1:—To be Surgs. Major.—Surgs. Olliver Thomas Duke, M.B.; Francis Cobham Nicholson, M.B.; Thomas Holbein Hendley; William Henry Gregg, M.B.; Albert Baird Seaman; Frederick Augustus Smyth; Herbert Boyd; John Lloyd, M.D.; William Michael Courtrey; Edward Butler Rutledge; Thomas Robinson, M.B.; Daniel Nicholas Martin, M.D.; Alexander Bunnerman Strahan; William Alexander Crauford Roe; C. John Walford Meadows; William Napier Keefer; Andrew D. Ane; and William Flood Murray, M.B.

MILITARY.

REAY—WINSON—Permitted to retire from the service from the date specified:—Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) Joseph Reay, B.L.S.C., Oct. 1; Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) William Winsor, B.L.S.C., Oct. 1.

FORSTER—Bengal Army—To be major.—Capt. C. H. Forster, G.L.I., Sept. 27.

WALLERSTEIN—Rohilkund Volunteer Rifle Corps—Capt. P. H. Wallerstein, B.L.S.C., to be major commandant.

EDWARDES—Quetta Division—Col. S. De B. Edwardes, C.B., Bombay Infantry, to command the infantry brigade, with the rank of brigadier general, 2nd class.

HOGG, Col. A. M., 2nd Regiment Sind Horse, to be brigade major, cavalry brigade.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette.)

O'DONNELL, Mr. C. J., assistant magistrate and collector, Jessore, is transferred to Mymensingh.

COE, the Rev. J. W., D.D., to act as chaplain of St. James's Church, Calcutta.

DUTHOIT, Mr. W., magistrate and collector, 1st grade, to be district and sessions judge, 2nd grade.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette.)

LEMARCHAND, Mr. F. O., assistant conservator of forests, Ravi Division, is appointed temporarily to the charge of the Lahore Division.

ROSSITER, Mr. C. F., sub assistant conservator of forests, is placed in charge of the current duties of the Jhelum Division.

GLADSTONE, Mr. C. E., is transferred to Kangra, and appointed to officiate as judicial assistant. Mr. Gladstone assumed charge of his duties on Sept. 17.

TUCKER, Mr. H. St. G., is transferred to Dehra Ghazi Khan, and appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of that district.

MARSHALL, Mr. A. C., judge Small Cause Court, to officiate as judicial assistant, Amritsar. Mr. Marshall assumed charge of his duties on Sept. 18.

ANDERSON, Mr. J. A., officiating judicial assistant, to officiate as deputy commissioner of Umbail.

SMITH—The services of Mr. Turton Smith, district superintendent of police, on special duty, having been replaced at the disposal of the Punjab Government, this officer is reported to Lahore.

ROTTON—The services of Mr. H. H. G. Rotton, officiating district superintendent of police, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Military Department.

Officers whose services have been transferred to the P.W.D. of this Province are posted as follows:—

DOOLEY—DUMAYNE—HEBBERT—BROWN—Mr. M. S. Dooley, executive engineer, 2nd grade, to 1st Circle as executive engineer, Multan Division; Mr. T. J. Dumayne, executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank); Mr. F. B. Hebbert, assistant engineer, 1st grade; Mr. J. S. Brown, assistant engineer, 1st grade, to 2nd Circle, Punjab.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette.)

ADAMSON, Capt. C. H. E., assistant commissioner, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 4th grade, and is transferred to the charge of the Tavoy District.

DUKE, Mr. C. J. A., assistant commissioner, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 4th grade, and is transferred to the charge of the Tavoy District.

Appointment in the Rangoon and Irrawaddy State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps:—

SAMUEL, Lieut. B., to be paymaster with the honorary rank of captain. BLACKER, Mr. B. H., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway to the Provincial Establishment, and is posted to the Pegu Division.

DONNAN, Mr. J., assistant engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred from Henzada to the Bassein Division.

FURLOUGHS.—Capt. C. C. C. Barlow, R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, on medical certificate for two years; Mr. R. J. Bailey, assistant engineer, 1st grade, eighteen months' leave on medical certificate.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Oct. 1.)

MILSOM, Mr. B. P., executive engineer, 4th grade, is transferred from the revenue branch to the second division, Nagpur and Chattisgarh State Railway, for employment on the construction of the Wainganga Bridge.

HADDON, Mr. H. E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the second division to revenue branch, Nagpur and Chattisgarh State Railway, for employment as superintendent of way and works.

ASSAM.

(*Assam Gazette*, Sept. 24.)

GREER, Mr. R. T., assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate in the 2nd grade, from June 25.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Sept. 27.)

M'ALLUM.—The services of Surgeon Major D. C. M'Allum, M.D., are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

MOBERLY, Mr. H., assistant collector and magistrate in the district of Krishna, to be a magistrate of the 2nd class.

BABER, Mr. E. M., second assistant superintendent, Revenue Survey, to act as first assistant superintendent, Revenue Survey.

COOK, Assistant Superintendent Mr. J. H., will revert to his substantive appointment of second assistant superintendent, Revenue Survey, from August 6.

MILITARY.

MORANT, Capt. C. M. A., G.L.C., to be major, Sept. 20.

ROBBINS, Lieut. C., of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers Corps, is permitted to resign his commission.

BRUCE, Lieut. Col. J. C. W., Infantry, to be in charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates at Secunderabad.

BAYNE-WELDON-NEPEAN.—Madras Staff Corps.—To be lieutenant colonels: Major C. D. Bayne, from Sept. 21; Majors F. Weldon and H. A. T. Nepean, from Sept. 26.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(*Headquarters, Bangalore*, Sept. 20.)

Orders confirmed:—

NASON.—August 12.—By the officer commanding 1st Battalion Essex Regiment, appointing Lieut. H. H. W. Nason to act as assistant instructor of musketry to the battalion.

ARKLES.—Sept. 24.—By the officer commanding R.A., Centre District, appointing No. 7565, Gunner Robert Arkles, O Battery 1st Brigade R.A., soldier assistant in the Royal Artillery School, St. Thomas' Mount.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Lieut. the Hon. G. W. IL Vernon, 12th Lancers, to England for fifteen months, on urgent private affairs; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. A. P. Bainbridge, R.A. (9th Brigade), to England, pending retirement.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Sept. 29.)

FERNANDEZ-MADDEN.—Mr. J. F. Fernandez and Major J. M. Madden respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of cantonment magistrate at Ahmedabad on the 19th inst.

SCANNELL, Mr. H., to act as district superintendent of police in the Puna district.

COTGRAVE, Mr. G. W., to act as superintendent of police in the Puna district.

LELY, Mr. F. S. P., C.S., to be first assistant collector, Ahmedabad.

YOUNGHUSBAND, Mr. A. D., C.S., to be assistant collector, Surat.

BRAYSON, Mr. H. F., to be 6th grade Huzur deputy collector, Ratnagiri, continuing to do duty as Huzur account officer, Karachi.

MOORE, Mr. J. G., C.S., to act as commander, S.D., in the 2nd class, and to have charge of current duties of the office of British Delegate, Portuguese Treaty.

SHEPPARD, Mr. G. F., C.S., to act as commissioner, 1st class.

CAMPBELL, Mr. J. M'L., C.S., to act as collector of Puna in supersession of the orders regarding his appointment as first assistant collector, Surat.

TALBOT, Mr. W. A., assistant conservator of forests, Kanara, C.D., was in charge of the current duties of the office of deputy conservator of forests, Kanara, N.D., during the absence of Mr. W. S. Hexton.

SARGENT, Surg. A. F., to act as civil surgeon, Belgaum.

WATERS, Surgeon G., is appointed third physician and registrar, Jamsetji Jijibhoj Hospital.

FINDLAY, Surgeon J., M.B., to be medical officer on H.E.'s personal staff.

CHANNER-CLARKSON.—Surgeons O. Channer and J. W. Clarkson respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the deputy sanitary commissioner, Konkan Registration District, on the 21st inst.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Mr. A. Dalzell, assistant superintendent, Ratnagiri revenue survey, for two years.

MILITARY.

SHERARD, Lieut. R. W., 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay S.C.

GRANT.—To be lieutenant colonel from the date specified—Staff Corps—Major Murray Doveton V. T. Grant, Sept. 21.

PEDDER.—The services of Major D. C. Pedder, S.C., are replaced at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Lieut. Col. H. A. Little, Bengal S.C., 1st assistant quartermaster general (medical certificate), for one year; Lieut. T. S. M. Woolley, Bengal S.C. (medical certificate), for one year.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna*, Sept. 30.)

SHERARD-MINTER-MERCER.—3rd Regt. Sind Horse.—Lieut. R. W. Sherard, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regt., a candidate for the S.C., to officiate as squadron officer on probation; No. 2 Mountain Battery.—Lieut. J. S. Minter, R.A., 3rd subaltern, to be 1st subaltern; Lieut. H. F. Mercer, R.A., to be 2nd subaltern in succession to Keene.

ABUD.—30th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. H. M. Abud, S.C. (wing officer 11th N.I.), to be wing officer.

FLANAGAN, Surg. J. W. H., A.M.D., is appointed to general duty, Presidency Circle.

BEATTIE, Surg. Major J. F., M.D., A.M.D., is transferred from general duty, Puna Circle, to general duty, Mhow Circle.

PEDDER, Major D. C., S.C., is placed on general duty, Ahmedabad.

WYNWARD, Lieut. R., No. 17 Battery, 8th Brigade, R.A., has been nominated for appointment to a Cadet Company, R.A. Academy, Woolwich, and is to proceed to England by the first troopship.

MASEWELL-EARLE.—An exchange of batteries has been sanctioned between Lieut. N. Masewell, 1st Battery, 1st Brigade, and W. H. S. Earle, G Battery, 3rd Brigade, R.A.

Orders confirmed:—

LAING.—13th Regt. N.I.—R.O., Sept. 12, appointing Capt. W. Laing, wing officer, to officiate as adjutant as a temporary measure.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Lieut. E. C. Hill, 1st Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, from Sept. 12, on private affairs; Brigade Surgeon F. J. Shortt, and Surgeon J. P. Hunt, to England for six months, medical certificate; Major F. W. M. Spring, R. (late Bombay) A., commissary of ordnance, Bombay, to Europe for one year; Lieut. J. Garratt, of the G.I.P.R.V.C., to England for twelve months; Capt. R. H. Daniell, S.C., 3rd squadron commander 1st Sind Horse, to Europe for one year and 180 days, medical certificate.

RAILROADS TO INDIA.

THE opening for traffic, a few days ago, of the Transcaspian Railway from the Caspian harbour of Michaelovsk to the Turkoman caravan centre of Kizil Arvat, and the predictions made by its constructor that a few years will suffice to see the completion of the line to India, suggests the very natural inquiry as to whether Annenkoff's scheme has annihilated the older and more famous project of connecting England and India by a railroad along the Euphrates Valley. The question, it will be at once observed, concerns not only the English public generally, but also the very large number of eminent men who have interested themselves at various times in the Euphrates Valley Railway, and who still regard it in the light of a waiting project. To them, in particular, it must be of importance to know whether the efforts of half-a-century have been destroyed by the Russians at a stroke, and whether they must leave off for the future speculating any more about an English-built railroad to India. Moreover, all persons connected with India must feel an interest in the question as to whether it will not be possible very shortly to run from Charing-cross to the Indies in ten or eleven days, never leaving the railroad once except to cross the Channel and to traverse that narrow sea, or rather lake, the Caspian.

As is tolerably well known, a very large number of projects exist for constructing a railway from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf for the purpose of abridging the distance to India, and scarcely a year elapses without a further addition being made to their number. At the head of them all, however, both on the score of simplicity and original merit, stands the Euphrates Valley scheme, with which the name of Mr. W. P. Andrew is so honourably and indissolubly associated. Forty-five years have now elapsed since Mr. Andrew first took up the question in a practical form, and he has continued agitating for the adoption of the scheme down to within the last few months. At several periods there have been excellent prospects of the matter being taken seriously in hand by the Government, but every time obstacles of various kinds, mainly political, have arisen to prevent its adoption. Perhaps, however, the worst obstacle of all the Euphrates scheme has had to contend with has been the multiplicity of rival projects, which have confused English statesmen and impeded them in arriving at a definite decision as to the right policy to pursue. It would appear from an impartial examination of the controversy that the aim of most eminent men interested in the question of a railway to India has been not to patriotically co-operate in the furtherance of any single scheme, but

to trot out a fresh one of their own, and to do their utmost to blacken the reputation of all rival projects. Without in any way dealing too severely with unrestrained discussion, it may be truly said that if there had been loyal co-operation on the part of English Projectors, instead of acrimonious self-assertion and egotism, the overland railroad from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf would have probably been in mature working order to-day. While English projectors have been squabbling in the newspapers and on the platform Russia has quietly, without any discussion at all, taken the wind out of everyone's sails. Even Annenkoff, proud as he is of his scheme, would not dare to say that his route is the very best that could have possibly been adopted, but any scheme, no matter how great its drawbacks may be, that has elements of success and is swiftly and thoroughly worked out, is better than the best of projects tossed helplessly on the sea of endless discussion. Had it been left to experts to decide which was the best port for communication between England and the United States Liverpool would never have been chosen, and for that matter the question would probably not have been settled yet. However, Liverpool got the start, and soon made up for deficiencies, while Bristol, with all its superior advantages, was left altogether behind in the race. In the same manner the Transcaspian Railway has got the start, and, with the prospect of success it enjoys, many English projectors must feel sorry they did not curb their vanity and give loyal adhesion at the outset of the original Euphrates Valley scheme. Discarding all collateral projects, the English schemes for shortening the distance to India may be briefly represented by two: the Euphrates route, connecting the Mediterranean with the Persian Gulf, and involving a sea voyage both from Brindisi to Alexandretta, and from the head of the Persian Gulf to Bombay; and the direct overland route from Constantinople, through Asia Minor, South Persia, and Beluchistan to India. Among the rival routes associated with both, many started from the Black Sea, but they had a fatal objection that killed them all off, and that was, that the Black Sea stood every chance of eventually becoming a Russian lake, which would render them useless as a means of unassailable communication between England and India. To a certain extent this objection exists also with the direct route through Constantinople, for, with the probability yearly growing less of England always being able to keep that city out of Russia's hands or beyond her influence, he would be a bold statesman who would propose that this country should subsidise railway communication with India in that direction. Further, a part of the European portion of the line would run through Bulgaria, and would thus be under Russia's control, while the whole of the Asiatic portion, consisting of 2,000 or 3,000 miles, would traverse country more or less barbarous and disturbed, and interspersed with numerous deserts. In this matter the question of overland communication with India, thoroughly controllable by England, and capable of easy construction, really resolves itself into a selection of the Euphrates or Tigris routes, which run parallel; and of which the balance of advantage lies with the former, if only for the circumstance that it is far less assailable by Russia than the Tigris route Commander Cameron so strongly advocated a year ago. Having thus eliminated every other scheme except the original Euphrates one, recommended all along by Mr. Andrew, we may proceed to briefly compare it with General Annenkoff's.

To carry out the former it would be necessary to construct a railway from Alexandretta on the Mediterranean, to Grain on the Persian Gulf, 920 miles in length, and costing about ten millions sterling. Its main result—we have no space here to discuss side issues—would be to reduce the journey from England to India by about 1,000 miles, and enable troops to reach Karachi in fourteen days, and Lahore, Delhi, and Peshawur in two or three days more. The distance from London to Karachi would then be 4,823 miles. On the other hand, Annenkoff estimates the distance by his route, from Paris to Sukhur, on the Indus, *via* Warsaw, Moscow, Baku, Michaelovsk, Kizil Arvat, Sarakhs, Herat, Kandahar, and Quetta at 4,326 miles. Besides being thus 500 miles shorter, it would be traversed by rail the whole way, except in the case of the Channel and the Caspian, and could be performed, he says, in ten or eleven days, making it a good three days shorter than the Euphrates Valley Railway. To complete the link between the Russian system at Kizil Arvat and the Indian system at Dadur, at the entrance to the Bolan Pass, would need very little more mileage of new railways than the Euphrates scheme, and would, moreover, be constructed by two empires instead of by one, Annenkoff proposing that Russia should run on her Transcaspian line to Herat, a distance of 450 miles, and England, on her part, forming a company to extend the railway from Dadur to Herat, 490 miles. There would still remain one or two small links in the Russian railway system to complete before unbroken communication with India could be effected; but the finishing touches are now being given to these links, and the only section needing attention is the line from Kizil Arvat to India. An examination of the Russian system of railways will further show that a more southerly route could be taken than that through Moscow, which would save a deal of time, and remove the objection to travelling through northern latitudes in the depth of winter. Taking into consideration the circumstances of the line throughout, no one can question that Annenkoff's route, besides being the shortest and quickest to India, would be sure to be a favourite one, because it passes mainly through temperate or only

moderately hot and cold climates. There would be no heats experienced, as at present in the Red Sea or Persian Gulf, excluding the few hours' run in the summer across the Transcaspian steppe between Michaelovsk and Kazantchik. While, however, pointing out Annenkoff's route as being likely to be the favourite one with private individuals, and hazarding the prediction that it will be opened up in advance of any other, we cannot but express our firm conviction that the very construction of his line will render the opening up of the Euphrates Valley Railway a necessity. However valuable the Herat Railway might be for certain purposes, it would never do for the most essential of all—the conveyance of English troops to India. No one would ever think of proposing the despatch of English troops through Europe and Russia to India, no matter how much the Herat line might be used by individual officers and officials; and hence, if Russia pushed on her railway to Herat (causing us thereby to advance from Dadur to join it) we should need at once some quicker mode of our own of reaching India than that *via* Suez, in order to counterbalance Russia's increased ability to invade India. It stands to reason if Russian troops could arrive by rail on the Indus in eight or nine days it would never do for us to rest content with the twenty-five days' voyage at present necessary for English troops to reach Karachi. In this manner Annenkoff's success, in completing his line as far as Kizil Arvat, really revives the Euphrates Valley scheme, although, at the same time, the question arises as to whether some modification of it is not needed to make it run on direct through Persia and Beluchistan to India, instead of stopping short at the Persian Gulf. This is a point that ought to be taken up without delay by those interested in the matter, and we would throw out the suggestion that experts should for once let their vanity give way to their patriotism, and, by graceful concessions, endeavour to arrive at unanimity in regard to a practical route. Years ago the Euphrates line could have been constructed without fear of competition. Now, however, it must expect inevitable rivalry on the part of the Herat Railway.—*Globe*.

BELLARY.—The troops at Bellary, paraded in review order to witness the presentation of medals to two men of the Royal Fusiliers for distinguished service in the field. The brigade was formed up in line, after which three sides were formed close to the flag-staff, where a goodly number of spectators had assembled. The two privates were then called out, and Col. Claridge, the officer now commanding the force in the absence of General Burton, presented them with the medals, making a short speech, which unfortunately was not heard at the flag-staff. The circumstances, under which the medals have been awarded are briefly these:—During the action in front of Kandahar last year these two men carried Lieut. Wood, of their regiment, who was at the time very severely wounded, off the field, under a heavy fire. An officer and two other men, who were assisting them, were shot dead; but these two brave men succeeded in conveying their officer, who was in a dooley at the time, into the city, where unfortunately he expired shortly after arrival. After the ceremony of presentation the troops reformed line and marched past very steadily. The united bands, under the direction of the bandmaster, Royal Fusiliers, played them past in good time.—*Times of India*.

MR. GRANT-DUFF.—"Words fitly spoken," says the wisest of men, "are like apples of gold in pictures of silver." Not a very good simile; one would expect something happier from a man of Solomon's reputation. For instance, apples of gold and pictures of silver fail to give a correct idea of the value of Mr. Grant-Duff's valedictory remarks at the Richmond dinner. They would be more accurately described as elegant patchwork, a salad full of palatable ingredients, a field glowing with blossoms of pleasing reminiscences, a little choked, perhaps, here and there, by wild flowers of imagination. Mr. Grant-Duff will discover before he has been in the country many weeks that Madras is not all his fancy painted her, not lovely, certainly not divine; on the contrary, extremely commonplace and earthy. He says (a sentence which will probably haunt him all his Indian days) that he is "going forth to write another page in that action, reaction, and interaction of the East and West which forms the most poetical volume in human history." Very pretty! but thou hast left out of thy oratorical category a fourth action, which is rather prevalent in the land whither thou goest—inaction. I would speak to thee also in poetry and ask—

Know'st thou the land where sleep and inaction

Are emblems of life that is liv'd in that clime,

Where a *mistri* well nigh drove a lord to distraction,

And all through the country no object is time.

Know'st thou the land where once a Trevelyan

Rebell'd and waged war with ink, paper, and pen,

Where two years it took to quell petty rebel'ion

Despite the duke's horses and all the duke's men.

Where loyalty and time have been known to decide

To keep the Queen's birthday about Christmas tide.

Where a century behind man contentedly jogs,

And the mails are said once to have been carried by dogs.

'Tis Madras of the East, the land where the sun

Shines on aught else but what rulers have done.

Your speech notwithstanding, you'll find, my Grant-Duff,

Your "shield" a delusion and your fancies all stuff.

—*Englishman*.

WAR OFFICE.

PALL-MALL.—OCT. 18.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.—Lieut. Gen. W. C. Menzies retires upon retired pay, with the honorary rank of general; Col. E. M. Grain retires upon retired pay with the honorary rank of major general. The following officers to be colonels:—Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. J. Browne, C.S.I. (late Bengal). Lieutenant Colonels—J. M. C. Drake, E. R. James, J. F. D. Donnelly, on the permanent reserve list; A. De Courcy Scott, L. A. Hale, upon half-pay, professor at the staff college; H. W. H. D. Dumaresq, A. R. Lempriere, J. P. Maquay, R.N., Dawson-Scott, J. Beatty (late Madras), A. Moffat (late Bengal), C. S. Thomason (late Bengal), S. T. Trevor (late Bengal), J. Hills, C.B., (late Bombay), Sergeant Major A. M'Culloch to be quartermaster, on augmentation; Sergeant Major J. Bull to be quartermaster, vice J. M'Donald, retired.

OCT. 21.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Gentleman Cadet R. Dawson, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., in succession to Second Lieut. F. J. Pink, promoted; Gentleman Cadet Fitzjames M. Edwards, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut.; Gentleman Cadet G. C. Russell, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., in succession to Second Lieut. W. L. Addington, promoted; Gentleman Cadet H. N. C. Noble, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., in succession to Second Lieut. W. Thuillier, promoted.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Gentleman Cadet M. C. Brownlow, from the Royal Military College to be Lieut., in succession to Second Lieut. P. R. Mockler, promoted; Gentleman Cadet H. T. Brown, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., in succession to Second Lieut. L. S. Newmarch, promoted; Gentleman Cadet A. W. S. Wingate, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., in succession to Second Lieut. J. A. R. Thompson, transferred to the 59th Foot.

The King's (Liverpool Regiment)—Gentleman Cadet L. St. C. Nicholson, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut.

The Norfolk Regiment—Queen's Cadet G. Massy, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., in succession to Second Lieut. F. J. D. Lugard, promoted; Gentleman Cadet E. H. C. Wellesley, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., in succession to Second Lieut. C. E. Borton, promoted; Gentleman Cadet F. H. Elliott, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut.

The Suffolk Regiment—Honorary Queen's Cadet E. Montagu, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice E. J. Vance, seconded.

Prince Albert's Light Infantry (Somerset Regiment)—Gentleman Cadet E. E. Hanbury, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice R. Levinge, seconded; Gentlemen Cadet F. de C. H. Helbert, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice G. B. Unwin, appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment)—Gentleman Cadet T. R. R. Ward, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice R. L. Geaves, resigned; Gentleman Cadet W. M. Carpendale, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut.

The East Yorkshire Regiment—Gentleman Cadet F. C. O. Brace, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., in succession to Second Lieut. J. K. Alston, promoted; Queen's (India) Cadet W. R. A. Stevenson, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice W. T. Davies, appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

The Bedfordshire Regiment—Gentleman Cadet H. G. Burton, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., in succession to Second Lieut. C. J. Mackenzie, transferred to the 78th Foot; Honorary Queen's Cadet F. E. Lawrence, from the Military College, to be Lieut., in succession to Second Lieut. R. L. Cowper-Coles, promoted; Queen's (India) Cadet V. E. Russell, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieut., vice W. Alworth, promoted.

The Leicestershire Regiment—Gentleman Cadet H. M. Welstead, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., in succession to Second Lieut. C. H. Hunt, promoted; Gentleman Cadet F. H. T. Alexander, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., in succession to Second Lieut. J. S. Ryall, deceased; Gentleman Cadet W. L. Jones, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., in succession to Second Lieut. R. G. Egerton, promoted; Gentleman Cadet G. A. Bulkeley, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice F. J. B. Priestley, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Gentleman Cadet D. Webb, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut.

The Royal Irish Regiment—Gentleman Cadet C. B. Balfour, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., in succession to Second Lieut. H. E. Richardson, deceased; Gentleman Cadet F. W. P. Macdonald, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., in succession to Second Lieut. A. I. Wilson, promoted; Gentleman Cadet A. S. Orr, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., in succession to Second Lieut. D. M. Thompson, promoted; Gentleman Cadet G. W. Muloney, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., in succession to Second Lieut. A. C. D. Spencer, transferred to the 86th Foot.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Gentleman Cadets R. B. Page, C. H. Brackenbury, and J. A. H. Craufurd, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieuts., on augmentation; Gentleman Cadet J. H. Gideon, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice Sir G. L. J. Temple, Bart., resigned; Gentleman Cadet H. S. Hamilton, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice J. E. V. Dennis, deceased.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—Queen's Cadet C. P. Scudamore, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut.

The Gloucestershire Regiment—Gentleman Cadet H. Daly, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., in succession to Second Lieut. the Hon. R. French, promoted; Gentleman Cadet J. S. Hobbs, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., in succession to Second Lieut. S. A. James, promoted; Gentleman Cadet G. R. C. Paul, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., in succession to Lieut. C. H. Hastings, transferred to the Rifle Brigade; Gentleman Cadet F. Duncan, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., in succession to

Second Lieut. M. D. Keatinge, promoted; Gentleman Cadet J. M. Stewart, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice R. W. P. Lodwick, promoted; Gentleman Cadet T. A. G. Sangster, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut.; Queen's (India) Cadet C. R. Ross, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut.

The East Lancashire Regiment—Gentleman Cadet C. C. Reid, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., in succession to Second Lieut. C. W. T. T. Goff, promoted.

The East Surrey Regiment—Gentleman Cadet E. G. Bayliss, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., in succession to Second Lieut. A. B. Dunsterville, promoted; Gentleman Cadet J. R. K. Birch, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., in succession to Second Lieut. L. T. Bowles, promoted.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—Hon. Queen's Cadet S. Custance, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice C. R. Keate, transferred to the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadians); Gentleman Cadet H. J. G. Lloyd, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., in succession to Second Lieut. C. G. Barton, transferred to the 75th Foot; Gentleman Cadet G. C. Cunningham, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., in succession to Second Lieut. R. S. Ireland, promoted; Gentleman Cadet P. Holland, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., in succession to Second Lieut. W. L. Harvey, promoted; Gentleman Cadet W. G. Hatherell, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice A. H. Dumaresq, seconded; Gentleman Cadet E. F. Moberly, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Honorary Queen's (India) Cadet C. Y. Crommelin, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice A. J. Preston, promoted; Gentleman Cadet A. P. D. Harris, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut.; Gentleman Cadet L. J. Mathias, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut.

The Border Regiment—Gentleman Cadet L. R. Finch, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., in succession to Second Lieut. I. Eardley-Wilmot, promoted.

The Royal Sussex Regiment—Gentleman Cadet J. G. Panton, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., in succession to Second Lieut. A. T. Young, promoted; Gentleman Cadet O. G. Ievers, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut.

The Hampshire Regiment—Gentleman Cadet J. I. Henderson, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut.

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Gentleman Cadet B. Holloway, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., in succession to Second Lieut. W. H. M. Stewart, promoted.

The Essex Regiment—Gentleman Cadet H. C. Copeman, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice W. L. Boswell, appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Gentleman Cadet E. H. Bernard, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut.

The Northampton Regiment—Gentleman Cadet H. Hudson, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., in succession to Second Lieut. E. B. W. J. Fraser, transferred to the 51st Foot; Gentleman Cadet G. H. Ardagh, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., in addition to Second Lieut. the Hon. R. C. S. M. Monck, promoted; Queen's (India) Cadet R. B. Nedham, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., in succession to Second Lieut. A. R. Hill, promoted; Gentleman Cadet W. H. Scales, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., in succession to Second Lieut. G. L. B. Killick, transferred to the 60th Foot; Queen's Cadet A. E. Woods, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., in succession to Second Lieut. C. M. Dallas, promoted; Queen's (India) Cadet F. Churchill, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—Gentleman Cadet H. H. Woolright, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., in succession to Second Lieut. G. T. Munro, promoted.

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment)—Gentleman Cadet E. H. J. Reay, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., in succession to Second Lieut. F. S. Picott, promoted; Gentleman Cadet N. D. Macdonald, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., in succession to Second Lieut. W. A. Cuppage, transferred to the 8th Foot; Queen's (India) Cadet L. H. Warden, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut.; Queen's (India) Cadet R. H. P. Snow, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut.

The Manchester Regiment—Gentleman Cadet L. H. Prieoleau, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., in succession to Second Lieut. R. A. Henderson, promoted; Gentleman Cadet J. M. Cleland-Henderson, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Queen's (India) Cadet W. E. Brett, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut.

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs)—Queen's (India) Cadet E. D. M. Burn, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., in succession to Second Lieut. G. G. A. Egerton, promoted; Gentleman Cadet A. A. Spottiswoode from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., in succession to Second Lieut. A. R. B. Warrand, promoted; Gentleman Cadet C. F. S. Ewart, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., in succession to Second Lieut. G. Mackintosh, promoted.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Gentleman Cadets W. H. P. Plomer, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice H. H. Dobbie, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; C. M. Cartwright, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., in succession to Second Lieut. F. F. Hill, promoted; H. W. Laing, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., in succession to Second Lieut. R. E. D. Campbell, promoted; E. B. Harrison, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice W. F. Cahusac, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

The Prince Consort's Own (Rifle Brigade)—Hon. Queen's Cadet W. E. Lascelles, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., in succession to Second Lieut. C. C. Winn, promoted.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians)—Gentleman Cadet R. P. Warren, from the Royal Military College, to

be Lieut. ; Queen's (India) Cadet G. E. Horne, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., in succession to Second Lieut. G. H. Johnston, transferred to the 12th Lancers ; Gentleman Cadet K. M. Drummond, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., in succession to Second Lieut. H. L. Lee, transferred to the 49th Foot.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross upon the undermentioned officers and soldiers, whose claims have been submitted for her Majesty's approval, for their gallant conduct in Afghanistan, as recorded against their names :—Capt. (now Brevet Major) William John Vousden, Bengal Staff Corps, for the exceptional gallantry displayed by him on Dec. 14, 1879, on the Koh Asmai Heights, near Cabul, in charging, with a small party, into the centre of the line of the retreating Kohistani force, by whom they were greatly outnumbered, and who did their utmost to close round them. After rapidly charging through and through the enemy, backwards and forwards several times, they swept off round the opposite side of the village and joined the rest of the troop. Capt. (now Major) Arthur George Hammond, Bengal Staff Corps, for conspicuous coolness and gallantry at the action of the Asmai Heights, near Cabul, on Dec. 14, 1879, in defending the top of the hill with a rifle and fixed bayonet, against large numbers of the enemy, while the 72nd Highlanders and guides were retiring ; and again, on the retreat down the hill, in stopping to assist in carrying away a wounded Sepoy, the enemy being not sixty yards off, firing heavily all the time. Lieut. William Henry Dick Cunyngnam, the Gordon Highlanders, for the conspicuous gallantry and coolness displayed by him on Dec. 13, 1879, at the attack on the Sherpur Pass, in Afghanistan, in having exposed himself to the full fire of the enemy, and by his example and encouragement rallied the men who, having been beaten back, were, at the moment, wavering at the top of the hill. Lance Corporal George Sellar, Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs), for conspicuous gallantry displayed by him at the assault on the Asmai Heights, round Cabul, on Dec. 14, 1879, in having in a marked manner led the attack, under a heavy fire, and, dashing on in front of the party up the slope, engaged in a desperate conflict with an Afghan who sprang out to meet him. In this encounter Lance Corporal Sellar was severely wounded.

INDIA OFFICE.

Oct. 8.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the decoration of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India on Olive, Lady Fergusson, wife of the Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., K.C.M.G., Governor of the Presidency of Bombay ; Mrs. Emily Adam, widow of the Right Hon. William Patrick Adam, C.I.E., lately Governor of the Presidency of Madras.

Oct. 19.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. F. G. Maltby, S.C., Lieut. H. T. G. Burne, S.C., Major N. M. T. Horsford, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—R. L. Davis (Uncov.), Mr. M'Inerny (Uncov.).
Madras Estab.—E. N. Overbury (Cov.).

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Brigade Surgeon P. W. Sutherland, Lieut. Col. H. J. Barton, S.C., Major C. F. Thomas, Inf., Major C. W. Campbell, Cav., Surg. G. P. Mackenzie, Major R. Atkins, S.C.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. J. W. Gordon, S.C., Surg. Major W. Gray, Col. W. W. Goodfellow, C.B., R.E., Surg. Major H. J. Blane, M.D., Surg. Major C. F. Ogilvie, M.D.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—E. J. Meere (Uncov.), H. Muspratt, (Cov.), E. J. Moore (Uncov.), J. White (Uncov.), J. Taylor (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—P. P. Hutchins (Cov.).

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. Major A. Deane, three months ; Major G. R. Grylls, S.C., fifteen days ; Major A. Hill, R.E., one month ; Surg. A. J. Wall, M.D., four months ; Major C. W. Campbell, Cav., one month ; Lieut. H. T. Faithfull, sixty days.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. Col. A. A. Davidson, S.C., three months ; Lieut. K. M. Foss, S.C., three months.
Bombay Estab.—Surg. D. C. Davidson, forty days.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—C. W. P. Watts (Cov.), seven days' furlough ; A. C. Tupp (Cov.), one month's furlough ; M. A. M'Conaghey (Cov.), two months' furlough.

Oct. 21.

Her Majesty has approved the following admissions to the Staff Corps, made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant.—Lieut. Phillip James Melville, from the Royal Highlanders, dated June 2, 1880, but to rank from April 19, 1879.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant.—Lieut. William Anson Thomson, from the Leicestershire Regiment.

Her Majesty has approved the following promotions among the Staff Corps and Indian military forces made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.—Capt. and Brevet Major Andrew Harry Spencer Neill.

To be Captains.—Lieuts. Arthur Frederick Barrow, Atwell Robert Porter.

BENGAL ARMY.

INFANTRY.

To be Major.—Capt. Robert Edward Seymour Smyth.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant Colonels.—Majors John William Hindle, Charles Francis Moore.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.—Capt. Alfred Lionel M'Nair.

To be Captains.—Lieut. William Butler Ferris, Hugu Claude Edward Lucas, William Coles, and Edward Chamier Kellie.

BREVET.

To be Lieutenant Colonels.—Major William Hay Macnaghten, Bengal Cavalry, in succession to Major General (borne as Lieut. General on the Indian List), A. K. Gore, Madras Staff Corps, deceased ; Major Arthur Ferrer, Madras Cavalry, in succession to Lieut. General J. C. Innes, Bengal Infantry, retired.

To be Majors.—Captain (now Major) Walter Charles Farwell, Bengal Infantry, in succession to Major General E. T. Dalton, C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps, deceased ; Captain (now Major) William Franco Dodsworth, Bengal Infantry, in succession to Major General Gore ; Captain (now Major) Ralph Anstruther Price, Bengal Infantry, in succession to Lieut. General H. J. Barr, Bombay Staff Corps, deceased ; Captain (now Major) Edward Evans Grigg, Bengal Infantry, in succession to Lieut. General Innes.

HOME NEWS.

INDIA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL SERVICE.—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's new steamer *Carthage* arrived at Gravesend on Tuesday after a very successful run from the Clyde. The *Carthage* is the sister ship to the *Rome*, which left for Australia a fortnight ago, and is of 5,100 tons register and 5,000-horse power indicated. The *Carthage* will be despatched from Gravesend as an extra ship for Australia direct on Thursday next.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—Tenders were received on Wednesday at the Bank of England for £350,000 in Government bills on India. The amounts allotted were :—To Calcutta, £53,000 ; to Bombay, £30,000 ; and to Madras, £3,000. Tenders on all Presidencies at rs. 7½d., being the minimum posted, received in full. Compared with last week this price shows a decline of 1-16d. The same amount will be offered for tender on Wednesday next.

THE SILVER MARKET AND THE EASTERN EXCHANGES.

On Wednesday the silver market was quiet, though the price of bars was maintained unaltered at 51 13-16d. per ounce. A small addition was made to the supply of Mexican dollars from abroad, but, although these coins were dull in consequence, the quotation was unchanged at 51d. per ounce. The exchanges from Bombay and Calcutta were telegraphed as previously at rs. 8½d. the rate from Hong Kong being 3s. 9d., and from Shanghai 5s. 1½d. Rupee Paper was offered at a decline, the Four-and-a-Half and Four per Cents. being ¼ lower, at 90½ to ¾ and 83½ to ¾ respectively.—On Thursday, beyond the entire absence of business, there is nothing to report in the silver market. Bars were quoted at 51 11-16d., and Mexican dollars at 51d. The exchanges from the East were unaltered. Rupee paper was flat, the Four and Four-and-a-half per Cents. being 1-16 lower, at 83½ to ¾ and 90½ to ¾ respectively.—On Friday the silver market remained without alteration, bars being quoted at 51 13-16d., and Mexican dollars 51d. per ounce. Business was limited both in the coined and uncoined metal. The exchanges from Bombay and Calcutta were telegraphed at rs. 8d., the rate from Hong Kong being 3s. 9J., and Shanghai 5s. 1½d.—On Saturday prices were unaltered.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.—The half-yearly general meeting was held on Tuesday, at the banking house of the corporation, 65, Old Broad-street. Mr. Geo. G. Nicol, who presided, in making the usual statement, remarked that, following the usual custom, he would go over the items contained in the accounts on both sides, in order that the shareholders might understand the position of the bank. Turning to the balance-sheet, he said the reserve fund now stood at £65,248, whilst the special reserve fund, which represented the balances, loans, &c., was £73,125, in all amounting to about £600,000. The deposits showed a small increase. Bills payable had increased about £200,000, which did not call for remark. Notes in circulation showed a small decrease, and loans payable stood at £245,000, as against £681,000 last half-year. Cash in hand represented much about the same as it did this time last year. The item which was likely to call forth attention was the great falling off in the Indian Government rupee paper, which had decreased somewhat about a million sterling. At the last meeting he stated that the board expected to realise a profit upon the paper, but the result had not been attained. The other securities did not call for observation. Bills receivable stood at £4,073,125, against £3,751,000 last half-year, showing an increase of about £320,000. Bills discounted also showed an increase of about £60,000. The item freehold banking premises showed no alteration. The profit for the half-year was considerably less than they anticipated. The past half-year had been the most difficult during his connection with the board. The principal cause of this failure—if he might call it failure—was due to the silver conference. At the last moment the French and American Governments declined to do anything. He was astonished to find that at the close of the conference the result of their deliberations

came to nil. He expressed a hope that when the congress met again in April next that something would be done. Unless something was done to restore the position of silver—and the whole world was now scrambling for gold—he was afraid that some very serious embarrassments would follow. With regard to the prospects of the half-year, he thought the result, so far as they could judge, had been fair and satisfactory. Competition was so great that profit and exchange were not like they used to be. The merchants' profits were equally small. Another source of profit was the telegraph working. The telegraph was good for the whole community, and, although it might make some difference to them, they ought not to complain altogether. Although it reduced the scale of profits of the bank, still, as it was good for the general community, they ought not to be too selfish. He might mention that the Indian business was never so satisfactory as it was at the present moment. Having alluded to the law charges, which, he said, were always a source of difficult calculation, he stated that unless the shareholders had anything to ask, the business was then, that being an interim meeting, at an end.—A Shareholder called the attention of the meeting to the increase in the item of management, &c., whereas the deposits, loans, and receipts were less.—The Chairman, in reply, said no doubt the expenses were a little more, but since the last meeting they had opened the Japan branch, and that accounted for a certain portion of the increase.—The usual compliment was then paid to the chairman, directors, and officers of the company, and the meeting terminated.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—An extraordinary general meeting was held on Wednesday, at the City Terminus Hotel, for the purpose of declaring an interim dividend for the half-year ended June 30 last. Mr. W. Paterson, who presided, in opening the proceedings said that in asking the sanction of the proprietors to the payment of an interim dividend he had to assure them that the accounts fairly admitted of the division. Their general business, on the whole, was going on satisfactorily. It was increasing in volume; but, unfortunately, rates of interest in India were not as remunerative as they used to be, and owing to active competition it was more difficult to make profits on ordinary exchange operations. Under these circumstances he hoped the dividend of 7 per cent. would be considered satisfactory. When they last met the conference on national currency was going on in France. It was continued for some months, but it ended in leaving the whole question in a state of uncertainty for another year. Meanwhile America wanted to take more gold than all the world was producing. Their policy was to keep their transactions as short as they could, avoiding speculations as to what might or what might not happen six months hence. When the accounts were made up for the whole year he believed they would show favourable results. The cotton corner in Liverpool had had little effect in India, nor had the grain ring in Chicago. At present shipments of wheat from Calcutta and Bombay were going on in quantities which would have been considered incredible some years ago, and improved communication up the country also was stimulating the production of other important articles besides grain and seed. The dividend for the half-year at the rate of 7 per cent. having been declared, the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and manager.

EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA, AND CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The half-yearly general meeting was held on Wednesday at the Cannon-street Hotel. In moving the adoption of the report, Mr. Pender, M.P., chairman of the board of directors, who presided, said that the gross receipts during the half-year, including Government subsidies, amounted to £191,580. In the corresponding period in 1880 the gross receipts were £173,020, showing an increase of £18,560. Of this increase £9,820 was owing to additional traffic, and the balance represented additional subsidies. The expenses during the half-year, including repairs of cables and expenses of ships, as well as income-tax, absorbed £55,230, against £50,384 for the corresponding half-year, showing an increase of £4,846, which was caused by the additional expense requisite for renewals of cables and the maintenance of ships, by additional income-tax, and by contributions to the staff insurance company. From the balance of £136,350 had to be deducted £41,595 for interest on debentures and contributions to sinking funds, for redemption of the Australian Government subsidy and Manila debentures, leaving £94,755 as the net profit for the half-year, as against £95,535 for the corresponding period. This was a decrease of £780. Out of the half-yearly revenue, however, £13,295 had been set aside for the redemption of the Australian Government subsidy and the Manila debentures, and £2,500 for interest on the Manila debentures. Only for these special charges, the net revenue would have been at least £14,000 more than it had been. An interim dividend had been already declared at 1¼ per cent. It was now proposed to distribute another dividend of the same amount, together with the a bonus of 1s. per share, payable that day. This would make a total dividend of 3 per cent. for the half-year, after paying which they would carry forward £34,830. There was one paragraph in the report to which he desired to draw special attention. He alluded to the one informing the shareholders that the Singapore-Batavia cable had for some time past been a source of anxiety, owing to the increasingly numer-

ous and costly repairs which had been necessary to maintain the line in working order. The directors had decided to replace it with a brass ribboned cable, 580 miles in length, designed to resist the attacks of a marine insect called the teredo, which had been very destructive to the old line. The chairman produced some of the cable after its interior had been scooped out and rendered positively useless by the insect referred to. A satisfactory arrangement had been entered into with the Telegraph Construction Company to carry out the work and pick up existing cable for £95,000, which it was proposed to pay out of revenue by instalments. It was hoped that by this means a large annual saving would be effected on the cost of repairs, and that by the arrangement made for payment of the new cable the dividend to the shareholders would not be interfered with. From £7,000 to £10,000 had been lost during the past three years by the ravages of this little insect. He hoped that when next he met them—six months hence—to be able to report that the new cable was laid and that the old one had been taken up and repaired in such a way as to render it proof against the ravages of the teredo. It was with much regret that the directors had to report the death of their colleague Colonel Glover, who had been in the service of the company since its formation, and who was generally esteemed and prized. The Marquis of Tweeddale seconded the motion for the adoption of the report, and it was agreed to unanimously. A vote of regret at the loss of Colonel Glover and sympathy with his widow and family, proposed and seconded by shareholders, concluded the proceedings.

OBITUARY.—We have to record the death, on the 17th inst., of Mr. Gabriel B. Worms, who was born in 1801, and was one of the founders of the modern prosperity of Ceylon. Writing, about forty years ago, of the Rothschild estate in Ceylon, called so by Messrs. Worms after their grandfather, Sir Emerson Tennent said, "No capitalists in the colony have contributed more to its advancement by judgment and moderation in times of excitement, and by firmness and perseverance in times of difficulty. Hereafter, when the great project to which they have devoted their lives shall have attained its full development, Ceylon, in the plenitude of commercial success, will remember with gratitude the names of men like these, who were the earliest pioneers of its prosperity." Mr. Gabriel Worms was brother of Baron Solomon de Worms, and uncle of Baron Henry de Worms, M.P. He has bequeathed £4,000 to the United Synagogue, the interest to be applied to its poor; £1,000 to the Berkeley-street Synagogue; £1,000 to the Rev. A. L. Green, of the Central Synagogue; £1,000 to Professor Marks. During his life the late Mr. Worms gave the greater part of his annual income away in charity.

CEYLON.—The development of the coasting trade of Ceylon by the establishment of a safer and more convenient mode of transit than at present exists there, both for goods and passenger traffic, has for some time past been occupying the attention of those who are interested in the commercial progress of the island. In furtherance of the object which they have in view, it has been determined to construct a new line of coasting steamers, and the first of these is now being built by Messrs. Forrest and Son, at the Britannia Yards, Millwall. This vessel, which is to be called *The Lady Longden*, in compliment to the wife of the Governor of Ceylon, Sir J. Longden, is to be 125ft. long, with 20ft. beam, and a draught of about 9ft. She will be made of steel, and will be provided with engines of forty horse-power. Her accommodation for passengers will be ample, and she is to have a speed of nine knots. The new steamer is, in accordance with contract, to be delivered to the owner, Mr. Tambya Pillay, at the end of the month. It is to the exertions of this gentleman that the project of having a line of steamers to trade round the island is mainly, if not entirely, due; and, as it is, we understand, the first enterprise of the kind which has been started in Ceylon by native energy and at the expense of the natives themselves, it is hoped that it will be attended with the success which its authors anticipate.—*Times*.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.—The following are the traffic receipts of the undermentioned companies to the dates named, together with the aggregate receipts to date, officially supplied:—

	Date.	Miles open.	Receipts.		Aggregate.		Inc. or decrease.
			1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	
Bombay and Baroda	Sept. 10	444	6,345	6,466	..	..	..
East Indian ..	Oct. 15	1507½	62,839	55,912	1,073,783	849,436	+224,347
Great Indian Penin.	Aug. 27	1418	40,750	27,268	297,381	235,706	+61,675
Indus Steam Flotilla	Sept. 1.	..	183	177	..	..	..
Madras ..	Sept. 3	858	9,556	9,087	96,182	93,078	+3,104
Oudh and Rohilkund	Aug. 20	547	7,457	5,984	47,736	46,510	+1,225
Sind, Pun., and De.	Sept. 10	676	12,540	14,186	..	..	..
South Indian ..	Sept. 3	655	6,518	6,267	60,960	58,950	+2,010

LONDON PRODUCE MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

COFFEE.—The market continues flat, and small auctions went at easy rates; 34 casks 23 bags plantation Ceylon, low middling to rather bold, 73s. to 88s.

SAGO quiet; 630 bags bought in—16s. 6d. to 17s. for small grain; 1,900 bags at 14s. to 15s. 598 bags pearl tapioca, 16s. 6d. to 17s. 40s.

medium, 18s. per cwt. for bullet; 2,105 bags flake, small part sold at 1½d. to 2d.; 290 bags flour withdrawn at 1¾d. per lb.

COTTON.—The sales on the spot have again been very small, and show no change in prices. American futures are firm at 1-32d. advance. Sales about 600 bales, including Tinnevely at 5½d., Western at 4-1-16d., Bengal at 4½d., and Persian at 4½d. per lb. Forward delivery American, October, 6½d. per lb. for middling l.m.c.

THURSDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—Privately 1,200 bags Gurrpattah Bengal sold at yesterday's rates.

COFFEE.—The auctions to-day consisted chiefly of foreign, which went with a fair demand. A small quantity, viz., 98 casks 84 barrels and bags Plantation Ceylon withdrawn; 186 cases 101 bags East India sold, bold, at 80s. to 92s.; medium at 72s. to 77s.; small at 63s. to 66s. 6d.

RICE.—A cargo of Necransie off the coast sold at 7s. 3d. open charter; and another, April shipment, at 7s. 8½d., ex quay, Liverpool.

COTTON.—The market is quiet, without change in prices. Sales about 2,500 bales, including Tinnevely at 5½d. to 5½d.; Western, 4-7-16d.; Bengal, 4½d. to 5½d.; Persian, 4½d.; and Fiji at 11d. to 16d. per lb. Forward delivery—American, September-October, 6-5-16d.; March-April, 6-17-32d. per lb. for middling l.m.c.

FRIDAY EVENING.

COFFEE.—The auctions to day went with a steady tone. 198 casks 14 tierces 7 barrels 29 bags plantation Ceylon, sold, small at 66s. 6d. to 69s. 6d.; middling to fine at 78s. 6d. to 88s. 6d.; bold at 103s. to 104s. 6d.; 6 cases 29 bags East India bought in at 70s. to 95s.; 40 half-bales at 120s.; 1,191 bags foreign mostly sold, Guatemala at 50s. to 70s.; and Honduras at 67s. to 80s. per cwt.

COTTON.—The market is steady, and generally unchanged. Sales about 1,000 bales, including Tinnevely at 5½d. to 5½d., and Cocanada at 4½d. per lb. Forward delivery, American November-December, 6-9-32d.; February-April, 6-15-32d. to 6½ per lb. for middling l.m.c.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

GROSE—October 15, at Melksham, Wilts, the wife of S. Grose, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Exam.), Staff Surgeon R.N. (retired), a son.

MANDERS—October 17, at Agincourt House, Yorktown, Surrey, the wife of Horace Manders, F.R.C.S., a son.

WODEHOUSE—October 15, at Guildford, the wife of H. E. Wodehouse, Esq., Civil Service, Hong Kong, a son.

MARRIAGES.

JOHNSTON—PERCEVAL—August 31, at Kilkeel Church, by the Rev. Dr. Grant, rector of Kirklington, brother-in-law of the bridegroom assisted by the Rev. J. F. Close, M.A., rector, and the Rev. E. Pratt, B.A., Dr. Percy Herbert Johnston, surgeon, Army Medical Department, eldest son of J. W. Johnston, Esq., M.D., Park View, Cork, late surgeon major, 85th King's Light Infantry, to Agnes Maude, eldest daughter of General J. Maxwell Perceval, C.B., colonel 97th Regiment.

LIND—GARDNER—June 10, at St. Saviour's Church, Southwark, James Bazett, second son of the late Francis Macan Lind, of the Bengal Civil Service, to Florence, only daughter of Edward Ernest Gardner, of West Brighton.

POTHECARY—HENDERSON—October 20, at St. John's, Paddington, Frank, second son of W. Potecary, of Fifehead Manor, Wallop, Hants, to Alice, only daughter of the late D. H. Henderson, 20th B.N.I.

ROTHWELL—MURDOCH—October 15, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Richard Rainshaw, only son of the late Ralph Rothwell, Esq., of Ribbleson House, Preston, Lancashire, to Constance Mary, only daughter of James Murdoch, Esq., of Bridge House, Wallingford, Berks, and Calcutta.

SIMONS—GEORGE—October 20, at St. John the Evangelist's, Clifton, Lieut. Ernest A. Simonds, Royal Navy, only son of the late Captain A. P. Simonds, Bengal Artillery, to Florence Isabella, second daughter of the late Philip George, Esq., of Bristol.

VERNON—RASCHER—Sept. 15, at Utinaye, South Africa, Howard Frederick Vernon, of Blue Cliff, near Port Elizabeth, fourth surviving son of J. Y. Vernon, of Strathallan, Upper Norwood, near London, to Lena Cornelia, only child of the late — Rascher, Esq., also of Blue Cliff, Port Elizabeth.

WILLIAMS—TULFORD—Sept. 6, at North Tawton, Devonshire, Henry Glissold Williams, Bengal Civil Service, assistant commissioner, Assam, to Mary, youngest daughter of R. Tulford, Esq., of North Tawton.

DEATHS.

BARNES—October 20, at Bournemouth, Captain W. E. F. Barnes, late 3rd Light Dragoons, aged 71.

CADENHEAD—October 19, at Kinross, Southsea, Charlotte Helen, widow of the late John Cadenhead, H.E.I.C.S., commissioner of Sumbulpore, Bengal.

DEANE—October 17, at Folkestone, Charles Johnson Anthony Deane, major Indian Army (retired), aged 58.

HORSFALL—October 19, at 16, Marlborough-villas, Richmond, Surrey, Mary Isabella, wife of J. G. Horsfall, Madras Civil Service, aged 26.

LINDSAY—Sept. 29, on board the *Elysia*, Major A. F. Lindsay, 8th Bengal Cavalry, aged 39.

MORGAN—October 16, at 61, Hilldrop-crescent, Camden-road, Rachel Pilcher Morgan, youngest and dearly-loved daughter of Matilda and the late Edward William Morgan, lieut. R.H.A., Bombay Army, aged 23.

RYLAND—Sept. 19, at Crosby House, Thurlow-park-road, Lower Norwood, Sarah Maria Ryland, second daughter of the late William Ryland, Esq., Calcutta, aged 46.

WORMS—October 17, at 33, Dorset-square, Gabriel B. Worms, Esq., formerly of Ceylon, aged 80.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ACWORTH—Sept. 22, at Bombay, the wife of H. A. Acworth, Bombay Civil Service, a son.

ALLEN—Sept. 11, at Murree, Punjab, the wife of Walter H. Allen, Esq., 22nd Regiment, a daughter.

ANDERSON—Sept. 19, at Kushtea, Bengal, the wife of Robert Hildebrand Anderson, B.C.S., a son.

ARUNDEL—Sept. 26, at Ootacamund, the wife of D. A. T. Arundel, Esq., Madras Civil Service, a daughter.

BERTET—Sept. 25, at Madras, the wife of H. Bertet, Esq., a son.

BIRCH—Sept. 11, at Allahabad, the wife of Senior Apothecary J. Birch, a daughter.

BURKITT—Sept. 26, at Azamgarh, N.W.P., the wife of W. R. Burkitt, C.S., a daughter.

DANIELL—Sept. 25, at 32, Theatre-road, Calcutta, the wife of E. C. Daniell, Esq., a son.

DARLING—Sept. 27, at Madras, the wife of Robert Darling, Esq., Bank of Madras, a son.

DASAI—Sept. 21, at Sukkur, the wife of F. R. Dasai, deputy conservator of forests, a daughter.

DOWNING—Sept. 19, at Alipore Lines, Calcutta, the wife (nee Kieser) of J. G. Downing, Esq., 11th Madras N.I., a daughter.

FULTON—October 12, at Bareilly, N.W.P., the wife of G. W. R. Fulton, lieutenant Royal Artillery, a daughter.

GOWENLOCK—Sept. 28, at 93, Clive-street, the wife of J. N. Gowenlock, a son.

GRAVES—Sept. 19, at Meerut, N.W.P., the wife of Surgeon Major W. Graves, A.M.D., a son.

GUNNING—Sept. 26, at Meerut, the wife of Sub-Conductor D. Gunning, traffic manager, Upper and Lower Ganges Canal, a son.

HIGGINS—Oct. 1, at the Arthur Crawford Market, the wife of F. C. Higgins, a son.

HIGHMAN—Sept. 28, at Lahore, the wife of F. A. Highman, a daughter.

HILL—Sept. 28, at Madras, the wife of Capt. Rowland Hill, 39th Regiment M.N.I., a son.

HORDERN—Sept. 16, at Rangoon, the wife of Peter Horder, Esq., a son.

HUDSON—Sept. 21, at Mozufferpore, the wife of W. B. Hudson, a daughter.

JACKSON—Sept. 25, at Amritsar, the wife of Mr. J. F. Jackson, telegraph master, a son.

JOHNSTON—Sept. 29, at Allahabad, the wife of Lieut. Johnston, 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment, a son.

LITTLE—Oct. 3, at Akola, Berar, the wife of Surg. C. Little, I.M.D., a daughter.

MACALISTER—Sept. 30, at Roorkee, the wife of Robert Macalister, a son.

MACKENZIE—Sept. 17, at Jeetwarapore, Tirhoot, the wife of Walter Mackenzie, a daughter.

MACNAGHTEN—Oct. 4, at Old Court, Malabar Hill, the wife of Stuart L. Macnaghten, a son.

PALMER—Sept. 30, at Etawah, the wife of Charles G. Palmer, a son.

POGSON—Sept. 27, at Surat, the wife of C. Pogson, a daughter.

PRICE—Sept. 25, at Allahabad, the wife of Rev. Wm. J. Price, B.M.S., a daughter.

STORY—Sept. 23, at Dharmasala, the wife of Lieut. Colonel Story, 1st Goorkhas, a daughter.

WATTS—Sept. 22, at Fort Monro, Dera Ghazee Khan District, the wife of Captain J. B. Watts, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, a son.

WOODS—Sept. 28, at Rupar, Punjab, the wife of Mr. E. P. Woods, a son.

MARRIAGES.

BARETTO—LA BOUCHARDIERE—Sept. 27, at Ernacollum, in Cochin, Geo. A. Barretto, Customs Preventive Service, Bombay, to Miss Mary Rose La Bouchardiere, youngest daughter of the late Mr. George La Bouchardiere, judge, Trevandrum.

CHERRY—BROWNE—Sept. 21, at Christ Church, by the Rev. W. Johnson, T. W. Cherry, Madras Forest Service, to Lizzie, youngest daughter of the late W. Browne, of Clifton, Bristol.

FOSTER—DOUGLAS—October 18, at the Cathedral, Hong Kong, F. F. Pearce Foster, to Alma, third surviving daughter of Bloomfield Douglas, Esq., H.B.M. resident Selangor, Straits Settlements.

MONTGOMERY—MILLAR—Sept. 21, at Christ Church, Simla, Captain James A. L. Montgomery, second son of Sir R. Montgomery, K.C.B., G.C.S.I., to Kate Mary, eldest daughter of the late Colonel F. J. Millar.

RIGBY—WILSON—Sept. 26, at Bhavnagar, by the Rev. C. Kirk, M.A., St. George Rigby, Government Teles, to Charlotte-Eliza, daughter of W. E. G. Wilson, Government Teles.

DEATHS.

BINGE—Sept. 21, at Abbottabad, Elizabeth Frances, the beloved wife of Bandmaster J. Binge.

DUDGEON—Sept. 7, at Shrinagar, Kashmir, Frederick N. Dudgeon, major H.M.'s 40th Regiment.

DUNCAN—October 6, on board s.s. *Bancoora*, Watson Cranston Duncan, of Ceylon and Ryde, aged 55.

DURRELL—Sept. 28, at the Fort, Allahabad, Emma, wife of Sub Conductor S. Durrell, Bengal Ordnance Department, aged 30.

HAY—Sept. 30, at No. 4, Riverside, Barrackpore, Kate Margaret, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Hay, aged 1 year and 17 days.

HOBSON—Sept. 20, at Mussoorie, William Hobson, Esq., late manager of the Mussoorie Bank, aged 56.

MACLEOD—Sept. 28, at Lucknow, of heat apoplexy, Janet Craigie Byrne, wife of C. H. Macleod, aged 44.
 STURT—Sept. 26, at Calcutta, Richard Louis Neville Sturt, youngest son of the late R. R. Sturt, Bengal Civil Service, aged 40.
 SUBHAWALLA—Sept. 26, at Sealkote, Adurjee Cowasjee Subhawalla, agent to H.H. the Maharaja of Kashmir, aged 53.
 TAYLOR—Sept. 29, at Bangalore, Caroline Georgina Taylor, daughter of the late John Taylor, late manager of the Mysor Commission's Office.
 WELLS—Sept. 19, at Mooltan, Bengal, Captain William Wells (Connaught Rangers), Army Pay Department, aged 46.
 WILSON—Sept. 26, at Koombur Tea Estate, Cachar, Alexander Stuart Wilson, aged 27.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Oct. 13. Serapis (s), Java.—14. Wolverton (s), Bassein; Deucalion (s), Hong Kong.—15. Glenrath (s), Coconada; Electra (s), Foo-chow; Fantaisie, Cochín; Osmanli (s), Chittagong; Hispania (s), Bombay.—16. Duart Castle (s), Cape of Good Hope; Compton (s), Manilla; Vernon (s), Rangoon.—17. Compta (s), Calcutta; Ambrose, Akyab; Howden, Bombay; Tantalion (s), Manilla.—19. Amarapoor (s), Rangoon; Octavia (s), Manilla; Killeen, Calcutta.—20. Clan Maclean (s), Bombay; Robert Dickenson (s), Calcutta.
 BOMBAY.—Sept. 28. Punjab (s), Bussorah.—29. Chinsura (s), Calcutta.—Oct. 1. Armenia (s), Liverpool.—2. Inchclutha (s), Port Said; Indus (s), Southampton; Brocodaille (s), Alexandria; Loch Awe, Liverpool; Oorun (s), Cutch.—3. Euphrates (s), Karachi.—4. Clan Macleod (s), Liverpool.—5. Portia, London; Julia David (s), Port Said; Colaba (s), Moulmein; Khedive (s), Calcutta; Prince Arthur, Cardiff.
 CALCUTTA.—Sept. 23. Ethiopia (s), Bombay; Prince Oscar, Mauritius.—24. Fairfield (s), Cardiff; Rebecca, Algiers; Fidra, Jeddah; Phasis, Melbourne; Earl of Zealand, Singapore; La France, Mauritius.—25. Malda (s), Singapore; Iskander Shah, Jeddah.—27. Huntingdon (s), Sydney; Papa de Rossi, Mauritius.—28. Pleiades (s), Liverpool; Mooltan, Liverpool.—30. Huzara (s), Bombay; Tibre (s), Point de Galle.—Oct. 1. Sapphire (s), Cardiff; Ellora (s), Bombay; Maharaja (s), Akyab.
 MADRAS.—Sept. 27. Tibre (s), Galle; Khed've (s), Calcutta; Booldana (s), London.—28. Chindwara (s), Bombay and S. Ports.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Oct. 12. Conrad (s), Java.—13. Benlaig (s), Penang; Naomi, Mossel Bay; Deucalion (s), Hong Kong.—15. Amanda (s), Karachi; Oakdale (s), Karachi; Claverhouse (s), Rangoon; Aydon Forest, Rangoon; Princess (s), Bombay.—16. Glenfalloch (s), Singapore; Helen Newton (s), Bombay; Inchclutha (s), Bombay; Magellanes (s), Manilla; Narcissus, Calcutta; St. Margaret, Calcutta; Simla, Calcutta.—17. Bristow, Port Natal; Chagforth (s), East London; Excelsior, East London.—18. Merle, Port Alfred; Norman Court, Java; City of Manchester (s), Calcutta; Mandalay (s), Rangoon; Kimberley (s), East London; Clan M'Duff (s), Bombay.—19. Oreb, Rangoon; Quattro, Singapore; Nor' Wester, Rangoon; Antenor (s), China; El Dorado (s), Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; Peshawur (s), Bombay; Waterloo, Calcutta; Belpore, Calcutta.
 BOMBAY.—Sept. 29. Ancona (s), London; Gunga (s), Brisbane; Kerbela (s), Coast and Calcutta.—30. Calcutta (s), K.C. and Karachi; Black Watch, Palermo and Genoa.—Oct. 1. Singapore (s), Genoa.—2. Calder (s), Persian Gulf; Vorwaerts (s), China.—3. Byculla (s), Rangoon; Clan Alpine (s), Liverpool.—4. Oorun (s), Coast and Cutch; Punjab (s), Persian Gulf.—5. Royal Welsh (s), Marseilles; Avoca (s), China; Rydal Hall (s), Liverpool; Chinsura (s), Calcutta.
 CALCUTTA.—Sept. 23. Swiftsure (s), Pemba (s), and Madras (s).—24. Khedive (s), and Annandale (s).—25. Manora (s), Rajputana (s), and Madura (s).—28. Marlborough (s), Reliance (s), Sir John Lawrence (s), and a steamer (number undistinguishable).—30. Joseph Ferens (s).—Oct. 1. Cornmorant (s), Malda (s), Avagye (s), St. Gothard (s), and a steamer (name undistinguishable).
 MADRAS.—Sept. 26. Chanda (s), Bombay.—27. Tibre (s), Calcutta; Khedive (s), Southampton.—28. Asia (s), Rangoon; Para, Coast.—29. Booldana (s), Calcutta; Chindwara (s), Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Indus*, Oct. 2.—From Southampton: Major General Schneider, Mr. and Mrs. Winton, child, and European female servant, Mr. H. S. and Miss Thomas, Mrs. Caldecott and child, the Rev. T. Scott, Mr. M. Birkbeck, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Evans, Mrs. Gordon, the two Misses Race, Mrs. A. Smith and two infants, Mr. C. A. B. Beattie, Mr. J. Aldred, Mr. T. Naylor, Mr. F. S. P. Lely, and Mr. C. Sadler. From Venice: Mr. J. Monckton, Deputy Surgeon General H. W. Rean, Miss Wood, Mr. A. Borradaile, Mr. T. R. C. Fisher, Mr. Urrahman, and Mr. Arathoon. From Brindisi: Col. C. E. Bates, Mr. Hills, Mr. W. H. Dobbie, Mr. C. Macaulay, Lieut. Col. Lindsay, Mr. H. B. Harrington, Miss E. F. Swetenham, Mr. E. A. Gilloo, Mr. John Flemington, Mr. and Mrs. Kimber, Mr. Wickes, Lieut. H. M. Prior, Major E. Swetenham, Lieut. Col. Caldecott, Major Foord, Major C. D. Baynes and servant, Mirza Feroz Hasam Sahib, Capt. Rivett-Carnac, Capt. A. Stiffe, Major H. S. Garrett, Mr. George Bergeman, Major Coddington, Col. Sir W. Baker Russell, Col. J. F. Tennant, Mr. A. M'Clogh, Mr. Thos. Beniston, Mr. Duret, Mr. Goodwin, and Mr. Rixon. From Aden: Major A. M. Burgess and six servants.
 AT BRINDISI.—Per *Bangalore*, Oct. 21.—From Bombay: Mr. and

Mrs. Gove. From Alexandria: Count de Zoghet, Coun'ess de Zoghet, Mr. Bishop, Mr. Wright.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM LONDON.—Per *El Dorado*, Oct. 19.—For Colombo: Rev. E. T. and Mrs. Higgins, Rev. W. Balding, Dr. Schrader, Miss Baylee, Miss Wills, Mrs. Waldoek. For Colachel: Mr. and Mrs. Harvey, Mr. G. Thornhill, C.S.I., Miss Cox. For Aleppey: Rev. A. F. and Mrs. Painter. For Tuticorin: Miss Morgan, Mr. C. J. Sim, Mr. E. Harley. For Tellicherry: Brigade Surgeon A. M. Tippetts, Miss Hamilton. For Madras: Mr. A. F. Cox, Mr. A. F. Richards, Mr. M. D. Bell, Mr. Sewart, Mrs. Bevan and three children, Miss F. K. Simson, Rev. Mr. Gaze, Mr. H. A. Stuart, Mr. A. J. James, Mr. F. Walthew, Mr. H. Simson, Mr. W. Clemon, Capt. Campbell. For Calcutta: Rev. C. and Mrs. Jordon and infant, Rev. E. C. B. and Mrs. Hallam, Miss Hallam, Miss M'Kenna, Mrs. Hobbs, Miss Bourne, Miss Neave, Mr. Kerry, Mr. Potter, Mr. Jewson, Mr. Ellison, Mr. L. Tucker, Mr. Thomas, Mr. R. Weddle, Miss Golds, Mr. Sykes, Mr. Cave, Mr. and Mrs. Heath, Miss A. Pumfrett, Rev. J. and Mrs. Wilson, Dr. and Mrs. William, Mr. Hugh M. Owen, Miss Ford, Mrs. Bury, Mr. F. Eagle, Miss Rawlings, Mr. H. C. Court, Miss Watson, Mr. Chamney, Miss Willbe, Rev. J. and Mrs. Brown, three children, and governess, Mrs. Seton-Burn and infant, Miss J. Hutchins, Mr. F. Seton-Burn, Miss Stern, Miss Wilkinson, Mr. A. D. Stuart, Mr. F. L. Brown-Constable, Mr. Lewin, Mr. W. D. Kirkman, Mrs. Kirkman, Rev. E. Greaves, Mr. Begg, Mr. F. B. Edwards, Mr. Blakeney. For Rangoon: Mr. and Mrs. J. Binning and infant, Mr. G. W. Fardell.
 FROM LIVERPOOL.—Per *Britannia*, Oct. 20.—For Bombay: H.H. the Raja Rampal Singh, Mr. Temple, Mrs. Phillips, Miss Phillips, Mrs. Warren, Miss Warren, Mr. R. K. Williams and servant, Mr. Playfair, Master Adams and brother, Mr. Harris, Mr. Trotter, Miss F. Rowbotham, Mrs. Dibblee, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Hogge, Mr. and Mrs. Bull, Rev. Thomas Tracey, wife, and party.
 FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Ancona*, Oct. 6.—For Southampton: Mr. J. W. Wrightson, Mr. D. Maguire, Mr. E. Brooking, and Surgeon Hunt. For Venice: Col. H. A. Little.
 FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Singapore*, Oct. 1.—For Genoa: Brigadier Surgeon F. W. Moore, Rev. Francis Heyl, Mr. Verrieres, Miss Verrieres, Mr. W. C. Collins, Mr. D. G. Angelo, Miss Vansittart, Mr. and Mrs. B. Prescott, one child, and one servant. For Port Said: Mr. Nicholas Kavadiass. For Suez: Dr. Mantey, Mrs. Elina N. Dimitrieu and one child, Capt. Chitty's servants, and thirty-seven deck passengers.
 FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Mongolia*, Oct. 6.—For Southampton: Mr. H. H. Cook, Mr. C. Davison, Mr. Gawthorne. For Brindisi: Mr. R. Lyddeker, the Earl of Airlie, Mr. Pringle. For Venice: Col. P. D. Henderson. For Aden: Deputy Surgeon General W. J. Moore, Capt. Lucas, Mr. H. Noonan, Mr. J. M. Keene. For Suez: Mr. E. Trelawney, Mr. Dymes, Mr. Todhunter. For Malta: Col. W. Macdonald.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Star of Albion, for Calcutta, August 16, 7 S., 25 W.; Boyne, for Calcutta, Sept. 13, 13 N., 27 W.; Marathon, from Moulmein, Sept. 25, 33 N., 36 W.; Kirkdale, from Binlapatam, Oct. 3, 42 N., 28 W., all well; City of Mobile, from Vizagapatam, Oct. 13, 48 N., 12 W., all well; Ambrose, from Akyab, Oct. 6, 3 N., 25 W.; Tobique, for Bombay, August 22, 29 S., 28 W., all well.

CASUALTIES.

The *Ganges*, from Middlesborough to Calcutta, went ashore on the Goodwin Sands on Oct. 15, and became a complete wreck. Her captain and crew—with the exception of three men, who were washed overboard—were landed by the Deal and Ramsgate lifeboats.

The *Star of Greece*, for Calcutta, put back to the Downs on Oct. 15, and has since been supplied with anchors and chains, in lieu of others lost at Dungeness.

THE STAFF CORPS AND INDIAN ARMY FUND.

The following letter has been addressed to the editor of the *Morning Post*:

"Sir,—Will you permit me to supplement the correspondence on the subject of the new Indian Army pension rules by pointing out yet another consequence of the penalties on account of leave. It is one which I think is of more public interest than any. It has not, so far as I am aware, been adequately noticed as yet either in the newspapers or elsewhere that the rule by which officers are compelled to make good the leave they have had beyond prescribed limits causes the highest and most important posts to be inevitably filled by the most sickly and bad constituted officers. The reason is obvious. The more sickly a man is the more leave is he obliged to take on medical certificate, and the more healthy he is the less is he likely to require such leave. The healthy and strong men have therefore a less amount of leave to make good under the penal clauses before they qualify for pension, and they are in consequence almost always able to retire some years before their weaker brethren. Thus are the weaker ones always in the position of seniority, and the principle of compelling them to take good the leave which sickness has obliged them to make good would really seem to be a contrivance for apportioning regimental command by the survival of the weakest instead of the fittest. I am well aware that the time during which command can be held is to be limited, but owing to the present block there are plenty of officers who have not yet risen to command, but are none the less old and effete. Leave penalties may be described as 'a scheme for always retaining the worst officers.'—Yours obediently, W. ALLISON, Secretary, Barrister at Law, 22 Grosvenor-mansions, Oct. 18."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—Oct. 5.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ..	Rs 101½
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ..	109½
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan ..	100
Ten years ..	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ..	116

BANKS.

	Paid-up Rs.	Cash Rates Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.		
Bank of Bombay ..	500	735
Bank of Bengal ..	500	800xd.
Bank of Madras ..	500	660xd.
Agra ..	500	130
Chartered India and China ..	20	310
Chartered Mercantile ..	25	280
Hong Kong and Shanghai ..	28½	600
National of India ..	12½	107
Oriental ..	25	290

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba ..	2,975	845
Frere ..	150	20
Mazagon ..	2,000	30xd
Port Canning ..	1,400	215

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton ..	2,850	900
Albert Ginning ..	500	425
Albert, Karachi ..	1,000	1000
Apollo (small shares) ..	2,700	410
Bellary ..	1,000	575
Benar Cotton Ginning ..	500	405
New Indian ..	350	180
Broach Cotton Ginning ..	350	40
Carwar ..	1,500	20
Colaba ..	1,880	975
Dholleria Ginning ..	300	195
East India ..	1,000	1,100
Fort ..	8,500	2,650
French ..	500	455
Sind ..	750	435
Mofussil ..	400	279
Prince of Wales ..	1,500	1,225
Sind and Punjab Cotton ..	753	1075
Sassoon ..	500	460
Volkart ..	1,000	455

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ..	1,000	1425
Anglo-Indian ..	100	140
Alfred Manufacturing ..	500	650 xd
Alliance Spinning ..	2,500	1,040
Blownagar Mills ..	2,000	1,000
Bombay United ..	1,000	1,000
Bombay Saw Mills ..	2,000	475
Central India S. W. and M ..	500	800
Coorla Mills ..	1,000	960
D. Spinning ..	2,000	810
Hindustan ..	1,000	1,130
Hyderabad Spinning ..	1,000	1180
Khandeish ..	1,000	980
Madras ..	1,250	—
Madras United ..	1,000	1,900
Manchester Spinning ..	50	1 noml
Mazagon Spinning ..	500	—
National Spinning ..	1,000	1,110
New Great Eastern ..	1,000	1,145
Oriental ..	625	815
Prince of Wales Spinning ..	1,250	400
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance ..	1,000	—
Sholapore Mills ..	1,000	1,140
Victoria Mills ..	1,000	1060

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock ..	218-3-0	310
Do. New 40 Shares ..	218-3-0	70
Do. do. ..	65-7-3	50
Do. do. ..	21-13-7	71
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ..	1,000	1,275
Do. New 45 Shares ..	196-5-15	275
Bombay Ice Manufactory ..	100	160 xd
Bombay Burma Trading ..	1,500	2,435
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ..	70	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping ..	300	427½
Treacher and Co. ..	500	895
Thacker and Co. ..	100	170

CALCUTTA.—Sept. 27.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4% Promissory Notes ..	Rs 101 5 to 101 8
4½ of 1870 (1885) ..	102 12 to 101 0
4½ of 1871 (1881) ..	101 5 to 101 8
4½ of 1878-79 (1893) ..	110 8 to —
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ..	110 8 to —
Debentures of 1867 ..	101 8 to —

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884) ..	Rs. 112 0 to 112 8
6 of 1865 (1885) ..	112 8 to 113 0
6 of 1866 (1886) ..	113 0 to 113 8
6 of 1867 (1887) ..	113 8 to 114 0
6 of 1870 (1890) ..	114 0 to 114 8
6 of 1872 (1892) ..	114 8 to 115 0
5 of 1878 (1898) ..	111 8 to —

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ..	£10	122 to 123
Agra Savings ..	100	125 to —
Allahabad ..	100	172 to —
Alliance of Simla ..	107	135 to —
Bank of Bengal ..	500	795 to 800
Do. of Upper India ..	100	128 to —
Delhi and London ..	£25	245 to —
Himalaya ..	100	120 to 125
Mussoorie ..	100	100 to —
National of India ..	£12½	106 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ..	500	515 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ..	100	88 to 90

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute ..	100	20 to —
Bally Paper Mills ..	£10	115 to —
Barnore Jute ..	£10	85 to —
Bengal Coal ..	1000	720 to —
Bengal Ironworks ..	100	10 to —

Baliaghatta Jute ..	100	— to —
Bengal Mills ..	£100	1750 to —
Bonded Warehouse ..	445	425 to 430
Bowreah Cotton Mills ..	100	70 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ..	80	102 to —
Burrakur Coal ..	100	140 to —
Calcutta Docking ..	700	280 to 290
Calcutta Hydraulic ..	100	131 to —
Calcutta Jute Mills ..	200	2 to 3
Carew and Co. (Limited), gar ..	100	115 to 116
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ..	100	115 to —
Darjiling Steam Tramway ..	100	126 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills ..	100	96 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway ..	£20	— to —
East Indian Railway ..	£20	— to —
Equitable Coal ..	250	190 to 195
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ..	100	49 to 50
Goosery Cotton Mills ..	200	305 to —
Gouripore ..	100	96 to —
Great Eastern Hotel ..	250	160 to —
Howrah Docking ..	500	105 to 110
Howrah Mills ..	100	96 to 97
India General Steam Navigation ..	1000	1340 to 1350
Kamerhatty Jute Mills ..	50	14 to 16 pm
Labour Transportation ..	100	— to —
Landing and Shipping ..	100	78 to 79
Merchants' Steam Tug ..	500	— to —
Murree Brewery ..	100	170 to —
Naini Tal Brewery ..	95	75 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press ..	500	350 to —
Nanthore Indigo ..	30	— to —
New Beerboom Coal ..	100	85 to —
Oriental Jute Manufacturing ..	100	— to —
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway ..	£10	— to —
Rajmahal Stone ..	100	90 to 100
Ramkistopore Press ..	100	78 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association ..	100	83 to 84
Riverside Press ..	90	101 to —
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas ..	100	— to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co ..	500	260 to 265
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail ..	£20	— to —
Seepore Jute Manufacturing ..	100	74 to 75
Strand Bank Press ..	100	104 to 105
Watson's Patent Press ..	100	105 to 106

TEA COMPANIES.

Adulpure Terai (Darjiling) ..	100	80 to —
Amicable (Assam) ..	100	80 to —
Amulckie ..	100	75 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar) ..	100	95 to —
Assam ..	£20	500 to —
Balasun (Darjiling) ..	100	100 to 101
Baree (Kangra) ..	100	90 to —
Bengal (Cachar) ..	100	64 to 65
Do. contributory ..	80	54 to 55
Bishnath (Assam) ..	200	260 to —
Do. contributory ..	100	130 to —
Borelli (Assam) ..	£10	160 to 165
Borsillah (Assam) ..	100	— to —
Burkholia (Cachar) ..	100	60 to —
Central Cachar ..	200	73 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling) ..	100	75 to —
Chandypore (Cachar) ..	500	500 to 505
Chota Nagpore ..	100	96 to —
Cinnatollah ..	100	par. —
Colonial (Assam) ..	100	60 to —
Coocheela Cachar ..	100	72 to —
Outlecheria (Cachar) ..	100	110 to 112
Darjiling ..	100	320 to 325
Dedur Kosh (Cachar) ..	100	35 to —
Dehing (Assam) ..	90	75 to —
Dehra Doon ..	100	80 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ..	100	65 to 70
Durrung (Assam) ..	100	65 to —
Eastern Cachar ..	100	78 to —
Eas' Indian, Assam, and Cachar ..	100	58 to 60
Giel'e (Darjiling) ..	100	85 to —
Gowhaty (Assam) ..	100	62 to 63
Grob (Assam) ..	500	250 to —
Holta (Kangra) ..	100	90 to —
Hoolmaree (Assam) ..	100	110 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam) ..	100	90 to 92
Indian Terai ..	500	550 to —
Jellapore (Cachar) ..	250	230 to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ..	100	50 to —
Jokai (Assam) ..	100	103 to —
Kalacheria (Cachar) ..	100	85 to —
Kangra Valley ..	100	par. —
Kunchanpore (Cachar) ..	100	45 to —
Kursong and Darjiling ..	250	133 to 135
Do. contributory ..	200	105 to 106
Kurseong and Terai ..	100	6 to 7
Kuttal (Cachar) ..	5000	12000 to —
Lakatoora (Syhet) ..	100	67 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ..	100	105 to —
Loobah ..	100	150 to —
Lower Assam ..	£6½	30 to —
Luckimpore (Assam) ..	£10	120 to —
Majagram Cachar ..	100	75 to —
Mim. (Darjiling) ..	100	70 to 72
Monacherra (Cachar) ..	100	63 to 65
Do. contributory ..	90	53 to 55
Moran (Assam) ..	80	30 dis. —
Mothola (Assam) ..	100	80 to —
Do. contributory ..	90	70 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ..	£10	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ..	200	100 to —
Do. contributory ..	125	50 to —
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ..	100	106 to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ..	£10	100 to —
New Mutual (Cachar) ..	30	100 to —
Nutanpore (Cachar) ..	200	180 to 200
Phoenix of Cachar ..	85	75 to —
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ..	100	100 to —
Puttarea (Syhet) ..	100	50 to —
Rajabare (Assam) ..	100	104 to 105
Sapakat ..	100	100 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ..	50	20 pm. —
Seemah ..	100	— to —
Singbullia and Murmah ..	100	108 to —
Singel (Darjiling) ..	100	85 to —
Soom (Darjiling) ..	100	100 to —
Springside (Darjiling) ..	100	105 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ..	100	92 to 93
Teendarrae (Darjiling) ..	100	83 to 84
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ..	100	109 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ..	80	102 to 103
Tutvar (Darjiling) ..	200	190 to 195
Upper Assam ..	£10	40 to —

MADRAS.—Oct. 5.

Four cent ..	1½ to 1½	% pre.
Four and half per cents 1879 ..	10½ to 10½	pre.
Four and half per cents 1873 (1893) ..	10½ to 10½	pre.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) ..	10½ to 10½	do.
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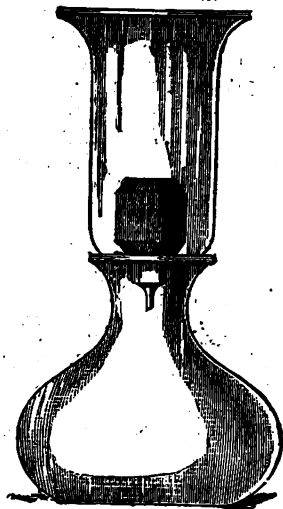
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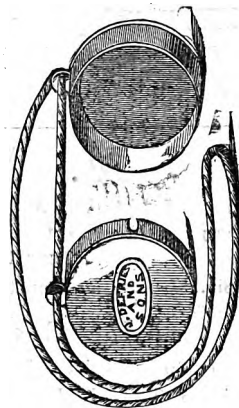
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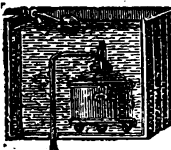
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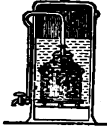
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, OCT. 31, 1881.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, Oct. 13; Madras and Allahabad, Oct. 11; Calcutta, Oct. 10.

THE following are the reports of the Revenue and Agricultural Department on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending Oct. 4, 1881:—

"GENERAL REMARKS.—Beneficial rain has fallen in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country of the Bombay Presidency, and there has consequently been a continued improvement in prospects there. Rain has also again fallen in the Nizam's territories and in the Mysor State, and the outlook continues favourable. In the Madras Presidency, excepting a few districts where more rain is wanted, the general prospects are good. In Assam excessive rain has done some damage to crops in parts; but prospects are, on the whole, favourable. In Bengal also there has been too much rain in some districts, but in others the fall is reported insufficient. The harvesting of autumn crops is nearly finished, with a fair average outturn. From the North West Provinces and Oudh light local showers are again reported in the eastern tracts; but more rain seems required in parts for the rabi sowings. In the Central Provinces there have been more or less heavy showers. The prospects of the kharif crops are good, and preparation for the rabi sowings is being made. In the rest of the country, *i.e.*, in the Punjab, in the Central India and Rajputana States, in Berar, in Coorg, and in British Burma agricultural prospects are, on the whole, either fair or good. Generally the season has been favourable and harvesting continues. The usual autumnal fevers are, however, prevalent.

"MADRAS, Oct. 5.—General prospects good.

"BOMBAY, Oct. 5.—Beneficial rain in Nasik, Ahmednagar, Khandesh, Satara, and Southern Mahratta Country; cholera disappearing, excepting in Ahmednagar and Satara; fever and cattle disease continue in parts; general tendency of prices downwards.

"BENGAL, Oct. 5.—Rain in most parts of province during week; prospects of late rice good; more rain still required in some districts in Cooch Behar; late rice in low lands and tobacco seedlings have suffered from too much rain and floods; some damage to rice crops also reported in a few other places; rats have destroyed much paddy in Chittagong Hill Tracts; in Lohardugga and Manbhoom insects in places injuring rice; harvesting of autumn crops nearly finished with a fair average outturn on the whole; fever prevalent in many districts and cattle disease in some.

"N.W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.—Light local showers in eastern districts and Saharanpore, elsewhere no rain has fallen during the week; more required; crops slightly injured in places, but generally good; prices rising in Lucknow, Partabgarh, Allahabad, Farukhabad, and Meerut, elsewhere stationary; fever everywhere prevalent, and increasing in eastern districts; measles in Kumaon; cattle disease in Kumaon, Jhansi, Cawnpore, and Gorakhpur, is decreasing in Fyzabad, but has appeared in Rae Bareilly.

"PUNJAB, Oct. 4.—Rain has fallen in the Rawul Pindi district; agricultural prospects good, except in the Hissar district, where the late kharif crops are suffering for want of rain; cholera disappearing, but the usual autumnal fever is prevalent in the districts of Delhi, Hissar, Jullundur, Lahore, Ferozepore, and Rawul Pindi; prices fluctuating.

"CENTRAL PROVINCES.—Weather cloudy and closer with rain; prospects of kharif crops good on the whole; preparation being made for rabi sowings; cholera abating; fever prevalent in some districts; prices stationary.

"BRITISH BURMA, Oct. 1.—Public health good; a little sporadic cholera in some places; a good deal of cattle disease in one district of Bassein, elsewhere very trifling; crops continue to do well.

"ASSAM, Oct. 5.—River falling; some damage caused to crops on low lands; weather seasonable; aus rice in neighbourhood of Dinjan seriously damaged by the rain of last month; cattle disease still reported; public health good.

"MYSOR AND COORG, Sept. 28.—In the Mysor State generally prospects good; crops everywhere continue good except in the Maidan taluks, Shimoga, and Kadur districts, where deficiency of rain is still felt, and prospects are unfavourable; at the headquarters of those districts no rain fell; slight fluctuations in prices of food grain.

"BERAR AND HYDERABAD, Oct. 5.—Crops progressing favourably; ground being prepared for rabi sowings; water in

tank still insufficient for rabi crops; cholera abating; cattle disease prevails in places.

"CENTRAL INDIA STATES, Oct. 5.—Recent heavy showers have been beneficial to the kharif crop, and will be of much advantage for rabi sowings.

"RAJPUTANA.—Tanks and wells good; crops good; weather seasonable.

"NEPAL, Sept. 29.—Heavy damp weather continues at Katmandu, and is telling against the prospects of the late rice; a plentiful fall of rain in and about Gorhha and in the Eastern Terai has removed the fear of scarcity in those parts.

At the date of the departure of the mail the severe outbreak of choleraic fever at Umritsar was still causing great mortality. There had been only eight deaths from cholera in the city of Bombay during the preceding week. The latest reports from Aden respecting the recent outbreak of the disease were favourable. Cholera was reported to be still severe at Sialkote, but with that exception the disease had died out in Northern India.

THE interruption on the Indo-European line of telegraph from India to England—caused by a break between England and Germany—has delayed the transmission of the usual Monday telegrams to the *Times*, on which we Anglo-Indians at home are now accustomed to rely so much for our telegraphic news.

A REUTER'S telegram from Bombay, dated to-day, October 31, announces that the Right Hon. E. Grant-Duff, the newly-appointed Governor of Madras, landed there this morning, and was received with the usual honours.

THE papers received by the mail teem with comments on the extension of finance decentralisation announced in the Government resolution, of which we gave a telegraphic summary three weeks ago. The extension, so far as it was carried by the distinct wording of the resolution—which may be said roughly to correspond with the extension ultimately contemplated by Lord Lytton's Government—is received with universal approbation. At the time of the departure of the mail the further extension indicated by the Government of India's letter to the Government of Bengal (of which we gave a telegraphic summary a fortnight ago) had not been made public. It was, however, "adumbrated" in the resolution; and the *Calcutta Englishman*, in an article, which we reprint elsewhere, takes a view of the hints therein thrown out identical with the opinion expressed in our columns—we, too, "doubted whether the country is yet ripe for any comprehensive advance" in the direction of the transfer of certain branches of revenue and expenditure from provincial to local heads. We must frankly confess that we fear local extravagance; and, since extravagance must be paid for, we dread an elasticity of conscience on the part of local committees in the enhancement of the easily-imposed burdens on the land, *i.e.*, upon the poor ryots.

WE learn from the *Englishman* that the Government of India has under consideration an important scheme, emanating from Calcutta, for the construction of the long-proposed railway from Raipur, in the Central Provinces to Barakar, on the East Indian line. The negotiations are proceeding favourably, and are likely to be shortly concluded. The projectors, among other terms, are desirous of acquiring a considerable extent of waste land along the line. To this the Government are inclined to agree. A guarantee is also likely to be granted, but it will extend only to the period of construction. This railway would form the connecting link in a direct line of communication between Bombay and Calcutta.

SIR F. J. ROBERTS's family left last week by P. and O. steamer for Madras. We understand that Sir Frederick himself will follow this week in the *Bangalore*, via Venice.

A SIMLA telegram to the *Times of India*, dated October 12, states that Daoud Shah, Commander in Chief of the late Shere Ali's army, and Mustapha Hubibulla Khan are negotiating with the Ameer for leave to return to Cabul.

THE Viceroy and party left Simla on the 8th inst. for

their trip into the interior. Lady Ripon, not feeling well enough for the trip, has remained behind.

It is notified that the Viceroy leaves Simla on November 1 for his tour. H.E. the Commander-in-Chief had already left for his tour in Assam before the departure of the mail.

MR. W. DIGBY, C.I.E., formerly editor of the *Madras Times*, whose fame as the indefatigable and able secretary of the Madras Famine Relief Fund is well known to most of our readers, has submitted a series of proposals on Indian policy to the consideration of the council of the Liberal Federation. Mr. Digby, though a sound Liberal, is not a violent partisan in regard to matters of Indian policy. His numerous articles on the Afghan and Central Asian questions that appeared in the *Madras Times* showed that he was entirely free from the Liberal craze on those crucial points, and the general attitude of his mind, though it is not altogether free from the usual fault of pronounced Liberals in Indian matters, a tendency to insist on "progress at any price," is far more judicial than is usual in ardent "reformers." So that, if Indian questions must be brought into the arena of English party politics at all, there are probably few better qualified for the task of introducing them than Mr. Digby. But we protest, most earnestly and most sincerely, against their introduction. Not many weeks ago we endeavoured to show, in an article on "Indian Difficulties caused by English Party Spirit," that some of the wisest measures ever attempted in India have been utterly spoilt in this way; whilst to the same baneful source we owe some of the most pernicious innovations.

THE alarming tendency of the present day, in regard to the point here noted, is warmly deprecated by the *Pioneer* received by to-day's mail, in criticising some of Mr. Cunningham's remarks in his "British Rule in India":—

"Lord Northbrook was as 'straight' a man as ever lived, and an never have been guided by crooked motives. But none the less he set the frightful example of resigning because he had fallen out with the Secretary of State. 'Then came the sin of Tristram and Iseult.' And here we are landed in a state of things in which Viceroys actually talk as if it was their first duty to obey the Secretary of State! The theory is not so much a good theory pushed so excess as a theory which is radically wrong and based on a total misconception of the true theory of the government of India. What would happen now if Mr. Gladstone's Ministry were turned out, and if the Conservatives came in with a hundred majority, as might happen any day if a fit of ill temper impelled our wonderful Premier to make an appeal to the ridiculous weathercocks called constituencies? Would Lord Ripon be the third Viceroy to go out with his party? Though sympathising very little with the particular piece of party policy he came out to put in force, we hope most sincerely he would do nothing of the kind; but the situation would inevitably be strained, and ten to one a most embarrassing state of relations would arise between him and the new man at the India-office. Surely this great question about the government of India, as an imperial and not a party task, is one which no influential writer ought to treat on the see-saw principle. With which protest we close Mr. Cunningham's book for the present only."

UNTIL India is represented at Westminster, the only result of bringing Indian questions before the tribunal of an ill-informed and selfish public opinion in England must be the subordination of Indian interests to English interests, or else the regulation of Indian policy by English sentimental folly. And the most intelligent of our Indian fellow-subjects are quite acute enough to see this. Hear what the *Indian Spectator*, of Bombay, to hand by this mail, says of a case supposed—wrongly, we believe—to be a case in point:—

"What is this we hear about the resuscitation of the 'Naval Adviser' to the Government? Cannot Simla society live without this costly superfluity? We remember having read the *Bombay Review's* slashing criticisms of the Bythesea job; and we thought that with the retirement of the gallant admiral there was an end to it. But here we see the authorities are at it again. We are afraid this preying on Indian revenues is the besetting sin of both the parties—the Liberals are not a whit more scrupulous than the Conservatives. We think the whole Indian Press ought to denounce the appointment with one voice."

THE *Journal of the National Indian Association* has the

following notes on the movements of some of our Indian visitors in England:—Mr. Satish C. Mukerji has passed the examination required for the M.D. degree by the University of Aberdeen, and also the Sanitary Science Examination of the University of Cambridge. Mr. M. L. Dey has passed the Second M.B. Examination of the University of Glasgow. Arrivals—Assistant Surgeon N. P. Sinha and Mr. S. P. Sinha, from Beerbhoom, Bengal; the former on a visit to England, the latter for the Bar. Mr. Narendra Natha Mitra and Mr. M. M. Ghosh, from Calcutta, for the Bar. Departure—Surgeon J. K. Kanga, of the Indian Medical Staff, in the *Crocodile*, for Bombay.

WE take from the same useful magazine a notice of Mr. R. Chetti, M.C.S., whose premature death we recorded last week:—"With deep regret we record the death, September 28, of Mr. P. Ratnavelu Chetti, C.S., aged 25, at Palghat, Madras, from the effects of a gun accident. He was the only native covenanted civilian of the Madras Presidency, and his career was one of bright promise. While at Oxford and in London Mr. Chetti made many friends, who will lament his early death, and he is mourned by a wide circle in India."

THE current number of this *Journal* is perhaps the best that has yet appeared, and bears testimony to the valuable work that is being quietly and unobtrusively done by the association. We shall take an early opportunity of noticing some of the articles in detail; meanwhile, we append a list of them:—"On Eastern Proverbs," "The Sports and Amusements of the Natives of India," "Hindu Widows," "An Address to Students," "The Mysor Ryot," "The Cultivation of Science in India," "A Literary Suggestion," "The Popular Dramas of Bengal," "Receptions at Patna," "Schools at Bangalore," "India's Duty to England," "Indian Intelligence," "Personal Intelligence."

A PROJECT for the extension of the Southern India Railway to Travancore is under consideration.

MR. K. F. NORDMANN, executive engineer, has been appointed by the Madras Government to make a preliminary examination in view to the selection of the best line for a railway between the littoral of Vizagapatam and Raipore in the Chattisgarh district of the Central Provinces.

THE Director General of Stores for India notifies, by order of the Secretary of State for India in Council, that he is prepared to receive tenders up to the 8th prox. at the India-office for the supply of locomotive engines and tenders for metre-gauge railways.

THE following promotions and appointments have been made:—Lieut. Col. H. McLeod, Royal Artillery, first class commissary of ordnance, Bangalore, has been appointed superintendent of the Gun Carriage Factory, Madras, in succession to Col. S. H. E. Chamier, Royal Artillery, who has succeeded Major General R. Cadell, C.B., Royal Artillery, as inspector general of ordnance in India, that officer's period of staff service in that appointment having expired. Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. J. J. McL. Innes, V.C., Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, accountant general and deputy secretary, Public Works Department, India, has been appointed deputy inspector general of Military Works, India, in succession to Major General A. Cadell, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, who has succeeded Lieut. General C. W. Hutchinson, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, as inspector general of Military Works on his retirement. Major Alex. J. Filgate, Royal (late Madras) Engineers, deputy accountant general and *ex officio* under secretary to the Government of India, has been selected to succeed Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. J. J. McL. Innes as accountant general and deputy secretary, Public Works Department, India; and Major L. C. Conway-Gordon, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, commandant of the 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, succeeds Major Filgate as deputy accountant general, Public Works Department, India. The latter officer is, however, to continue in his present appointment as officiating manager, Indus Valley State Railway, until further orders.

We hear that Lieut. Col. G. S. White, V.C., C.B., Military Secretary to the Marquis of Ripon, will vacate his appointment on the Viceregal Staff in India before the close of the year, and proceed to England, in anticipation of the return of the 2nd Battalion Gordon Highlanders from Natal. Col. White will assume the command of the Gordon Highlanders immediately after their arrival, in succession to Col. G. H. Parker, C.B., who retires, and it has now been definitely arranged that he shall be relieved in his duties in Lord Ripon's household by Capt. Lord William Beresford, V.C., 9th Lancers.

This is what the *Army and Navy Gazette* says about the recent marvellous advances of the Russian troops in Central Asia:—"In this manner, before many months have passed, Russia, besides being able to march an army from Michaelovsk to Herat a week more quickly than ourselves, will be able to despatch a force from Odessa to Michaelovsk in nineteen days' less time than reinforcements could be sent from England to Sukhur via Karachi. Consequently, Russia, to-day a week nearer Herat than we are, will, by next year, be twenty-six days nearer the key of India. Such a prospect is so alarming, that we are surprised it has not yet drawn forth a warning from Rawlinson or other Central Asian experts." But of what avail are warnings from "Rawlinson or other Central Asian experts?" Mr. Gladstone is convinced that the Russians' advance towards the gates of India is "a mission of civilisation;" and he will not be persuaded of his error even though one rose from the dead to persuade him. Rawlinson, and every other Central Asian expert that we have ever heard of, have never indeed ceased their warnings; but the voice is that of one crying in the wilderness, as far as our Premier is concerned, who prefers the Central Asian experience that is acquired in Downing-street.

The decorators and furnishers are at last out of the beautiful new club-house of the Empire Club, 4, Grafton-street, Piccadilly, and on Friday next it will be ready for the use of members. The club now numbers close on six hundred members, including nearly every Anglo-Indian of note now resident in or near town. The committee, already a particularly strong one, has been further strengthened by the election thereto of the following members:—The Duke of Manchester, K.P., his Highness the Maharaja Duleep Sing, G.C.S.I., the Right Hon. Sir Bartle Frere, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., the Hon. J. A. Chapeau, Q.C., Premier of Quebec; and the Hon. Sir Samuel Wilson, late of Melbourne.

The *Times of India* gives the following obituary for the week ending October 13:—Col. Willoughby Osborne, C.B., Political Agent, Gwalior, and Surgeon Major J. W. R. Amesbury.

On the career of the distinguished officer whose name unhappily heads the death-list of the week the same paper has the following:—

"The death is announced at Mussoorie, on the 4th inst., of Col. Willoughby Osborne, C.B., Political Agent, Gwalior. The deceased officer had been seriously ill for some little time past, and on his arrival at Mussoorie it was seen that he was in a very critical state. Col. Osborne belonged to the Madras Staff Corps and had greatly distinguished himself during the Mutiny. The following is the official record of his services:—"Served throughout the Indian Mutiny campaigns of 1857-59. Was engaged in nine affairs between June and December 1857 (wounded). Commanded in the operations against the 3-gun Fort of Runchundpore, and present at its capture on Dec. 7; Joorah on Dec. 17; fortified town of Myhere on Dec. 23; the 22-gun Fort of Myhere, on Jan. 3, 1858; Jokehaie, on Jan. 19; Kunwarrah, 3-gun Fort, on Jan. 21; Bigirigoogurh, 13-gun Fort, on Jan. 24 (wounded); Fort of Jigneehut, on May 22. Also present at the action of Kurereah on Jan. 1, 1859 (wounded); and at Kentee on March 5, 1859 (C.B., honorary aide de camp to the Viceroy of India, medal with clasp for Central India.) Col. Osborne was the type of a brave, true-hearted soldier and gentleman, and in private life his hospitality and generosity were proverbial. He was devoted to his work, and his kind and humane disposition made him exceptionally popular with all classes of natives. So great was Sindiah's attachment to him that the Maharaja used in the evening to gallop into the Residency from Gwalior and sit with him during his sickness. By his death the State has lost a valued and trusted servant."

WOMEN DOCTORS IN INDIA.

THE October number of the *Indian Female Evangelist* contains an interesting description of an interview last April between the Maharanee of Punnah and Miss Beilby, a lady medical missionary at Lucknow. We make the following extracts:—

"Punnah is the capital of a native State in Bundelcund, Central India, a city of 12,000 inhabitants, situated above 200 miles south of Lucknow and 100 south of Allahabad. The sovereign of this State, the Maharaja of Puna, applied to Miss Beilby last year for medical attendance for his wife, the Maharanee, who had long been suffering from a painful internal disease. It would have been impossible for her to have obtained relief at the hands of any but a lady doctor, as native customs wholly preclude an inmate of a zenana from being seen by any man but her father, husband, or brother. The call was an urgent one, and Miss Beilby went to Punnah to attend the Maharanee, residing many weeks in the midst of this heathen court, and in a native city where there is no other European.* Her skill and care in the treatment of this Indian Princess were blessed of the God she serves, and a cure effected. She was also able, while in attendance on the Maharanee, to relieve many poor patients in the city and in the native hospital. When the time of her departure from Punnah arrived, she was desired to present herself at the palace to take leave of her Royal patient, on Wednesday, April 13 last. The Maharanee received her in her private room, and almost immediately dismissed all her attendants and ladies, so that she might be quite alone with her. The Maharanee then said she wished Miss Beilby to make her a solemn promise. Without knowing what it might involve she was reluctant to do this, but at length the Maharanee said:—"You are going to England, and I want you to tell our Queen† and the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the men and women in England, what the women in the zenanas in India suffer when they are sick. Will you promise me to do this?" She explained that it was no social change in their condition she sought, but relief in their cruel sufferings. She charged Miss Beilby to give this message herself to the great Queen of England, not to send it through any other channel, but to take it herself, or her Majesty would think less of it.

"Miss Beilby represented to the Maharanee the difficulty she would have in getting access to the Queen—that with us it is not as in the East, where anyone can go to the palace and lay a petition before the native Sovereign. Besides, she told her she hardly knew what good it would do if she could do as she wished and take her message to our Queen. The Queen could not make lady doctors, or order them to go out. It was not in the power of even the great Queen of England to do this. 'But,' said the Maharanee, 'did not you tell me our Queen was good and gracious, that she never heard of sorrow or suffering without sending a message to say how sorry she was, and trying to help? Did you not show me a picture of a train falling into the sea, where a bridge broke, and did you not tell me how grieved our Queen was? Well, it was very sad those people should have been killed, but our condition is far worse. If you will only tell our Queen what we Indian women suffer when we are sick I am sure she will feel for us and try to help us.' Miss Beilby felt she could no longer refuse to promise to convey this message, if possible. The Maharanee next bade her write it down at once (giving her pen, ink, and paper) lest she should forget it, and added, 'Write it small, Doctor Miss Sahiba, for I want to put it in a locket, and you are to wear this locket round your neck till you see four great Queen and give it her yourself. You are not to send it through another.'

"On Miss Beilby's return to England, the Queen having been told by some of the ladies of her Court of Miss Beilby's work and her message, determined, in spite of all difficulties and many engagements, to see her and hear all for herself, and accordingly sent for her. Her Majesty listened with great interest, asking many questions and showing the deepest sympathy. Turning to her ladies she said, 'We had no idea it was as bad as this; something must be done for these poor creatures.' The Maharanee's locket, with its message, was given to the Queen, and her Majesty entrusted Miss Beilby with a message in reply, which was intended for the Maharanee alone. But the Queen also gave Miss Beilby a message which might be given to everyone with whom she spoke on the subject:—"We should wish it generally known that we sympathise with every effort made to relieve the suffering state of the women of India."

"The Maharanee, in parting with Miss Beilby, said, in solemn and earnest accents, 'If you forget your promise your God will judge you.' She did not say 'my God,' or 'this or that God,' but 'your God.'"

[FROM THE "TIMES."]

IT is one of the merits of missionary societies that they now and then furnish us with interesting information, which would not readily reach us through other channels, about the many millions of alien races subject to British sway or dependent on British protection. Mission agents penetrate where officials or private persons have no

* Punnah is sixty-three miles from Nowgong, the nearest place where there are English people.

† "The Maharanee always said 'our Queen,' 'Hamari bari Rani Sahiba.'"

wish and no call to penetrate, and they enable us to realise wants and needs of whose existence we should often otherwise be but dimly conscious. The zenana, the Hindoo counterpart of the Mahomedan harem, with its hidden life and jealous seclusion, is one of those social phenomena of India which are accepted by us without comment and excite little attention. Occasionally, however, they emerge into notice through some such incident as that of which we published a few remarkable details in another column. The Maharajah of Punnah, the capital of a native State in Central India, applied for the assistance of a lady medical missionary at Lucknow for his wife, the Maharanee, who was suffering from an internal complaint. It is a dishonour for a Hindu lady of high caste—in the Bengal Presidency, at all events—to see or be seen by a man other than her husband, father, or brother. Rather than take advantage of the professional skill of the English civil surgeon, death is preferred. He can do no more than prescribe for a case, according to the imperfect description given of it by the native nurse or midwife. Good and charitable persons at home have seen their opportunity, and started a zenana and medical mission, which gives lady missionaries to India a medical training peculiarly fitting them to relieve Hindu women. Miss Beilby, the lady medical missionary sent for by the Maharaja of Punnah, traversed the 200 miles between Lucknow and that place, and by her skill restored the Maharanee to health, besides relieving other more humble patients. Miss Beilby's departure from Punnah was the occasion of a touching interview with the Maharanee. This distinguished patient preferred a request and exacted a promise which testify remarkably to the confidence felt in the remotest corners of the empire in the Queen's womanly sympathy. "I want you," said the Maharanee, "to tell our Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the men and women in England, what the women in the zenanas in India suffer when they are sick." Miss Beilby was made to write down the message in small characters, and to put it in a locket, which was to be given by her own hands to the Empress of India, who, as the Maharanee has been told, "never heard of sorrow or suffering without sending a message to say how sorry she was and trying to help." The message was duly delivered, and we may be sure that the answer entrusted to Miss Beilby carried the assurance of the Queen's warm sympathy and desire to mitigate the sufferings of the many millions of women among her Mahomedan as well as her Hindu subjects. The appeal made by the Maharanee of Punnah is one which can be practically met. She asked for no change in the social condition of Hindu high-caste females, but for European women trained as doctors who should attend them in sickness. Dr. Francis, of the Bengal Medical Service, in a paper contributed to the missionary journal from which we quote elsewhere, points out the opportunities thus opened to lady practitioners who are willing to adopt India as a field for the exercise of their profession. These would obtain a practical monopoly of attendance upon high-caste female patients in Bengal, where seclusions in the zenana is more rigidly enforced than in the other presidencies. The zenana is a comparatively modern imitation of Mahomedan institutions, which has only taken root in certain parts of Hindustan. In Bengal a man doctor is only allowed to see the patient's tongue, or feel her pulse, through a hole in a curtain. The female population of the Bengal Presidency, according to the census of the present year, is no less than 34,600,000. Of this immense number perhaps only a small proportion are subject to the scruples which prevent them from obtaining relief from male doctors. But even 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 of women, whose families are mostly well able to pay for medical attendance, present a lamentable picture of suffering which might be alleviated, and at the same time offer a goodly field for the employment of educated European women. Obstetrics as practised among Hindus are of the rudest kind. Midwifery is confined to an hereditary guild of low-caste, ignorant women, whose skill may, perhaps, be gauged by their fee—a few annas, about 3d. They do their work better than might be expected, but they are, of course, helpless in the more critical cases. Ordinary female sick nurses have a still worse reputation. They know nothing of doctoring, but they try to conceal their ignorance by recourse to the coarsest superstitions. Incantations to drive out the evil spirit are their sovereign remedy whenever they are at fault; and altogether they are as thorough impostors as the African medicine man. Dr. Francis would give the Indian lady doctor a training, not so thorough as that required for the medical practitioner in these islands, but one, nevertheless, fitting her to cope with cases of ordinary difficulty, and especially with the diseases of women and children. A general knowledge of anatomy and physiology, of minor surgery, of the oculist's practice, and especially of obstetrics, are the qualifications with which a lady practitioner should be armed in order to embark with confidence upon her charitable enterprise.

It is highly creditable to missionary societies that they should have initiated this method of spreading Christianity. The combination of the minister to the soul with the minister to the bodily health is not an original, but it is certainly a happy thought. The physician carries in the healing art an infallible letter of introduction. The *penetralia* of an alien religion and an alien social system are thrown open to the doctor, whether man or woman. Missionary societies, too, will not blame those who, taught by them in the first instance, seek to extend the lesson. There is no reason why in India the profession of the doctor should be inseparable from that of

the missionary. A stream of lady practitioners, as thoroughly qualified as the profession in this country, may well flow to Bengal. If these superadd missionary zeal to their professional training, so much the better; but it must be conceded that a good physician, who is nothing more, is more valuable for the special purpose than a good missionary who is also a bad physician. Obvious benefits, indeed, would result from the direction of an independent supply of lady doctors to India. No effort of missionary enthusiasm could contribute funds adequate to supply so large a demand. The Queen herself can do little more than give her gracious sympathy to the cause. But if it becomes a recognised fact here, as it may, that an honourable and lucrative profession in India is open to numerous ladies whose tastes lie towards a medical education, the demand may be trusted to create the supply. Prejudice, reasonable or unreasonable, interposes a bar to the success of more than a very few women-physicians at home. Englishwomen still prefer the attendance of one of the opposite sex. Instead of prejudice, hearty wishes for success would accompany the migration of lady doctors to India. In an indirect way, the same good that is aimed at by medical missionaries will be attained by the lady doctor pure and simple. She will carry enlightened ideas into the darkness of Hindu homes; and when the mass is once melted it will be ready to receive the impressions which our Christian missions seek to convey. It is not well, meanwhile, that any unfair obstacles should be interposed in the way of the medical education of those Englishwomen whose tastes or necessities may lead them to seek for such a training, to be turned to some account afterwards either in India or at home.

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'TIMES.'"

"Sir,—In your interesting article in the *Times* of to-day, respecting the opening in India for the practice of medicine by lady doctors among the high class Bengal women, there are quoted some remarks of Dr. Francis which give the impression that a partial training would suffice for a woman doctor. But this, I believe, is a mistake. In a letter I received from Miss Beilby last spring, written while at Punnah in attendance on the Maharanee, she states it is her opinion that no lady ought to be a medical missionary unless she is fully qualified. This opinion is founded on her own and others' experience. The cases which come to a woman doctor in India are generally of a complicated character, such as do not recover spontaneously nor yield to the treatment of the native women, and they consequently demand the fullest experience and the widest medical and surgical knowledge. Ladies intending to practise medicine in India should go there armed with all that a thorough education can bestow. Now that the London School of Medicine for Women, of which I am honorary secretary, in association with the Royal Free Hospital, provides a curriculum qualifying for the examinations of the University of London, of the Royal University of Ireland, and of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, there is no longer any obstacle to female students of medicine becoming fully trained practitioners, and thus competent to respond to the touching appeal to the Maharanee of Punnah on behalf of her millions of native sisters and co-agents in the good work which three students of the school have already qualified themselves for. These ladies are Miss Waterston, L.K.Q.C.P.I., who has been for nearly two years a medical missionary at Dovedale, South Africa; Miss Butter, L.K.Q.C.P.I., who went out to India more than a year ago; and Miss Marston, L.K.Q.C.P.I., who has been for some time one of the resident medical officers at the Children's Hospital, Birmingham, and is now on the point of starting for Lucknow to replace Miss Beilby, while the latter comes home for enlarged medical study. It is women such as these who will be able to realise the wishes of our gracious Queen for the relief of the suffering women of India.—Yours truly, "ISABEL THORNE.

"30, Henrietta-street, Brunswick-square, Oct. 27."

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'TIMES.'"

"Sir,—The tone of your article on this subject in the *Times* of to-day will, I am sure, give satisfaction to all who are interested in the work of introducing women into the medical profession. To them the message of the Maharanee of Punnah to our gracious Sovereign tells only what they have long known—viz., that there is in India a field almost indefinitely large in which competent medical women would be of the greatest value. It may, however, be well to say once more what was well said by Miss Beilby to the Maharanee—that it does not rest with the Queen whether Indian ladies are to be enabled to get medical advice from physicians of their own sex. The days are gone by when royal influence could do very much in the way of helping or hindering a social change of this kind. The question must be settled by the two parties directly concerned with it—i.e., by the leaders of the native society of India on the one hand, and by the medical women themselves on the other. The Hindu ladies and their advisers must in the first instance decide what it is precisely that they wish to have—whether thoroughly trained medical women or ladies with a little medical knowledge and much zeal as missionaries. Probably, as you suggest, there is room in India for representatives of both these types; but the native ladies should at any rate know which of the two kinds of doctors they wish to have. The plan of combining medical and missionary work has no doubt some merits, and in a case like that of Dr. Livingstone, where the medical training had been complete, it would probably

work very well. But it has also disadvantages. One profession firmly grasped is enough for most people, and till a medical woman knows what the practice of medicine demands of her she will do wisely not to count upon being able to do much more than her own proper work as a doctor, whether in England or in India. It will not commend Christianity to Hindu ladies to send them missionaries in the disguise of indifferent doctors. Already there is a suspicion of this having been done, and we have heard in various quarters of native ladies inquiring critically as to the diplomas or credentials possessed by the medical missionaries specially provided for their benefit. Nor would it be safe to assume that any important part of the knowledge required by a good practitioner in this country would be superfluous in India. Some of what may be called 'the frills' of fashionable practice might no doubt be dispensed with. It would not be necessary to have a decided opinion as to the comparative merits of the various German baths, or as to the winter resorts in the south of Europe; as to the special qualities of Hautbois strawberries, or a good many other such points. But this after all is only 'frilling.' When we come to the essentials of medical practice it is clear that, instead of the doctor's work being easier in India than in London, it is likely, from the difficulty of language, the absence of consultants, and the unfamiliar habits of life, to be more difficult, and women who propose to practise in India need the very best and most thorough medical education which they can obtain.

"The council of the London School of Medicine for Women have, therefore, never thought it well to provide for those of its students who were preparing themselves for missionary work a training which should 'peculiarly fit them to relieve Hindu (or African) women.' They have thought it best to insist upon their students, whether missionary or not, going through such a course of medical study as should qualify them to obtain a legal recognition as medical practitioners and enable them afterwards to practise where they like.

"The zeal for good works, which is happily so conspicuous a feature in the character of many women, has already led two of the very best students of this school to devote themselves to medical work in India and Africa, and others are preparing to follow their example. But to most women life in India will always be exile, and if any considerable number of qualified female practitioners are desired then they will have to be attracted by inducements similar to those which it is found necessary to hold out before Englishmen agree to spend the best years of their lives out of their own country. Those medical women who have capital enough and friends enough to start in England will probably always prefer doing so, and taking their chance, as men do, of in time building up a practice. They need not despair of succeeding, strong as I admit the prejudice is in the minds of many against them. There is room in England for a good many more medical women, who will succeed in making practices if they are well prepared for their work and can afford to be half as patient as men usually have to be. Many of the ladies, however, who study medicine cannot afford to wait. They have spent their patrimony in getting a thorough medical education, an education which has extended over four, five, or even six years, and in living in London while they get it. But neither can they without capital and without an Indian connection go and settle in India. If the leaders of the native community want qualified medical women to go to India it is women so circumstanced that they must aim at getting, and in order to get them they must organise some way by which they can be invited to settle in different parts of the country and an adequate income assured to them during the first four or five years of their time abroad. The London School of Medicine for Women, 30, Henrietta-street, Brunswick-square, could, I believe, provide a succession year by year of thoroughly well-trained and trustworthy female practitioners holding an English diploma who would be willing to settle in India for eight or ten years and practise among the native ladies and poor women if the first expenses of starting, a residence, and an income of £300 a year for three or four years were assured to each such practitioner. Even twenty or thirty appointments of this kind filled by thoroughly trained women would be of great service to the native ladies and poor women of India, and would serve as centres to which other medical women could go, and from which they could work if experience proved that the demand was large enough to justify their enterprise.—I am sir, yours, &c.,

"ELIZABETH GARRETT ANDERSON, M.S.

"4, Upper Berkeley-street, Oct. 27."

LIGHTFOOT'S DRY-AIR REFRIGERATOR.

ON Tuesday afternoon a number of gentlemen interested in mechanical refrigeration visited the Royal Victoria Docks to witness the working of a dry-air refrigerator, constructed on the patent of Mr. S. B. Lightfoot, of 116, Fenchurch-street, London, which is in operation there in connection with a suite of cold storage chambers for the preservation of meats and other perishable foods. The machine is capable of delivering about 10,000 cubic feet of air per hour at a temperature of from 40deg. to 50deg. below zero, Fah., and is arranged in a very compact and simple manner on one bedplate, similarly to an ordinary horizontal engine, to which indeed it bears a strong resemblance. The air is compressed in a double acting cylinder and then passed through a series of tubular coolers arranged in a bedplate, where the heat of compression is taken off and imparted

to the cooling water. The cool compressed air is then admitted to the expansion cylinder, and expanded on Mr. Lightfoot's system, by which practically all the moisture is abstracted from the air as water, and discharged before the temperature is reduced to the freezing point, obviating by this means the formation of large quantities of ice, with the attendant loss in efficiency and other troubles. The finally expanded air contains merely a trace of snow, and is perfectly dry. The chambers at present cooled by this machine are two in number, each of about 3,000 cubic feet capacity, and they are intended as a temporary store for a portion of the cargoes of frozen meat now being imported into this country from Australia. At the time of our visit the temperature of the chamber was 18deg. Fah., and the machine was in operation for the purpose of freezing some fish and fruit in connection with experiments now being conducted by Mr. Lightfoot. The fish was frozen perfectly hard. Besides the preservation of foods, such as meat, we understand Mr. Lightfoot intends applying his cooling machines to a variety of purposes both in manufactures, as oil, tallow, candle, and chocolate works, and in other trades as dairy-keeping. A special dry-air refrigerator, to be driven by a belt, is now being constructed to meet the requirements of those who are in want of a small, reliable, and cheap cooling power. Messrs. Douglas and Grant, of Kirkcaldy, are manufacturing the refrigerators for Mr. Lightfoot, and arrangements have been made for producing them at as low a cost as is compatible with excellence of workmanship, so as to place the machines within the reach of small dealers and manufacturers. The trade being quite in its infancy it is, of course, impossible to more than indicate a few of the many cases to which cooling machines of this class can be economically applied, but there is a large class of persons to whom, in their ordinary business, a cheap and reliable air refrigerator would, no doubt, be a great boon. Besides this, there is the important question of ventilation and cooling of buildings, especially in warm climates, a purpose to which Mr. Lightfoot's machines would seem well suited, on account of the simple and efficient method of abstracting the moisture from the air, and thus avoiding the troubles and nuisance which arise from the formation of ice during expansion if the water is not so efficiently taken off beforehand.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

PROFESSOR MONIER WILLIAMS ON GOVERNMENT ENCOURAGEMENT TO ORIENTAL LEARNING.*

THE two addresses that were delivered before the International Congress of Orientalists at Berlin by Professor Monier Williams, C.I.E., have been republished in a separate form by Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co. These addresses are of great value and importance in themselves, as they deal with subjects of considerable interest that are little known to the world of European Orientalists; while some of the secondary points that are elucidated in connection with the more immediate subjects of discussion are such as well deserve the attention the learned professor has devoted to them.

The first address is on "The Place which the Rig-Veda occupies in the Sandhya, or daily morning and evening prayers of the Hindus." Professor Williams's travels in India, and his life-long connection with that country, eminently fit him to deal with this subject in the most interesting and thorough manner; and the abstract of the paper that is now before us affords ample proof that he has done so. Much of the information given us by the learned professor in regard to the use of the Rig-Veda in the daily Hindu liturgy is, we believe, quite new to science.

As the delegate of the Government of India Professor Williams very properly thought it his duty to show that hardly sufficient justice had been done, in the preceding addresses of Professor Max Müller and others, to the generosity of that Government and our own in encouraging Oriental studies. After noting the donation of 200 guineas annually made to the Royal Asiatic Society, he proceeded to speak of the munificent grants made to Professor Max Müller himself:—

"The total amount paid as remuneration by the Government of India to Professor Max Müller for editing the Rig-Veda was £5,851, two thousand pounds of which were given to him *in one sum* in May, 1875, as an extraordinary honorarium on the conclusion of the work. This was exclusive of the expense of printing and publishing—also borne by our Government—which amounted to £3,779. Yet Professor Max Müller, in his address at the opening of the Congress said:—'Another impediment in the cultivation of Oriental studies in England is the absence of all support which in other countries is given by academies, by wise Ministers and even by enlightened Sovereigns, to Oriental undertakings. No encouragement whatever is held out for purely scientific work, &c.'—*Times* Report, September 15, 1881. With regard to the 'Sacred Books of the East,' the present cost includes, 1.

* "Two Addresses delivered before the International Congress of Orientalists at Berlin." By Monier Williams, C.I.E., D.C.L., LL.D. Boden Professor of Sanskrit in the University of Oxford, Honorary Delegate of the Government of India. London: W. H. Allen and Co. 1881.

£300 per annum paid as remuneration to Professor Max Müller; 2. £4 per sheet to the translators; 3. Expenses of printing, &c. Under each of the first two heads the Government of India pays half, and in addition takes 100 copies of each volume at 10s. 6d. a volume. Half of the whole cost is paid by the University of Oxford. Twenty-four volumes must be completed in eight years from the date of the agreement."

And again :—

"Perhaps no one is better able than I am to answer any charge of remissness in encouraging Oriental studies that may be brought against the Viceroy or any other representative of the Queen in India. In my travels through India I had frequent occasion to admire the sensitiveness of our Government to its duty of fostering and promoting Indian learning. It has established throughout the country great universities, colleges, and schools, where even more attention is given to the study of the classical languages of India than to that of the vernaculars, and it is doing what it can to preserve from destruction every kind of literary and archaeological monument, including important inscriptions and manuscripts."

Professor Williams criticises with much severity the selection of works chosen by Professor Max Müller for inclusion in the series of "Sacred Books of the East" referred to above—especially with reference to the omission of the Reg-Veda from the list. He says :—

"Nor can further translations of works already excellently translated, such as the Upanishads, the Bhagavad-gita and the Muhammadan Kuran, compensate us English Orientalists for the want of a trustworthy version of the oldest, most important, and by far the most sacred of all India's sacred books."

Professor Williams's second address was an able plea for the universal adoption of some fixed system of transliterating Eastern languages. His suggestion, that a competent committee of Orientalists should elaborate such a scheme, is probably the only true solution of the difficulty. His allusions to the more remote, but not absolutely hopeless, possibility of introducing the Roman alphabet into general use in India are interesting. He directs attention to the work in this direction of the Lahore Society and the "Roman-Urdu Journal;" and in addition to this might be noticed the exertions of the Calcutta Society, at the head of which are Mr. F. J. Browne, C.S., the judge of the 24 Pergunnahs ("Pandit Browne"), and Mr. C. H. Tawney, M.A., the well-known Sanskritist, Principal of the Presidency College.

CONSUMPTION.*

MR. GEORGE THOMAS CONGREVE, of Combe Lodge, Rye-lane, Peckham, has discovered a remarkably successful treatment of Consumption; and, to make it more widely known, has published the little book before us. A large number of cases are cited; and, as reference is made in very many of these cases to persons in well-known and responsible positions, there seems to be no reason whatever to doubt the perfect *bona fides* of all of them. And the book gives a particularly simple and clear account of this terrible disorder and its cure, as well as chapters on the cognate pulmonary diseases. The chapters on "Cough accompanied with Liver Derangement," and on "Chronic Bronchitis," will be found useful by many Anglo-Indians.

* "Consumption and Other Chest Diseases," By G. T. CONGREVE, Price one shilling. London: Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster-row. 1881.

MR. EDWARD THOMAS ON THE GUPTA DYNASTY.*

THE last number of the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland* is a particularly valuable one. Besides some other papers of considerable interest, Mr. Edward Thomas's article on "The Epoch of the Guptas" is the most important contribution to the history of that interesting and obscure era of ancient Indian history that has yet appeared. Mr. Thomas has collected, within the limited space of some twenty-eight pages, all the light on the subject that is afforded by the epigraphic and numismatic materials at the disposal of the historian, as well as by the writings of Albiruni, by traditions collected on the western coast of India, by Tod, by General Cunningham, and by every other investigator of note.

* *The Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland*. October, 1881.

THE APOSTLES OF SERAMPORE: WILLIAM CAREY.*

THIS charmingly-written biography is really of historical importance. The "Apostles of Serampore"—Carey, Ward, and Marshman—exercised a potent influence over the destinies of the British Indian Empire; and we have not seen an account of any one of them at all comparable in point of freshness, simplicity, and vigour with Dr. Culross's life of William Carey, now published in Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton's series of "Men Worth Remembering." It shows the devoted band, in the first place, as pioneers of missionary work in Bengal; it

* "William Carey," By JAMES CULROSS, D.D., Author of "John, whom Jesus Loved," "The Greatness of Little Things," &c. London: Hodder and Stoughton. 1881.

also shows them, of more importance from the historical point of view, as the fathers of the Vernacular Press, of Oriental biblical translation, and of missionary educational efforts. Dr. Culross has had access to valuable stores of original materials for this work and has succeeded in making it most interesting; it should be consulted by all who would rightly understand the growth of the influence of the Serampore school in India.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE OPIUM MONOPOLY.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL"]

SIR,—The question of the opium monopoly is not understood by either party. Two objects should be kept steadily in view :—

1. The increase of the price of opium as much as possible without encouraging illicit cultivation and smuggling or foreign competition.
2. The realisation of as large a revenue as possible without encouraging consumption.

In Western India both of these objects are realised to a considerable extent: a very large revenue is collected by heavily taxing the export of opium. In Bengal, Behar, and the North Western Provinces the Government is beguiled by the delusive charms of monopoly and enraptured by its lying pretences. We are positively told by those who ought to know better, and who profess to have had great experience and knowledge, that under the Government monopoly the price of opium is kept higher, and illicit cultivation and smuggling more discouraged, than under a proper system of excise and export duties. As long as the Government monopoly shall be continued so long will all Government servants, European and native, and all the natives of India, be impressed with the idea that the great object to be attained is to increase the quantity of opium produced. How was it that during the so-called famine of 1874 the area under opium cultivation in Behar was increased? Could starving multitudes be fed upon opium? How do the advocates of monopoly account for the enormous consumption of *illicit* opium in the cities of the Gangetic plain, which consumption could soon be checked if the monopoly were abolished? Ask the Government contractors for the local sale of opium how they make their profits? Ask the wretched inmates of brothels how much they are made to pay to the contractors? If the Government monopoly were abolished there would doubtless be a decrease of patronage, but the servants of Government and the population in general, instead of aiding consumption, or being passive spectators, would actively exert themselves to assist the police and revenue officials in prosecuting smugglers and those who might attempt to cultivate the poppy contrary to the excise laws. Conceive for one instant the British Government undertaking a monopoly of the sale of gin, rum, whisky, and brandy, and boasting periodically in Parliament of the enormous sales and immense revenue!—Your obedient servant,

Oct. 27.

CLERICAL V.C.'S.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—In your issue of Oct. 24, 1881, under Bombay you quote from the *Times of India* that the "Rev. J. W. Adams is not the only clergyman who enjoys the proud distinction of being a V.C." The Rev. A. Mayo was not a clergyman when he obtained the V.C.; he joined the Church afterwards; but the Rev. J. W. Adams obtained his V.C. for his gallant conduct whilst exercising the duties of chaplain to the forces, and any one who knows the hard work which for years the Rev. J. W. Adams has done in the Punjab will rejoice at the well-earned reward. Long may he live to enjoy it.—Yours, &c.,

J. L. LOWE.

Cliff Lodge, Ramsgate, Oct. 27.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

KELAT-I-NADRI.

THAT the Russian Government should abjure all intention of marching on Merv is, perhaps, only what ought naturally to be expected under any circumstances. And few would attach any serious importance to the assurance. When, however, officers in the Russian army regard it as a matter of course that Merv will not be attacked—or that at any rate an expedition to that place has not yet come within measurable or visible distance of practical politics—we may safely regard their view of it as being trustworthy. We have been assured by an officer who accompanied General Skobelev to the Turkoman country, and who enjoyed the intimate confidence of that distinguished soldier, that the Russians had then, and have now, no more intention of going to Merv than of going to Mecca. Why should they wish to go to Merv? To procure the military and political support of the Mervli. But they can do that without putting a foot on Mervli territory. Most probably they have done it already. The Mervli

know too well that they have not the remotest chance of receiving assistance, direct or indirect, from India; and, therefore, even if they wished for one, they have no alternative left but to submit. The Russians are good paymasters; the Turkomans love money, and Mr. O'Donovan has graphically described how they, like all other dwellers in that part of the world, will do anything to procure it. The next objective of Russia is the famous plateau of Kelat-i-Nadri, of which Mr. O'Donovan has given a capital description. Kelat-i-Nadri, between Askabad and the Herat frontier, consists of a plateau surrounded by lofty mountains which afford ingress only at three or four points. The plateau produces every thing requisite for man and beast; and situated there a Russian force could, as the Duke of Wellington would say, "defy the whole of Asia." According to Baker, McGregor, Napier, and other travellers, Kelat is one of the wonders of the world. But the railway will be required to bring the Russians to Kelat-i-Nadri; and the officer alluded to shows us, in a sketch map which we received by last mail, that the railway had only reached Kizil Arvat by the beginning of September. According to a telegram published in the Indian papers the line had reached Bama, a place forty or fifty miles on this side of Kizil Arvat, but the statement was erroneous. It is, however, being pushed on rapidly to Askabad, which is about four hundred miles from the Caspian. Again, some have described Askabad as Turkoman; it is, or rather was, Persian; and we have come to know that a very considerable sum was paid to the Governor of the place as an inducement to him to surrender it peaceably.

THE NATIVE PRESS ON AFGHANISTAN.

THE news of the last week has been, from the British point of view, of a very satisfactory character. The long expected engagement came off a few miles outside Kandahar in which Ayub lost his former prestige and Ameer Abdul Rahman recovered his. That the latter should come off victorious was the general opinion of the country. Previous reports of the strength of the two combatants, their daily or weekly progress, their relations with the different tribal feudatories—these were ample, though not sufficiently so, for a fair conjecture. We say not sufficiently ample, because it is now known that the Press Commissioner's office has all along doled out to the India Press meagre information compared with the copious telegrams from the Viceroy to the London Press. The complaint made in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 28th inst. under this head is, we are disposed to think, quite justified, and it is to be hoped the Supreme Government's attention will be drawn to this matter with the view of supplying the Indian Press with more accurate and amplified details in the future.

And now it remains to be seen whether the Government of India is disposed to continue the construction of the railway from Bolan to Kandahar. With the Russian railway ready from the Caspian to Kizil Arvat, with Askabad as the most advanced outpost on the hither side of India, with the predatory and "man-stealing" Turkomans subdued, it would be false economy to refrain from pushing our frontier railway in Southern Afghanistan as far as Kandahar. We have more faith in the civilising influence of railways than of conquests. The Central Asian trade requires vast development. Our trade with Yarkand is nowhere, while the Muscovite is making every exertion to have his goods popularised from Kuldja to the very farthest limit of the Great Wall on one side; and from Astrakhan to Herat, *via* Meshed, on the other. It is but meet, therefore, that our British trade should compete with it. And the only hope of successful competition lies in the construction of the Kandahar Railway, which is sure to open a great highway of Anglo-Indian Commerce to the very gate of Herat. Financial consideration may, for a time, interfere with its construction. But we believe the Government could not make a better use of the estimated four millions sterling which would be poured into its treasury by sale of the Rajputana railway than in utilising the sum for this new politico commercial railway—that is if the sale becomes *au fait accompli*.—*Indian Spectator*.

PROGRESS OF THE VERNACULAR PRESS.

Two holiday numbers of the *Sulabha Samachar* are out, one in yellow paper and the other in red. The popularity of this paper may be imagined from the fact that some seven or eight thousand of those impressions were sold within a few days. In this respect the revolution created in the public taste is somewhat remarkable. Shopkeepers and hackney carriage drivers are found among its diligent readers, and as for school-boys and clerks in offices, their fondness for it is equally noticeable. These pujan numbers contain well-written articles on a variety of topics, and among these drunkenness is the most prominent. The stories are well-chosen, and the style is as simple and amusing as may be expected from a pice paper.—*Indian Mirror*.

FAIR TRADE FOR INDIA.

THE discussions connected with "fair" and "free" trade in England, as given by the press, have, for the moment, almost as much interest with the Indian public as any passing events here, even the progress of the civil war in Afghanistan. The attitude of the people of this country has always been one of waiting expectation, in regard to public opinion and movements in England, on any great economic question or principle being sifted out there. That something may result from such discussions has hitherto been

the constant unflinching hope of the vast population of the Indian Empire. "Hope on, hope ever," has been almost a creed with these people. It is weakening fast, under the frequent antagonistic action of the Government to their interests, and the avowed protection of foreign interests, as in the case of Manchester, and the duties on imports of British cotton piece goods. To give up these, and to give India the benefit of the reduction on the price of those imports, an inequitable imperial tax on trades in India has been levied—one which the Government itself does not defend. A greater anomaly in economic legislation was probably never recorded than this removal of import duties and the alternative license tax present. The import duty is removed entirely in the interests of that section of the English people classed under the general term Manchester. The license tax on trades in India goes to cover the gap in the revenue caused by the removal of that duty. The traders in India to recoup themselves for the tax add most of it to the cost of the commodities in an unseen way which they supply to England. The English people who consume those commodities have Manchester's burdens adroitly shifted on to their shoulders. Such is the principle involved. But the whole mischief to the people of this country embodied in this alternative tax is not represented in the mere determination of the principle. India may well hang with earnest attention on a national discussion of the principles involved in the discussion of *fair* and *free* trade. From the advanced opinions of both parties in England, which the question of the new commercial treaty with France has evoked, it is evident that some great economic change is probable. Indian traders, who comprehend the vastness of the subject, do not anticipate any decided retrogression from her free-trade principles by England. On the question of reciprocity they watch anxiously, and with the deepest interest, any changes or modifications in the trade policy of England which might throw a greater demand on their own productions and industries. What results to India and its Government are involved in that issue! It is one which casts into comparative shade, at the moment, every other subject in Indian public opinion. Within its bounds, much, if not the entire regeneration of the financial condition of this country, is compassed.—*Indian Daily News*.

THE NEW DECENTRALISATION SCHEME.

IN the measure of financial and administrative reform the Government of India is about to take a step in advance which surpasses in importance even that taken by Lord Mayo's Government in 1870. For it embraces not only a surrender to the provincial Governments, for better or for worse, of more important sources of revenue, accompanied by an enlargement of financial responsibility which reduces their dependence on the Imperial Government to cases of extreme emergency, but an extension of the principle of local self-government which comes very near to the grant of a liberal constitution. Under Lord Mayo's decentralisation scheme certain minor branches of revenue, together with certain liabilities, were transferred to the provincial Governments, and then, to cover the estimated excess of their outgoings over their receipts, a further assignment of a lump sum, modifiable from time to time, was made to them out of the imperial revenue. Besides its limited character this scheme was attended by the obvious objection, from a provincial point of view, that it left it in the power of the Imperial Government, by reducing its assignment, to keep the provincial resources down to mere subsistence level, and to neutralise any advantage the provincial Governments might otherwise have derived from the development of their own branches of the revenue, or from economy. How far the Imperial Government might take advantage of its power to act in this way, would, of course, depend on the degree of its liberality and the pressure of its own wants. But it possessed the power, and the principle on which the assignment was made, to meet an unexpected deficit, was such as to justify its using the power, whenever the thrift or the good fortune of the provincial Governments reduced their deficits or converted them into a surplus. An element of uncertainty was thus imported into the calculations of the provincial Governments and the stimulus to economy correspondingly impaired. This objection is, of course, entirely removed by the substitution of a definite proportion of the land revenue for the previous variable assignments.

Whether the immediate result of the entire change contemplated will be advantageous or otherwise to the provincial Governments, whether, that is to say, these Governments will start under the new scheme with as favourable a ratio between total liabilities and total income as they enjoyed under the old scheme, can be ascertained only by a close examination of the figures involved. As, however, the contingent liabilities of the local Governments for such emergencies as famine are to be sensibly increased, it is to be presumed that the scheme contemplates their starting with a surplus of income over expenditure commensurate with the risk.

If this is the case it need hardly be said the ultimate tendency of the change is largely to their advantage. For not only will any increase in the branches of revenue wholly transferred to them be exclusively theirs, but they will share in any future increase of the land revenue, and, judging from what has already taken place under Lord Mayo's scheme, the additional temptation to economical and skilful management thus held out to them is likely to be liberally rewarded.

Of the proposed scheme of secondary decentralisation by the transfer of certain branches of revenue and expenditure from provincial to local heads and the machinery by which it is to be worked, little can be said with advantage at present, for it is only dimly adumbrated in the summary of the Government resolution that has reached us. We think, however, that it is open to grave doubt whether the country is yet ripe for any comprehensive advance in this direction.—*Englishman*.

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

THE FRONTIER.—The Afridis are to be dealt with summarily on account of the attack on the picket of the 19th Bengal Lancers at Peshawur last month. The terms to be meted out to them are as follows:—First. The surrender of Kamal alive, or his expulsion from Afridi limits, together with a fine of Rs.2,000. Second. The surrender of Kamal's associates, or the payment of a further fine of Rs.1,500. Third. The payment of blood-money at the rate of Rs.500 for each sowar killed or wounded in the attack on the picket. Now, it is the twentieth time that this sort of punishment has been meted out to the Afridis, so we should not be surprised if they continue to indulge in their usual pastime of plundering and murdering British subjects even if the terms are seriously imposed upon them, which, is, however, very doubtful.—*Amrita Bazar Patrika*.

THE TELEPHONE.—The Oriental Telephone Company have been granted the requisite license to commence operations in India.—*Times of India*.

STOWAWAYS.—At a meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council on the 5th inst. a bill was introduced prohibiting the landing of certain stowaways, and providing for the recovery of expenses incurred by Government in respect of such persons.—*Ibid*.

THE CALCUTTA VOLUNTEERS.—The Viceroy is pleased to sanction the augmentation of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps by a company of mounted infantry.—*Ibid*.

MR. MONTEATH.—Mr. Monteath, the director general of the Post-office, who was supposed to have left India for good, will, it is said, resume his post at no distant date. The *Pioneer* says both the Government and the public are to be congratulated on his impending return to duty. This is hardly complimentary to Mr. Hogg, the present incumbent.—*Bombay Gazette*.

A SAD ACCIDENT.—An extremely sad accident is reported from Cossipore. Miss Brander, the eldest daughter of the late traffic superintendent of the Eastern Bengal Railway, who himself died quite recently, was shot by Mr. George Walker, assistant to the agent of the Eastern Bengal Railway. The accident occurred on the evening of the 5th inst., in the compound of Mrs. Brander's bungalow, and the unfortunate lady died on the morning of the 7th. Deep sympathy is felt generally for her relatives.—*Ibid*.

RUSSIANS IN BOMBAY.—The Russian steamship *Poccia*, which left Bombay harbour on the 9th inst., for Jeddah, with a cargo of hajjis, was one of the "volunteer fleet" of privateers called into existence before the Treaty of Berlin was signed. She is a very fine ship and is fitted to receive guns. A large number of the hajjis on board—she could carry 1,200, but she had not so many when she sailed—were Turkomans. With a delicate attention which deserves credit, fifteen Turks were provided by these Russians to supply the Turkomans with water and make them comfortable generally while on board. The vessel is the property of a Russian company and employed in trade. Her captain is an officer of the imperial navy. She was last year engaged in the China tea trade, and brought the first cargo of that season's tea to Odessa, and received a bonus for doing so.—*Ibid*.

RESETTLEMENT.—The *Gazette of India* contains a resolution on the subject of resettlements of land revenue, in which the instructions of 1879 to local Governments to review any resettlements in progress and contract the work where it did not seem likely to be remunerative are reiterated, and their application extended to other provinces. No further revision of settlement is to be commenced without the sanction of the Government of India. The resolution lays it down as a general rule that where a resettlement would yield no increase of revenue, or less than a profitable rate of interest on the expenditure, it would be preferable not to enter on it unless special administrative reasons can be shown, such as inequality of the incidence of land revenue.

[FROM THE "ENGLISHMAN."]

THE HOME CHARGES.—The value of the various articles enumerated in the series of resolutions of the Financial Department that have appeared regarding the purchase of stores in this country amounts already to over thirty lakhs. In other words, the home store charges have, by these measures, already been reduced for the future by that sum.

THE COMING COMMISSION.—An important resolution on the subject of education is likely shortly to make its appearance.

EMIGRATION.—In the month of July last 216 emigrants left the port of Calcutta for Natal.

THE SILHET CROP.—There has been an unusually high flood in Silhet, and the crops on the lowlands have suffered accordingly.

RAILWAY FOR THE GARO HILLS.—A survey party starts in

the cold weather to survey the country between Maimansingh and Gowhaty across the Garo Hills, with the view of ascertaining whether a direct line of railway is feasible.

BULLION MOVEMENTS.—In the first five months of the current financial year, the value of gold imported into India was Rs.1,61,48,981, and of that exported Rs.50,656, whilst the value of silver imported was Rs.1,58,08,665, and of that exported Rs.62,78,036. This leaves a balance of both metals in favour of imports of Rs.2,56,28,957.

CALCUTTA WEATHER.—The hottest day in Calcutta in the month of September last was the 7th, when the thermometer rose to 92.8, and the coldest the 17th when it fell to 74.8. The total rainfall of the month was 7.56in., and there were nineteen rainy days.

FLOODS IN BEHAR.—Heavy floods have done some damage to the crops in parts of both the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions, whilst on the other hand rain is wanted for the rice crop in other parts of the same divisions. In Kattak also rain is very much wanted.

BURMA.—Communication by telegraph with Mandalay has again been opened. It is rumoured that Mr. Bernard will shortly vacate the chief commissionership of Burma, and Mr. Chichele Plowden, census commissioner, is spoken of as his probable successor.

INDIAN TEA.—We see from the latest Australian market reports that Indian and Ceylon teas of all descriptions are realising steady values, and are quite up to those at late sales.

MADRAS.

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council has admitted the undermentioned native officers to the 1st and 2nd classes of the Order of British India from the dates specified:—

MADRAS.

To the 1st Class with the title of "Sirdar Bahadur."

Subadar Major Audapah, "Bahadur," 21st Native Infantry, vice Pensioned Subadar Shaikh Emaum, "Sirdar Bahadur," deceased—March 22.

Subadar Narrainsawmy, "Bahadur," 13th Native Infantry, vice Pensioned Subadar Major Khadir Hoossain, "Sirdar Bahadur," deceased—April 17.

To the 2nd Class with the title of "Bahadur."

Subadar Moonesawmy, 1st Native Infantry, vice Subadar Major Audapah, "Bahadur," promoted—March 22.

Subadar Major Ramasawmy, 26th Native Infantry, vice Pensioned Subadar Mahomed Moideen, "Bahadur," deceased—April 7.

Subadar Major Abdoolah Khan, 35th Native Infantry, vice Narrainsawmy, "Bahadur," promoted—April 17.

Subadar Major Mohdeen Khan, 4th Native Infantry, vice Pensioned Subadar Syed Guffoor, "Bahadur," deceased—June 20.—*Times of India*.

MADRAS ARMY RELIEFS.—The following movements are ordered, in substitution of those published in G.O.G. No.484, dated July 7, 1881:—

Royal Artillery.

	From	To
4 Bat. 8 Brigade ...	Thayetmyo	Fort S. George.
7 do. 8 do. ...	Toungoo	S. Thomas' Mt.
12 do. 8 do. ...	Fort St. George	England.
4 do. 9 do. ...	Rangoon	Toungoo.
7 do. 9 do. ...	England	Thayetmyo.
19 do. 9 do. ...	England	Rangoon.
9 do. 9 do. ...	St. Thomas' Mt.	Aden.

British Infantry.

Half 2nd Royal Fusiliers	Fort St. George	Bellary.
2nd Bedfordshire Regt.	Cannanore	Thayetmyo.
1st Royal Scots Fusiliers	Secunderabad	England.
2nd do. do	Natal	Secunderabad.
1st Oxfordshire L.I.	Thayetmyo	Bangalore.
1st Essex Regiment	Thayetmyo	Fort S. George.
2nd Hampshire Regiment	Bangalore	Cannanore.

Native Cavalry.

2nd Regiment	Kamptee	Bellary.
4th do.	Bellary	Bellary.

Sappers and Miners.

B Company	Bangalore	Secunderabad.
F do.	Rangoon	Bangalore.
G do.	Bangalore	Secunderabad.
H do.	Secunderabad	Rangoon.

Native Infantry.

6th Regiment	Trichinopoly	Cannanore.
10th "	Madras	Mercara.
19th "	Pallavaram	Cannanore.
22nd "	Rangoon	Madras.
28th "	Secunderabad	Thayetmyo.
31st "	Thayetmyo	Secunderabad.
34th "	Cannanore	Trichinopoly.
40th "	Mercara	Rangoon.

—*Ibid*.

MR. GRANT-DUFF'S STAFF.—Mr. Cadwallader Waddy, barrister at law, of Negapatam, informs the *Madras Mail* that he was strongly recommended to Mr. Grant-Duff for the appointment

of private secretary to his Excellency "by two members of the Cabinet; but as the reorganisation of the Department of Public Works and the Department of Local Funds is to be carried out at once, Captain Awdry, R.E., who is said to be up in all details, was found to indispensable.—*Times of India*.

BANGALORE RIFLE MEETING.—The team of the 39th Regiment N.I., sent up from Madras recently to Bangalore to compete at the S.I. Rifle Associations, has won Rs.550 and a silver medal.—*Madras Times*.

A WIDOW MARRIAGE.—Widow marriages are made mention of in several newspapers as taking place in Northern Hindustan. But to the people of this Presidency it is a strange thing. In a village in the Coimbatore district a girl eight years old became a widow. She is now thirteen years old, and was offered in marriage to a Brahman orphan boy of sixteen. A sum of Rs.1,000 was paid in cash to the bridegroom. The relatives and friends of the parties refused to be present on the occasion. The services of a Brahman priest to conduct the ceremony were secured for a sum Rs.200. The father of the bride has taken upon himself the task of educating the bridegroom.—*South Indian Post*.

A CURIOUS CHARGE OF FORGERY.—A charge of forgery was a few days ago preferred against a Mr. Browne by his brother-in-law, Mr. Beryman. The forgery consisted in the accused sending two chits to a shopkeeper for two bottles of brandy. The chits were signed "T. Beryman." The case was called on for hearing before Mr. Scharlieb last week, and judgment was deferred till Wednesday last, when his worship directed the discharge of the accused, as he was of opinion that a *prima facie* case had not been made out against him. There were several inconsistencies in the evidence, and the surrounding circumstances of the case were altogether so suspicious as not to warrant the committal of the prisoner.—*Athenæum*.

THE MADRAS DEATH RATE.—From the 24th to the 30th inst. 3 Europeans, 3 East Indians, 6 Native Christians, 241 Hindus, and 37 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 290 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 280. The deaths are thus classified:—12 from small-pox, 2 from measles, 78 from fever, 31 from dysentery, 15 from diarrhoea, and 152 from other diseases. The population, according to the last census, being 379,552, the death-rate in the week under notice was at the rate of 37'9 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 36'7 per 1,000 per annum.—*Madras Mail*.

SHARKS IN MADRAS HARBOUR.—The sharks in the Madras harbour are assuming some importance. Government rewards are now offered for the destruction or capture of the *durrea ke bagh*, or the sea tiger; so the marine *shikarees* will soon be busily at work, incited by the prize of Rs.3 for every shark of over 5 ft. long, and Rs.2 for sharks under that size, produced at the master attendant's office; but we doubt if the number of the sharks will decrease to any extent.—*Madras Times*.

CEYLON.—Ceylon is not just now in a very prosperous state. The session of the Legislative Council was opened the other day, and the Governor (Sir James Longden) read his annual address. The revenue last year was nearly a million rupees below the estimate, being only Rs.13,849,127, against Rs.14,448,668 in 1879, and this year's revenue is expected to be even less, and that of 1882 still smaller.—*Times of India*.

PERSONATION.—Mr. Edward Seymour Austin Burch, the personator of the Viceroy's chaplain, who obtained Rs.200 from the Rev. Father Colgan, vicar general of Madras, by writing to him under the name of the Rev. H. S. Kerr, was charged with forgery and cheating in the Madras Police court. The case was adjourned for the evidence of Father Kerr, which was ordered to be taken by commission.—*Ibid*.

BOMBAY.

THE VAISHNAVA MAHARAJ.—Replying to the petitions of the Vaishnav community and others against the conviction and sentence by the Kathiawar Chief Court of Maharaja Vrijeshji Vrijnathji, the principal prisoner in the Jamnagar postal robbery case, the Government of Bombay says:—"If the punishment of imprisonment falls on him with exceptional severity in consequence of his social position and circumstances, and of the sanctity which attaches to his personality in the minds of a large section of his countrymen, it must be remembered that those same considerations constitute an aggravation of the disgraceful offence of which he has been convicted." And the Government, while quashing the conviction of one of the minor offenders in the case, direct that, in the case of the Maharaja, the term of imprisonment to which he was sentenced shall be increased from two to five years.—*Pioneer*.

[FROM THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

THE MUNICIPALITY.—Dr. T. S. Weir, the health officer, and Mr. Rienzi Walton, the engineer of the Bombay Municipality, have both been re-elected for a term of five years.

SHOLAPORE.—Mr. Sorabji Padamji, one of the native civilians attached to this Presidency, has been appointed assistant collector at Sholapore.

BARODA.—There is some talk of a camp of exercise being held

at Baroda during the Christmas week on the occasion of the installation of the Gaekwar. Nothing definite has, however, yet been settled.

THE WESTERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The postponed annual meeting has been fixed for Jan. 2, 3, 4, and 5.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ASSESSMENTS.—The committee appointed by the Bombay Town Council to inquire into the system of municipal assessments have issued a report, after holding eighteen meetings and taking a great amount of evidence, that there has been a great loss to the municipality, "due to other causes than a *bona fide* fall in rents"—due, in fact, to the improper administration of the department. The decline in assessments between 1869 and 1879 represents a loss to the municipality of four lakhs of rupees a year.

MALABAR HILL RESERVOIR.—The Bombay Corporation have resolved to spend four lakhs of rupees on roofing over the Malabar Hill service reservoir, in deference to a prejudice arising from the close proximity of the Parsee Towers of Silence to the reservoir.

[FROM THE "TIMES OF INDIA."]

KARACHI.—There was to be a regatta at Karachi on or about the 20th inst. At a meeting held a few days ago, under the presidency of General Oldershaw, C.B., the proposal was well received and a committee appointed to make the arrangements. The programmes of previous regattas will in the main be followed, subject to any changes adopted hereafter in accordance with a sketch programme preferred by the master attendant, Captain Brebner.

DR. WATERS.—Surgeon Major Waters has been appointed curator of the Pathological Museum and professor of pathology in the Grant Medical College.

H.M.S. "RUBY."—Her Majesty's gunboat *Ruby*, Commander C. E. Foot, arrived in Bombay harbour on Monday, Oct. 10, from the East Coast of Africa and Aden.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

COFFEE.—There have not been any public sales.

RICE.—Off coast a cargo of Rangoon sold at 7s. 9d. ex quay Liverpool.

COTTON.—The market on the spot is unchanged, but American futures are fully 1-32d. lower. Sales about 1,500 bales, including Tinnevely at 5½d. to 5¾d., Western at 4¾d. to 4½d., and Persian at 4d. to 4½d. per lb. For arrival, Western Madras September-October, Suez, 4 11-16d. for fully good fair g.f.c. Forward delivery, American, March-April, 6 17-32d. to 6 9-16d. per lb. for middling l.m.c.

THURSDAY EVENING.

Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson state that the limited quantity of plantation Ceylon and East India coffee brought forward has met with buyers upon previous terms, although the tone generally is quiet. The importers have again brought a large quantity of Indian upon the market, part of which found buyers, and prices have in many instances given way. The moderate quotations of medium to fine grades induce some feeling of confidence, and fine Da-jilings have not participated in the depression. Rice cargoes are even lower than last reported, Burma being worth about 7s. to 7s. 9d. per cwt., according to conditions. Black and white pepper are firmer, and Zanzibar cloves rather dearer.

COFFEE.—At the public sales, of 4,874 bags Costa Rica about two-thirds sold at full rates to some advance for the better kinds. Good to fine ordinary, 57s. 6d. to 63s. 6d.; low middling to middling, 68s. to 73s.; fine, 80s. to 82s. 6d. 583 cases 233 bags East India sold steadily—for medium, 79s. to 84s.; bold, 86s. to 90s. 6d.; one lot, 95s. 79 packages plantation Ceylon, middling to bold, 76s. to 99s. 6d.

COCOA.—About 500 bags Guayaquil sold at 64s. to 75s. per cwt.

RICE.—Several cargoes have sold, including Bassein off coast at 7s. 0½d., open charter; Rangoon, ditto, at 7s. 9d., Liverpool quay terms; Rangoon, to arrive, at 7s. 3d., open charter. Sales of new crop reported for shipment early next year.

SPICES.—Some business in Singapore white pepper at 7½d.; Zanzibar cloves at 10½d. per lb.; and cassia lignea at 40s. 6d. per cwt.

GAMBIER firmer, with sales for arrival at 19s. 9d. to 20s. per cwt.

COTTON.—There is no change to report on the spot, but American futures are again rather easier. Sales about 1,000 bales, including Tinnevely at 5½d. Western at 4 9-16d. to 5d., Coconada at 4¾d., and Sind at 4½d. to 4 15-16d. per lb. For arrival, Tinnevely, August-September, Cape 5½d. for fully good fair g.f.c. Forward delivery, American, December-January, 6¾d. per lb. for middling l.m.c.

FRIDAY EVENING.

INDIAN TEA.—Continued heavy supplies and free selling by importers have at length affected prices, which are lower all round for the week, the decline being heaviest upon fine grades, of which the supply largely consists, owing to the season being a good one. Common kinds are only ½d. cheaper. The catalogues have comprised upwards of 16,000 packages.

COFFEE.—The market is firmer and 631 casks 213 barrels and bags plantation Ceylon sold by auction at 1s. advance on the rates of last week—low to good middling at 75s. 6d. to 88s. 6d.; fine middling to bold at 90s. to 107s.; 293 packages Mocha chiefly withdrawn above the value; 1,080 bags foreign partly sold; Guatemala at 52s. to 62s. 6d.; Central American at 50s. to 70s. per cwt.

COTTON.—The market continues very firm, and American futures have advanced about 1-16d. per lb. Sales about 1,500 bales, including Tinnevely at 5½d., Western at 4¾d. to 4½d., and Sind at 4½d. per lb. For arrival, Tinnevely, October-November, Suez, 5½d. for good fair; August-September, Cape, 5½d. for fully good fair g.f.c. Forward delivery, American, October, 6 13-32d.; December-January, 6 15-32d. per lb. for middling l.m.c.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legible written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, OCT. 31, 1881.

THE COST OF HIGH EDUCATION IN INDIA.

THE cry for the withdrawal of State aid from the cause of high education in India is due in a great measure to a misapprehension of the nature of the aid that is given. This misapprehension is widely current, even in India itself, and among those who are in general well-informed on subjects of public interest. For instance, at least three or four of the leading Anglo-Indian journals, in commenting on the announcement of an impending Educational Commission to examine the working of the educational despatch of 1854, and the proposal (believed, not without reason, to be implied by the appointment of such a commission) that Government should withdraw from the maintenance of the State colleges, speak of the high education of the country as "eleemosynary." This is a simple fallacy. The Presidency Colleges of Calcutta and Madras, and the Elphinstone College of Bombay, and the other State colleges of India, are eleemosynary only in the sense in which the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge may be called so too. It may be doubted whether there has ever been, in the history of the world, any great teaching university that has been maintained solely by the fees of its students. In England the difference—an enormous one—is made up by the glorious endowments which our Oxford and Cambridge colleges have inherited; and of these endowments a very large number may be traced to public sources, gifts of Crown lands, and the like. In Ireland the difference is largely made up, exactly as it is in India, by a direct grant from the public revenues. Take, for instance, Cardinal Wolsey's magnificent foundation at Oxford. It was ultimately endowed and settled by King Henry the Eighth, and its endowment may therefore be considered a State endowment. Putting aside its caputular establishment, and looking only at the cost of maintaining Christ Church as an educational institution, with its eighty senior and junior students (formerly one hundred and one), and

its grand administrative and instructional machinery, does any one suppose that all this—or anything more than a comparatively insignificant proportion of it—is maintained out of the amount (£21 each per annum) which is all that Christ Church men pay to their college for their tuition? And yet it has never been suggested that the education given at Christ Church is an eleemosynary one; nor has it been proposed to resume for public purposes King Henry the Eighth's grants to Christ Church on the ground that the well-to-do classes of England are there aided to obtain an education the total cost of which they are well able and should be forced to pay. The fact is, in every enlightened age and in every civilised country it has been felt to be a point of the highest national importance to encourage the creation of a class of highly educated men; and since the cost of the highest kind of education, if it all had to come out of the pockets of the students, would be absolutely prohibitory except to a very few (namely, the very rich, in whom would often be found lacking the stimulus for the laborious life of a scholar), a considerable share of the cost of maintaining the machinery of high education has everywhere been borne either directly or indirectly by the State. And in India this obligation is more binding on the State than elsewhere, for the following reasons: First, the learned class is not on the whole a wealthy one. Secondly, the traditionary customs of the country point to the maintenance of learning by the respectful free-will offerings (differing somewhat from charity) of the rich. Thirdly, the system of Government and general administration of the country, being conducted on English principles, must for a long time be beyond the comprehension, and outside the pale of the sympathies, of all but the highly-educated class of Indians; hence there is the greater need of such a class to interpret between governors and governed, and policy enjoins the use of public revenues to create such a class. And, lastly, there is the urgent demand—for the many reasons we have heretofore stated—for what we may broadly term "pioneers of civilisation" in a country whose resources await development in every direction. And yet, what are the facts? On the eighty-two colleges of British India we lavish a State endowment of £186,000!—about as much as would suffice at Oxford for the endowment of some three or four colleges on the scale of Magdalen or New.

Again, we may look at the question from the other side, that of the amount paid by the student. Let us compare the amount paid as tuition fees by a student of the Presidency College, Calcutta, with that paid by a commoner of one of the colleges of Oxford. The former pays £14 8s. per annum, the latter £21; but when we recollect that Rs.12 per mensem in India will provide food and clothing for more than one person, whilst in England £21 a year will not provide the barest subsistence diet for a single man, it will be seen that the Presidency College fees are really higher than the fees payable at Christ Church, Oxford. In the missionary colleges of Calcutta the fees are generally Rs.5 per mensem only—a rate rendered possible by English charitable contributions to mission funds; but the Presidency College fee, Rs.12, so far from being small, or in any way deserving of the epithet "eleemosynary," is probably relatively larger than the similar fee in any other university in the world—and, indeed, is only maintained by the excessively keen and highly praiseworthy desire for university education that is so conspicuous in Lower Bengal.

We claim, then, to have proved one of the chief points on which native gentlemen insist when they demand the

continued maintenance of the State colleges on their present footing; namely, that the aid now given to the higher education by the State is not out of proportion to the revenues of the country—that it is not for a moment comparable in amount to the vast endowments (in many cases originally derived from public sources) of our English universities—that, after all, it leaves the cost of an Indian university degree at least as high (taking into consideration the difference in the standards of living) as that of an English university degree—and that consequently there is absolutely no foundation for the allegation, so lightly made by the other side, that the State-college education of India is an eleemosynary one.



OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Oct. 8.)

ELSMIE, Mr. G. R., C.S., barrister at law, to be an additional judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab for six months, from 15th inst.

COMINS—The services of Surgeon D. W. D. Comins, 5th Bengal Cavalry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

STUART, Rev. J. K., M.A., a senior chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, is permitted to retire from the service from the 15th ult.

SPEEDY-GRIFFITH—To be junior chaplains on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment:—The Rev. T. B. Speedy, B.A., the Rev. H. W. Griffith, M.A.

BADEN-POWELL—The services of Mr. B. H. Baden-Powell, C.S., deputy conservator of the 2nd class in the Punjab, on special duty with the Government of India, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

NOLAN, Surg. Major W., superintendent of the lunatic asylum, Colaba, to act as meteorological reporter for Western India.

BIGNELL, Capt. E. D. F., S.C., adjutant, Malwa [Bhil] Corps, to officiate as second in command of that regiment.

O'NEILL—The services of Surg. J. O'Neill, M.D., officiating medical officer of the Meywar Bhil Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department.

DENNIS, Surg. G. W. P., officiating medical officer of the 3rd P.C., to officiate temporarily as medical officer of the Meywar Bhil Corps.

KEENE, Mr. H. G. H., assistant comptroller, having been appointed to be in charge of the office of comptroller, British Burma, received charge of the office on Sept. 27.

PIERCY, Mr. W. T., having been appointed to officiate as assistant accountant general, Bombay, received charge of the office on Sept. 20.

FENN, Mr. E. H., marine storekeeper, Bombay dockyard, on probation, is confirmed in his appointment from July 27.

GORDON, Lieut. G. H. B., R.E., is appointed to the P.W.D. as assistant engineer, 2nd grade, and posted to the Military Works Branch.

GOODFELLOW, Mr. A. T., deputy examiner, 2nd grade, temporary rank, is transferred from the N.B.S. Railway to the P.W. accounts office, Punjab.

Permanent promotions in the Railway Branch:—Mr. W. H. P. Sherman, from executive engineer, 3rd grade, to executive engineer, 2nd grade; Mr. P. P. Dease, from executive engineer, 4th grade, to executive engineer, 3rd grade; Baba Mutty Lal Dey, from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to executive engineer, 4th grade; Mr. W. S. Haig, from executive engineer, 2nd grade, to assistant engineer, 1st grade; Mr. R. W. L. Toozs, from executive engineer, 2nd grade, to executive engineer, 1st grade; Mr. H. G. F. Smith, from executive engineer, 2nd grade, to executive engineer, 1st grade.

MILITARY.

EDWARDS—Punjab Frontier Force—5th P.C.—Lieut. C. G. F. Edwards, 1st Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal S.C., to be officiating wing officer, on probation.

Promotions in the B.S.C.:—

OWEN-WAUCHOPE—Lewes—Major (Brevet Lieut. Col.) A. G. Owen, Major (Brevet Lieut. Col.) R. A. Wauchope, Major H. A. Lewes, Oct. 4, to be lieutenant colonels.

BADCOCK, Cap'. (Brevet Lieut. Col.) A. R., C.B., Oct. 1, to be major.

STEAD-WYLIE—Bengal Army—To be majors—Capt. A. J. Stead, G.L.I., Oct. 4; Capt. H. Wylie, C.S.I., G.L.I., Oct. 4.

SMITH, Major W. G., assistant commissary general, 2nd class, and officiating deputy commissary general, to be assistant commissary general, 1st class.

PARKER, Major N. F., deputy assistant commissary general, 1st class, and officiating assistant commissary general, 1st class, to be assistant commissary general, 2nd class.

THOMAS, Major F. H., deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class, and officiating deputy assistant commissary general, 1st class, to be deputy assistant commissary general, 1st class.

ELLIOT, Capt. G. L., sub assistant commissary general, 1st class, to be deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class.

MARRETT, Lieut. H. R., sub assistant commissary general, 2nd class, and officiating deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class, to be sub assistant commissary general, 1st class.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) C. J. Godby, B.L.S.C. (honorary aide de camp to the Governor General) Commandant, 4th P.C. (private affairs) for one year and 253 days; Major E. Newbery, B.L.S.C., personal assistant to the inspector general of police, and district superintendent of police, 1st grade, Punjab (private affairs) for one year; Capt. C. C. C. Barlow, R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, British Burma, Public Works Department (medical certificate), for one year; Lieut. A. Adye, B.L.S.C., wing officer and adjutant, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent (upon private affairs), for one year; Lieut. H. T. G. Burne, B.S.C. (medical certificate), for one year; Lieut. A. Masters, B.L.S.C., squadron officer and adjutant, 2nd Regiment, C.I. Horse (medical certificate), for one year; Lieut. G. H. More-Molyneux, B.L.S.C., wing officer and adjutant 1st N.I. (medical certificate), for one year; Lieut. W. E. Phillips, 10th Hussars, to England for twelve months, on private affairs; Lieut. J. H. W. Watson, 13th Hussars, to England, for six months, on private affairs; Lieut. E. H. V. Helrane, 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers, to England, for nine months, on private affairs; Capt. and Brevet Major R. E. C. Jarvis, 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, to England, for fifteen months, on private affairs; Capt. J. J. Ross, 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Regiment, to England, for fifteen months, on urgent private affairs; Capt. C. Wortham, 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, to England, for twelve months, on urgent private affairs.

EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—Passed the lower standard in Hindustani:—Capt. J. K. C. Glasgow, 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment; C. A. B. K. Leigh on, 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers; A. J. A. Wright, 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment; J. H. E. Hinde, 1st Battalion Border Regiment; J. S. Wood, 1st Battalion Border Regiment; B. A. Satterthwaite, 2nd Battalion North Lancashire Regiment; Lieuts. A. L. Mein, R.E.; F. Peel, R.E.; G. W. R. Fulton, R.A.; J. J. Hewson, R.A.; J. C. Mauston, R.A.; E. J. Phipps-Hornby, R.A.; L. G. Watkins, R.A.; F. H. A. Des Voeux, 6th Dragoon Guards; E. P. Johnson, 9th Lancers; C. S. Greenwood, 10th Hussars; H. T. Allsopp, 10th Hussars; H. R. B. Donne, 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment; C. M. Ducat, 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment; J. S. Melville, 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment; Sir R. A. W. Colleton, B.M., 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers; W. R. H. Beresford, 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers; G. E. Gore, 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment; H. S. Mayhew, 1st Battalion Border Regiment; H. J. J. Kentish, 1st Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment; S. E. Lamb, 1st Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment; the Hon. W. M. Eden, 1st Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment; W. H. Simpson, 1st Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment; J. A. Vanrenen, 2nd Battalion North Lancashire Regiment; C. M. Brunner, 2nd Battalion North Lancashire Regiment; H. A. Merewether, 1st Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment; C. E. Johnson, 1st Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment; G. R. Row, 1st Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment; W. E. N. Be din, 1st Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment; W. H. N. S. Smyth, 1st Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment; W. H. Hunter, 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders; A. L. Campbell, 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders; G. K. Tod, 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders; D. C. F. Macintyre, 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders; A. D. C. Pond, 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment; J. Shakespear, 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment; Quartermaster R. Scott, 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment; Surg. Major I. Hoysted, A.M.D.; Surgs. R. C. Gunning, A.M.D.; C. R. Egan, M.B., A.M.D.; J. G. Harwood, A.M.D.; P. Mulvaney, A.M.D.; D. Wardrop, M.B., A.M.D.; J. Harran, A.M.D.; C. B. Hunter, I.M.D.; J. Shearer, M.B., A.M.D.; A. H. Pierson, A.M.D.; P. de Conceicao, I.M.D.; Hospital Apprentice T. H. Bonnar, Sub Medical Department; Schoolmaster W. Hamilton, 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders; Surgs. Majors J. Neal, 1-9 R.A.; H. Holding, Ordnance Department; R. Bentley, 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Corporal J. O'Callaghan, 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment; Corporal G. R. Mann, 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment; Lance Corporals J. Martin, 9th Lancers; R. Pillinger, 10th Hussars; P. McGowen, 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment; C. McCormick, 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment; J. Ambrose, 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment; J. Dargie, 1st Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment; Bombardier T. Bourke, A-B R.H.A.; Acting Bombardier W. Goudie, B-1 R.A.; Trampeters W. Crofton, G-1 R.A.; M. Neill, 1-9 R.A.; Gunners C. Graham, C-C R.H.A.; H. Roach, C-C R.H.A.; J. Ward, O-3 R.A.; Drivers R. May, G-A R.H.A.; J. W. Gurr, H-5 R.A.; Boy Edgar Waters, B-4 R.A.; Privates D. Reid, 9th Lancers; J. B. Dyson, 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers; J. Bradley, 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers; J. Leet, 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers; M. Moriarty, 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment; C. Donaghy, 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment; G. Waller, 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment; W. Ross, 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment; C. Adams, 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment; W. Sparshott, 1st Battalion Border Regiment; C. Bentham, 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps; P. Donnelly, 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps; G. Ford, 2nd Battalion North Lancashire Regiment; and W. Baker, 2nd Battalion North Lancashire Regiment; Lieut. H. A. Carleton, R.A., P. F. Reid, 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment; Veterinary Surgeon K. Lees, Army Veterinary Department; Sergeant R. Wilson, Unattached List.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, Sept. 30.)

ANGELO—12th N.I.—Lieut. J. W. E. Angelo, wing officer and quartermaster, to be adjutant.
 HUTCHINSON—22nd N.I.—Brigade Surgeon R. F. Hutchinson, M.D., to the medical charge of the regiment.
 CHESTER—26th N.I.—Col. C. W. R. Chester, officiating commandant, is confirmed in the appointment.
 CAMPBELL—30th N.I.—Col. R. D. Campbell, 2nd in command, to be commandant.
 SHOUBRIDGE—35th N.I.—Major H. W. Shoubridge, S.C., to officiate as wing commander.
 WATSON—41st N.I.—Lieut. G. H. Watson, wing officer, to be quartermaster.
 WILKINSON—Major A., 1st Battalion South Lancashire Regiment, to proceed to England to join the Staff College, Sandhurst.
 MONTGOMERY, Major A. H. S., Rifle Brigade, to proceed to England to join the 2nd Battalion of his regiment.
 CONOR—The name of Capt. C. Conor, 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment, is to be substituted for that of Capt. M. Dunnington-Jefferson, to proceed home for duty at the depot.
 NOYES, Capt. A. W., 2nd Battalion West Yorkshre Regiment, to proceed to England during the ensuing trooping season for duty at the depot.
 CAMPBELL—PURCHAS—1st Battalion South Lancashire Regiment—Lieut. F. Campbell to embark during trooping season, and Lieut. J. R. P. Purchas to remain at depot.

Orders confirmed :—

STANSFELD—Presidency District O., Aug. 27, appointing Lieut. Col. H. H. Stansfeld, Bengal Infantry, to assume command of the garrison.
 WRIGHT—Rohilkund District O., Sept. 14, appointing Capt. A. J. A. Wright, 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, to officiate as station staff officer at Naini Tal.
 BOLTON—Dinapore Station O., Aug. 30, appointing Lieut. M. G. Bolton, 2nd Battalion East Surrey Regiment, to officiate as station staff officer.
 GROGAN—Meean Mere Brigade O., Sept. 8, appointing Col. C. E. Grogan, 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, to assume command of the station.
 WATSON—Bareilly Brigade O., Sept. 17, appointing Col. J. T. Watson, 13th N.I., to assume command of the station.
 CAVE—Dated Sept. 17, appointing Lieut. J. S. Cave-Browne-Cave, 1st Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment, to officiate as station staff officer.
 BAILEY—MORE-MOLYNEX—HAWKINS—1st N.I.—R.O., August 22, making the following appointments :—Capt. T. J. Bailey, wing officer, to officiate as second in command; Lieut. G. H. More-Molynex, wing officer and adjutant, to officiate as wing commander; and Lieut. F. Hawkins, wing officer and quartermaster, to officiate as adjutant.
 BIDDULPH—19th N.I.—R.O., August 30, appointing Lieut. S. F. Biddulph, officiating wing officer, on probation, to officiate as quartermaster.
 BRANDER—Dated Sept. 13, appointing Capt. A. J. Brander, wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster.

(Headquarters, Simla, Oct. 1.)

BEADNELL—1st Battalion (King's Own) Borderers—Capt. A. G. S. Beadnell is reappointed adjutant from June 8.
 WILSON, Lieut. Col. C. W., R.A., to proceed from Meean Meer to Peshawur, on special duty.
 HEYWOOD-JONES—6th Dragoon Guards—Lieut. B. N. Heywood-Jones to proceed home for duty at the depot, to replace Lieut. R. P. Sandeman.
 GOUGH—FISHER—10th Hussars—Capt. H. S. Gough and Lieut. R. B. W. Fisher to proceed home for duty at the depot, to replace Major St. Quinton and Lieut. Durham.
 TORIN—13th Hussars—Capt. E. R. H. Torin to proceed home for duty at the depot, to replace Major J. K. Spilling.

(Headquarters, Simla, Oct. 3.)

DEERING—2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment—Capt. J. Deering to be adjutant.
 WILLIAMSON—Convalescent Depots, Landour—Capt. R. Williamson, 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, to be station staff officer.
 GRIMES—1st Battalion South Lancashire Regiment—Lieut. H. E. Grimes to be instructor of musketry.
 SEPPINGS—TRENCH—WHEELER—ELTON—HAINES—To proceed to England, during the ensuing trooping season, for duty at the depot :—Capt. T. J. Seppings, 1st Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment; H. W. Trench, 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment; F. H. Wheeler, 2nd Battalion North Lancashire Regiment; Lieuts. A. G. G. Elton, 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers; and G. S. Haines, 2nd Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment.

Officers of the R.A. to proceed to England for the purpose of joining the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness, viz. :—

CHALLENGER—FOWLE—WALKER—WHITE—HEWSON—MARSTON—VEREKER—Capt. G. R. Challenger, C Battery 2nd Brigade; Lieut. T. F. T. Fowle, No. 5 Battery 11th Brigade; Lieut. C. E. Walker, No. 11 (Mountain) Battery 9th Brigade; Lieut. W. L. White, No. 11 (Mountain) Battery 9th Brigade; Lieut. J. J. Hewson, M Battery 5th Brigade; Lieut. J. C. Marston, I Battery 5th Brigade; and Lieut. Hon. J. P. Vereker, E Battery 4th Brigade.
 ILDETON—FOWLER—LETHBRIDGE—Committee of paymastership, in the 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment from Sept. 24, consequent on the departure, on three months' sick leave in India, of Paymaster R. G. Craig, Army Pay Department :—Major C. E. Ilderton, president; Lieuts. H. B. Fowler and H. B. H. Lethbridge, members.

Orders confirmed :—

M'NAIR—Naini Tal Station O., Sept. 10, appointing Lieut. C. H.

R. M'Nair, 1st Battalion York and Lancashire Regiment, to officiate as station staff officer.

GWATKIN—13th Bengal Lancers—R.O., August 19, appointing F. S. Gwatkin, squadron officer and adjutant, to officiate as squadron commander.

RATRAY—22nd N.I.—R.O., Sept. 19, appointing Lieut. R. H. Ratray, wing officer on probation, to officiate as quartermaster.

HALKETT—MAISEY—30th N.I.—R.O., August 25, making the following appointments :—Capt. W. G. C. Halker, wing officer and adjutant, to officiate as second in command, and Lieut. F. C. Maisey, wing officer and quartermaster and officiating adjutant, to officiate as wing commander.

HOGGE—34th N.I.—R.O., Sept. 7, appointing Lieut. A. F. Hogge, wing officer on probation, to officiate as quartermaster.

(Headquarters, Simla, Oct. 4.)

MAISEY—MAINWARING—30th N.I.—Lieut. F. C. Maisey, wing officer and quartermaster, to be adjutant; Lieut. F. G. L. Mainwaring, wing officer, to be quartermaster.

BOLTON—4th Goorkhas—Lieut. H. J. Bolton, wing officer, to be adjutant.

MURRAY, Quartermaster E. T., South Yorkshire Regt., to proceed to England, to join the 3rd Battalion of his regiment.

Orders confirmed :—

LAMB—1st Battalion South Lancashire Regiment—R.O., Sept. 19, appointing Lieut. F. Lamb to be assistant instructor of musketry.

WHEELER—M'MULLEN—18th Bengal Cavalry—R.O., Sept. 5, making the following appointments :—Major R. Wheeler, squadron commander, to officiate as second in command; and Lieut. W. H. F. M'Mullen, squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander.

HAYES—37th N.I.—R.O., Sept. 5, appointing Lieut. C. H. Hayes, officiating wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Oct. 5.)

WHITMORE, Mr. J., joint magistrate and deputy collector, is posted to the district of Beerbhoom. Mr. Whitmore is to act in the 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors.

BRADBURY, Mr. J. F., joint magistrate and deputy collector, is posted temporarily to the 24-Pergunnahs, on being relieved of his present appointment as officiating district and sessions judge of Furreedpore.

CAMPBELL, Mr. F. J. G., officiating district and sessions judge of Rungpore, to act as district and sessions judge of Furreedpore.

COOKE, Mr. H. G., joint magistrate and deputy collector, is posted to Dinagepore. Mr. Cooke is to act in the 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors.

FRASER, Mr. A. J., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Bhudruck, Balasore, is transferred to Dacca, and is posted to Naraingunge in that district.

HALLETT, Mr. J. R., district and sessions judge, to be district and sessions judge of Rungpore.

BEIGHTON, Mr. T. D., joint magistrate and deputy collector, is posted to Howrah, on being relieved of his present appointment as officiating district and sessions judge of Rungpore.

WALLER, Mr. R. M., officiating deputy commissioner of Lohardugga, to act in the 2nd grade of magistrates and collectors at Bogra.

SHARP, Mr. H. G., joint magistrate and deputy collector, is posted to Bogra, on being relieved of his present appointment as officiating magistrate and collector of that district.

KILBY, Mr. W. J., district superintendent of police, Lohardugga, to act in the 3rd grade of district superintendents of police from 10th ult.

FURLOUGH.—Mr. J. Kennedy, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Chittagong, for one year.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette.)

PETRE, Mr. F. L., assistant magistrate and collector, to officiate as magistrate and collector, B junor.

MULOCK—AIKMAN—Messrs. H. P. Mulock and R. S. Aikman, joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as magistrate and collector, 2nd grade.

FISHER, Mr. F. H., assistant magistrate and collector, to officiate as district and sessions judge, Saharanpur.

HILDEBRAND, Lieut. A., R.E., executive engineer, Ranikhet Division, Military Works, to be in charge of the duties of cantonment magistrate, Ranikhet, in addition to his own.

WESTON, Mr. E., to be second lieutenant in G Company of the Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps.

BENSON, Mr. J., officiating district and sessions judge, 3rd grade, Azamgarh, to officiate as magistrate and collector, 2nd grade, Allahabad.

PENNINGTON, Mr. H. F. D., assistant commissioner, from Fyzabad to Rae Bareilly.

EWART, Mr. Inspector C. J., to hold charge of the current duties of the office of district superintendent of police, Sitapur, during the absence on leave of Major Tweedie.

MARKHAM—The services of Mr. A. M. Markham, magistrate and collector, Allahabad, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.

FURLOUGH.—Mr. Pringle Kennedy, M.A., head master Zila High School, Aligarh, for one year.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette.)

MILSON, Mr. B. P., executive engineer, 4th grade, is transferred from the revenue branch to the second division Nagpur and Chattisgarh State Railway, for employment on the construction of the Wainganga Bridge.

HADDON, Mr. H. E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the second division to revenue branch, Nagpur and Chattisgarh State Railway, for employment as superintendent of way and works.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Oct. 4.)

ATKINSON, Mr. A. J. B., to act as collector and district magistrate, Kistna.
 JOHNSON, Mr. E. C., to act as district and sessions judge, Godavari.
 M'IVER, Mr. L., to act as sub collector and joint magistrate of North Arcot.
 BEECH, Surg. L., acting civil surgeon, Coconada, is provisionally confirmed in that appointment from August 31.
 WEIR, Mr. T., to officiate as registrar of the High Court on the appellate side.
 HENDERSON, Mr. W. B., to act as assistant superintendent of police, Cuddapah.
 FRENCH, the Rev. D. J., chaplain of Aurungabad, to act as chaplain of Secunderabad.
 BARROW, Mr. T. L., to be assistant commissioner of salt revenue, 2nd grade, for the interior.
 POWELL, Mr. C., to be 2nd class assistant commissioner of salt revenue.
 M'MASTER, Mr. B., to be 3rd class assistant commissioner of salt revenue.
 RUSSELL, Mr. A. P., inspector Madras Salt Depot, to be 4th class assistant commissioner of salt revenue.
 CIVIL FURLOUGH.—Mr. C. A. Bird, acting collector, Tanjore, for fifteen months.

MEDICAL.

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—To be Surgs. Major:—Surgs. David Sinclair, M.B., John North, Edward Fawcett, F.R.C.S.L., W. Joseph Hastings, M.D., M.C.H., Thomas Charles Howell Spencer, Henry George Hall, Oct. 1.

MILITARY.

(Ootacamund, Sept. 29.)

M'LEOD, Col. H., R.A., to officiate as deputy inspector general of ordnance, without prejudice to his appointment as superintendent of the gun carriage factory.
 KETCHEN, Lieut. Col. I., R.A., superintendent of the gunpowder factory, to officiate as deputy inspector general of ordnance.
 LANE, Lieut. Col. H. P., R.A., commissary of ordnance, 1st class, to officiate as superintendent of the gunpowder factory.
 FISHER, Major V. C., R.A., commissary of ordnance, 2nd class, to officiate as commissary of ordnance, 1st class.
 BRERETON, Major C. W., R.A., commissary of ordnance, 3rd class, to officiate as commissary of ordnance, 2nd class.
 POWIS, Capt. F. T., G.L.I., to be major, dated Oct. 2.
 LIARDET, Major C. A., M.S.C., to be lieutenant colonel, dated Oct. 4.
 MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) R. Q. Mainwaring, S.C., assistant commissary general 2nd class (medical certificate) for two years. Sub Conductor R. A. Norris, of the Commissariat Department (medical certificate) for six months.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Headquarters, Bangalore, Sept. 27.)

HENDERSON—The services of Surgeon C. Henderson, acting civil surgeon, Cuddalore, are replaced at the disposal of the surgeon general H.M.'s forces.
 HAZLETT—NORTH—BEECH—MAITLAND—ELCUM—Surgeon Major H. J. Hazlett, from 39th N.I. to 1st N.I.; Surgeon J. North, from 6th N.I. to 27th N.I.; Surgeon L. Beech, from 27th N.I. to 28th N.I.; Surgeon J. Maitland, M.B., M.C., from 28th N.I. to 6th N.I.; Surgeon D. Eicum, from officiating medical officer 39th N.I. to 39th N.I.
 DAMLA, Surgeon E. M., from officiating medical officer, 27th N.I., to officiate as medical officer 1st N.I.
 NEWLAND, Surgeon A. G. E., from on arrival from England to report himself to the deputy surgeon general at Bangalore.
 PATCH, Surgeon A. T., from on arrival from England to report himself to the deputy surgeon general at Madras.
 ROSS, Surgeon R., from on arrival from England to report himself to the deputy surgeon general at Madras.
 ADAMS, Surg. C., from on arrival from England to report himself to the deputy surgeon general at Madras.
 DA COSTA, Surg. E. R., from on arrival from England to report himself to the deputy surgeon general at Secunderabad.
 KUNGA, Surg. J. K., from on arrival from England to report himself to the deputy surgeon general, British Burma Division.
 O'HARA, Surg. A. J., from on arrival from England to report himself to the deputy surgeon general at Cannanore.
 HENDERSON, Surg. C., from services placed at the disposal of surgeon general H.M.'s forces, Madras, to doing duty Hyderabad Subsidiary force.
 CUNNINGHAM, Lieut., 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Regiment (late 2-13th Foot), having been appointed to the 39th Bengal N.I., at Morar, as a probationer for the Bengal S.C., to join that regiment.
 SULLIVAN, Lieut. E. F., 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, is appointed instructor in army signalling to his corps.
 M'ALLUM, Surgeon Major D. C., M.D., from services placed at the disposal of the Military Department, to do duty 36th Regt. N.I., at Madras.
 BOON, Surgeon P. H. W., from doing duty 30th Regt. N.I. Trichinopoly, to do duty Centre and Northern Districts.
 CUMMING, Surgeon Major K. W., M.D., A.M.S., from on arrival at Bombay to do duty R.A., Secunderabad.

THRING, Capt. W. P., R.A., just promoted to that rank from B Battery, B Brigade, R.H.A., and posted to a battery in England, to proceed to England.

WESTERN—STIRLING—Lieut. C. M. T. Western, F Battery, 4th Brigade, has been appointed to B Battery, B Brigade, R.H.A.; and Lieut. J. W. Stirling, K Battery, 6th Brigade, has been appointed to B Battery, A Brigade, R.H.A.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Oct. 6.)

POLLEN, Dr. A. D., to be senior assistant judge and sessions judge of Belgaum for the detached station of Kaladgi, but to continue to be special judge under the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act, 1879.
 JOHNSTON, Mr. J. L., to 1st grade assistant judges and sessions judge.
 HOSKIN, Mr. E. to be substantive pro tem. senior assistant judge and sessions judge of Belgaum for the detached station of Kaladgi.
 JARDINE, Mr. J., barrister at law, to act as clerk of the Crown.
 KEELAN, Surgeon Major B. C., to act as superintendent of the gaol at Shikarpur.
 WATERS, Surgeon G., to be curator of the Pathological Museum and professor of pathology in the Grant Medical College.
 TODD, Mr. J. H., first assistant collector, Kanara, to act as district registrar of Kanara, from August 15.
 FROST, Mr. C. E., first assistant collector, Nasik, to act as district registrar of Nasik.
 KEELAN, Surg. Major B. C., to act as civil surgeon at Shikarpur.
 STREET, Surg. A. W. F., staff surgeon, Malegaon, assumed charge of the civil medical duties at that station from April 26.
 FOOKS—MASSANI—Surgs. G. E. Fooks and H. D. Massani respectively delivered over and received charge of the civil medical duties at Jacobabad on Sept. 22.
 HAROLD, Mr. C. C., examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, was relieved of his duties in the office of the examiner of public works accounts, Bombay, on Sept. 29.
 FORBES, Mr. H. D. E., assistant superintendent, Revenue Survey, joined the Southern Maratha Country Revenue Survey on Sept. 29.
 WROUGHTON, Mr. R. C., assistant conservator of forests, 1st grade, Nasik, assumed charge of the 3rd grade deputy conservatorship on May 19.
 COTGRAVE—PRESCOTT—Mr. G. W. Cotgrave delivered over and Mr. W. B. Prescott received charge of the office of district superintendent of police, Puna, on the 26th inst.
 PRESCOTT—COTGRAVE—Mr. W. B. Prescott delivered over and Mr. G. W. Cotgrave received charge of the office of district superintendent of police, Puna, on the 27th ult.
 ADAMS—FOOKS—Surg. A. F. Adams and Surg. G. E. Fooks respectively delivered over and received charge of the Shikarpur District Gaol on Sept. 23.
 CIVIL FURLOUGH.—Mr. W. B. Prescott, district superintendent of police, Panch Mahals, for twelve months, medical certificate.

MEDICAL.

SALAMAN — BARKER — CALDECOTT — WATERS — MURPHY — M'CONAGHY — HUGHES—To be Surgs. Major from Oct. 1—Surgs. S. M. Salaman, M.A., M.D., F. C. Barker, M.D., R. Caldecott, G. Waters, P. Murphy, M.D., W. M'Conaghy, M.D., A. H. Hughes, M.D.
 KIERNANDER, Surg. W. C., to be surgeon major from Nov. 16, 1880.

MILITARY.

BYTHELL, Major R., S.C., to be lieutenant colonel from Oct. 2.
 GILMOR, Major J. G., S.C., half-pay list, has been allowed to retire from the service, from Sept. 3.
 MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—To Europe for one year, Lieut. A. Pringle, S.C., adjutant 2nd Regiment L.C.; Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. W. M. Campbell, Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, deputy superintendent, Great Trigonometrical Survey, to Europe for six months.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna, Oct. 7.)

PINKERTON—25th N.L.I.—Brigade Surg. J. Pinkerton, M.D., to the medical charge as a temporary arrangement.
 FERGUSON, Surg. A., officiating in medical charge, 25th N.L.I., is placed on general duty, Presidency Circle.
 Changes affecting R.A. officers in this command:—
 Colonel L. H. Denne, 6th Brigade, retired from the service upon a pension; Major H. Y. Wortham, 10-9th, has been promoted lieutenant colonel into the 11th Brigade at Gibraltar, and will join at that station for duty as early as possible; Capt. F. W. Carey, H-B, has been promoted major into 10-9th; Lieut. G. S. Jones, K-6th, has been appointed to D-B R.H.A., vice Stuart, promoted; Lieut. R.A. Stewart has been posted to 11th Brigade R.A.
 SCHNEIDER, Major General J. W., C.B., Bombay Infantry, commanding Northern Division, returned to duty on October 2.
 Orders confirmed:—
 LINDNER—Sind District O., Sept. 27, appointing Lieut. A. J. Lindner 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment, to command the Ghizree S.M.
 FAGAN—Ahmednagar S.O., October 5, appointing Major J. G. Fagan, S.S.O., to command the depot 4th N.I.
 SEDDON—9th N.I.—R.O., Sept. 8, appointing Lieut. C. H. Seddon, officiating wing officer, to officiate as adjutant.

SCHNEIDER—25th N.I.—R.O., Sept. 24, appointing Lieut. S. M. Schneider, S.C., to officiate as wing officer from April 21.

THE WEARING OF DECORATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I was very glad to see some letters in a late issue of your paper advocating the wearing of miniature medals or ribbons by retired officers when in evening dress, and I trust that you will continue to advocate this till the authorities sanction such an arrangement. It is certainly not much to ask, that this arrangement may be sanctioned by authority. It may be said that some retired officers do wear their decorations in plain clothes (evening dress), and that such is not prohibited; but the great majority of retired officers, much as they would like to do so, shrink from doing so until the arrangement may be sanctioned by authority. We see our pensioned soldiers wearing their medals on their plain clothes, with advantage to themselves and the nation. Why, therefore, should not pensioned and retired officers do so also? I believe that new dress regulations regarding the uniform to be worn by retired officers are shortly to appear, and this would appear a suitable opportunity for the authorities to sanction the wearing of miniature medals or ribbons on evening dress-coats by retired officers. Trusting that you will publish this letter, and also advocate this arrangement in your paper.—I am, &c., RETIRED COLONEL.

INDIAN LOCAL FINANCE.

THE following letter has been addressed to the editor of the *Times* :—

"Sir,—The change in Indian financial arrangements, alluded to by your Darjiling correspondent in his telegram published in the *Times* to-day, will not necessarily have the effect of relieving the general exchequer at the cost of local bodies. It is contemplated, it will be seen, to relieve municipalities of the cost of police, and thus to compensate them for fresh charges on medical, educational, and public works accounts which they may be called on to bear. The change will probably be hailed with pleasure by the local bodies themselves, who had a frequent and well-grounded cause of complaint in having no control over the very large police expenditure they were called on to defray.—Your obedient servant, L. C. PROBYN."

INDIAN ARMY DEFENCE FUND.

A CORRESPONDENT signing himself "Centurion," writes as follows to the editor of the *Morning Post* :—

"Sir,—Nothing will ever be done to relieve the finances of India of the heavy burden of paying senior officers to do the work of subalterns and captains until an inquiry is made in the House into what constitutes the daily work of the European officers of a native regiment. Mr. Allison, the energetic secretary, should therefore collect information on this point, and then the public will see what enormous monthly pay is given to an old officer to do work that should be done by captain and subalterns. It will be easy enough to show that three, and in some cases four, field officers in the native regiment is a farce. Either the work is too much beyond that of a European regiment, or the State is paying heavily for light work. Can one field officer look after four companies and be responsible for their efficiency in every respect as a captain does in an English regiment (but his responsibility is over only one company), or is it too much for an old officer whose life has been spent in a tropical climate, and the work is let slide?"

THE OPIUM TRADE.

Sir C. E. TREVELYAN writes as follows to the editor of the *Times* on the above subject :—

"Sir,—As there has been an important meeting on this subject at the Mansion-house, I will endeavour to compress a life's experience into a few sentences. Let us consider each possible alternative. If the object be merely to relieve the Government from all connection with the opium trade it may be attained by leaving the growth of the poppy and the manufacture and sale of opium from it entirely free; but as India has advantages for this purpose beyond any other country in the world this would lead to an abundance and cheapness of the drug which would greatly increase its consumption in India, China, and other countries. Another alternative is to entirely prohibit its growth and manufacture, except on a limited scale, for medicinal purposes. This was tried in Malwa in the interests of the Bengal monopoly more than fifty years ago, with the result that the country was traversed by armed bands of smugglers, who openly defied the law, and the prohibition had to be given up in the interest of public order. If the plan were attempted on a larger scale the temptation to break the law would be overpowering, and the country would be so convulsed as seriously to strain the resources of the Government, diminished as they would be by the loss of the opium revenue. There is still another milder alternative, which is to abolish the monopoly, to give up all interference with the growth and manufacture, and to levy a revenue from it in the shape of an excise. The objections to this are that the Government would not be relieved from its responsibility by taking the revenue in the shape of an excise instead of that of a monopoly, and that the growth and manufacture would be more difficult of control if everybody was left free to undertake them subject to an excise than is the case at present, when nobody can prepare his ground for

poppy cultivation without previous permission. My own opinion is that the course actually followed by levying by means of a highly restricted monopoly system the largest revenue that can be obtained without encouraging smuggling is the best that can be adopted in the interests of morality and order, as well in India as in China, and every other country where Indian opium is consumed. I have arrived at further conclusions from my life study of the subject. The experience of every country in every age seems to indicate that the use of some stimulant is necessary for mankind, and I cannot find that opium stands on a different footing in this respect from spirituous liquors. They are both gifts of God, which ought to be used without being abused. Mr. Wilberforce was never without one or two opium pills in his waistcoat pocket. Opium is said to be specially suited to the stolid, lethargic Turanian nature, and it is certain that Chinese boatmen and porters, who undergo much hard work and exposure, can take even large doses without being the worse for it. Our troops found to their cost in the island of Chusan, in the first China war, that the spirit distilled from rice, called shumshoo, turned them into swine faster even than opium. This was the view taken by the writer of the essay which won Mr. Pease's highest prize about four years ago."

PAPER MATERIALS AND ECONOMIC TREES IN INDIA.

IN the report for 1880-81 of Dr. King, the superintendent of the Calcutta Botanical Gardens, are several items of practical interest. The search for a new material for the manufacture of paper continues. Dr. King states that he deputed the curator of the gardens during the cold weather to examine the long grasses that grow on the banks of the Adjai and Damooda rivers, with the view of testing their suitability as materials for paper fibre. Mr. Pantling made a careful examination of many miles of the banks of both rivers, as well as those of the Brahmaputra between Chilmurree and Goalundo. On all three rivers Mr. Pantling found the prevailing grasses to consist of three species of saccharum (*S. spontanea*, *sara*, and *fuscum*), the vernacular names of which are kashee, sara, and khuree. Each of these grasses forms a stout reed from 5ft. to 10ft. high, and having a rather thick, hard stem. This stout, hard stem being quite unsuitable for paper-making, only the leaves and the leaf sheaths can be taken into consideration. Dr. King was able to show these to a gentleman connected with one of the largest firms of paper-makers in England, who went to India for the express purpose of finding out what can be obtained from India in the shape of a paper fibre. The cost of collection and freight being taken into account this gentleman's verdict was against all these fibres. The same objection holds to the wiry grasses of the coast—viz., that the proportion of hard, useless stem is so great as to preclude them from consideration as practicable sources of paper fibre. Something has been done in Burma in the way of carrying out Mr. Routledge's proposals for the utilisation of young bamboo shoots as a source of paper fibre, but as yet no very satisfactory results have been arrived at. As esparto and alpha grasses, at present so largely used in the manufacture of paper, are rapidly becoming scarce and dear, the necessity of some substitute for them is daily becoming more pressing. Dr. King's opinion is that, of India fibre producing plants, the plantain is one which promises best, and he thinks some attention might be given to its utilisation. The report states, with regard to the experiments in introducing indiarubber trees, that the Ceara rubber trees continue to grow vigorously, and a few of them are now beginning to yield seed. The demand for young plants and for the seed of this species continues to be considerable; and of all the recently imported rubber yielders it is the only one that promises any kind of success in that part of India. The Para rubber and the Madagascar rubber vine have utterly failed. Of the great rubber creeper of the East African coast, seeds have, through Sir John Kirk, been received at the gardens, and some of them have germinated. But, even if it turns out suitable to the climate, Dr. King fears it would prove rather an unmanageable crop, as it is described as an enormous creeper, climbing to the tops of the highest trees. With regard to all these exotic rubbers, Dr. King states it must be remembered that, except Ceara, they are either very large trees or climbers; and, although it may pay well to collect rubber from them in their native forests, where they have grown to maturity without cost to the collector, it is quite a different matter when their planting and protection have to be paid for and their coming to maturity has to be awaited for years. With regard to other economic plants, Dr. King reports that the locust bean and carrot and the various kinds of eucalyptus, of which the cultivation was pressed on the Government, have been tried for years, and have all been found totally unsuitable to the soil and climate of Bengal. They may, he thinks, cease to be reported on. Mahogany and guango, or rain tree, are two exotic trees which really grow well in Bengal, and for which the demand is steady. A large patch of ground is still by desire of the Government of India kept under rhea for the purpose of supplying roots to persons who may wish to undertake the cultivation of this fibre. The prices which have on two occasions been offered for machines to clear rhea fibre have hitherto failed to create much interest in the matter in commercial circles in Calcutta. Dr. King himself is not sanguine as to the possibility of rhea cultivation becoming a commercial success in Bengal.

WAR OFFICE.

PALL-MALL.—OCT. 25.

Staff.—Capt. George Bantirck M'Leod Cumberland, of the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), to be aide de camp to Major General Sir J. C. M'Leod, K.C.B., commanding the troops in the Belfast District.

OCT. 28.

8th Hussars.—Lieut. J. R. R. Lecky resigns his commission.

Royal Artillery.—Col. G. Colcough retires upon a special pension, with the honorary rank of Major General; Col. G. Davis, V.C., retires upon a special pension, with the honorary rank of Major General; Col. C. F. Cockburn retires upon a special pension, with the honorary rank of Major General; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. H. Strower retires upon a special pension, with the honorary rank of Major General; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. J. T. B. Brown, C.B., retires upon a special pension and a gratuity, with the honorary rank of Major General; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. A. P. Bainbridge (late Madras) retires upon a pension, with the honorary rank of Major General; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. L. F. Hall to be Colonel, vice R. H. R. Rowley, retired; Major A. S. Hunter, upon the Seconded List, to be Lieutenant Colonel; Major G. A. Crawford to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Brevet Col. L. F. Hall, promoted; Capt. and Adjutant C. W. Long to be Major, vice G. A. Crawford, promoted; Lieut. J. Temple to be Captain, vice C. E. Brown, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces; Lieut. C. H. Herring-Cooper to be Captain, vice C. W. Long, promoted; Lieut. F. N. M. Skinner, upon the seconded list, to be Captain; Lieut. W. E. Hardy (Adjutant and Quartermaster, Royal Military Academy), to be Captain; Lieut. G. H. W. Beaumont to be Captain, vice H. A. Douglas (late Bengal), retired.

Capt. J. E. Josselyn to be Adjutant, vice A. E. Turner, promoted.

Lieut. A. Mansel to be Lieutenant upon the Seconded List.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment).—The seconding as a Probationer for the Army Pay Department of Capt. Jasper S. Tupper, dated July 18, 1881, is cancelled; Capt. W. Montgomery has been seconded for service as a Probationer for the Army Pay Department.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment).—Capt. E. J. Lynch to be Major, vice J. E. Forster, retired; Capt. W. E. R. Kelly to be Major, vice E. J. Lynch, seconded for service as Garrison Instructor, Home District.

The Norfolk Regiment.—Capt. F. W. James has been seconded for service on the Staff.

The Devonshire Regiment.—Capt. T. A. Kemble has been placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment).—Major W. W. Haywood retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

The East Yorkshire Regiment.—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. P. A. A. Twynam, having completed five years' service as a Regimental Lieutenant Colonel, has been placed on half pay; Major H. J. Hallowes to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Brevet Col. R. T. P. Cuthbert, retired.

The Leicestershire Regiment.—Capt. E. A. H. Webb has been seconded for service as a Probationer for the Army Pay Department.

The Lancashire Fusiliers.—Captain H. R. P. Lindesay to be Major, vice D. O'N. Power, resigned.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers.—Captain H. J. Mears has been seconded for service as a Probationer for the Army Pay Department; Captain B. R. Crozier, from the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, to be Captain, vice F. S. Chapman, who exchanges.

The Cheshire Regiment.—Major J. S. Hamersley retires on half pay; Captain J. Derrington to be Adjutant, vice Lieut. O. E. M. Davies, who resigns that appointment.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Captain H. J. Knox to be Major, vice G. B. Luxford, retired; Lieut. E. Gambier-Parry resigns his commission.

The South Wales Borderers.—Captain H. B. Moffat has been seconded for service on the Staff; Captain E. S. Browne, V.C., has been seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces.

The Kings Own Borderers.—Supernumerary Lieut. Colonel and Brevet Colonel A. S. Cameron, V.C., to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel G. S. Hallowes, placed on half pay; Captain A. G. S. Beadnell to be Adjutant.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—Major J. H. Shaw retires on half pay; Captain H. S. Tunnard has been seconded for service on the Staff.

The Gloucestershire Regiment.—Colour Sergeant B. N. Spragett to be Quartermaster, vice J. Wilson, retired.

The East Lancashire Regiment.—Lieut. M. W. Battye to be Adjutant, vice Lieut. S. Watson, promoted Captain on half pay.

The East Surrey Regiment.—Lieut. R. D. Wynyard to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant W. A. G. Smith, promoted.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment).—Lieut. Colonel J. H. Campbell retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Colonel; Capt. F. B. J. Jerrard to be Major, vice F. W. Durrant, retired; Capt. T. W. Best to be Major, vice T. F. Carlyon, retired; Capt. H. Burton to be Major, vice T. W. Best, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces; the promotion to the rank of Captain of Lieut. A. J. Preston, vice Brevet Major R. H. Fawcett, dated Aug. 24, 1881, is cancelled; Lieut. A. J. Preston, to be Captain, vice W. A. Wynter, retired; Lieut. J. C. Duke, to be Captain, vice M. Dunnington-Jefferson, retired on half pay.

The Border Regiment.—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. W. H. Richards retires on half pay; Capt. and Brevet Major S. W. Bell has been placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. J. B. T. Newbury has been seconded for service as a Probationer for the Army Pay Department; Capt. J. F. Chisholm-Batten has been seconded for service as a Probationer for the Army Pay Department.

The Royal Sussex Regiment.—Lieut. Col. M. M'Neill Rind retires on half pay.

The Dorsetshire Regiment.—Capt. and Brevet Major J. R. Kelsall has been placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment).—Lieut. Col. J. Briggs retires on full pay, with the honorary rank of Colonel; Capt. T. C. Hood has been seconded for service as a Probationer for the Army Pay Department; Lieut. H. E. Grimes to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. T. Lamb, who resigns that appointment.

The Essex Regiment.—Major C. Maguire to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Brevet Col. J. S. Hand, placed on half pay; Capt. H. G. Lefroy to be Major, vice C. Maguire.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment.—Major F. E. Lindoe has retired on temporary half pay.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment).—Captain J. G. White has been seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Quartermaster Sergeant J. M'Cardle to be Quartermaster, vice W. Dixon, transferred to the Rifle Depot.

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment).—Captain G. A. Wayman to be Major, vice M. D. Hill, retired.

The York and Lancaster Regiment.—Captain J. Angus has been seconded for service as a Probationer for the Army Pay Department; Quartermaster, with the honorary and relative rank of Captain, J. Linford has been placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major.

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs).—Capt. G. A. Godfrey has been seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces; the appointment of Gentleman Cadet H. H. Hogan, from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, to be Lieutenant, dated June 25, 1881, in the *Gazette* of Sept. 13, 1881, is cancelled.

The Connaught Rangers.—Supernumerary Major R. A. V. Pope to be Major, vice L. G. Brooke, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces; Lieut. H. Cowper retires on temporary half pay.

The Prince Consort's Own (Rifle Brigade).—Capt. M. B. W. Taylor to be Major, vice G. E. Boyle, seconded for service on the Staff; Capt. P. G. Hill retires from the service, receiving a gratuity; Lieut. E. Hunt resigns his commission.

Royal Military Academy.—Lieut. H. O'Brien-Owen, Royal Artillery, to be Lieutenant of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, vice A. H. Callwell, promoted.

ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT.—Staff Paymaster and Honorary Major A. A. Ross has been placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel. The undermentioned officers, having resigned their Combatant Commissions, to be Paymasters, with the honorary rank of Captain in the Army:—Captain E. R. Reid, from the Essex Regiment; Captain F. F. Parkinson, from the Leicestershire Regiment.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Surgeon Major E. G. M'Dowell to be Brigade Surgeon, vice A. G. Young, granted retired pay; Surgeon Major C. Martin to be Brigade Surgeon, vice C. A. Innes, M.D., granted retired pay; Surgeon Major W. B. Davies, M.D., African Medical Service, has been granted retired pay; Surgeon Major A. F. Preston, M.B., has retired on temporary half pay; Surgeon Major T. Oughton is granted retired pay, with the honorary rank of Brigade Surgeon.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.—Veterinary Surgeon, First Class, C. G. H. Reilly, from half pay, to be Veterinary Surgeon, First Class; Veterinary Surgeon W. Pallin resigns his commission.

HALF PAY.—Capt. and Brevet Lieut. Col. R. C. Martin, half pay, late 19th Foot, from Superintending Officer of Recruiting, to be Major.

BREVET.

To be Majors.—Capts. J. R. Kelsall, the Dorsetshire Regiment; S. W. Bell, the Border Regiment; F. Shuttleworth, 7th Hussars.

MEMORANDA.

Lieut. General W. D. Aiken, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, has been placed upon the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. T. S. Brown, half pay, late 83rd Foot, retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

Lieut. Col. M. M'Neill Rind, half pay, retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Colonel.

Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. W. J. Bell, half pay, late 93rd Foot, has been placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Colonel.

The retirement on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Colonel, of Capt. and Brevet Lieut. Col. R. C. Martin, half pay, late 19th Foot, superintending officer of Recruiting, dated August 24, is cancelled.

Honorary Lieut. Col. C. H. Griffin, late Captain 98th Foot, has been permitted to commute his pension.

Honorary Lieut. Col. C. Dawson, late Captain the Royal Irish Regiment, has been permitted to commute his retired pay.

Major J. H. Shaw, half pay, retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Capt. W. Gillmor, half pay, late Staff Officer of Pensioners, has retired on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major.

Capt. R. H. Dunning, half pay, late 17th Foot, has been placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major.

Capt. C. F. Blackett, half pay, late Rifle Brigade, has been placed on retired pay.

Quartermaster C. J. Knott, the East Yorkshire Regiment, to have the honorary and relative rank of Captain in the Army.

The undermentioned Officers to be Colonels:—Lieut. Col. H. P. Close, Bombay Staff Corps; Lieut. Col. C. H. Clay, Bombay Staff Corps; Major and Lieut. Col. Fitzroy W. Fremantle, Coldstream Guards; Lieut. Col. A. T. L. Chapman, the Border Regiment.

The undermentioned Officer to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel:—Honorary Major W. Gillmor, late Staff Officer of Pensioners.

Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Commissary J. Tims, Madras Establishment, to be Honorary Captain; Deputy Assistant Commissary G. Penstone, Bombay Establishment, to be Honorary Lieutenant; Deputy Assistant Commissary B. Prichard, Madras Establishment, to be Honorary Lieutenant.

The undermentioned officers on half pay on June 20, 1881, being ineligible to be restored to full pay, have been placed on the Retired List from the dates stated against their names:—Major and Brevet Lieut. Colonel C. Steel, Unattached, dated July 1, 1881; Captain H. Bacon, late 71st Foot, dated August 14, 1881.

The transfers of the undermentioned officers from the Half Pay List to the Retired List, as stated in the *Gazette* of Sept. 30, 1881, are cancelled:—Major and Brevet Lieut. Colonel W. J. Bell, late 93rd Foot; Captain W. Gillmor, late Staff Officer of Pensioners.

The following appointments to take place under the regulations in force prior to July 1, 1881:—

21st Foot—Lieut. H. H. Smythe to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. A. S. Justice, deceased.

38th Foot—Gentleman Cadet J. W. Sears, from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, to be Second Lieutenant, vice A. S. Brooks-bank, promoted.

58th Foot—Lieut. S. H. S. Sainsbury to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. S. J. M. Jopp, appointed Adjutant.

78th Foot—Gentleman Cadet H. H. Hogan, from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, to be Second Lieutenant, vice G. R. V. Hume, promoted.

87th Foot—Lieut. J. W. H. C. Cusack to be Adjutant, vice Lieut. A. C. Denny, promoted.

INDIA OFFICE.

OCT. 25.

Her Majesty has approved the transfer of the undermentioned officers to the half pay list of the Staff Corps:—

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

Lieut. Col. John William Hindle and Major George Thomas.

OCT. 27.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. T. S. M. Woolley, S.C. PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major C. E. D. Branson, Inf., Surg. Major F. W. A. de Fabech, Lieut. Col. M. H. Heathcote, C.B., S.C., Major H. A. Fletcher, Cav., Major A. Gaselee, S.C., Capt. W. G. Nicholson, R.E., Major W. H. Unwin, S.C., Lieut. Col. J. W. Ridgeway, Inf. Major D. Adamson, S.C., Capt. H. A. Abbot, S.C., Major J. Waterhouse, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Major H. R. Hope, Cav., Lieut. H. H. H. Aspinall, S.C., Surg. Major W. J. Busteed, M.D. PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major J. B. Slater, S.C., four months; Lieut. M. J. Gibbs, S.C., two months; Lieut. Col. F. J. N. Mackenzie, S.C., six months; Surg. J. Blood, three months.

HOME NEWS.

NEW STEAMERS.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's new steamer *Ganges* was successfully launched on Wednesday at Barrow in Furness. The *Ganges*, which is built of steel, is 4,100 tons gross register, and will have engines of about 5,000 horse power indicated. She is 390ft. long, has 42ft. beam, is 35ft. deep, and will carry 3,000 tons of cargo. The *Sutlej*, a sister ship to the *Ganges*, will be launched shortly, and both vessels will be utilised for the India, China, and Australian mail services.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—The tenders for £350,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, £199,700, and Bombay, £150,300, the average rate in each case being 18.7-875d. Tenders on both presidencies at 18.7½d., will receive about 19 per cent. The whole of the bills offered have thus been sold, a of result which evidently indicated the existence of a more general demand. For next week forty lakhs are to be offered. In the face of a non-allocation of the whole of the bills put up for tender on several successive previous occasions, it is difficult, says the *Times*, to understand why this increase should be made just now, unless it be traceable to the exports of wheat from India, which are said in some quarters in the City to be, perhaps, larger than any known in recent years. If this prove to be the case, it is certain more money will be wanted on the other side, and the only way to effect this would be to draw to a larger extent on home resources. For some days past, in fact, there have been growing signs of increasing firmness in the money market in India, a firmness which is doubtless due to the increased movement of grain.

THE SILVER MARKET AND THE EASTERN EXCHANGES.—The supply of bar silver was scarce, the price was unaltered, at 51½d. per ounce. Mexican dollars were also stationary at 50½d. It is noteworthy that although the figure at which the Indian Council drafts were allotted was the same as last week, the entire amount tendered for was disposed of. This fact taken in connection with an advance in the total to be offered next week to 40 lakhs shows that the demand for remittance to the East for trade purposes is on the increase, and that a sufficient sum in silver at a suitable price is not available for that purpose. The quotation for rupee paper was unchanged. Telegraph transfers from Bombay rule at 18.7½d., and from Calcutta at 18.7 15-16d. The exchanges from the two latter centres were quoted at 18.8½d. and 18.8d. respectively, the

rate from Hong Kong being 38.9d., and from Shanghai 58.1½d. —On Thursday bar silver changed hands to a limited extent at 51½d. per ounce, the previous quotation. But an improvement was marked in Mexican dollars, which advanced ¼, to 51d., owing to a better demand coming upon a bare market. Telegraph transfers from Bombay were 18.7½d., and from Calcutta at 18.7 15-16d., the exchanges from these centres being 18.8 3-16d. in both instances. The rate from Hong Kong was 38.9d., and from Shanghai 58.1½d. Rupee Four and Four-and-a-Half per Cents. recovered 3-16 to 83½ to ¾, and 90½ to ¾ respectively. —On Friday about £5,000 worth of bar silver, brought by the *Cordillera* from Chili, was disposed of at 51½d. per oz., showing no change in value. In Mexican dollars no further business was entered into, but the previous advance was maintained. The Eastern rates of exchange were quite unchanged, and so was Rupee Paper, although, in the case of the latter, transactions were on a somewhat larger scale. —On Saturday prices were unchanged.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—Mr. W. Andrew the managing director, writes as follows:—"I beg to inform you that direct communication with India by the Indo-European line is at present interrupted from this country owing to the breakage of the submarine cable between England and Germany. The line is, however, working as usual in connection with the continent of Europe."

OBITUARY.—Lieutenant General Colin Mackenzie, C.B., died on Sunday, at Edinburgh, at the age of seventy-five. He entered the army in 1826, and in 1834 served with General Lindsay's column in Coorg in all the actions which led to the conquest of Mercara. In 1841 he led the advanced guard at the forcing of the Khoord Cabul Pass. Subsequently he defended the fort of Nishan Khan, in the city of Cabul, and afterwards forced his way through the enemy's lines, bringing off the wounded, with the women and children. In January, 1842, he was given up as a hostage at the special demand of Akbar Khan. He was twice sent disguised as an Afghan to negotiate with General Pollock, and was employed as Political Chargé of Prince Shahpur during the expedition to Istalif, and took a conspicuous part in the storming of that place in September, 1842. General Mackenzie raised and commanded the 4th Sikh Light Infantry on the frontier during the Punjab campaign in 1848-9; and in 1853 took possession of the ceded districts of Berar. He was repeatedly thanked by Government for his services in India, and was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath. General Mackenzie married Miss Helen Douglas, daughter of Admiral J. E. Douglas.

THE LATE GENERAL COLIN MACKENZIE.—Lieut. C. R. Low writes from 82, Elsham-road, Kensington, Oct. 27:—"In General Colin Mackenzie disappears a once conspicuous figure in our Indian military history. During the disasters of the first Afghan war no name stands out in brighter relief than that of Capt. Mackenzie, who possessed in a marked degree the best qualities of the typical soldier. Brave, modest, able, generous, and gifted with great powers of endurance, he was alike beloved and respected by his brother officers and by the wild Afghan 'Jezailchees,' or matchlockmen, who, awed by his indomitable will and high courage, alone remained faithful among their countrymen to the losing cause of England. In the operations around Cabul, so well described by his friend and comrade, the late Sir Vincent Eyre, whom he has so quickly followed to the grave, Capt. Mackenzie was in the thick of the fighting, and appeared to lead a charmed life. Vincent Eyre describes with graphic power the scene when Mackenzie, fresh and breathless from the disastrous action of Nov. 23, 1841, when British and native soldiers alike fled before the victorious Afghans, rushed into the wounded officers' quarters, and telling him of the disgrace to our arms, threw open his coat, out of which fell a spent bullet, proving that he at least had boldly faced the foe. Capt. Mackenzie, as one of Sir William Macnaghten's political assistants, accompanied the ill-fated envoy in his last fatal interview with Mahomed Akbar Khan, on Dec. 23, 1841, and describes the event in his graphic narrative published in Eyre's journal. Akbar Khan carried him off on his own horse, and, he says, 'finding the Ghazi bent on my slaughter, even after I had reached his stirrup, he drew his sword and laid about him right manfully.' He was eventually released, and returned to camp only to be involved in the horrors of the retreat through the passes. After the terrible night at Boothak, Capt. Mackenzie, with Major Pottinger, and Capt. (now General) Sir George Lawrence, were surrendered as hostages by General Elphinstone, at the demand of Akbar Khan; as his Jezailchees were nearly all killed, 'his services,' says Major Pottinger, 'could be of little further use,' while Akbar Khan set a special value on securing his person. Kaye well says of Capt. Colin Mackenzie, 'than him there was not in all the army a braver or a better soldier.' In his views regarding the policy that led to the last Afghan war the late General Colin Mackenzie was an uncompromising adherent of the late Lord Lawrence, and was an active member of the Afghan Committee."

DEATH OF THE RIGHT HON. W. N. MASSEY, M.P.—A vacancy has been occasioned in the representation of Tiverton, Devonshire, by the death of the Right Hon. William Nathaniel Massey, P.C., M.P., which occurred in London on Tuesday, at the age of seventy-two. Mr. Massey accepted the chairmanship of the Committee of Ways and Means and the Deputy-Speakership of

the House of Commons, an office which he continued to fill until his appointment as successor to Sir Charles Trevelyan, in February, 1865, as Minister of Finance in India and a member of the Governor General's Council, being at the same time sworn in as a member of the Privy Council. He remained in India till 1868, when, upon his return to England, he unsuccessfully contested Liverpool, and did not again obtain a seat in the House of Commons until November, 1872, when at a bye election he was returned for Tiverton, which constituency again returned him at the general elections of 1874 and 1880.

POSTAGE TO INDIA.—A correspondent writes to the editor of the *Times*:—"Sir,—One may send a half-ounce letter from France and all over the Continent to British India for 2½d. When may we expect an extension of this privilege to Great Britain? At present the rate is 5d.—exactly double."

COMMERCIAL BANK OF ALEXANDRIA.—The report for the year ending August 31 states that, after providing for all expenses, including income-tax, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts, the net profits amount to £20,448. This, added to £903, the balance brought forward from last account, makes a total of £21,351. Deducting £835 for rebate of interest, there remains a balance of £20,516 available for distribution; and the directors propose to deal with this sum in the following manner, viz.:—To pay a dividend of 3s. per share, which, with the interim dividend of 1s. 6d. per share paid on the 1st May last, together are equal to 7½ per cent. per annum, and amount to £18,000; and to carry forward to new account £2,516.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.—The following are the traffic receipts of the undermentioned companies to the dates named, together with the aggregate receipts to date, officially supplied:—

	Date.	Miles open.	Receipts.		Aggregate.		Inc. or decrease.
			1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	
Bombay and Baroda	Sept. 17	444	10,320	8,666	..	224,638	+ 219,322
East Indian	Oct. 22	1507½	80,176	75,203	1,153,950	265,542	+ 75,706
Great Indian Penin.	Sept. 31	1418	43,847	29,816	341,228	265,542	+ 75,706
Indus Steam Flotilla	Sept. 17	..	183	269	..	..	..
Madras	Sept. 10	858	10,453	9,113	106,634	102,191	+ 4,443
Oudh and Rohilkund	Aug. 27	547	7,856	6,845	57,393	53,355	+ 4,039
Sind, Pun., and De.	Sept. 17	676	15,079	17,542	..	..	..
South Indian	Sept. 10	635	7,679	6,086	68,636	65,37	+ 3,589

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.—The 1st Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers (21st), at Secunderabad, were to have embarked at Bombay for England in her Majesty's ship *Jumna* on November 4, arriving at Portsmouth about December 2. Owing to the delay in sending on the 2nd Battalion of the regiment from Natal, it is not improbable, however, that the Dorsetshire Regiment (39th) may come home in the *Jumna* instead, the Scots Fusiliers remaining in India till February, when the headquarters—about 450—will embark. This is little more than half the strength of the battalion. The remainder, consisting of soldiers having some time to serve, will stay behind at Secunderabad and join the 2nd Battalion on its arrival at that station from Africa. The Indian Government are about reducing the garrisons in Burma by a battalion. The 1st Oxford Light Infantry (43rd) and the 1st Essex (44th), now in that country, being ordered, the former to Bangalore and the latter to Madras, while only one battalion the 1st Bedford (16th) will take their place at Thayetmyo. The 2nd Hampshire Regiment (67th) at Bangalore will relieve the Bedford at Cannanore, and the wing of the 2nd Royal London Fusiliers at Madras will go to Bellary.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

DUNLOP—October 22, at Lorne House, Aldershot, the wife of Captain Donald Dunlop, R.A., a son.

MANDERSON—October 22, at Canterbury, the wife of Lieut. Col. George Rennie Manderston, C.B., Royal Horse Artillery, a daughter.

SEXTON—October 22, at 6, Almorah-crescent, St. Helier's, Jersey, the wife of Edward James Sexton, M.D., Bombay Medical Establishment, a daughter, stillborn.

MARRIAGES.

ALEXANDER—WILLIAMSON—October 27, at St. Jude's Church, South Kensington, Ernest Bruce Alexander, Bengal Civil Service, youngest son of William Stuart Alexander, late Bengal Civil Service, to Ella Sarah, younger daughter of John William Williamson, of the Middle Temple, and Stone-buildings, Lincoln's-inn, barrister at law.

BYAM—BEAN—October 24, at Amballa, Lieut. Col. W. Byam, York and Lancashire Regiment, to Emily, second daughter of Major General J. W. F. Bean.

COLLINGTON—ALLEN—October 5, at St. Saviour's, Jersey, John Wheler Collington, eldest son of Colonel Collington, R.A., to Ina Natalie, youngest daughter of the late Rev. J. N. Allen, chaplain Puna, Bombay Presidency.

FIELD—OWEN—October 22, at St. Clement's, Bournemouth, the Rev. Thomas Field, rector of Bigby, Lincolnshire, to Amelia Maria, widow of Charles Owen, Esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister at law, senior magistrate of the Straits Settlements, and eldest daughter of the Rev. Richard Payne, vicar of Downton.

GRAY—LEE—October 22, at St. Michael and All Ange's, North Ken-

sington, Percy Gray, Bengal Civil Service, youngest son of Thomas Gray, Esq., of Orlebar, Old Charlton, to Florence, fourth daughter of George Lee, Esq., of Herne Bay.

LAYARD—BETTS—August 31, at New Plymouth, Taranaki, N.Z., Reville Brownlow Edward Layard, only son of the late Captain John Beville Layard, 22nd Regiment N.I., Madras Army, and grandson of the late Brigadier Thomas Henry Somerset Conway, C.B., formerly adjutant general of the Madras Army, to Ann Betts, daughter of the late — Betts, of New Zealand.

POWE—BATES—October 27, at St. Olave, Hart-street, George Powe, of the G.I.P. Railway, Bombay, to Ellen, second daughter of Mr. B. Bates, of Clothworkers' Hall, Mincing-lane.

PRICE—DUMAS—October 27, at Holy Trinity Church, Clapham-common, Edward Uvedale Augustus, second son of Colonel G. Uvedale Price, Bombay Army, to Elizabeth Henrietta, second daughter of Henry J. P. Dumas, Esq., of 7, the Cedars, Clapham-common.

DEATHS.

DAVIES—October 24, at 29, Lambourn-road, Clapham, Philip Davies, formerly of the 14th Bengal Native Infantry, and late Sergeant Major of the Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment, aged 62.

MACKENZIE—October 23, at the Hichel, St. Margaret's-road, Edinburgh, Lieut. General Colin Mackenzie, C.B., aged 75.

TROTTER—October 30, 1880, suddenly, at the Lodge, Gatton Point, near Redhill, Surrey, Lieut. Col. Arthur Trotter, late of H.M. Indian Forces, aged 80.

VINCENT—October 23, at Hampton-hill, Bath, Mary Merton, third daughter of the late Colonel Henry Torrens Vincent, Bombay Staff Corps, aged 14.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ARMSTRONG—October 5, at Lucknow, the wife of C. M. Armstrong, a son.

BARROW—October 25, at Benares, the wife of the Rev. K. E. Barrow, chaplain of the station, a son.

BERESFORD—Sept. 27, at Dibrugarh, Assam, the wife of Capt. G. W. Beresford, 43rd Assam Light Infantry, a son.

BLIGH—October 5, at Mirzapur, the wife of G. W. Bligh, a son.

BUTLER—October 1, at Midnapore, the wife of Theobald Butler, a daughter.

CARTER—October 5, at Chunar, the wife of Sub Conductor J. J. Carter, Commissariat Department, a daughter.

CHANNER—October 7, at Cawnpore, N.W.P., the wife of Capt. Bernard Channer, 2nd Q.O.B.L.I., a son.

CHRISHOLM—October 28, at Elk Hill, Amutty, Coorg, the wife of James Chrisholm, Esq., a daughter.

DEANE—Sept. 24, at Simla, the wife of Capt. T. Deane, B.S.C., a daughter.

DODD—October 4, at Allahabad, the wife of Major C. A. Dodd, Bengal Staff Corps, a daughter.

DUXBURY—October 7, at Middle Colaba, the wife of J. R. Duxbury, a son.

FAWCETT—October 5, at Guntoor, the wife of F. Fawcett, a daughter.

FINDON—October 4, at Allahabad, the wife of John Edwin Findon, a son.

FOWELL—October 2, at Ahmedabad, the wife of Capt. Fowell, Royal Artillery, a daughter.

HALKET—October 5, at Murree, the wife of Capt. H. Craigie Halkett, 32nd Pioneers, a son.

HASTINGS—Sept. 29, at Nathia Galli, the wife of Lieut. Col. F. E. Hastings, 2nd Sikhs, a daughter.

HUGHES—October 9, at Satura, the wife of D. Erskine Hughes, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S. Ed., of twins, son and daughter.

HUNT—October 25, at Bareilly, N.W.P., the wife of Capt. H. Vaughan Hunt, Royal Artillery, a daughter.

IND—Sept. 28, at Dalhousie, Punjab, the wife of H. W. Ind, Royal Horse Artillery, a son.

KEDDIE—October 3, at Gya, the wife of James C. G. Keddie, a daughter.

LANGFORD—October 8, at Badnera, East Berar, the wife of Thomas Langford, G.I.P. Railway, a son.

LEIGH—October 2, at Hosharpore, the wife of H. P. Leigh, lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, assistant commissioner, a daughter.

LITTLE—October 3, at Akola, Berar, the wife of Surgeon C. Little, J.M.D., a daughter.

O'CONNOR—October 2, at North View Home, Dehra Dun, the wife of Mr. T. A. O'Connor, district superintendent, Punjab Police, a daughter.

PAPPLE—October 2, at Allahabad, the wife of James Papple, a son.

PETTERS—Oct. 5, at Gya, the wife of Mr. James Petters, in charge drainage works, and last of Madras and Ootacamund, a son.

PORCH—October 1, at Maldah, the wife of Reginald Porch, Esq., C.S., a daughter.

POWIS—October 3, at Vizianagram, the wife of Major F. T. Powis, 17th Regt. M.N.I., a daughter.

REID—October 1, at Rupar, the wife of Mr. A. G. Reid, executive engineer, Punjab Irrigation, a son.

RENNY—October 3, at Cawnpore, the wife of G. B. Renny, 1st Bengal Cavalry, a daughter.

ROSS—October 27, at Chatterpore, Madras, the wife of Harry Thornton Ross, a daughter.

SMITH—October 6, at Jalpaiguri, the wife of W. F. Smith, Bengal Police, a son.

SMITHERS—Sept. 28, at Dorunda, Chota Nagpur, the wife of Colonel Smithers, Madras Staff Corps, a daughter.

SUTHERLAND—October 1, at 5, Lindsay-street, Calcutta, the wife of Arthur B. Sutherland, a son.

TAYLOR—October 26, at Simla, the Lady Elizabeth Clough Taylor, a son.
TILLY—Sept. 9, at Prome, British Burma, the wife of H. Lindsay Tilly, officiating executive engineer, D.P.W., a daughter.
TURTON—October 3, at Hingoli, the wife of Colonel T. T. Turton, 5th Regiment Hyderabad Contingent, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CUNNINGHAM—DENCH—Sept. 24, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Moorheehatta, Kate, third daughter of the late Capt. Cunningham, R.H.A., to Charles Dench, commander I.G.S.N. Company.
HAMPE-VINCENT—DEANS-CAMPBELL—Sept. 22, at Byculla Church, Bombay, Robert Hampe-Vincent, Esq., deputy commissioner of police, Bombay, to Mary Margaret, eldest surviving daughter of the late John Campbell Deans-Campbell, Esq., H.E.I.C.S., of Corraith House, Ayrshire, N.B.
LANGDON—GOODALL—October 3, at Mussoorie, W. A. N. Langdon, Delhi and London Bank (Limited), to Lizzie Marston, daughter of H. B. Goodall, barrister at law.
MACNEE—WEBB—Sept. 19, Herbert Henry Macnee, Esq., of Pana, to Florence Isabelle, eldest daughter of Colonel and Hon. Mrs. Webb, and granddaughter of Lord Saye and Sele.
PEDLEY—BISTEGHI—Sept. 22, at Ercaud, Charles Philipps Pedley, eldest son of the late Thomas Humphrey Pedley, formerly of Stubbington court, near Chesterfield, Derbyshire, to Edwinna Brizzie Bisteghi, fourth daughter of Scipion Brizzie Bisteghi, jun., of Bologna, Italy.
SIMONS—DRUMMOND—October 1, at the Mission Church, Kotegaur, Sulej, John J. M. Simons, Bengal Staff Corps, to Lilly A. H. Drummond, daughter of the late Francis Drummond, Bengal Civil Service.

DEATHS.

ARCHER—Sept. 29, at Sialkote, of cholera, Charles Archer, assistant apothecary, Sub Medical Department, aged 31.
AUCKLAND—Sept. 29, at Lahore, Mr. H. Auckland, driver S.P. and D. Railway.
BECHER—October 1, at Bankipore, Edward Henry Becher, son of the late John Edward Becher, of Tirhoot, indigo planter, aged 33.
CADELL—Sept. 29, at Mirzapur, Hew Francis, infant son of Alan Cadell, C.S., aged seven months.
COSER—October 6, at Calcutta, Elizabeth Mary Coser, eldest daughter of James Evans Coser, only son of late Evans Rowe Coser, of Seaton Carew, Durham, superintendent of the River Steamers Navigation Company (Limited), aged 15 years and 9 months.
DICEY—Sept. 13, at Cachar, W. Cecil Dickey, eldest son of Capt. W. T. Y. Dickey, late of Calcutta, aged 23.
DUNSFORD—Sept. 30, at Hissar, Henry Robert Hatherley, son of Henry S. Dunsford, district superintendent of police, Hissar, aged 8 months.
EASTY—Sept. 29, at Gharial, John Hampden, 8th Hussars, only son of John Easty, of 86, Grange-road, S.E., aged 28.
GOAD—Sept. 29, at Simla, William Johnstone, son of H. B. Goad, aged 19 months.
HALSTED—Sept. 27, at Gyn, of heat apoplexy, St. Leger Charles Lennard Lennox Halsted, second son of Henry Richmond Halsted, Esq., and grandson of Sir Lawrence William Halsted, K.C.B.
HAY—October 3, at 4, Riverside, Barrackpore, John, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Hay, aged 2 years and 6 months.
LECKLER—October 3, at Pachmarhi, C.P., surgeon H.M. Leckler, M.B.I., M.S., late officiating superintendent, Central Gaol, Nagpur, son of the late Rev. J. M. Leckler, of Salem, Madras Presidency, aged 32.
MOUNTAIN—October 2, at Karachi, of heart disease, Henry Samuel Mountain, head customs preventive officer, aged 43.
OSBORNE—October 4, at Mussoorie, Col. John William Willoughby Osborne, C.B., honorary aide de camp to the Viceroy, resident at Gwalior, aged 48.
WRIGHT—October 6, at Bellary, Walter Charles, the beloved and youngest son of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. H. C. Wright.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Oct. 21. Kinfauns Castle, Singapore; Robert Dickinson (s), Calcutta; Pharos (s), Calcutta; O.sino (s), Calcutta; Colina (s), Calcutta.—22. City of Mobile, Bimlipatam; Shelly (s), Bombay.—23. Wistow Hall (s), Bombay; Berengaria, Bombay; Kaiser-i-Hind (s), Galle.—24. Patagonia, Manilla; City of London (s), Calcutta.—25. Europa, Bassein; Sharperton, Rangoon.—26. Pekin (s), China; Kepler, Rangoon; Elvetico, Akyab; Lima, Bassein; Fidea D., Rangoon; Dunrobin Castle (s), Natal; Glandinorwig, Moulmein; Maria Casabona, Rangoon; Barbadian, Tuticorin; Basuto, Calingapatam; Canopus, Bangkok; Marathon, Calcutta; Merioneth, Bassein; Ettrickdale, Calcutta.—27. Falls of Bruar, Calcutta; Ancona (s), Bombay; Adriatico, Rangoon.
BOMBAY.—Oct. 6. Pachamba (s), Bussorah; Speke Hall (s), Liverpool; Bokhara (s), Sydney; Eurus (s), Mauritius; Folor de Din (s), Mozambique.—7. Chilka (s), Moulmein.—8. Britton Hall, London.—9. China (s), Hong Kong.—10. Sirdhana (s), Calcutta; H.M.S. Ruby, Zanzibar; Calcutta (s), Calcutta; Oorun (s), Cutch.—11. Acacia, Zanzibar; Barnsley (s), Cardiff; Loch Rannoch (s), Put back from sea; Thibet (s), Trieste.—12. Chanda (s), Calcutta.
CALCUTTA.—Oct. 3. Boo'dana (s), London; Bann, Liverpool.—4. Assam (s), Southampton.—6. Chindwara (s), Bombay; Khandalla (s), Penang; Killochan, Newcastle; Glenesk, Liverpool; John o' Gaunt, Liverpool.

MADRAS.—Oct. 3. Palm (s), Liverpool.—8. Ethiopia (s), Calcutta and N. Ports.—10. Camorta (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Oct. 20. Iphigenia, Batavia; Britannia (s), Bombay.—21. Lucia, Hong Kong; Gwynedd, Rangoon; Princess (s), Bombay; Deike Rickmers, Singapore; Fortunato Catterina, Singapore; Wingates (s), Madras.—22. Iona, Singapore; Achilles (s), Penang; Ashgrove, Galle; Henrietta, Galle.—23. Tythonus, Calcutta; County of Anglesea, Singapore.—24. Se'adon, Singapore; Oxfordshire (s), Singapore; Twilight, Bombay; Imperator, Galle; Olaf Trygvesson, Colombo.—25. Gloucester (s), Calcutta; Fratelli Arecco, Rangoon; Di Gregorio, Rangoon; Nuovo Nicolo, Singapore; Cherubini (s), Madras; Louise H. (s), Karachi; Carmarthenshire, Singapore; Kishon, Mauritius.—26. Australia (s), Galle; Prins Alexander (s), Batavia; Duilio, Table Bay; Galatea (s), Bombay; Bothwell Castle (s), Singapore; Star of Italy, Calcutta.—27. Zambesi (s), Shanghai; Carthage (s), Galle; Sheikh (s), Bombay; Bay of Naples, Rangoon; Queen of Scots, Calcutta; James Livesay, Rangoon.
BOMBAY.—Oct. 6. Shah Jehan, Mauritius; Mongolia (s), Trieste; Pearl (s), Jeddah; Lady Lycett (s), Marseilles; Colaba (s), Calcut.—7. Indus (s), Australia; Euphrates (s), K.C. and Karachi; Boyne (s), Jeddah; Columbian (s), Jeddah; Gwalior (s), China.—8. Inchclutha (s), Liverpool; Tewkesbury, Moulmein; Persia, Calcutta; Rossija (s), Liverpool; Loch Rannoch (s), Bassein.—9. Henry Bolckow (s), Persian Gulf.—10. Knight of Bath (s), Bistol; Brocodaile (s), Marseilles.—11. Empress of India (s), Jeddah; Pachamba (s), Persian Gulf; Oorun (s), Cutch; Arrow (s), Jamnuggur.—12. Armenia (s), Liverpool; Sirdhana (s), Coast and Calcutta; Julia David (s), Marseilles.
CALCUTTA.—Oct. 3. Rebecca (s), Rothsay (s), and a steamer (number undistinguishable).—4. Curlew (s), Reliance (s), and Sir John Lawrence (s).—6. Castore (s), Socotra (s), Edwin (s), Leverrier (s), and Fairfield (s).
MADRAS.—Oct. 2. Assam (s), Calcutta.—3. Henzadi (s), Colombo and S. Ports.—8. Ethiopia (s), Bombay; Adjutant (s), Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Speke Hall*, Oct. 13.—From Liverpool: Mr. F. H. Harding, Miss C. Harding, Miss B. Weatherhead, Mr. and Mrs. Hodges, Lieut. F. S. H. Ricardo, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Glynn, Lieut. and Mrs. D. H. E. Ozzard, Mr. J. Cares, Major De Cortlogan, Mrs. Watkins and three children, Surgeon H. C. Kirkpatrick, Mr. J. Scott, Mr. F. Chance, and Mrs. Piles.
AT BOMBAY.—Per *Thibet*, Oct. 11.—From Southampton: Miss Cristall, Miss Healey, Miss Gault, Mrs. Hooassine, Capt. Waller's E.I. servant, Mr. W. C. Tawse, Mrs. Jenkins, infant, and child, Mr. W. T. Brookes, Mrs. Tomkyns, Lieut. Parke, Mrs. C. O'Donnell, Mr. and Mrs. Runciman, Madame Valier, Capt. and Mrs. Waller, Capt. Domville, Major Boyes, Mr. Western, Mr. Longhurst, H.H. Nawab Nizam of Bengal and son, a native gentleman, Mr. Walker, Major and Mrs. Sanderson, Surgeon Major W. P. Harris, Mr. H. D. Willock, and Col. Potinger. From Brindisi: Capt. Stopford, Mrs. Stopford, Lieut. Hawkes, Capt. Hallett, Col. Mon'ague, Lieut. Col. H. de Brett, Major Ward, Lieut. G. A. Williams, Lieut. H. R. Carnac, Col. Trevor, Capt. Denshire, Mr. W. G. Underwood, Major Maitland, Mr. G. E. Smith, Lieut. W. C. Barton, Col. Medley, Mr. W. Lambe, Col. Cory, Dr. H. A. Kidd, Brigadier General Carnegie, Mrs. Carnegie, Mr. J. English, Mr. J. Rigby, Capt. W. A. Smith, and Mr. Leggatt. From Marseilles: Mr. J. Harden. From Aden: Mr. Cowasjee Hormusjee and ten natives, deck.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM LONDON.—Per *Durham*, Oct. 24.—For Rockhampton: Mr. J. Connell, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Burns, Mr. D. and Miss Burns. For Cooktown: Mr. and Mrs. Kortum, Mr. Bremen. For Mackay: Mr. H. M. Finlayson.
FROM LONDON.—Per *Goa*, Oct. 27.—For Karachi: Mrs. Sandford and child, Mrs. Campbell and friend, Mr. A. Lewis and friend, Mrs. Humfrey, Mrs. Aguilar and two children, Mr. Drysdale, Mrs. Plowden and child, Miss Murgatroyd. For Algiers: Rev. A. and Mrs. Lewis. For Zanzibar: Mr. J. and Miss Key, Miss Worsold. For Algiers: Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Bradley, three children, and governess, Capt. and Mrs. C. Hamilton, Mr. S. Barnes, Mrs. and Miss Ayrton, Miss Rennie. For Quillimane: Mr. Deuss. For Bombay: Miss Boyd, Miss Shepherd, Rev. W. H. Ball. For Busreh.—From Suez: Mr. Kennedy.
FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Mongolia*, Oct. 13.—For Brindisi: Major R. Hennell, Major D. C. Pedder, and Mr. E. Broome.
FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Khedive*, Oct. 13.—For Brindisi: Mr. W. T. Hall, Mr. R. Lydder, Mr. J. J. Guise, Capt. S. Murray, Mr. U. Ball, Mrs. Tiliard and child, and Col. R. Q. Mainwaring. For Southampton: Mr. A. C. Andrews, Mr. J. Tyrie, Mrs. Taylor, Mr. Wm. Halcrow, Mr. J. H. Booth, and Lieut. R. W. Preston. For Malta: Lieut. Col. A. W. and Mrs. Davies. For Venice: Mr. F. Kensington and Col. Judge, R.E. For Aden: Miss Farr.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Parthia, for Bombay, Sept. 5, 16 N., 27 W.; Villa Franca, Chittagong to Reunion, June 15, 5 N., 94 E.; Raven, from Algoa Bay, August 23, 23 S., 4 E.; Rissitti C., for Rangoon, Oct. 24, 50 N., 11 W.

CASUALTIES.

The *Clan Macduff*, Clan line steamer, from Liverpool to Bombay, foundered off the Welsh coast on Oct. 20.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—Oct. 12.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs 100½
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	109½
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan	100
Ten years	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans	116

BANKS.

	Paid-up	Cash
	Rs.	Rates
INDIAN BANKS.		
Bank of Bombay	500	73½
Bank of Bengal	500	800xd.
Bank of Madras	500	660xd.
Agra	500	130
Chartered of India and China	20	330
Chartered Mercantile	25	280
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28½	600
National of India	12½	107
Oriental	25	420

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba	2,975	840
Frere	150	20
Mazagon	2,000	30xd
Port Canning	1,400	217½

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	2,850	600
Albert Ginning	500	425
Albert, Karachi	1,100	980
Apollo (small shares)	2,100	470
Bellary	1,000	575
Benar Cotton Ginning	500	405
New Indian	350	170
Broach Cotton Ginning	250	39
Carwar	1,500	20
Colaba	1,880	950
Dhalla Ginning	300	185
East India	1,000	1,000
Fort	8,500	2,650
French	500	455
Sind	750	435
Mofussil	400	275
Prince of Wales	1,500	1,225
Sind and Punjab Cotton	753	1075
Sassoon	500	460
Volkart	1,000	456

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,300	1425
Anglo-Indian	100	143
Alfred Manufacturing	500	660 xd
Alliance Spinning	2,500	1,000
Shownugger Mills	2,000	1,000
Bombay United	1,000	1,000
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	475
Central India S. W. and M.	500	800
Coorla Mills	1,000	950
D. Spinning	2,000	880
Hindustan	1,000	1,125
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	1180
Khandeish	1,000	1,000
Madras	1,250	—
Madras United	1,000	1,900
Manchester Spinning	50	1 noml
Mazagon Spinning	500	260
National Spinning	1,000	1110
New Great Eastern	1,000	1150
Oriental	625	815
Prince of Wales Spinning	1,250	400
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	1,000	—
Sholapore Mills	1,000	1,400
Victoria Mills	1,000	1010

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock	218-3-0	315
Do. New £10 Shares	150-14-6	70
Do. do.	65-7-3	50
Do. do.	21-13-7	71
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	1,000	1,275
Do. New £15 Shares	106-5-15	275

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Ice Manufactory	100	163 xd
Bombay Burma Trading	1,500	2,450
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	70	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping	300	470
Teacher and Co.	500	915
Thacker and Co.	100	170

CALCUTTA.—Sept. 27.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

% Promissory Notes	Rs 101 5 to 102 8
4½ of 1870 (1885)	102 12 to 101 0
4½ of 1871 (1887)	101 5 to 101 8
4½ of 1878-79 (1893)	110 8 to —
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	110 8 to —
Debentures of 1867	101 8 to —

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884)	Rs. 112 0 to 112 8
6 of 1865 (1885)	112 8 to 113 0
6 of 1866 (1886)	113 0 to 113 8
6 of 1867 (1887)	113 8 to 114 0
6 of 1870 (1890)	114 0 to 114 8
6 of 1872 (1892)	114 8 to 115 0
5 of 1878 (1898)	111 8 to —

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	500	122 to 123
Agra Savings	100	125 to —
Allahabad	100	172 to —
Alliance of Simla	100	135 to —
Bank of Bengal	500	795 to 800
Do. of Upper India	100	128 to —
Delhi and London	525	245 to —
Himalaya	100	120 to 125
Mussoorie	100	100 to —
National of India	500	106 to —
Simla Bank Corporation	500	5 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra)	100	88 to 90

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute	100	20 to —
Bally Paper Mills	500	115 to —
Barnagore Jute	500	85 to —
Bengal Coal	1000	1720 to —
Bengal Ironworks	100	10 to —

Balliaghatta Jute	100	— to —
Bengal Mills	1750	10 to —
Bonded Warehouse	445	475 to 430
Bowraah Cotton Mills	100	70 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	102 to —
Burrakur Coal	100	140 to —
Calcutta Docking	700	280 to 290
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	121 to —
Calcutta Jute Mills	200	2 to 3
Carew and Co. (Limited), gar	100	115 to 116
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	115 to —
Darjiling Steam Tramway	100	126 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	98 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway	520	— to —
East Indian Railway	520	— to —
Equitable Coal	450	190 to 195
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	49 to 50
Goswary Cotton Mills	200	305 to —
Gouripore	100	96 to —
Great Eastern Hotel	250	160 to —
Howrah Docking	500	105 to 100
Howrah Mills	100	96 to 97
India General Steam Navigation	1000	1340 to 1350
Kamerhaty Jute Mills	50	14 to 16 pm
Labour Transportation	100	— to —
Landing and Shipping	100	78 to 79
Merchants' Steam Tug	500	— to —
Murree Brewery	100	170 to —
Naini Tal Brewery	95	75 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press	500	330 to —
Nanthore Indigo	30	— to —
New Beerboom Coal	100	85 to —
Oriental Jute Manufactory	100	— to —
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway	510	— to —
Rajmahal Stone	100	90 to 100
Ramkistopore Press	100	78 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association	100	83 to 84
Riverside Press	90	101 to —
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas	100	— to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co	500	260 to 265
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail	520	— to —
Seebpore Jute Manufactory	100	71 to 75
Strand Bank Press	100	104 to 105
Watson's Patent Press	100	105 to 106

TEA COMPANIES.

Adulphore Terai (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Amicable (Assam)	100	80 to —
Amuckie	100	75 to —
Arctupore (Cachar)	100	95 to —
Assam	500	100 to 101
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	100 to 101
Baree (Kangra)	100	90 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	64 to 65
Do. contributory	80	54 to 55
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	260 to —
Do. contributory	100	230 to —
Borelli (Assam)	510	160 to 165
Borsillah (Assam)	100	— to —
Burkholah (Cachar)	100	60 to —
Central Cachar	200	73 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	75 to —
Chandypore (Cachar)	500	5 to 505
Chota Nagpore	100	96 to —
Cinnatollah	100	par.
Colonial (Assam)	100	60 to —
Coocheela Cachar	100	72 to —
Cutecherra (Cachar)	100	110 to 112
Darjiling	100	320 to 325
Dedur Kosh (Cachar)	100	35 to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	75 to —
Dehra Doon	100	80 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam)	100	65 to 70
Durrung (Assam)	100	65 to —
Eastern Cachar	100	78 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	85 to 60
Giede (Darjiling)	100	58 to —
Gowhatry (Assam)	100	62 to 63
Grob (Assam)	100	230 to —
Holta (Kangra)	100	90 to —
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	110 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	90 to 92
Indian Terai	500	550 to —
Jellalpor (Cachar)	250	230 to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	100	50 to —
Jokai (Assam)	100	103 to —
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	85 to —
Kangra Valley	100	par.
Kunchanpor (Cachar)	100	45 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	133 to 135
Do. contributory	200	105 to 105
Kutal (Cachar)	100	6 to 7
Lakatoora (Syhet)	5000	12000 to —
Longview (Darjiling)	100	67 to —
Loobah	100	105 to —
Lower Assam	100	150 to —
Luckimpore (Assam)	50	30 to —
Majagram Cachar	100	120 to —
Mim. (Darjiling)	100	75 to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	70 to 72
Do. contributory	100	63 to 65
Moran (Assam)	90	53 to 55
Mothola (Assam)	80	20 dis.
Do. contributory	100	80 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	90	70 to —
Muttuck (Assam)	50	— to —
Do. contributory	200	100 to —
New Falloohi (Darjiling)	125	50 to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam)	100	206 to —
New Mutual (Cachar)	50	100 to —
Nutanpore (Cachar)	30	100 to —
Phoenix of Cachar	200	180 to 200
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	85	75 to —
Puttarea (Syhet)	100	100 to —
Rajabare (Assam)	100	50 to —
Sapakat	100	104 to 105
Second Mutual Cachar	100	100 to —
Seemah	50	20 pm.
Singbullia and Murmah	100	par.
Singli (Darjiling)	100	108 to —
Soom (Darjiling)	100	85 to —
Springdale (Darjiling)	100	100 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong)	100	105 to —
Teendaree (Darjiling)	100	92 to 93
Teesta Valley (Darjiling)	100	83 to 84
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	100	109 to —
Tu'var (Darjiling)	80	102 to 103
Upper Assam	200	190 to 195

MADRAS.—Oct. 10.

Four cent	½ to ½	% pre.
Four and half per cents 1879	9½ to 9½	% pre.
Four and half per cents 1873 (1893)	9½ to 9½	% pre.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885)	2 to 2½	d.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881)	1 to 2	do
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882)	1½ to 2	pre
Bank of Madras Shares	34 to 35	prem.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Banks, demand	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
Do. Tele.	1s. 7 23-32d.	1s. 7 27-32d.	1s. 7½d.
Do. 6 mo. sight	1s. 7 15-16d.	—	1s. 8 3-16d.
Do. 4 do.	1s. 7 27-32d.	1s. 8d.	1s. 8½d.
Do. 3 do.	1s. 7½d.	1s. 8 1-32d.	1s. 8d.
Cred 3 mo. sight	1s. 8½d.	1s. 8½d.	—
Do. 6 do.	1s. 7 1-32d.	—	—
Doc. 6 c. sight	1s. 8½d.	1s. 8½d.	1s. 8½d.
Do. 3	1s. 8d.	—	—

LONDON.—Oct. 29.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
4 India Stock, July 5, 1880	— to —
5 Do. October 10, 1880	103½ to 104½
4 India Encased Paper	83 to 84
4½ Do. do. 1885	— to —
5½ Do. do. 1893	9½ to 9½
4 Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882	— to —
4 Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12)	par to 2 pm
4 Do. under £1,000 (months' notice)	par to 2 pm
4 Do. Deb. Aug. 1884, £1,000 & £500	101½ to 102½
3 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883	101 to 107
4 Do. Mauritius, 1882	105 to 107
6 Do. 1893-96	103 to 105
4½ Do. 1893-96	116 to 119
4½ Straits Settlements Government	105 to 107
4½ Straits Settlements Government	102 to 104

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

Perpetual Debenture Stocks.	Paid.	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c.	100	105 to 107
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c.	100	114 to 116
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c.	100	105 to 107
Oudh and Rohilkund, 4 per cent.	100	104 to 106
South Indian, 4½ per cent.	100	115 to 117

RAILWAYS.

B. B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	136 to 138
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	100	150 to 152
E. Indian, 4½ p. c. Ann. A. 1953	—	24½ to 24½
Do. Ann. B. £1 per ann. (less 1/4)	—	24½ to 25
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4½	—	142 to 144
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c.	100	132 to 134
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	125 to 127
Do. do. 5 do.	all	— to —
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	118 to 120
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	112 to 114
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c.	100	125 to 127
Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c.	100	125 to 127
Do. do. 5 p. c. shares	5	— to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	125 to 127
Do. do. 4½ do.	—	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua.	100	114 to 116

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern	10	10 to 10½
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883	100	100 to 103
Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887	100	100 to 103
Do. 6 per cent. Preference	10	13 to 13½
Eastern Exten., Austr. & China	10	11 to 11½
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891	100	108 to 111
Do. 5½ (A. G. S.) Deb. Sc., 1900	—	102 to 105
Do. registered, repayable 1900	—	102 to 105
Indo-European	25	27½ to 28½

BANKS

Agra	10	10 to 10½
Delhi and London	25	— to —
Chartered of India, A., and C.	20	23 to 24
Chartered Mer. of I., L. and C.	25	10½ to 11½
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28½	49 to 51
Land Mortgage of India	2½	2½ to 2½
Oriental Corporation	25	19½ to 20½

MISCELLANEOUS.

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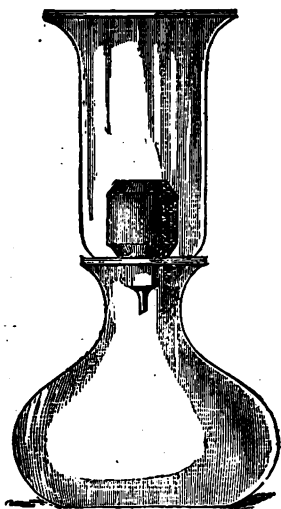
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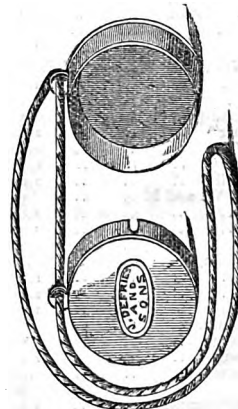
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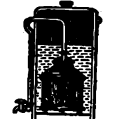
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, NOV. 7, 1881.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, Oct. 20; Madras and Allahabad, Oct. 18; Calcutta, Oct. 17.

THE riots at the Jagannath Temple at Poree, of which the Calcutta telegram in to-day's *Times* gives some account, appear to have been unimportant in themselves. But the mere possibility of such disturbances being deliberately planned, even by such wild fanatics as the Kumbhupatails, is, we fear, significant of the unrest that seems to be spreading throughout the land. Like the Mooltan riots, and, to some extent also, the Bhil and Santal disturbances, they point to a growing idea among the lawless classes that the Government can be trifled with with impunity.

THE immediate results of Archdeacon Baly's recent summons to Simla are shown in the Government resolution on the subject of the education of European and Eurasian children, of which the Calcutta telegram in to-day's *Times* furnishes us with a good summary. The question was taken up warmly by Lord Lytton and Sir Edward Clive Bayley in 1877, and we are glad to see that the investigation then ordered has now borne valuable fruit. It cannot be doubted that the educational condition of the Eurasian and poor European population of India has long been a subject of anxious consideration for the Government; and the difficulties in the way of adequate treatment of the subject—in view of the comparative costliness of the machinery required, and of the just reluctance felt about any considerable allotment of imperial funds for the special behoof of a particular class—must always be very great. Until further information is published, both of the intentions of Government and of the facts on which its action is founded, we are unable to form any decided opinion on the merits of the present scheme. This much may, however, at once be said—that the scheme does not seem to err on the side of illiberality. And further: we think it will be a matter for regret if no notice has been taken of the suggestions for a scheme of aided emigration for Eurasian youth, which have often been pressed on the attention of the Government of India.

In our leading columns to-day we deal with the latest proof which Mr. Fawcett has given of his gracious "interest in India." India would feel more grateful to him if he would consent, as Postmaster General, not so entirely to "dissemble his love" in the matter of the 5d. postage rate. Letters in the *Times* this week show that Mr. Fawcett alone, of all the Postmasters General of Europe, insists on "kicking us downstairs" in this respect.

WE trust that one result of the publication of Miss Beilby's interesting account in the *Times*, and of the gracious sympathy expressed by her Majesty in the movement to give medical aid to the women of India, will be largely-increased subscriptions to the funds of those societies and associations that are already engaged in this truly philanthropic field. We reproduce elsewhere a letter on the subject that has appeared in the *Times* from Sir William Muir, the treasurer of the Indian Female Normal School and Instruction Society.

THIS is the irreverent way in which the *Friend of India* speaks of the change supposed to have been observable of late in the political tone of the *Standard*:—

"It is reported that Mr. Chamberlain has purchased the *Standard* newspaper, and that the quondam Conservative organ will be converted into an organ of the Liberal Government. The Liberals are evidently awake to the wisdom of utilising the press. It is not long since the *Jingo Pall Mall Gazette* was purchased and placed under the editorship of the distinguished Radical, Mr. John Morley. The *Standard* has lately been remarkable for what the Liberals call fairness in discussing

public questions. The Tories, however, have been calling it treachery."

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Moneshur Bux Singh, Maharaja of Domraon, to be a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

THE *Standard* makes the following announcement:—

"The Secretary of State for India in Council has, we understand, declined to sanction the extension of service applied for by Sir Ashley Eden, Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, on the ground of his having sat for six months on the Simla Army Commission. Sir Ashley Eden will therefore vacate his appointment in June next and return to England being succeeded most probably by Mr. Rivers Thompson, Bengal Civil Service. Sir Ashley Eden joined the Indian Civil Service in 1852."

WE are at a loss to understand this announcement, and we trust that it may prove to be incorrect, although made in such a dogmatic form. We believe there is no reason to doubt the substantial accuracy of a statement, put forth with authority by the *Englishman* not long ago, that Sir Ashley Eden has never "applied for" the extension of service spoken of—which would, we think, appear to most minds to belong to him as a matter of right—not a favour to be "applied for." Indeed, the word "extension" seems to us to be inaccurately used in this connection, for it is clear that Sir Ashley Eden was not serving "in the office of Lieutenant Governor of Bengal" during the time that he was serving as President of the Simla Army Commission; and, if this be so, it seems to be equally clear that the parenthetical six months cannot count as service in the former office. But in any case we are confident that there are very few Bengal men who will not agree with us in the opinion that, if one of the ablest and most successful rulers that the Indian Civil Service has ever produced be willing to remain at Belvedere during the six months in question there can be no manner of doubt as to what the ruling of the Supreme Government ought to be. And we do not for a moment believe that Lord Hartington is the man to allow the fact, that Sir Ashley Eden has to some extent been on the wrong side of the punkah since the general election of last year, to stand in the way of a ruling that would be generally received as both equitable and patriotic.

IN justice to Major Ashe, the sprightly editor of the Afghan correspondence, which Sir Lepel Griffin wishes to dedicate to "the Father of Lies," we publish elsewhere the letter in which he has replied to Sir Lepel's somewhat bullying indictment. As the gallant major announces his intention of immediately hauling Sir Lepel over the coals in a court of law it is unnecessary for us to inquire closely into the merits of the case. Most people were inclined to raise the eyebrow at the sudden and unprovoked ferocity of poor Ali Baba's pet aversion, "the gryphon of the oiled and curly locks"—*tantæne animis celestibus iræ!* And, as a Service contemporary remarks, it seems somewhat rough on the major that the fact of his having served with the K.D.G.'s should have been called in question when it might have been ascertained from the "Army List." Major Ashe will, however, have this consolation, that the libel case will help to sell his book, whether it avenges him on his adversary or no.

IT is to be regretted that Reuter, in his telegram which informs us of the arrival of Mr. Grant-Duff at Madras on Guy Fawkes' day, does not tell us how his Excellency "fetched" from the railway station to Government House; for then we should have known how the great "coach question" has been settled—a question which was said to threaten a convulsion in Madras society. It has always been the custom for the new Governor to purchase the gubernatorial state coach from his predecessor. But it was whispered that Mr. Grant-Duff—on the "Bang goes saxepe" principle—preferred his own valuation of the time-honoured vehicle to that of the trustees of Mr. Adam's estate, who probably measured it by the amount recently paid for it by poor Mr. Adam. And so, it was said, there seemed to be some chance of the new Governor driving up

to Government House in one of those hack buggies which are at once the pride and terror of Madras. Reuter really ought to have told us whether the saxpence has, after all, gone bang, or whether a Madras buggy wallah has attained to fame by driving a Governor home.

THIS is what the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says of the "high education question":—

"Whether it is Bengal, Bombay, Madras, or the Punjab, the people value, and justly value, high English education as an inestimable boon for which they are very thankful to Government, and any measure calculated to interfere with high education creates very great dissatisfaction."

THE first meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society for the session 1881-2 will be held this afternoon at four o'clock at the society's rooms, 22, Albemarle-street. A paper will be read by Sir William Muir, K.C.S.I.—"The Apology of Al Kindi: An Essay on its Age and Authorship." Also, a paper will be read by N. B. E. Baillie, Esq., entitled "Supplement to a paper on the Duty which Muhammadans in British India owe, 'on the principles of their own Law, to the Government of the country.'" The director will exhibit photographs of cuneiform inscriptions procured by Canon Tristram at Beyrut.

THE following dates have been fixed for the meetings of the Royal Asiatic Society for the coming session:—Nov. 7, Dec. 19, Jan. 23, Feb. 20, March 20, April 24, May (Anniversary) 22, June 19, July 3.

THE council of the Institution of Civil Engineers have issued their list of subjects for papers for which premiums will be awarded in the session of 1881-2; also their list of awards for the past session. Among the latter we observe that a Telford Premium has been awarded to James Richard Bell, M.I.C.E., for his paper on "The Empress Bridge over the Sutlej."

COLONEL G. T. CHESNEY, R.E., who vacated the principalship of the Cooper's-hill College at the end of last year, in order to proceed to India to act temporarily as military secretary to the Government of India, will, we understand, shortly take up the permanent appointment, in succession to Major General H. K. Burne, C.B., who is about to retire on colonel's allowances.

WHO is the "high official" at the India-office that says that Colonel R. D. Osborn's name "stank in the nostrils of the Government of India?" The fact is proclaimed with pride and joy by the excellent Calcutta paper in whose columns Colonel Osborn every week curses the British Tory and all his works. This is what the *Statesman* says:—

"Colonel R. D. Osborn's five lectures at Cambridge will be on the condition of the peasantry in Bengal, Behar, and Orissa. The *Englishman* is alarmed. Official India should memorialise the Board of Historical Studies at Cambridge not to allow Colonel Osborn to deliver the second course of five lectures. We are not sure that the memorial would have any effect, for the statement of a high official at the India-office, who was consulted, that Colonel Osborn's name 'stank in the nostrils of the Government of India,' does not seem to have been much regarded."

We imagine that Colonel Osborn's diatribes about the "Peasantry," &c., will be interesting reading for the "high officials" of the Government of India! It is not altogether clear why the peasantry named should be chosen for the gallant colonel's peg. But probably he thinks any stick will do to beat a dog with.

THERE is great excitement among the Ceylon coffee planters over a contested election for the Legislative Council. The Governor, wishing to secure a member to adequately represent the planting interest, requested the Planters' Association to nominate one of their body. The consequence is, a smart fight between Mr. Shand and Mr. Bosanquet. After a stormy meeting the planters were not able to make up their minds—chiefly owing to certain questions regarding proxies and faggot votes.

WE take from the *Ceylon Times* the following summary

of the export trade of the island for the shipping season that closed on Sept. 30:—

"The returns show that although the exports of our leading staple is far below what we would wish to see them, they are considerably in excess of what was at one time expected—viz., 350,000cwt., whereas the total shipments for the season amount to 453,758cwt. Of this quantity 344,647cwt. have been despatched to the United Kingdom. Trieste has taken 43,752cwt.; Venice 10,488cwt.; Marseilles 6,378cwt.; Genoa 625cwt.; whilst there have been despatched to other continental ports 20,076cwt. Australia has taken 15,151cwt.; India and the eastward 1,108cwt., whilst the insignificant quantity of 529cwt. have been shipped to America. The exports of cinchona are maintained at precisely those of the last season, amounting to 1,207,720lb. Tea, on the other hand, has more than doubled the shipments of the previous season, having amounted to 278,590lb. The article of cinnamon shows a moderate increase over the previous season, in the figures, 14,194 bales; whilst chips show a less total amounting to no more than 321,772lb. Coconut oil has been shipped to less extent than in the previous years, showing exports to the amount of 247,113cwt. Plumbago shipments have also decreased; the total exports amount to only 206,723cwt. In the distribution of these various exports there does not appear to be any great fluctuation on a comparison of the figures of the three last years."

THE *Amrita Bazar Patrika* looks on a partiality for balls as one of "the vices of an English education." Our contemporary says:—

"We are sorry that some of the vices of English education are already manifest in the Maharaja of Mysor. The Maharaja appears to be fond of balls and dances, which have such demoralising effects upon young people specially. The *Bangalore Spectator* gives a graphic description of the Maharaja of Mysor's fancy ball, which came off on Wednesday night, Sept. 21. The affair seemed to have far surpassed all the expectations formed of it. It was worthy of all the preparations that were made, and of the care and labour bestowed on it by the gentlemen that were asked by his Highness to manage details of the ball. The floor was all that could be desired, the lighting and decorations were perfect, and the supper a grand thing. The dresses were exceedingly pretty and of wonderful variety." The *Patrika* probably disapproves altogether of the young Maharaja of Cooh Behar, who is one of the best dancers and most amiable hosts in Calcutta.

THE following are the contents of the present number of the *Calcutta Review* for October, just to hand:—

"A New Study of the Origin of Christianity," by H. G. Keene; 'The Life of Colin Campbell, Lord Clyde,' 'A Song about Sakhi Sarwar,' by Captain R. C. Temple; 'Our Joint Family Organisation,' by Jogendra Chunder Ghosh; 'The Poetry of Derozio,' by Thomas Edwards; 'Historical Sketch of Portuguese India,' by E. Rehatsek; 'Hindi and the Bihar Dialects,' by George A. Grierson; 'Social Life in Bengal Fifty Years Ago,' by an old Indian; the Quarter; Critical Notices; General Literature; and Vernacular Literature

WE take the following remarks on the close of the indigo manufacturing season from Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.'s price current:—

"We have no news to give regarding the crop; the season may now be considered over, manufacture having closed everywhere. We make no change in our estimates of 125,500 maunds, which we believe will turn out to be tolerably correct. About fifty chests of native Oudhs have arrived, and some 200 chests more may be expected during the next fortnight; offers have been made for parcels, but without leading to business."

THE same firm offer the following report on the Calcutta tea market for the fortnight ending Oct. 17:—

"Since our last price current two public auctions have been held, amounting to 13,943 packages—viz., 4,876 on the 27th ultimo, and 9,067 on the 14th inst. The demand for all descriptions has been good, and prices generally half an anna per lb. higher, except for finest, which show a greater rise; leafy broken teas and Souchongs have also been more inquired for, and at rather better rates. The news from the tea districts is not so good as could be wished. Continuous rain and cold weather in Assam and Cachar throughout September prevented planters from more than holding their own with last year's out-turn, instead of, as had been expected, making up the heavy deficit of the early months. October promises fairly well. Recent telegrams from Melbourne about tea are decidedly encouraging; Assam and Cachar parcels are bringing fully London-price; whilst for medium flavoured Darjilings extreme rates are readily paid, their high flavour being deservedly appreciated."

WHEN the mail left India it appears that the papers had

not received the full text of the important letter of the Supreme Government to the local Governments—in continuation of the finance-decentralisation resolution—about local self-government. But the *Bombay Gazette* is able to give a brief account of its contents, as follows:—

"An important letter has been sent by the Viceroy in Council to all the provincial Governments in furtherance of the policy, initiated in the recent decentralisation resolution, of encouraging local self-government throughout the country. Practically, the Government of India declares that, as it has made large concessions in the matter of the management of their financial affairs to the provincial Governments, so they must in turn give more extended powers in the way of self-government to municipalities and other bodies entrusted with the collection and expenditure of local funds. For instance, Lord Ripon proposes to relieve municipalities of the contribution of 27½ lakhs which they now make towards police purposes, and to require them to expend the amount in education, medical charity, and in various works of local interest and local utility."

We suspect that this letter will prove to be a veritable apple of discord.

THE *Times of India* gives the following obituary of the week ending Oct. 20:—Mr. C. F. McGrath, B.C.S.; Surg. A. F. Andrews, I.M.D.; Nawab Kaiser-ud-Dowlah.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing from Darjiling on Nov. 6, says:—

"The Government has published an important resolution on the subject of the education of European and Eurasian children. The returns show that of a total of 8,567 European and Eurasian children of school going years in Bengal, excluding Calcutta, one-half receive no education whatever. Including Calcutta, there are in the Bengal Presidency 5,000 such children growing up in absolute ignorance. The Viceroy justly considers this a lamentable and glaring reproach to the Government. Owing to the peculiar circumstances of India, the Government cannot confine itself to subsidising primary education, but must assist middle and higher class schools. A system of common education for the European and native children is considered impossible on class as well as on religious grounds. Therefore, separate schools are necessary, the cost of which must be met by Government grants. An educational cess on Europeans was proposed, but rejected as forming a class taxation of a most indefensible kind. Large grants in aid and increased subsidies will be given, payable according to results, in the middle schools. In the case of free schools, provision will be made for the cost of the buildings and the endowment of scholarships. Technical schools will be established in various places and general schools in the hills. The Viceroy in Council proposes to grant a lakh of rupees annually, and invites the local Governments to report how far the system of competition can be applied to the admission for clerkships in public offices. The Military and Public Works Departments have been ordered to consider whether it is possible to employ European youths after their schooling is finished.

"The last Calcutta *Gazette* contains an account of a strange attack made on the idol of Juggernaut, at Poree, the most sacred shrine in India, by a body of fanatics. The rioters, who numbered twelve men and three women, and were almost in a state of nudity, succeeded in entering the temple and tried to force their way into the inner recesses. Although upwards of 1,000 pilgrims were present they were not expelled without a severe struggle, in the course of which one intruder was trampled to death. The rest were arrested and have been sentenced to three months' imprisonment. The inquiry showed that they belonged to a sect of Hindu dissenters, lately founded in the Sumbulpore district, and known as Kumbhupatais, from the fact that its followers wear ropes of bark round their waists. They allege that their religion was revealed to sixty-four persons in 1864 by a God incarnate, whom they style Alekhsuamy—that is, the Lord—whose attributes cannot be described in writing. They believe in the existence of the three hundred millions of Hindu deities, but do not respect their images, saying that it is impossible to represent a Supreme Being whom no one has ever seen. They are subdivided into two classes, two of which renounce the world and make no distinction of caste, while the third lead a family life. Their habits are said to be very filthy, and, like some European sects, they take no medicine in illness, but rely solely on Divine help. Their attack on the Poree temple was prompted by the belief that if the Juggernaut were burnt it would convince the Hindus of the futility of their religion and the whole world would then embrace the truth.

"The Hindus of Mooltan have accepted the compromise proposed by the Government of the points in dispute between them and the Mussulmans. The spire recently added to the Hindu temple in front, which excited the jealousy of the Mahomedans, will be allowed to remain, but not to be built any

higher, and the Mussulmans will obtain sole possession of a disputed well. An extra police force will be quartered in the city at a cost of 8,500 rupees, to be levied on the inhabitants. It is hoped that these measures will effectually prevent further rioting.

"The Viceroy left Simla on Tuesday and arrived at Delhi on Thursday. He proceeds to Agra to-day and remains there till the 16th inst., when he goes on a tour through Rajputana, visiting Jeypore, Ajmere, and Chitor, and returning to Agra on the 27th. After a halt of one day there he will start for Benares and Calcutta, and will reach the capital on Dec. 2.

"The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal went on Tuesday to open a new bridge over the Teesta River. He leaves Darjiling for the season next Tuesday, and after a week's stay in Calcutta will make a tour through Behar, in the course of which he will invest the Maharaja of Dumraon with the insignia of the Star of India. On his way back to Calcutta he will halt for a week at Burdwan for the purpose of installing the young Maharaja of that place.

"Mr. Grant-Duff arrived in Bombay on Monday, and was escorted on shore by a deputation representing the Bombay Government. On landing he was received by Brigadier General Aitchison, commanding the district. He drove to Government House, where Sir James Fergusson gave a public breakfast in his honour. He stated that it was his intention to spend the first months of his office in travelling through the Madras Presidency.

"Some anxiety is still felt for the harvest prospects of Mysor, owing to the north-east monsoon holding off.

"As the cold weather set in early in Bengal and Assam the tea production will close soon. It is estimated that the total quantity available for export will not exceed 48,000,000lb.

"The deaths from the epidemic of choleraic fever at Umrisar amount to 9,000, or ten times the normal rate of the past few years.

"It seems to be certain that the proposed expedition against the Aliwal tribe on the Abbottabad frontier is now abandoned. The Hindu merchants who were kidnapped have been sent back, and the only question remaining open is the payment of the fine of Rs.5,000 imposed as a punishment for the outrage."

A REUTER'S telegram from Madras, dated Nov. 5, announced the arrival there, on the same morning, of the Right Hon. M. E. Grant-Duff, who was immediately afterwards sworn in as Governor of the Madras Presidency.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

REPORTS of the Revenue and Agricultural Department on the state of the season and prospects of the crops throughout India for the week ending Oct. 11 are summed up officially in the following "general remarks":—There has been no rain during the week in the Punjab, and scarcely any in the Rajputana and Central India States; but the weather is seasonable, and agricultural prospects are generally satisfactory. In the Central Provinces also there has been little or no rain (except in one district). Kharif crops are being harvested, and rabi sowings are in progress. In the Bombay Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, on the other hand, general and beneficial showers have again fallen, thus maintaining the improvement previously reported in the agricultural prospects of this tract. In the Nizam's territories and in the Mysor State also there has again been a fair rainfall, and prospects are favourably reported on. In Berar the harvest is fair, and rabi sowings have commenced. In Coorg the ragi crop has been reaped, the picking of cardamoms has begun, and coffee is ripening. In the Madras Presidency rain is reported from all districts, harvest operations are in progress, and standing crops are on the whole in good condition. In Bengal the rainfall during the week has done much good. In the eastern district, however, it has been comparatively slight, and more is wanted in parts. Cultivation for cold weather sowings is progressing. In the North Western Provinces and Oudh fair rain is again reported from the eastern districts, though more continues to be needed in parts for the late kharif and for the rabi sowings.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE DEFENCE FUND.

The following circular has been issued by the committee of this fund:—"The attention of the committee has been called by many members of the service to the rumours that very serious additional changes in the constitution of the Indian Medical Department are imminently impending. It is, of course, of the highest importance that all proposals for such a purpose should be carefully criticised, and instant measures adopted to induce the Government to refrain from all changes calculated either to ultimately damage the public service or inflict unnecessary or avoidable hardship and injury on individuals. The committee are willing to use their best efforts in this direction, but this must necessarily involve a certain amount of expenditure of time and money; the former, the committee willingly place at the free disposal of their late brother officers; for the latter they regret that they must appeal to the members

of the service themselves. They venture to suggest, if their labours are to be continued, an additional subscription of one guinea, and that each subscriber should use his personal influence to induce those who have not yet subscribed to aid in the good work. Subscriptions may be paid to the treasurer, the secretary, or to the nearest branch of the Agra Bank. It may be mentioned that the fund was organised in February, 1880; that the executive committee have held sixty-six meetings; that owing to the organisation eighty petitions have been presented to the House of Commons, and a large quantity of printed matter, setting forth the grievances of the service, has been distributed to members of Parliament and the public press. The total amount subscribed has been £700, and the balance now remaining (October, 1881) is £87.—Signed on behalf of the committee, R. COCKBURN, Surgeon General, Bengal (Retired). Subscribers are particularly requested to inform the secretary of their addresses, and of any change in their addresses, especially if they are on furlough."

THE STAFF CORPS.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"In August, 1871, I exchanged into the Bengal S.C., so that the Indian Government was relieved by that exchange of an officer who would have been able to claim colonel's allowances in due course. The officer I exchanged with took my place in the British army, in the 7th Fusiliers, and afterwards sold out, just as if he had been serving in the British service all his life. Had I sold out before I entered the S.C. I would have received £2,300 at least; now, I will never receive one penny of that money, all of it, except £250, paid by me in hard cash for my promotion. When I exchanged into the Bengal S.C. in August, 1871, I was then upwards of sixteen years in the British service; and out of that sixteen years I had served about eight years in India, the remainder of the time in the Crimea, in Canada, in the Mediterranean, and in the United Kingdom. I passed the final examination of the S.C. in December, 1870, and obtained a first class extra Hythe certificate in September, 1871, all just before I joined the S.C. in India, on Jan. 17, 1872. When I exchanged into the Bengal S.C. the officer I exchanged with told me that after I had served twelve years as a substantive lieutenant colonel I would be entitled to colonel's allowances; that is, that I could retire on £1,100 a year, or thereabouts. Of course, I knew nothing about the rules of the S.C., and naturally assumed he did; but after I exchanged I found that not only was I not entitled to colonel's allowances, as I had not entered before 1866, but that none of my service, except what I had passed in India, counted toward pension. Of course the officer did not mislead me intentionally, but merely by a mistake, as few men know the voluminous regulations and rulings as regards the S.C. Thus, after upwards of sixteen years' continuous service, I found myself:—1. Having forfeited the money for my commissions in the British service, I was a captain and brevet major when I exchanged. 2. Having forfeited more than half my service. 3. Not entitled to colonel's allowances, after I should have completed twelve years' service as a lieutenant colonel. 4. After upwards of sixteen years' service, allowed to count about eight years towards pension. The result is that now, after twenty-six years' hard and continuous service, during which I have had less leave than most officers, and have scarcely ever been absent from duty from sickness, and done more to qualify myself for the discharge of my duties than most men, I am not entitled to any pension. One of two things we must conclude: either that Lord Hartington does not consider an officer, under the circumstances above detailed, to be suffering from 'any disadvantages which require consideration,' or that, despite his inquiries, the truth has not yet been revealed to him. A number of cases show that many officers who joined the Staff Corps without understanding the regulation in question are labouring under a cruel grievance. The Staff Corps is now altogether officered from the British service, and dependent on it for officers to fill up vacancies. Already the authorities were forced to apply to the West India Regiments and the Royal Marines for Staff Corps officers. How is it likely men will in future join when it is known that it operates as a forfeiture of all previous service? Of course, it may well be said that the proportion of pension due for such previous service should not be charged on India, but it is lamentable to hear such an excuse made as an argument for its not being paid at all. Manifestly, the balance for service out of India should be adjusted from the Imperial Exchequer, and under no circumstances should the individual officers be sacrificed, just because they have served her Majesty in one part of her dominions instead of another."

THE STAFF CORPS AND INDIAN ARMY FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "MORNING POST."

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you will publish the enclosed copy correspondence, as it clears up a point on which great doubt exists at present.—Yours truly,

Oct. 25. W. ALLISON, Secretary.

"22, Grosvenor-mansions, Victoria-street, Westminster, Oct. 20, 1881.

"Sir,—I shall feel greatly obliged if you will inform me whether by the new pension regulations for the Indian Army it is intended that all service, whether in or out of India, should count towards pension. Many officers, as you are doubtless aware, who have joined the Staff Corps after serving in British regiments out of India, have hitherto been prevented from counting their previous service

towards pension. The words 'in India,' which appeared after the word 'service' in the Royal Warrant of 1861, are omitted in the new scale, and there is therefore some reason to suppose that the much-desired concession has been made. By obtaining for me an authoritative answer on this head you will greatly oblige the service.—Yours truly,

"Col. Allen Johnson."

"India-office, Oct. 24, 1881."

"Sir,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Oct. 20, and to acquaint you, in reply, that no alteration has been made in the old-established rule under which service for Indian pension commences from date of arrival in India.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"Col. ALLEN JOHNSON, Military Secretary.

"W. Allison, Esq."

THE AFGHAN CAMPAIGN.

IN our issue of the 24th ult. we published a letter from Sir Lepel Griffin, agent to the Governor General for Central India, in which he made some severe reflections on Major Waller Ashe, late King's Dragoon Guards. This latter gentleman has now sent the following reply to the Editor of the *Times*:—

"Sir,—My attention has been called to a letter in the *Times* of Oct. 21, signed 'Lepel Griffin, agent to the Governor General for Central India,' and dated Indore Residency, Sept. 27 last. Were the writer in England I should not trouble you in the matter, but address myself direct to him. But as a personal attack upon my honour has been made from Central India, through the medium of so influential a journal as your own, you cannot deny me the opportunity of replying to the same in your columns, pending any other proceedings I shall institute against my assailant, whose official position doubtless induced you to grant him two columns of your valuable space in regard to a book edited by me. The *raison d'être* of Mr. Lepel Griffin's letter would seem to be:—1. That I have chosen to edit a work entitled 'Personal Records of the Kandahar Campaign,' by officers engaged therein. 2. That, as editor of a military work, I have 'styled' myself 'Major Waller Ashe, late King's Dragoon Guards.' 3. That I have dared to dedicate the book to the Earl of Lytton, and to share his lordship's political opinions; and, finally, that the said book, not written, but merely edited, by me, is full of errors and inaccuracies.

"In making these charges my self-constituted critic, dating from Central India, instead of 'the sweet shady side of Pall-mall,' is not content to point out any errors in my book which his local knowledge or official position enables him to discover, but makes use of the following phraseology:—(1) 'A person who styles himself Major Waller Ashe, late King's Dragoon Guards;' (2) 'Battle of Maiwand,' 'unrecognisable by the survivors of that engagement;' (3) 'tissue of extravagance and falsehood;' (4) 'the six pages of description are but one continued impudent untruth;' (5) 'this letter pretends to be written on July 26;' (6) 'the speech put into the mouth of the Ameer is apocryphal;' (7) 'the whole of this is an elaborate romance;' (8) 'the mendacious and audacious statements of his pretended correspondents;' (9) 'the next and last falsehood I shall re'ute;' (10) 'vamped up *rechauffés* of newspaper correspondence, liberally garnished with ignorance and falsehood;' (11) 'those correspondents pretending to write from Kandahar are as lying prophets as those writing from Cabul;' (12) 'I trust he will not insult his lordship by dedicating to him the second volume, which, if it be constructed from the narratives of the same correspondents as the first, may most appropriately be dedicated to the Father of Lies.'

"When the political agent for Central India permits himself to address English gentlemen and officers holding commissions signed by the Queen of England, he may possibly forget that he is liable to be called upon and compelled to appear in England, to make good, if he can, charges of such gravity, and couched in such language as I have quoted. Pending the proceedings I and the officers who correspond with me from Afghanistan are now taking in answer to Mr. Lepel Griffin's letter, I will briefly touch upon that gentleman's statements.

"My first offence is that I 'style' myself in a certain manner, viz., 'Waller Ashe, Major, late King's Dragoon Guards.'

"My answer is, why should it annoy Mr. Lepel Griffin if I sign myself by the names under which I was baptised, 'Waller' and 'Ashe,' and which have been hereditary in my family for centuries, and why do I offend this gentleman when, in editing a military work, I add to my rightful names the rank of 'Major,' conferred upon me, after twenty years' service, by her Majesty in her royal commission, dated July 17, 1876? 'Burke's Landed Gentry,' the *Heralds' College*, and the War-office records will tell Mr. Lepel Griffin who I am. My next fault is that I have, without Mr. Lepel Griffin's special permission, dedicated my book to the Earl of Lytton, and I have ventured to share his lordship's political opinions without having previously consulted Mr. Lepel Griffin. There is an undercurrent of humour running through Mr. Lepel Griffin's composition which is positively refreshing in these matter-of-fact and prosaic days. What have my political opinions to do with Mr. Lepel Griffin, or what have I to do with his, if it can be shown that he possesses any?

"I come now to the errors, inaccuracies, misprints, and other faults mentioned by Mr. Lepel Griffin; and here I am on sure ground.

As recipient and editor of these letters I hold myself responsible for their genuine character, as having been written by officers, some of whom are distinguished men, at the seat of war in Afghanistan. During the progress of the war, and in fulfilment of promises made to me, these officers sent home instructions that I should have access to, and takes copies of, letters sent to their own families.

"My sources of information were possibly more numerous than those of Mr. Lepel Griffin, who seems to have seen so little of the country of which he was 'political agent,' while the officers who wrote to me saw so much. My old comrades of the 85th Light Infantry were in the Kuram Valley, where my brother-in-law, Col. T. E. Gordon, C.B., commanded a brigade. The 66th, also old comrades of mine, were in Kandahar, and I received many letters from my Bangalore friends—Galbraith, Oliver, and others—who were then serving under General Primrose; also a Madras friend of theirs and mine, where we all served under Sir James Hope Grant. Some of my near relatives held high command in the various columns, and, as I had obtained promises of correspondence from all sides, I was well supplied during the whole of the campaign. Before publication the letters, as I received them, were shown by me to several old friends of long Indian and army experience, and whose names are, perhaps, better known in her Majesty's service than even that of my present critic. The letters from Kandahar, describing Maiwand, as Mr. Lepel Griffin says, in a manner 'unrecognisable by the survivors of that engagement,' were written to me by survivors of the battle who are now at home, and who are infinitely amused at Mr. Lepel Griffin's strictures upon their handiwork.

"I have said that, as editor and recipient of the letters, I hold myself responsible for their genuine character; but, as I was not engaged in the war, and was not present at the scenes described, I cannot fairly be answerable for 'mango trees,' 'deer shooting' ten miles or twenty miles from Cabul, 'cantonment,' or 'fortress,' '3rd of August' or '26th of July,' 'two days' or 'a few days,' 'four chairs' or 'six chairs,' 'banquet' for 'dinner,' 'marquee' for 'tent,' 'sirdars' when it should have been 'Sirdar,' 'Zimma' for 'Zernina,'—an obvious printer's error—or any of the other mares' nests discovered by Mr. Lepel Griffin; but I had, and still have, thorough confidence in the honesty and genuine character of the descriptions of my correspondents.

"I have delayed some days in replying to Mr. Lepel Griffin's letter, as I wish to consult files of the *Times* and other London papers, as well as several officers, now at home, who were engaged in the Afghan war. I find in these officers and journals full corroboration of the various descriptions given in my book, and I cannot compliment the political agent upon his accuracy or his topographical knowledge:—1. There were officers present both at Ahmed-Khel and Maiwand. 2. There were dozens of officers, as I can prove, whose political and local information were more general than those of Mr. Lepel Griffin. 3. There are plenty of the smaller kind of antelope—i.e., deer—at or in the neighbourhood of Charikar, although no one ever accused Mr. Griffin of having shot one. 4. Charikar is not forty miles from Cabul, or anything like it. 5. Two English officers, beside my friend, did see the Ameer before Mr. Lepel Griffin, and there was no danger whatever in shooting near Charikar at the time mentioned—the end of July. 6. Mr. Lepel Griffin does not understand Persian, and, consequently, never conversed with the Ameer, as did my friend, who has passed in the language. 7. Mr. Lepel Griffin was never in the village of Zimma, where my friend had been shooting; and near, not at, this village there is a pretty running stream, with mulberry, date, palm, and mango trees. 8. Zimma is a good way above the sea level, but not 7,000ft., and celebrated for its fruits. 9. Mangoes are seen in Northern Afghanistan, and the country is celebrated for them. 10. What Mr. Lepel Griffin means by saying that no Bombay Cavalry were ever serving in Cabul I cannot understand. 11. The Ameer was perfectly acquainted with General Burrows's defeat long before his interview with Mr. Lepel Griffin. 12. Mr. Lepel Griffin says:—'I have never seen in Afghanistan a single respectable woman unveiled.' If such be the case, the very excellent drawings, representing street scenes in Cabul and Kandahar, which appeared during the war in the *Illustrated London News* and the *Graphic* are also wrong. 13. The statements made by Mr. Lepel Griffin as to the interviews with Abdur Rahman, as to the exodus of our troops from Cabul, as to the distances, heights, fruits, customs, and costumes, are all at variance with the descriptions given by the several newspaper correspondents whose letters have appeared in the London Press, and which letters fully corroborate the main facts contained in the letters received by me.

"If Mr. Lepel Griffin will take the trouble to refer to a file of any English newspaper which had a special correspondent in Afghanistan he will not only find the descriptions in the book I have edited strongly verified by corroborative accounts, but he will see that his own ignorance of contemporaneous events has not been left unnoticed. Pending the proceedings which I and my friends are now taking to cause Mr. Lepel Griffin to return to this country and answer the charges I have to make against him, I have the honour to request the insertion of this reply."

EXHIBITION OF NATIVE INDUSTRIAL ART AT SIMLA.

THE impression that decoration is an inferior sort of art, less diffi-

cult to learn and excel in than picture painting, sometimes leads to a mistaken depreciation of what is called "industrial art." In reality, the successful application of ornament to works of utility entails a more perfect knowledge than any mere imitative process of picture painting. It is, of course, well known that the greatest artists were the greatest ornamentists. The works of Michael Angelo, Raphael, Perugino, Ghiberti, and Benvenuto Cellini remain to testify to this. Both labour and thought were lavished on the arabesques and ornament which they applied to their frescoes, sculptures, metal work, &c.—thus bringing into harmony and union decorative and ideal art. If there is one valuable element in Indian art, it is the instinctive tendency of most native artisans and craftsmen to follow true principles of decoration. Dotted over this enormous country there are many thousand workers in all materials, from pottery to fabrics and metal work, to whom the invention of a pattern and the tracing of it is a pastime and delight. If these talents are turned into the proper channels it may well be believed that the fortune of Indian manufactures is made. The collections now exhibited are not only larger than at the two previous exhibitions, but the exhibits themselves are better. There are fewer objectionable productions and still fewer examples of hybrid design. It is a sign of vitality that the objects contributed nearly treble those sent last year. As at all exhibitions, the contributions by makers are for sale and become the property of purchasers after the close of the exhibition. This year there has been considerable demand for the various specimens exhibited. The most beautiful specimens are, however, not modern, but belong to native chiefs. These examples of former pre-eminence in the applied arts are valuable as showing what good work was, how skilfully it could be applied, and the effect of such collections should be to raise the standard by which modern work can be judged. The class of ivory work numbers 233 specimens; the sword and knife handles sent by the Chief Commissioner of Burma being exceedingly elaborate and handsome, showing a quaint fancy in design. The School of Art at Jaipur contributes some small figures of animals and mythology, twenty-nine in number, some of them being cleverly modelled. Two similar specimens of work, and a set of chessmen are sent from Delhi by the deputy commissioner, Mr. Smyth. Some seventy-one specimens of ivory applied to wood are exhibited from Vizagapatam in Madras, and among them are some handsome examples of carving. The majority of objects are, however, boxes, which, although of beautiful finish, seem to be wanting in good design. The ivory is applied to the sandal wood in such a way as to project in knobs and hands liable to break off; and the way of applying the ivory is not ornamental, and somewhat resembles brass bindings of a traveller's trunk. Some remarkable specimens of ivory are from Bhurtpur. They are two chowries of fly wavers made by a mistri attached to the palace of the Maharaja, and consist of ivory shavings said to number 5,000 separate hair-like lengths. The deputy commissioner of Sharpur sends twenty-one pieces of ivory, some being stick handles fancifully coloured and cut; others being mere toys. A rectangular ivory casket (No. 557) with some well-carved patterns in low relief is contributed by the Maharani Sarna Moji of Kasim Bazar. Models of elephants and a boat carved in ivory are sent by Mr. Mosley, collector of Moorsheadabad, through the secretary of the Bengal Economic Museum. Eight small objects carved in ivory are sent from Gujranwala by the deputy commissioner. The secretary to the Municipal Committee, Amritsar, contributes six specimens of ivory, a set of chessmen and five sets of painted bangles. Some chessmen and small toys from Surat, Bombay, are quaint, consisting of brightly coloured figures made of ivory, but the inlaid work applied to boxes, book-stands, &c., presents no novelty; the ivory specimens from Travancore have not yet arrived, and are too late for the awards. The class of enamels is fairly well represented. There are thirty-five specimens of enamels on gold contributed by Kasinath of Jaipur, mostly jewellery and personal ornaments, but very dainty in finish and rich and lustrous in colour. Goorma and Geesa Sing of Jaipur contribute some other specimens, one a gold plate beautifully enamelled—the joint work of the two men. The Jaipur School of Art sends thirteen specimens of enamel on gold and eleven specimens of enamel on silver. A tray set with pearls is a good specimen of the gold enamel work. The silver enamel is coarsely made. The Maharaja of Kashmir, through Mr. Henvey, the political officer, contributes a set of seventy-seven specimens of silver and enamel work of different kinds, the coarser kind on copper being most effective in large salvers and trays. Soobhana of Srinagar sends twenty-three specimens of silver and copper enamel. Lassoo of Srinagar exhibits twenty-one specimens of the coarser Kashmir enamels. As a whole, the Kashmir work seems to us not so well represented as it was in Simla in 1879. The examples sent are not the best of their kind, but Kashmir is unusually full this year of visitors, to whom the workers in enamel naturally prefer to dispose of their productions. The collection of enamel on silver from Lucknow is the first that has appeared at a Simla exhibition, and represents very completely the modern work of that city. Mr. Currie, the deputy commissioner, has sent some twenty-two examples, all by the same maker, Lala Din, excepting a piece of old enamel (No. 897) lent by the honorary magistrate of Lucknow. The enamel work on silver and gold collected and sent by Major Gordon Young, the commissioner, and by Mr. Smyth, the deputy commissioner, of Delhi,

includes some very refined and tasteful productions. The enamel on gold is similar to that produced at Jaipur, and is probably made by natives of Jaipur now resident in Delhi. The small casket of green enamel on silver (No. 908) is an instance of very good work, but unfortunately has a setting in the lid of a mother-of-pearl plaque of European make, which is out of character. The Mooltan enamelled articles in silver, collected by the deputy commissioner, well represent the present manufacture, and many of the pieces of jewellery are pleasing in colouring and pattern, and well finished. The jewellery sent by the extra assistant commissioner of Kangra, Mr. John Goldney, numbers ten pieces, of which two pieces are in enamel on silver in very good native taste. The Cutch (Bombay) enamels on silver contributed through the political agent, Major H. Reeves, are direct imitations of European work, although very finely worked. There are some remarkably fine specimens of enamel among the objects contributed on loan. The Maharaja of Sindia lends a shield of buffalo hide ornamented with four bosses and a crescent of delicate enamel on gold (Jaipur work); also a spice box of the same work, which is, perhaps, the finest example in the exhibition, far superior in finish, colour, and the durability of the enamel than the modern Jaipur work. It is to be regretted that the Jaipur collections have no specimens of old enamel on gold; the Maharaja must possess in his "kapadwarra" or treasury abundant examples of the finest and most magnificent old work. The number of lacquer work specimens contributed from all parts of India is considerable, reaching a total of 565. The Maharaja of Kashmir sends 165 pieces, and the Co-operative Society at Srinagar sends fifty-four pieces. Some of the boxes and trays are handsomely painted, but as a rule the lacquer work is unsuitably applied, and liable to suffer by handling. The great majority of lacquered works are, however, necessarily small portable articles like trays, boxes, pen boxes, &c., and it seems to us that the only way to improve these is to protect the painted surfaces as much as possible by substantial frame work. The coloured designs, too, require keeping in order. They have got tainted with strange colours, and sometimes with coarse and vulgar patterns, which in the old work were unknown. Some twenty-three specimens of painting on wood and lacquer work are contributed by Mr. Bernard, Chief Commissioner of British Burma. Of these fifteen are of the *bona fide* Burmese lacquer work described at page 4. Being composed of wicker impregnated with vegetable oils, it is elastic and impervious to moisture, and the boxes are used by the Burmese for storing food, clothes, &c. Lacquer ware of this kind is thoroughly useful and appropriate, whilst it can at the same time be rendered very ornamental. The lacquered wood sent from Burma is of two kinds; flat painted and gilt-work, and work in elaborate "relievo." The former is applied to tables, and, although handsome and fancifully designed, is open to the two objections—that the table top is generally covered and the ornament hidden, and that the surfaces soon get damaged. The specimens of Hyderabad lacquer ware (sent by Nawab Shamsul Umara Kabir through Major G. H. Trevor, president of the Hyderabad Committee for the Simla Exhibition) excited considerable admiration for their effective patterns and rich gilding and colouring. Some large bamboo leaf fans and panels and trays are sent, on the surfaces of which a profusion of handsome ornament has been lavished. The sixty specimens of Agra lacquered woodwork, produced under the direction of Mr. Lawrence, the magistrate, and president of the Municipal Committee, present an entirely novel feature. The ware is ordinarily confined to small turned boxes, cups, &c., but in order to obtain large flat surfaces for other purposes Mr. Lawrence had large discs prepared, out of which panels and tiles can be cut for use in boxes, fittings, or furniture. The Moradabad metal ware was taken up by Mr. Buck, late director of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce in the North Western Provinces in 1879, at the time of the first Simla Exhibition of Native Art, and some very excellent specimens were then contributed through Mr. Imdad Ali, C.S.I. Since that time the manufacture has greatly expanded. Makun Lal, whom the department in the North Western Provinces first employed as a purchasing medium, has now started a manufactory, the largest in Moradabad, and employs between 50 and 100 hands. All the best work is now turned out from his workshop. The following is a rough account of the manufacture:—The vessels after casting are polished on a lathe and coated with pewter, receiving the patterns, the ground is blackened with a preparation of lac or dammer. The pattern is sometimes sketched in pencil, but the more skilful workmen are independent of any such assistance. The shapes, particularly those of Makun Lal, are in most cases in good taste and a marvellous fertility is displayed in the various surface patterns. Besides the usual delicate foliated ornament which closely covers the many vessels and objects, a new and bolder class of work has been started, which is very pleasant and effective. The patterns are more distinct and look well on a large surface of black grounding. The contributions of metal work from Lucknow number 227 pieces. There are two kinds of work; that which is in direct imitation of the Bideri work of the Nizam's dominions, and that which is a modification of Bideri ware. In the first the vessel is of a black mixed metal inlaid with patterns of silver, the silver being smooth and polished (sometimes engraved). In the second the silver is slightly raised on the surface of the black metal and is chased. Both wares are capable of being very effective,

and the application might take precisely the same direction as the Moradabad work. The Tangore metal work, *i.e.*, copper in and overlaid with silver, numbers some seven specimens of very good and well-designed work. It is already in considerable demand, but the difficulty of procuring specimens prevents it from being as well known as it deserves. The specimens of metal work from the Jaipur School of Art are not remarkable. Some of the koftgari is in good taste, but there exists room for general improvement. Gujarat, in the Punjab, contributes, through its deputy commissioner, some excellent pieces of koftgari, *i.e.*, damascening steel with gold wire. Some pieces are of a new kind, and silver is mixed with the gold; the patterns being bolder and more effective than in the old work made at Kotli and Sialkote. Some specimens of silver chased work are contributed by Messrs. Cursetji and Co., through the secretary to Government of Bombay, from Ahmednagar. They resemble Cutch work and are applied to European designs for tea sets and small salt and pepper castors. His Excellency the Viceroy has lent some specimens of "faience" made at the Bombay School of Art, some of the pieces being of excellent design and colouring. His Excellency the Commander in Chief lends some beautiful specimens of carpets, which he brought from Afghanistan, and Major Baring's collection of plate and jewellery numbers many examples of Indian gold and silver work, and several beautiful pieces of French and Italian work. Mr. Grant lends a most effective piece of antique Indian embroidery, and Mr. C. Plowden's three specimens of Persian pierced brasswork are most intricate in ornament and handsome in effect. They would serve admirably as suggestions for a new development of Indian metal work. The Native Industrial Art Committee's prizes have been awarded by the judges as follows:—

IVORY WORK.—Silver medal to Moungh Nyein of Moulmein for his carved sword and knife handles (Nos. 379 to 381). Bronze medal to the maker of the ivory casket lent by the Maharani Sarna Moyi of Kasim Bazar, Moorshedabad (No. 557). Certificates of honourable mention.—1. Maker of the book slide with carved and engraved ivory ornament (No. 416), exhibited by Ganugula Chima Veerama, Vizagapatam, Madras. 2. To Joorna of Jodhpur for a powder flask built up of discs (No. 90). 3. To the maker of the two ivory figures of Krishna and Siva, sent by the School of Art, Jaipur.

ENAMELS.—Silver medal to Kasinath, Jaipur, for a necklet with plaques of enamel on gold (No. 689). Bronze medal to Sawal Dass of Lucknow for a silver enamelled pan dan (No. 890). Certificates of honourable mention.—1. To Goorma and Geesa Sing of Jaipur for an enamelled gold plate (No. 726). 2. To the maker of a sarahi (No. 131) blue and green enamel on silver, Bahowulpur. 3. To Satiq Ram of Delhi for a necklace (No. 910) enamel on gold plaques. 4. To Malwa Mal, of Delhi, for a necklace (No. 909) enamel on gold. 5. To Wasna Ram and Keema Ram, of Mooltan, for enamel on silver. 6. To the maker of a gold enamelled tray set with pearls (No. 730) sent by the School of Art, Jaipur. 7. To the maker of a silver water vessel enamelled in blue and green (No. 146) contributed by the Maharaja of Patiala.

LACQUER WORK.—Silver medal to the maker of the panels and fans contributed by Nawab Shamsul Umara Kabir of Hyderabad Deccan. Bronze medal to Moungh Shway Mag of Pagan, Burma, for lacquered bowls. Certificates of honourable mention.—1. To Moungh Pa of Prome, Burma, for lacquer panels. 2. To Nubbi Bux, Agra, for a set of forty pairs of panels in turned lacquer. 3. To the makers of the Kashmir lacquer ware Nos. 1,016 to 1,234. 4. To the makers of the specimens of lacquer (No. 10) contributed by the deputy commissioner, Hoshiapur. 5. To the maker of the inlaid ivory work contributed by the deputy commissioner of Hoshiapur. 6. To the maker of the painted pottery contributed by the deputy commissioner of Hoshiapur. 7. To the maker of the lacquer work Nos. 1,497 to 1,512 contributed through the collector of Hyderabad, Sind.

MORADABAD METAL WORK.—Silver medal to Makun Lal of Moradabad. Bronze medal to Mahomed Yar Khan of Moradabad. Certificates of honourable mention.—1. To Gholam Rasul of Gujrat for a koftgari silver (No. 2,167). 2. To Muhammad Azim of Gujrat for koftgari. 3. To Mir-ud-din of Gujrat for koftgari. 4. To Sultan Muhammad of Gujrat for koftgari. 5. To Ibrahim of Gujrat for koftgari. 6. To Sumbramomey Puthen of Tanjore for copper and silver work (No. 2,103). 7. To Shitumbram Puthen of Tanjore for copper and silver work (No. 2,108). 8. To Lassoo of Kashmir for a copper sarahi (black enamel). 9. To Mahomed Ali of Lucknow for gold and silver inlaid metal work. 10. To Shan Lal of Moradabad for a hukah and stand.

MISCELLANEOUS.—1. To the maker of the coloured tiles lent by Mr. A. Brandreth, C.S., of Lahore. 2. To the maker of the album cover of stamped and gilt leather, contributed by the Maharao Raja of Ulwur.

MEDICAL LADIES FOR INDIA.

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'TIMES'."

"Sir,—Your valuable article on medical aid for the women of India, with the correspondence following, deserves thanks from all whose hearts are interested in the welfare of that great dependency. I write simply as treasurer of the society (the Indian Female Normal School and Instruction Society), to which Miss Beilly belongs, to remove the impression which Mrs. Garrett Anderson's excellent letter may

have given, that this society employs any but fully-qualified ladies. It has, in fact, always resisted the temptation to what she calls "only frilling," or playing at amateur doctors. Miss Beilby herself is shortly returning home to obtain her full diploma. Miss Marston, L.Q.K.C.P.I., sailing for India to-morrow, was a student of the London School of Medicine for Women, and Miss Palethorpe (graduate of Girton College, Cambridge) is now qualifying at the society's charge for her diploma, eventually to take her place in the field. But it is a long and an expensive course—the fees alone, for the four years, costing £200. Unless, therefore, the society is liberally supported its labours in this branch must be very limited. Mrs. G. Anderson speaks of ladies proceeding to India to practise as a profession. This may eventually answer; but it has not succeeded hitherto. The people are not yet accustomed to European treatment in their zenanas. And it is a not inconsiderable benefit to be looked for from our mission that it will popularise the practice of lady doctors, and lead others (as it has led the Maharanee of Punnah) to value their treatment. For no one can read that lady's touching account in the *Times* of the 27th ult. without seeing what a power for good (as well in alleviating pain and distress as in shedding the light and blessings of our faith into the otherwise hidden recesses of the zenana) the labours of our lady missionaries must be.—I am, yours obediently,

W. MUIR.

"India-office, Westminster, S.W., Nov. 1."

GOLD IN INDIA.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT OF THE "MORNING POST."]

ALL the great countries of the world have by turn become remarkable by the discovery of goldfields, but it has been reserved for the present generation to resuscitate the gold industry of Hindustan. The wealth of India was as proverbial as the wisdom of Solomon. History tells us how temples were plated with gold, how emperors coined their "ashrafies," and "goldmakers" sat in gold and silver seats and dealt out "nuzzurs" of gold bricks. Whence, then, came these treasures, and do these lands of great expectations still exist? Take up an ordinary newspaper, and you will find, under the heading "Stocks and Shares—Mines, Colonial and Foreign," half the companies noted as Colar or Wynaad. Not a dozen years ago the Colar plateau was an uncultivated waste, in perhaps the least known territory of Southern India. The Mysor Government hardly acknowledged its existence. The Wynaad was known as a new district of the beautiful Neilgherries, where fortunes in coffee were made and lost.

Many years ago it was my good fortune to visit the wilds of California, then just recovering from its gold mania, and I can contrast its condition with these new fields of industry. I remember meeting there a very shrewd old miner, who told me of his mining experiences in "Cariboo" in bygone days. How he started out with his few days' provisions, a Henri rifle, and a revolver to look for a "lead," with no other guide than the moss on the trees by day and the North Star by night. Life was very precarious, but one was occasionally recompensed by a haul of \$150,000. Those were the days of nuggets. In one day I have seen at Chinese Camp, co. California, gangs of Chinamen scraping the road for perhaps a dollar's worth of gold dust a day, and even they were contented until driven away from this "Land of Ophir" by banded Irishmen who could brook no rivals in their search after gold. For how many years did the early explorers live on in hope in wooden "shanties," moving here and there, and trusting for the luck of getting, some day, a competency and a "fire-proof" house. For the curse of all their lives was the continual conflagration of camps and "shanties," and occasionally a diabolical slaughter. Later on I have met those quondam miners driving a "saddle-train" or steering a "mud wagon" across the tracts of California.

But to return to India. It is not to be supposed that its wealth was altogether fabulous; at some time or other gold must have been found in very large quantities all over the country. There are hundreds of towns and villages of which the name, or at any rate the prefix, signifies gold. All the great goldfields known to history have been worked until they ceased to be profitable, in the early stages by alluvial washing, and later on by mining. We may, then, very well suppose that the early stage only of the gold industry has passed away on account of the absence of any signs of deep mining, and that the present enterprise, though the more arduous and risky, will produce even greater wealth than heretofore. Lately I visited the Colar district and became practically acquainted with its hopes and fears. Situated on the same plateau as, and within fifty miles of the large military station of Bangalore, Colar boasts of an early history in gold mining. Many, many years ago travellers through these parts remarked on the number of gold ornaments in wear with the poorer and labouring classes. On further inquiry it was found that every village possessed a "scoop" for scrutinising surface washings. Moreover, by diligent search abandoned shafts were discovered 30ft. or 40ft. deep, the depth at which water was reached, and where native energy and skill failed. Subsequently, other parts of the Mysor province were discovered to be overflowing with gold stone. It is now more than eleven years ago that the first adventurer began seriously to explore the Colar district. He persuaded a few others to join him and to get a concession of twenty square miles from the Mysor Government, subject only to the payment of a royalty. For ten long years he went about, digging here a little,

there a little, and sometimes sinking a shaft. At one time this self-formed company found themselves in *extremis*, but this early explorer contracted his expenses, lived in the native villages with the aborigines, until he thoroughly learned the geography of the reefs and could delineate the gold-producing strata. He extracted specimens until his efforts were crowned with success, and the assaying pronounced so valuable that this company of gentlemen have been enabled to part with half their concession for something under £700,000.

Let us review the financial position as it now stands. A small pamphlet has been lately published in Madras by Messrs. Higginbotham and Co. detailing the companies who now own this gold-producing area. It seems that in 1844 a concession of the Baitimungalum land (which encloses all the native workings) was granted to a company free from all assessment, and subject only to a royalty. This company lasted only a year, as a larger outlay was necessary for machinery and supervision than they thought fit to spend. On July 6, 1880, the Mysor Gold Mining Company started by purchasing 750 acres for £55,000 out of a capital of £135,000. In October, 1880, the Colar Company issued half of its £150,000 £1 shares and purchased 320 acres for £40,000. Also the Ooregum was formed in this month with a capital of £125,000, and 256 acres costing £75,000. In the following month the Nundydroog Company saw the light with a capital of £100,000, half of which was spent in land; and also in November the Mysor Reefs Company came into existence, with a capital of £120,000, and 320 acres costing £75,000. A month later the Balaghet Company bought their 150 acres for Rs.12,000, with a capital of Rs.3,60,000. In December the first purely Indian Company (the Kaiser-i-Hind) issued its share list from Bombay, with a capital of twelve lakhs (twenty-five rupee shares), and a property of 640 acres purchased at a cost of seven-and-a-half lakhs. In January of the present year the Madras Company was formed with a property of 320 acres, costing £85,000 out of a capital of £135,000. In March the Great Southern Mysor Gold Mining Company started with a capital of £75,000, and 150 acres costing £45,000; also in the same month the North Ooregum Company was financed with a capital of £120,000, and 320 acres costing £75,000. The latest company—the Nine Reefs—is hardly four months old, and purchased 320 acres for £60,000, with a capital of £100,000; so that the eleven joint-stock companies formed to develop the hidden wealth of this "Land of Ophir" own not half of the original concessions, and have paid not far short of £700,000 for this privilege. Their combined capital amounts to nearly a million and a quarter, of which the interest alone at 4 per cent. would be £50,000. In order, if possible, to promote a healthy spirit of enterprise the leading shareholders have offered £1,000 to the manager of the mine first producing 5000z. of gold, and £500 to the second manager producing the same amount; also £500 for distribution among the staff.

Now let us look at the chance of success. At present the nearest mine is nearly five miles distant from a railway station; but it is proposed to construct a loop line to bring nearly all the mines within half a mile of a siding. This is a very necessary adjunct both for the transport of machinery and fuel, of which there is none on the plateau excepting a very small plantation of casuerinas near the railway station. Nearly all the companies have finished the preliminary operations of hutting their *employés*, and the most pleasing feature of the district, otherwise quite bare of any civilisation, is the springing up of the early settlements or camps of the new gold-field of Southern India. The climate of the Mysor plateau is of all parts of India the most suitable for European colonisation, and during all seasons there is no hardship in outdoor work. True, the miner's life subjects him to every variety of temperature, but the very hard manual labour is performed by Eurasians and natives. The Eurasian is pronounced a great success in this new industry, seeing that the importation of labour has become a necessity. As in every new district, so here there is a great cry for better roads, but this has not prevented the Ooregum and Mysor companies from bringing to site a large quantity of machinery. These two claim to be the most forward in their preliminaries, and during our visit the one was busy pumping and the latter had just made a commencement of crushing and stamping. But others are working quietly and systematically. There is hardly a piece of ground on which a trial shaft has not been sunk, and one enterprising manager is already preparing for the worst by planting coffee and indigo; but we fear that schale and gueiss are bad bases on which to raise such commodities. Water is not too plentiful, except only where it is not wanted, at some 60ft. down the shafts. I saw some of the tailings from the Ooregum, and sure enough there was a dash of gold on one and pin's heads on others. Much of the quartz, however, contains no appearance of gold, but I was told that the reefs here are more numerous than in Australia, and that the larger profits are always obtained from comparatively poor ores, since these are generally more evenly spread over a district than ores of high yield and where the gold is more visible. On further inquiry, and especially in reference to the outcrop of boulders (which is a distinctive feature of the plateau), I found that they are very deceptive, as being probably the result of violent volcanic eruption, and only a deposit from some upheaving elsewhere. I descended one shaft, and I was directed to notice how occasionally the gold bearing strata falls or shoots off in a new direction. Of course no one was prophet enough to venture on the problem of results. Nor

is it very easy to calculate the paying outturn of gold from quartz mining. Assuming that one ton of quartz yields one ounce of gold in the colony of Victoria gold does not reach this average), and can be raised at 10s. a ton, it would require about 3 dwt. of gold to the ton to pay working expenses, and 16,000 oz. of gold to be raised per annum to pay the shareholders of these eleven companies 4 per cent., or, roughly speaking, every 4,000 oz. of gold raised will give 1 per cent. to the shareholders. In Victoria last year 299,926 oz. of gold were raised from alluvial, and 529,195 oz. from quartz mining. But then this result was obtained by 38,568 miners from 1,235 square miles; or, dividing the quantity of gold amongst the miners, an average of £49 per man from alluvial mining, and £129 per man from quartz veins. The nominal capital of the 390 mining companies in this colony of Victoria is £3,496,731. Comparisons are odious; but let us hope the good luck in Colar will treat our 200 miners more liberally than this. They must not be content with any result short of £250 worth of gold per man per annum, and if they have only half as much energy in the work as they bestowed on our welcome they need not despair of success.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

JOKES ABOUT OUR AFGHAN AND TRANSVAAL POLICY.*

"A CLOWN'S face often hides an aching heart." We think we can detect, beneath the jibes and jests which fill up the little pamphlet before us, something of the sadness of the outraged patriot. Some of its political ballads are spirited, and many of its "glossarial" interpretations are really good. A sensitive Englishman will probably find it ill jesting over such sore subjects; but the excuse usually given for squibs dealing with national humiliations is, that a large class does not feel humiliation that is only national, unless shamed into feeling it. One of the best of the "charades" is called "The Tree of Honour," and runs thus:—

My FIRST is a "standard," but not such as those
Beneath which advance soldiers to combat their foes,
Round which warriors assemble in battle array,
Or rally their forces when shattered in fray.

'Tis a standard of measure, established by law,
For liquids from which the Crown tribute doth draw:
"Imperial" its dignity, hence may be seen,
Its prerogatives neither are paucid nor mean.

My SECOND is anchored with tendrils to earth,
From which, like mankind, it derived its birth;
Like man, it stands upright, aspires toward the skies
Increases, grows vigorous, languishes—dies.

It houses the birds which inhabit the air;
Affords to the beasts of the forest a lair;
The winds are repelled by its strength, or delayed;
And the sunbeams are quenched or absorbed in its shade.

My entire is the virtue most prized in this world;
Never absent where England's proud flag is unfurled;
In love all subduing, it conquers in war—
Gen'ral Roberts displayed it, and took Kandahar.

I said never absent where Britons are seen;
Alas! though still there, twice it tarnished has been.
We were frightened by Russia from Afghanistan!
From the Transvaal—kicked out by Dutch rebels—we ran!

My charade is here ended,—What word if now spoken,
Would tell us its meaning? And mention a token
By which Britons are signalled, Britons are known
In all climes, in all regions where valour is shown.

The answer is, *Gallantry* (Gallon Tree). Gallant, indeed,
Are the sons of our nation—though vainly they bleed;
Oh! ne'er gave they cause, till false statesmen betrayed them,
For foes to despise, or for friends to upbraid them.

* "Semi-Political Satires and Enigmas, respecting Ireland, Afghanistan, and the Transvaal." London: H. Vickers, 317, Strand. 1881.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

CEREMONIES OF THE NEW DISPENSATION.

PROFESSOR MAX MULLER, whom we truly esteem and honour, says he is "not fond of ceremonies." Nor are we. He affirms he covets higher things. So do we. In what, then, do we differ? We have gone through certain ceremonies; he has not. But we have our reasons for our observance or rather initiation of those rites. Our devotees are not ritualists. They have never blindly performed rites, as such, prescribed by others or established by custom. They have created a new order of ceremonies. Why? In anti-ritualistic Theism, which is wholly spiritual and above the senses, was there any necessity for outward forms or rites? None whatever. And because there was no necessity there was a deep necessity for proving there was no necessity. It was simply with a view to explain the spirituality of certain existing ceremonies that we offered a ceremonial explanation of those ceremonies. Why ceremonial? Because most impressive. Nothing can better explain or illustrate an old lifeless ceremony than a new, living, and illustrative ceremony. The heart understands better the

true meaning of *Hom* and baptism, the sacrament and the *Danda-dharan* and the flag ceremony, if they are explained and enacted by living actors than if they are simply interpreted by discourses or sermons. Blessed are they that saw as well as those who performed those ceremonies, for on those occasions history reproduced itself and seemed to start into new life, and the heavens were opened, and a flash of light descended upon the mysteries of dead rites, making all things clear. And who were they that performed the rites? All? No. Only a few. And how often were they performed? Only upon one single occasion. The needful explanation was given. And that was enough.—*Sunday Mirror*.

THE FOREIGN-OFFICE AND BURMA.

THE telegram we published yesterday gave us the reasons why H.E. the Commander in Chief would not visit Cachar and Manipore—first, the difficulty of carriage; and, second, the absence of the political agent. The first may be dismissed for what it is worth; the second will not hold water at all, inasmuch as Col. Johnson, the political agent, has just passed through Calcutta en route to rejoin his appointment. It is quite clear, therefore, that Col. Johnson's absence can have nothing to do with Sir Donald Stewart's turning aside from Manipore. The truth will be found in the objection raised by the Foreign-office to so high an official's visit to a frontier State so peculiarly situated as Manipore. It occurred to the Foreign-office that, were the head of the army in India to visit Manipore, the Manipooris might convince themselves that they were to receive military support, and, consequently, worry the Burmese frontiers. Then, again, the Burmese, hearing of the visit, might run away with the idea that his Excellency was only the *vedette* of a column of invasion, and, in their anxiety to take precautionary measures, might make themselves too troublesome. It is well known in India that the Government of India has long been anxious to avoid giving offence to so powerful a State as Burma. To oblige, therefore, the Foreign-office, Sir Donald Stewart will not go to Manipore; but, considering the value of Cachar as a position in rear of the Naga country, and considering that the district has suffered from Naga raids, we think the Government might override the apprehensions of the Foreign-office to the extent of permitting the Commander in Chief to visit Cachar. But we do not see any insuperable objection to his being kept out of that hazardous hole, Manipore.—*Indian Daily News*.

THE GREAT MOULVI NOW IN CALCUTTA.

FOR the last few days Calcutta has been kept in a perfect ferment in consequence of the arrival of a great Moulvi, who is credited with possessing miraculous powers of curing all diseases which flesh is heir to. His process of treatment is extremely simple. As he passes where people are assembled with earthen pots of water and a small quantity of *kala jira*, he breathes blessings on either side, and a single breath is said to impregnate the water with curative properties. Whether any cures have been effected or not, we are not in a position to say; but we hear that earthen pots and *kala jira* are now selling at unprecedentedly high prices in the city, so that, whatever other results may follow it, the Moulvi's arrival has at least done some benefit to trade. The Moulvi's process is, in fact, neither more nor less than what spiritualists call mesmerising water. Never before, perhaps, except on the occasion of the landing of the Prince of Wales, were such countless crowds gathered together along the Strand as during the last few days have been flocking to see the great Moulvi now in Calcutta, and to avail themselves of the benefit of his miraculous powers. Not only Hindus and Mahomedans, but even Christians of all classes have joined in this concourse. Wherever he goes people flock after him in thousands and thousands. A few details regarding him will doubtless be found interesting.

The name of this gentleman, who is now making such a stir in Calcutta, is Moulvi Hafiz Ahmed, and he is the son of the late Moulvi Keramat Ali of Jaunpore. Like his father, he is a Mahomedan Sunni preacher. He generally travels about in his Budgerow in Burrisaul, Furriddpore, Jessore, and other parts of Eastern Bengal, where he has thousands of disciples. He is a man in easy circumstances, and does not ask for anything from anybody. Whatever is given to him spontaneously he spends freely in charity. His father was a most loyal subject of the Queen. He used to preach against Wahabeeism, and once delivered a lecture, on Nov. 23, 1870, at a meeting of the Mahomedan Literary Society in Calcutta, on a question of Mahomedan law, involving the duty of Mahomedans in British India towards the ruling power. In that lecture he gave it his opinion that India was a *Dar ul Islam*, a country of Islam, and that consequently no *jihad* could be declared in this country. The effect of the lecture was that Wahabeeism considerably lost ground, till it is now scarcely heard of, in India. He and his father have always been on the side of law and order. On another occasion his father read the prayers of *Eed* on the *maidan* at Calcutta, where, according to the reports of the police officers stationed there to keep order, nearly 50,000 persons were present. The great Moulvi lives in his Budgerow, in Prinsep's Ghat—the same Budgerow in which he travels about to visit his disciples in Eastern Bengal. He yesterday visited the mosque in Colutolla-street. The Moulvi is generally known to be a most pious man, and is considered a great authority on points of Mahomedan doctrine and law.—*Indian Mirror*.

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

THE NEW POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.—The following Government resolution appears in the *Gazette of India*:—"Under the provisions of Section 63 of the Indian Post-office Act, 1866, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following conditions under which the Post-office Department is authorised to accept cash payments in advance on account of the postage on newspapers to be transmitted by the inland post. The proprietor, manager or publisher of any newspaper, as defined in the Post-office Act, may, at his option, compound with the post-office by a cash payment made in advance for the amount of postage payable on the number of copies of such newspaper to be posted by him for transmission by the inland post, during a given period. Under the provisions of Section 20 of the same Act the Governor General in Council is further pleased to prescribe the following rates of postage at which cash payments in advance shall be made:—For every copy of a newspaper not exceeding three tolahs in weight, $\frac{1}{4}$ anna; for every copy of a newspaper exceeding three tolahs, but not exceeding ten tolahs in weight, $\frac{1}{2}$ anna; for every additional ten tolahs or fraction of ten tolahs, $\frac{1}{2}$ anna. Provided that copies of newspapers packed in bundles and transmitted through the post to agents for sale shall be charged at half the above rates. Provided also that exchange copies of newspapers sent gratuitously to the editors or managers of other newspapers shall be exempted from postage. The Governor General in Council is further pleased to authorise the Director General of the Post-office to issue from time to time such rules as may be necessary for carrying out this system."

THE BENGAL IRONWORKS COMPANY.—The following is the reply from the Government of Bengal to the letter to the Government from the liquidators, dated Sept 17, 1881:—"To C. H. Moore, Esq., liquidator, Bengal Ironworks Company (Limited), dated Calcutta, September 21, 1881.—Sir,—In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 17th inst. to the secretary to this Government in the Railway Branch of the P.W.D. I am directed to offer the following remarks:—The Bengal Ironworks Company (Limited) have been in liquidation for upwards of two years. The plant and machinery is lying idle and rapidly depreciating in value. The shares a month ago were at a nominal value, and even the debentures were quoted at one quarter of their original amount. In fact, all hopes of reviving an industry, the importance of which to the prosperity of the country can hardly be overrated seem to have been completely abandoned. Under these circumstances the Government, viewing the matter entirely as a commercial transaction, made an offer of three lakhs of rupees, which, judging from the quotations I have above alluded to, seemed to represent considerably more than the market value of the property. The Lieutenant Governor, acting on behalf of the Government of India, must decline to increase the offer made for the property; he trusts, however, that the attention of the public having been again drawn to the subject of iron manufacture in this country, and the increasing demand for both iron and steel for railway purposes, may stimulate others to come forward. The Government has no desire to press the company to sell their property if they can make any use of it themselves. It certainly would not answer the purpose of Government to pay for it the price at which you arrive by a calculation of all the money fruitlessly expended on the concern by the company before their failure. Their inability to work the concern profitably arose entirely from the excessive outlay of capital in a manner which did not procure the results expected. The remarks made in your letter regarding the concessions granted to the Messrs. Rothschild in connection with the Central Bengal Railway appear to the Lieutenant Governor to be altogether out of place, inasmuch as the circumstances of the two cases are in no way analogous, nor is the question, as you suppose, one of 'dignity or of sentiment, or of the transfer of a working concern at a valuation.' The single object of Government has been stated above, and all that the liquidators have been asked to say is whether they are willing to dispose of the property at the price offered or not. If the liquidators believe that the market value of the property exceeds the price thus offered, and if they think they can obtain a higher price elsewhere, they will of course do well to refuse the offer of Government, and any really substantial company which may come forward to work it may feel sure of such support from Government as can properly be given.—I have, &c., H. C. LEVINGE, Secretary."—*Englishman*.

A NATIVE CIVILIAN.—It is extremely gratifying to us to find that the Governor General in Council has confirmed Babu Nunda Krishna Bose in his appointment to the Covenanted Civil Service. It may, perhaps, be remembered that it was we who first urged this gentleman's special claims to the appointment, in which he has now successfully completed his term of probation. We heartily congratulate Babu Nunda Krishna Bose on the fact that he is the first member of the Civil Service under the nomination scheme who has as yet been confirmed. We may be pardoned if, only in a spirit of honourable emulation, we venture to point out that Bengal has again, and quite in a new line, taken the start of the other presidencies and provinces of the empire. We hope that other nominations from Bengal will spare no effort to maintain the ascendancy which has now been established.—*Indian Mirror*.

AN IMPOSTOR.—The second day of October was fixed as the

final date for the end of the world. Woe to those naughty boys who had hoped to get rid of the incubus of the coming university examinations, and to those who had purposely made promissory notes payable on demand after that date. For Oct. 2 came and passed away, as bright a day as ever gladdened men's hearts, and the world still kept on merrily revolving round its axis. The shock of this disappointment will be specially felt by the "Six Years' People," who for so many years have kept Travancore and Trinevelly on the tiptoe of expectation. This sect was founded in 1875, and it made its entrance into the world with the following proclamation:—"It is hereby proclaimed with certainty that there remains an interval of only six years (from May, 1875) till the glorious coming of King Jesu of Nazareth on the fiery cloud. And, as he is going to appear suddenly in the seventh year to be seen by all, Repent ye, for the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand. This proclamation made by his servant is as revealed by the Holy Ghost of King Jesus.—(Signed) JUSTUS JOSEPH, C.M.S., Minister of Kanit." The preachings of this sect, we are told, have produced an unparalleled ferment. Justice Joseph has "invented a new language, which he professes to have received from God. He has made a paper money wherein it is inscribed 'Living Coin Justus Joseph,' which he sells to his adherents at five rupees a paper, promising to the purchaser's transfiguration. He has ordered all his adherents not to wear any jewel. Even women have taken off the badges of their marriage union, and he has appropriated them to his use. Now he has under him nearly 7,000 people." One portion of the sect has gone so far as to permit a community of wives. No doubt the cause of Christianity has been greatly damaged in consequence of the freaks of this community. But remedies were out of the question. The best remedy was the falsification of the prophecy, and, now that the lie has been practically given, are the people hale and hearty again?—*Sunday Mirror*.

INDIAN MUSIC.—Dr. Raja Shourendra Mohun Tagore, C.I.E. to whom the cause of revival of Hindu music is so much indebted, has taken a most important step in furtherance of the cause. He has established an academy under the name of the Bengal Philharmonic Academy, the object of which is to revive and encourage the study and practice of Hindu music. The object is sought to be accomplished by the following measures:—(1) By the establishment of music schools; (2) By the publication of musical works; and (3) By the award of prizes, decorations, distinctive appellations, certificates, complimentary letters, or money presents to distinguished musicians, to authors of musical works, to manufacturers of musical instruments on an improved principle, and to others who may contribute in any way towards the progress of the study and practice of music. With Raja Shourendra Mohun Tagore at the head of the society we have not the slightest doubt that it will go on and prosper. The statutes of the academy, of which we have received a copy, are well calculated to further the object in view. We hope the academy will be a bond of union between the East and the West for the conservation of Indian music.—*Hindu Patriot*.

IN MEMORIAM.—We are exceedingly grieved to learn that Rai Rajiblochun Rai Bahadur, Dewan of Maharani Shurnomoyi, after suffering for a long time, breathed his last at Cossimbazar on Saturday, Sept. 24. The vast estates of the Maharani constitute almost a principality, and Rajiblochun was her principal adviser; and he not only managed the estates with conspicuous ability, fidelity, and zeal, but guided her generous instincts through useful channels of beneficence. The credit of the Maharani's noble benefactions was chiefly due to the wise counsels and mature judgment of Rai Rajiblochun Rai Bahadur. The Government appreciated his services rendered to the State by the successful management of one of the richest estates in Bengal, and accordingly conferred upon him the title of Rai Bahadur. The lamented deceased was about 75 years of age. In him Maharani Shurnomoyi has lost her ablest and most faithful counsellor, the State a loyal and useful subject, and the poorer classes of natives a generous and discriminating patron. It will be difficult to fill up the gap caused by his death.—*Hindu Patriot*.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—Mr. Barbour has been at work at Simla on various calculations tending, if possible, to discover the incidence of taxation in India. He has also been employed in the endeavour to work out a rule to determine the number of recruits required by the Indian Civil Service. The public will be curious to see the results of these calculations.—*Indian Daily News*.

NEW THEOLOGY.—Our Holy Church proposes to encourage systematic theological studies by rewarding young divinity students with suitable honours. Early next year the first examination will be held in Calcutta by the Apostolic Durbar. All applications must be forwarded to the Upadhaya on or before January 1, 1882. The following books have been recommended by the minister for study, and will form the subjects of examination:—1. Introduction to Science of Religion; Max Muller. 2. Hinduism; Monier Williams. 3. Buddhism; Rhys Davids. 4. Life and Teachings of Christ. 5. History of Philosophy; Victor Cousin. 6. Butler's Analogy. 7. Carlyle: Hero as Prophet. 8. Imitation of Christ. 9. Holy Living. 10. The New Dispensation.—*New Dispensation*.

[FROM THE "PIONEER."]

THE REASON WHY IT IS GIVEN UP.—We mentioned some months ago that a punitive expedition might be sent against the

Alaiwals, the tribe living in a valley off the Indus, north of Abbotabad. The idea has not been altogether abandoned, but as the Punjab authorities are desirous of sending a force equal in numerical strength to that which captured Cabul under Sir Frederick Roberts, the expedition is naturally regarded with great disfavour by the Government of India. If 6,000 men are needed to punish the wretched Alaiwals, 60,000 will have to be detailed to conquer the Afridis and capture Tirah.

FORAGE COMMITTEE.—The committee assembled at Meerut to consider the question of forage supply for military purposes is composed as follows:—Col. Denis de Vitre, R.A. (president); Lieut. Col. Biscoe, 19th Bengal Lancers; Capt. Vetch, King's Dragoon Guards; Capt. Patch, Commissariat Department; and Mr. A. M. Markham, C.S. The work of the committee will probably last for three months, as nearly all the cavalry stations in Northern India, where the grass difficulty exists, will be visited.

THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.—The Commander in Chief passed through Calcutta at the end of last week on his way to Assam. Lieutenant Mitchell, of the 16th Bengal Cavalry, who is temporarily attached to his Excellency's staff, will remain in the Eastern Frontier District for some time collecting information for the Intelligence Department.

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—Mr. J. W. Furnivall, C.E., one of the secretaries to Government in the Public Works Department in the North West Provinces, returns to India shortly as chief engineer of the Central Bengal Railway.

THE AGRA BRIGADE.—Col. T. Rowland, C.B., 2nd Northumberland Fusiliers, has assumed command of the Agra Brigade, vice Col. Macdonald, 12th Regiment N.I., who is about to proceed to England on furlough on medical certificate.

DR. HUNTER.—Dr. Hunter, having finished his great book at home, is due back in India very shortly, and Government, we believe, is rather at a loss to know what to do with him. He has been too long away from administrative work to go straight back into the regular line of the service. It might really be best to invent some appointment for him at home, and keep him employed in educating the public mind about Indian affairs. But the greatest reform at present required is the reform of the home administration, and he would soon be officially strangled if he laboured at that task. So the Hunterian problem remains unsolved.

HOPS IN CHUMBA.—A successful experiment in hop cultivation has been made by the superintendent of the native hill State of Chumba, in the Punjab.

FARRIERY.—A school of farriery and veterinary medicine for native students is to be established at Lahore.

THE E.I.R.—The earnings of the East India Railway Company from July 1 to September 24 last show an increase of nearly nineteen lakhs of rupees as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

SAVINGS BANKS.—A system of savings banks is to be instituted in India in connection with post-offices.

[FROM THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

THE VICEROY.—The Viceroy is absent from Simla on a shooting expedition towards the Himalayas. He is expected back on the 23rd inst., and on the 25th he will deliver prizes to, and entertain at luncheon, the Simla volunteers. Mr. C. E. Buck, secretary in the Agricultural Department, will accompany the Viceroy to Burma.

SIR S. C. BAYLEY.—Sir Stuart C. Bayley, the Resident of Hyderabad, is expected to return to the Residency on or about Dec. 17 next.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—The heavy work of the Foreign-office has rendered it necessary that Mr. Grant should resign his seat in the Legislative Council, which requires more time and attention than he can give. Mr. C. H. T. Crossthwaite, commissioner of the Nagpore Division, succeeds Mr. Grant in the Legislative Council. The new member, it is stated, brings additional strength to those in favour of codification.

AGRA.—There is some talk of making Agra again the headquarters of the Government of the North West Provinces instead of Allahabad. Sir George Couper, the Lieutenant Governor, is said to be in favour of the change.—*Times of India.*

MADRAS.

THE P.W.D.—On the application of the Government of Madras, the Government of India have decided to re-employ, under certain conditions, engineer officers who were retired from the Public Works Department in Madras in 1879. No permanent reappointment will be made without the previous sanction of the Secretary of State.—*Pioneer.*

GOLD MINING.—The report of the directors of the Ripon Gold Mining Company, presented to a meeting of shareholders on Tuesday, states that mining operations have commenced, and three reefs have been tapped, the quartz taken from which, it is estimated, will yield a profit of Rs. 12 per ton. Crushing machinery is being procured from Australia, and it is announced that "some return on the money invested may be expected twelve months hence."—*Bombay Gazette.*

MYSOR.—The Dewan of Mysor has decided to form an Agricultural Department for Mysor, and is importing improved

ploughs, water lifts, and sugarcane mills from Cawnpore. An exhibition will shortly be held. Mr. Leonard will be appointed secretary of the new department.—*Times of India.*

CINCHONA.—The latest convert to cinchona is Lord Abercromby. He has been a resident at Ootacamund for some months, and he has just acquired a large interest in a cinchona estate on the Nilgiris in conjunction with some Madras and Bombay people.—*Madras Mail.*

BOARD OF REVENUE.—Mr. H. S. Thomas, who returned from England a fortnight ago, has been appointed first member of the Madras Board of Revenue during the employment of the Hon. H. E. Sullivan on other duty. Upon Mr. Sullivan's return Mr. Thomas will revert to his old position as second member of the Revenue Board.—*Times of India.*

BOMBAY.

[FROM THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

THE GOVERNOR.—The Albert Edward Institute at Puna was opened on the 18th October by the Governor of Bombay. His Excellency, in declaring the building open, said that, even in his short experience, he had seen many works undertaken to commemorate the Prince of Wales's visit to India. Great as were the expectations formed of that visit, he believed that its effects had been even greater in bringing the people of India nearer to the personality of the Crown.

BARODA.—The investiture durbar at Baroda will be held on Dec. 28. It will be followed by a levee of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.—The Bombay Commander in Chief (General Hardinge) is to inspect the Puna detachment (two companies) of the Bombay Volunteer Corps, of which his Excellency is honorary colonel, on Saturday. The chief leaves Puna shortly for a tour in Sind.

[FROM THE "TIMES OF INDIA."]

BARODA.—The celebrations at Baroda in December, on the occasion of the installation of the Gaekwar, are to include a camp of exercise. The 2nd Royal Lancaster (2-4th) Regiment, stationed in Bombay, has been ordered to attend the camp.

THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.—Professor Kielhorn, of the Deccan College, Puna, will, it is said, before long leave India, having accepted the professorship of Sanscrit at Gottingen. Coming so soon after the retirement of Dr. Buhler, the loss of another scholar of European reputation will bear rather hard on the Bombay Education Department.

THE LORD BISHOP.—The Right Rev. the Bishop of Bombay, with his chaplain, the Rev. A. O. Walsh, left by the last mail steamer on a visitation to Aden.

THE HAJ.—The officers and engineers of the steamer *Empress of India* the other day refused to proceed to sea from Bombay on the ground that she had been chartered to carry nearly seven hundred Mahomedan pilgrims to Jedda, and they apprehended an outbreak of violence on the part of the pilgrims, because it would be impossible for the vessel—a slow steamer—to reach Jedda in time to allow them to fulfil the object of their pilgrimage, which was to be present at a grand ceremony at Mecca on November 2. The case was taken before the chief presidency magistrate, by whose advice the pilgrims, who had taken up their quarters on board, were informed of the state of affairs. They left the ship quietly, in spite of the fact that for the majority of them it meant that their journey so far had been fruitless, and they must return home. One other pilgrim ship, the s.s. *China*, was leaving on the following day, and some three hundred of the *Empress of India's* disappointed passengers found room in her. The others had their passage money returned to them and went back to their homes.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

TEA.—Sale of 12,000 packages commenced yesterday and concluded to-day. All were without reserve, and comprised 7,668 packages Congou, 775 siftings, 306 Souchongs, 746 scented Caper, 395 scented Pekoe, 1,283 green teas, &c. The sales have passed fairly, and prices are lower for the commoner grades of Congou.

COFFEE.—There have not been any public sales to-day. The market is steady.

RICE.—Further business in New Rangoon spring shipment at 8s. 3d. per cwt. open charter.

COTTON.—The market continues quiet and prices are without change. Sales about 500 bales, including Tinnevely at 5½d. to 5¾d. per lb. Forward delivery—American, November-December, 6¼d. per lb. for middling l.m.c.

THURSDAY EVENING.

Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson state that, although the expectations of dearer money which lately prevailed are not confirmed, and trade in various quarters is fairly active, the markets for imported produce, with very few exceptions, continue unsettled. The demand for coffee exhibits some improvement, Brazil being sold at current low quotations, and this week's telegram advises a firmer tone at Rio Janeiro. A moderate supply of plantation Ceylon has been offered, and found buyers at 1s. to 2s. per cwt. recovery on last week's rates, small parcels of the new crop also bringing an advance on valuations. To-day East

India is dearer, Costa Rica went rather above previous rates. Statistics generally are not very favourable, stocks on the Continental ports being still large, and the visible supply of Java in Holland estimated at 636,000 bags, against 629,000 bags in 1880. The sugar market is steady with increased transactions in low brown kinds, otherwise no alteration can be reported. Beef offers more freely, and refined pieces here have sold rather under last week's quotations. Deliveries of tea during October were very large. There has been no further change in prices of Indian this week, but the tone is steadier. China imports remain inactive, and some of the lower grades of Congou sold by auction have gone at easier rates. Importers, as a rule, do not press sales in view of the relatively small supplies on the way. There have been some speculative operations in new Burma rice, for shipment in the early months of next year, on the basis of 8s. 3d. per cwt. Rangoon, open charter, but cargoes afloat are difficult to sell. Black and white pepper quiet. Zanzibar cloves firmer.

COFFEE.—At the public sales to-day steady prices were realised, and some of the East India went at 1s. to 2s. advance; 393 casks 163 barrels and bags plantation Ceylon sold—small to low middling, 63s. to 72s.; middling to fine middling, 80s. to 90s. 6d.; rather bold to bold, 98s. 6d. to 109s.; 191 cases 305 barrels and bags East India, low medium to good, 76s. 6d. to 85s. 6d.; bold, 89s. 6d. to 94s. 6d.; fine, 103 to 104s. 6d.; 3,720 Costa Rica and New Granada—good to fine ordinary greenish, 58s. to 64s.; greyish 68s. to 72s.; good and fine, 81s. 6d. to 88s.; 813 bags other foreign partly sold—Guatemala, 52s. to 60s.; Porto Rico, 69s. to 70s. 6d. per cwt.

RICE.—A cargo Rangoon off coast sold at 7s. 3¼d. A steamer cargo of Bassein, new crop, February-April shipment, 8s. per cwt. open charter.

COTTON.—A firm market, with a moderate business doing at full prices. Sales about 1,500 bales, including Tinnevely at 5½d. to 5¾d., Western at 4½d. to 4¾d., Sind at 4 1-16d., and Fiji at 9d. to 14½d. per lb. Forward delivery American, November, 6 9-32d. February-March, 6 15-32d.; per lb. for middling l.m.c.

FRIDAY EVENING.

RICE unaltered. A cargo of 1,400 tons Rangoon off the coast sold at 7s. 3¼d. Continent; and another, 900 tons, at 7s. 9d. ex quay, Liverpool.

COFFEE.—The auctions to-day went with less animation—common at 1s. decline, but better kinds brought former rates. 441 casks 17 trcs. 56 brls, 175 bags plantation Ceylon sold, small to low middling, at 68s. 6d. to 76s.; middling, at 78s. to 83s.; fine middling to bold, at 89s. to 108s. 82 bags Mocha sold at 117s. 6d.; 1,801 bags foreign mostly sold; Guatemala at 50s. to 60s.; Savanilla at 54s. to 54s. 6d.; and washed Santos at 56s. to 57s. per cwt.

SALTPETRE.—About 200 bags Bengal 4½ per cent. refraction sold on the spot at 23s. 3d.

SHELLAC quiet; small sales of second orange at £6 to £6 2s. 6d.

HEMP again dearer; 1,000 bales Manilla sold at £49 on the spot and £50 to arrive.

COTTON.—The market is steady, with a small business doing, the particulars of which are not worth reporting.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- ACHARD**—Oct. 10, at Adelaide Estate, S. Wynaad, the wife of Louis N. Achard, a son.
ANTONIO—Oct. 13, at Trichinopoly, the wife of C. M. Antonio, a son.
BARROW—Oct. 12, at Etawah, the wife of A. H. Barrow, a daughter.
BLEW—Sept. 29, at the Oodoowella Bungalow, Hautane, Ceylon, the wife of Thomas Blew, a daughter.
BOYD—Oct. 28, at Rangoon, the wife of Sidney Boyd, a son.
BULLER—Oct. 15, at Landour, the wife of Lieut. Col. H. M. Buller, 1st Central India Horse, a son.
CHRISTIE—Oct. 6, at 6, Hungerford-street, Calcutta, the wife of Capt. C. H. P. Christie, R.E., a daughter.
CLARKE—Oct. 10, at Ghazipur, the wife of W. Clarke, deputy collector, a daughter.
COLE—Oct. 11, at Squire's Hall, Simla, the wife of Captain Cole, R.E., a son.
D'ESPERANCE—Oct. 9, at Bombay, Mrs. A. D'Esperance, the wife of J. D'Esperance, superintendent, School of Art, Bhuj, a daughter.
DUNDAS—Oct. 31, at Umballa, the wife of Lieut. G. Whyte Melville Dundas, a son.
EVANS—Oct. 11, at Ranikhet, the wife of Mr. Wm. Evans, Commissariat Department, a son.
FOLEY—Sept. 30, at Moonoo Lungla, South Sylhet, the wife of E. G. Foley, a daughter.
GILMORE—Oct. 11, at Cawnpore, the wife of Mr. W. N. Gilmore, D.P.W., a daughter.
GRAY—Oct. 13, at No. 2, Short-street, Calcutta, the wife of Walter Gray, a daughter.
GRIEVE—Oct. 29, at Rangoon, the wife of William Grieve, Esq., a son.
GRIFFITH—Oct. 31, at Mhow, the wife of Lieut. Col. C. M. Griffith, Bombay Staff Corps, a daughter.
HALKETT—Oct. 5, at Richbell Villa, Murree, the wife of Capt. H. Craigie Halkett, 32nd Pioneers, a son.
HARDY—Oct. 8, at Roorkee, the wife of J. Hardy, a daughter.
HULEY—Oct. 12, at Wellington, Nilgiris, the wife of W. Huley, a daughter.
HUTCHINSON—Oct. 13, at Bombay, the wife of F. Hutchinson, deputy examiner, P.W.D., a daughter.
JOHNSON—Oct. 7, at Rajahmundry, the wife of E. C. Johnson, C.S., a daughter.

KEENE—Oct. 12, at Kasauli, the wife of H. G. Keene, district judge of Meerut, a son.

LENEHAN—Oct. 8, at Simla, the wife of Mr. J. J. Lenehan, accountant office of accountant general, Public Works Department, a daughter.

M'CANN—Oct. 13, at the Harbour Defences, Mazagon, the wife of W. H. M'Cann, a son.

MACFARLAINE—Sept. 23, at Goolbarga, the wife of T. M. Macfarlane, A.M.I.C.E., executive engineer, H.H. Nizam's D.P.W., a daughter.

MARSH—Oct. 14, at Meerut, the wife of Henry Marsh, Irrigation Department, a son.

PHIPPS—Oct. 12, at 2, Albert-road, Calcutta, the wife of S. U. Phipps, a son.

PORTER—Oct. 10, at Peshawur, the wife of Captain A. R. Porter, 28th P.N.I., a son.

RISLEY—Oct. 8, at Hazaribagh, Bengal, the wife of H. H. Risley, Bengal Civil Service, a son.

ROWBOTHAM—Oct. 9, at Purandhar, the wife of Hugh Rowbotham, of Barsi, a son.

SHIRREFF—Oct. 10, at Lahore, the wife of the Rev. F. A. P. Shirreff, M.A., a son.

WALKER—Oct. 9, at Ludhiana, the wife of T. Gordon Walker, C.S., a son.

MARRIAGES.

BERKELEY—MOORE—Oct. 10, at Bareilly, Lionel Fitzhardinge Berkeley, son of the late Villiers Berkeley, to Kathleen, daughter of the late E. P. Moore.

CARTER—DAVIES—Oct. 8, at Murree, Punjab, by Rev. Chas. J. Waterhouse, William Gradyon Carter, lieutenant 1st Battalion Royal Essex, late 44th Regiment, eldest son of late Lieut. Col. John William Carter, B.S.C., to Mary Adelaide Horatia, eldest daughter of Col. Horatio Nelson Davies, B.S.C., deputy commissioner, Thayetmyo, British Burma.

GORDON—SMITH—Oct. 5, at the Methodist Church, Grant-road, Bombay, by the Rev. Geo. Bowen, Charles S. Gordon, superintendent, Tract and Book Society, to Julia Emma, youngest daughter of the late Surgeon Henry Wilmot Smith, H.C.

MURRAY—MORGAN—Sept. 21, at St. Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, Nilgiri Hills, Southern India, Francis D'Arcy Osborne, Madras Civil Service, second son of James Wolfe Murray, Esq., of Cringletie, Peebles, N.B., to Frances Henrietta, second daughter of Major General H. R. Morgan, Madras Army, retired, of Snowdon, Ootacamund.

STONEHEWER—ARMSTRONG—Sept. 15, at Cochin, E. H. Stonehewer, Bank of Madras, to Amy Flora, daughter of the late Capt. R. D. Armstrong, Madras.

DEATHS.

ADAMS—Oct. 11, at Karachi, Surg. A. F. Adams, civil surgeon, Shikarpur.

ADOLPHUS—Oct. 11, at Madras, Charles Emmanuel, son of the late J. N. Adolphus, confidential clerk to the Chief Commissioner of Mysor, aged 22.

AMESBURY—Oct. 5, at Mussoorie, Surgeon Major J. W. R. Amesbury, I.M.D.

BELL—Oct. 9, at Monghyr, Frances, relict of the late John Bell, of Calcutta, aged 79 years and 8 months.

BRANDER—Oct. 7, at Cossipore, Annie, eldest daughter of the late James Brander, aged 20.

CASHMAN—August 30, at No. 9, Mongoe-lane, Calcutta, Mary, relict of the late John Cashman, formerly of Serampore and latterly of Calcutta, and surviving daughter of the late Solomon Hill, of Futtighur, aged 85.

EDWARDS—Oct. 9, at Mooltan, Mr. C. J. Edwards, head assistant Commissariat Office, and late quartermaster-sergeant of H.M.'s 21st Hussars.

GIBBINGS—Oct. 27, at Agra, Major Arthur Gibbings, King's Dragoon Guards, of Glenburne, county Cork, and Tobernea, county Limerick, dearly loved and deeply regretted, aged 35.

HENDERSON—Oct. 6, at Kurseong, Darjiling, Col. J. R. S. Henderson, of the 11th Regt. M.N.I., aged 52.

KARAKA—Oct. 19, at Nepean Sea-road, Malabar Hill, Aimai, the only daughter of Mr. Jehangir Dosabhooy Framjee Karaka, aged 2 years and 4 months.

KING—Oct. 7, at Damoh, Central Provinces, after a short illness from severe cold, Andrew, younger son of Charles King, inspector of police, aged 1 year and 10 months.

KING—Oct. 8, at Damoh, Central Provinces, after a short illness from severe cold, Charles Thomas Edwin, eldest son of Charles King, inspector of police, aged 4 years and 3 days.

KRAUSS—Oct. 1, at Kandogala House, Rangoon, Mary Hamilton Nesbit, the beloved wife of Henry Krauss, of Rangoon, second daughter of the late Major M. W. Perreau, H.E.I.C.S., sometime widow of the late Colonel R. Renny, C.B.

MACFARLAINE—Oct. 6, at Goolbarga, of a carbuncle, T. M. Macfarlane, A.M.I.C.E., executive engineer, H.H. Nizam's D.P.W., aged 43.

MAGRATH—Oct. 13, at Madras, on his way to England, Charles Frederick Magrath, Bengal Civil Service, aged 41.

MARSH—Oct. 14, at Meerut, the wife of Henry Marsh, Irrigation Department.

MORRISON—Sept. 16, at Dehra, the wife of J. H. Morrison, D.D., aged 76.

POTTS—Oct. 11, at Byculla, Mrs. Harriet Potts, wife of the late John Adam Potts, foreman boilermaker, Holkar State Railway, aged 50.

REID—Oct. 7, at Rupar, the infant son of Mr. A. G. Reid, executive engineer, Punjab Irrigation, aged 9 days.

THOMPSON—August 23, at Calcutta, Ellen, the beloved wife of Henry Thompson, Esq., of Joyhing Estate, Upper Assam, aged 30.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legible written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, NOV. 7, 1881.

THE PROPOSED EDUCATIONAL CHANGES IN INDIA.

In stating the position that is taken up by the whole of the educated classes throughout India, with hardly a dissentient, in reference to this question of the State support of high education, we have hitherto confined ourselves to those arguments which will be admitted by all to be reasonable, and which seem to us unanswerable. It would, however, be affectation to ignore the fact that the bitterness of the controversy has brought into prominence other arguments, or rather suspicions, which undoubtedly have not been without their influence in strengthening native opposition to any withdrawal of the State from the field of high education. We refer to the suspicions—not entirely well unfounded, we believe, but it must be confessed not altogether unnatural, and by no means confined to extreme partisans—that the movement for withdrawal owes its strength, partly to the jealousy of English civilians against native aspirants to the honours of the Civil Service, and partly to the desire of Christian missionaries to obtain greater power and a wider field for their proselytising efforts. We do not wish to attach to these suspicions a greater importance than they deserve. But no one who has carefully followed the course of the controversy can for a moment doubt that such suspicions are, if not general, at any rate widely diffused, in India; and such being the case, it is clear that their existence is a fact that must be reckoned with by the Government.

With regard to the suspicion of jealousy on the part of the great majority of the English Civil Service in India, we would unhesitatingly deny the charge. We believe that many English civilians are quite prepared to hold out the right hand of fellowship to duly qualified colleagues from the Indian colleges. Still, it would be idle to deny that, in the minds of some, doubts do exist as to the propriety of any such arrangement; and this is sufficient to

render the suspicion not an unreasonable one, when a movement is set on foot that promises largely to reduce the numbers of the most highly-qualified Indian graduates.

With regard to the suspicion regarding the desire of Christian missionaries to get the highest education of the country entirely into their own hands, all that need be said is that, whilst the desire is perfectly legitimate and indeed praiseworthy on the side of the missionaries, we cannot wonder if orthodox Hindus and Muhammadans do not view the proposal with approval; on the contrary, it is quite reasonable that any disposition on the part of the Government to encourage these proselytising aspirations should be keenly resented by the native community. It is of course obvious that the withdrawal of the Government from the State colleges will at once enormously increase the power and importance of the missionary colleges—and this in several ways. In the first place, the rich endowments which they derive from the home mission funds will make their professors masters of the situation in the competition with "private enterprise." And in the second place, inasmuch as these funds will enable the missionary colleges to offer a better, or at any rate a cheaper, education than that obtainable in the private colleges, the former will be enabled to take up a very different attitude on the question of religious teaching from that hitherto held by them. At present, in the Free Church of Scotland College, in the General Assembly's College, and the other famous missionary colleges of India, the teaching is most efficient in the highest branches of mathematics, of philosophy, of natural science, of the whole "profane" learning of the Calcutta University; but in the matter of religion, General Tremeneere has shown that a little perfunctory Bible-reading for perhaps an hour or less each day is all that is ventured on—and it has been stated that the proved conversion of one of the students would probably have the effect of emptying the college to which he belonged. If the parents of the students thought there was any serious risk of their sons becoming Christians they would prefer to pay the Rs.12 fee of the Government Presidency College rather than incur that risk for the privilege of only paying Rs.5 per mensem. But in the case we are supposing there would be no Presidency College for them to turn to. The Missionary colleges would be able to offer their students such an education as would usually place them at the head of the university class-list at an "eleemosynary" rate of payment; and might fairly claim in return the privilege of teaching them freely the doctrines of the Christian religion. It is, we admit, difficult for Christian men to recognise in this contingency an unmixed evil. We have ourselves felt this difficulty. But every sentiment of fairness and justice forces us entirely to sympathise with and respect the feelings of our Hindu and Mussulman fellow-subjects in demanding from our common Government the most absolute neutrality in religious matters; and as a matter of expediency, as well as of equity, hardly any graver objection could be offered to a Government educational policy than that its natural result would be largely to throw the highest education of the Government into the hands of a propaganda, however laudable the aims of that propaganda might be.

PROFESSOR FAWCETT ON INDIA.—THE LION AND THE SUCKING-DOVE.

INDIA ought to be happy, for she is dear to the hearts and intellects of the electors of Hackney. As that blessed

word Mesopotamia on a famous occasion carried saving grace and comfort to the souls of the faithful, so is it with the word India in the Town-hall of Shoreditch; and it is clear that this frame of mind must qualify the men of Hackney to decide on such questions as our Afghan policy in a way that no mere local experience or political knowledge could qualify them. Mr. Fawcett, when addressing his constituents at that Town-hall last Wednesday, reminded them that on taking office he had graciously promised "never to relinquish the interest he had long taken in India." So, as he had not said anything about it during the subsequent eighteen months of office, he proceeded to devote to its affairs some thirty lines, out of a speech two and a-half columns long. It is possible that, to a less intelligent audience, an explanation of the issues that have been raised in India during the last eighteen months could with difficulty have been made in so brief a compass. It should, however, be remembered that Mr. Fawcett, when out of office, was not in the habit of restricting himself to such concise statements of his opinions on Indian administration; and consequently we all knew pretty well what he had to say. At least, we all thought we knew.

Take, for instance, the subject of Indian finance, which Mr. Fawcett has made peculiarly his own. We have not only his speeches, but also his published writings, to tell us what he thinks of the iniquitous system of finance that was the curse of India up to the time of the general elections last year. Moreover, since Lord Hartington, in his financial statement a few weeks ago, confessed that he was "conservative in matters of finance," that he did not propose "any reduction or even readjustment of taxation," that he certainly did not propose any reduction of ordinary expenditure—in short, that he was carrying out to the very utmost the whole system so hateful to Mr. Fawcett—we were quite prepared for a repetition of some of those fierce philippics, or some of those despairing jeremiads, which used to stir the soul of Hackney to its very depths. Alas, for the consistency of human nature, that it should be so sorely tried by the contrast between the sweets of office and the "exigencies" of Opposition! We fear that Hackney was sadly disappointed to hear her lion roar like any sucking-dove. This is what the Indian Gracchus says, now that he has nearly got into the Cabinet:—

"I believe from what is now taking place [query, in the last Budget estimates?] that Lord Hartington will show not only that her (India's) finances can be, but that they will be, placed on a satisfactory basis by care, prudence, and thrift."

Mr. Fawcett has been compelled, by very shame, to add that "even before the late Government left office they recognised the imperative necessity of economy." Can these be the words of him who, not two short years ago, wrote and spoke as we all remember? Or can it be that the Government, unknown to the world except the Postmaster General, has secretly carried out all the "reforms" so persistently demanded by Mr. Fawcett with so much fire and fury? Do natives fill a large proportion of the higher appointments in India? Have the "exorbitant" salaries of the English Civil Service been suddenly reduced? Has the creation of new secretaryships ceased out of the land? Has Lord Ripon virtuously resolved to eschew the delights of Simla and live laborious days and mosquito-bitten nights in the plains? Has the license tax been abolished? Have the land assessments and the salt-tax been reduced? Can all these things be so? Or is it only—that Mr. Fawcett has

blossomed into a Postmaster General? *Quantum mutatus ab illo!*

One little point more. Mr. Fawcett compliments Lord Hartington, not only on his "courage," but also on his "statesmanship" in having "overcome the official opposition" to the withdrawal from Kandahar. We venture to say that Lord Hartington has already learnt that in Indian affairs "official opinion," when it exists, is synonymous with "well-informed and deliberate opinion;" and his lordship, if (as we fear is likely) he still justifies the withdrawal from Kandahar, certainly does so, not as in spite of "official opposition," but rather as misunderstanding official opinion. We confess that we agree with Mr. Fawcett as to the virtual unanimity of the "official opposition," and we regard the fact as the strongest possible condemnation of the Government policy; but we must do Lord Hartington the justice of believing that this is not his opinion, or he would cease to support a policy condemned by the only authority worthy of credit. The "officials," of whose opposition Mr. Fawcett seems to be rather proud, are, in many cases, men who have grown old in the absorbing life-study, on the scene of action, and with the fullest knowledge and experience, of those questions which Mr. Fawcett has approached from a remote distance, with an utter lack of all special knowledge, and amidst a multiplicity of other interests and inquiries. They are, as a rule, men of the highest character and of great ability, devoted to the welfare of the country of their adoption, and trained by the work of a lifetime to a keen perception of what is best for the public weal. It will be an ill day for the British Empire when our rulers, to catch the plaudits of an English rabble, throw scorn on the counsels of such men as these.



OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Oct. 15.)

- SMITH, Major P. W., assumed charge of his duties as officiating adjutant, Deol Irregular Force, on Sept. 26.
- LAWRENCE, Mr. W. R., assumed charge of the office of assistant commissioner, Merwara, on Sept. 14.
- LAWRENCE, Mr. W. R., C.S., officiating assistant commissioner, Merwara, to officiate as assistant commissioner, Ajmere.
- BRANDIS, Mr. D., C.I.E., inspector general of forests to the Government of India, is deputed on special duty to the Madras Presidency.
- SCHLICH, Dr. W., conservator of forests, 1st grade, in the Punjab, to officiate as inspector general of forests to the Government of India.
- BAILEY, Major F., R.E., conservator of forests of the School Circle in the N.W.P., officiating in the 2nd grade of conservators, also director of the forest school and superintendent of forest surveys, to officiate as conservator of forests in the Punjab. Major Bailey will continue to be superintendent of forest surveys.
- VAN SOMEREN, Major G. J., supernumerary conservator of forests, of the 3rd grade in the Punjab, to officiate as conservator of the school circle in the N.W.P., and as director of the forest school.
- DALY, Lieut. G. K., squadron officer, 1st Regiment C.I.H., to officiate as adjutant.
- Brigade order by the Commandant of the C.I.H., Sept. 12, confirmed:—
- ROBERTSON, Lieut. E. E., officiating squadron officer, 1st Regiment C.I.H., to officiate as 3rd squadron commander.
- Brigade order by the Commandant C.I.H., Sept. 17, confirmed:—
- MONEY, Capt. G. E., officiating adjutant, 2nd Regiment, C.I.H., to be staff officer.
- HUGHES, Lieut. H. W., squadron officer (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, to officiate as squadron officer and adjutant, 2nd Regiment, C.I.H.
- Promotions to the Superior Account Establishment:—
- CONWAY-GORDON, Major L., R.E., from examiner, 2nd class, to examiner, 1st class, permanent.

MOSS, Mr. T., examiner, 3rd class, to examiner, 2nd class, permanent.
 TRAIL, Major D. H., R.E., from 3rd class, to examiner, 2nd class, permanent.
 LAMBERT, Major P., R.E., examiner, 4th class, 1st grade, to examiner, 3rd class, permanent.
 LE BRETON, Capt. W. J., B.S.C., examiner, 4th class, 1st grade, permanent.
 BEGBIE, Major A. G., R.E., examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, to examiner, 4th class, 1st grade, permanent.
 FORDHAM, Mr. J. W., examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, to examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, permanent.
 CHRISTIE, Capt. C. H. P., R.E., examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, to examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, permanent.
 BISCOE, Capt. J. S., S.C., examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, temporary rank, to examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, permanent.
 QUINLAN, Mr. F. P., examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, to examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, permanent.
 HUTCHINSON, Mr. F., deputy examiner, 1st grade, to 4th class, 3rd grade, permanent.
 RAINER, Mr. H., deputy examiner, 2nd grade, temporary rank, deputy examiner, 2nd grade, permanent.
 M'PHERSON, Mr. D. W., deputy examiner, 2nd grade, temporary rank, deputy examiner, 2nd grade, permanent.
 OGDEN, Mr. W., assistant examiner, 1st grade, temporary rank, to assistant examiner, 1st grade, permanent.
 MOBERLY, Lieut. Col. C. M., M.S.C., examiner, 3rd class, to examiner, 2nd class, temporary.
 MACPHERSON, Mr. J. L., deputy examiner, 1st grade, to examiner, 1st grade, to examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, temporary.
 HICKIE, Mr. W. C., accountant, 2nd grade, temporary rank, is appointed assistant examiner, 2nd grade, temporary rank, and posted to the Holkar and Neemuch Railway.
 TILLY, Mr. H. L., assistant engineer, 1st grade, British Burma, is temporarily promoted to executive engineer, 4th grade.
 GRANT, Mr. A., assistant examiner, 2nd grade, with temporary rank of deputy examiner, 2nd grade, is permanently promoted to assistant examiner, 1st grade.
 JEROME, Lieut. H. J. W., R.E., is appointed to the P.W. Department as an assistant engineer, 1st grade, and is posted to the Military Works Branch.
 M'GUINNESS, Mr. J., temporary assistant examiner, 2nd grade, Punjab, is permitted to resign his appointment from Nov. 1.
 LAUGHLIN—SYMONS—Officiating appointments in the Indian Telegraph Department:—Mr. R. C. Laughlin, from assistant superintendent, 1st grade, to superintendent, 3rd grade; Mr. K. E. Symons, from assistant superintendent, 1st grade, to superintendent, 3rd grade.
 CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Mr. C. L. Griesbach, assistant, of the 3rd grade, in the Geological Survey of India, privilege leave for three months.

MEDICAL.

GIBBONS, Deputy Surgeon General J., C.B., A.M.D., is permitted to return to England on completion of his tour of service.
 HENDLEY, Deputy Surgeon General J., C.B., A.M.D., will on arrival be posted to the Allahabad division of medical administration.

MILITARY.

Admitted to the B.S.C., from the date specified:—
 PHILLIPS, Lieut. W. E., 2nd Battalion, North Lancashire Regt., officiating wing officer, 28th N.I., July 14.
 GOODWYN, Major J. E., 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regt., to be officiating deputy assistant adjutant general.
 WILLIAMS, Lieut. Col. B., B.S.C., commandant 5th Punjab Cavalry, to officiate as director of army remount operations for India.
 CHERRY, Capt. H. A., 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, to be a brigade major on the establishment.
 SORIN, Capt. E. R. H., 13th Hussars, to be provost marshal at Quetta.

Order of British India:—

H.E. the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned native officer to the 1st class of the Order of British India from the date specified:—

EM SINGH—To the 1st class with the title of "Sirdar Bahadur," Subadar Major Em Singh "Bahadur," 28th N.I.
 MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Lieut. G. A. Money, B.S.C., squadron officer and adjutant, 18th Bengal Cavalry, on medical certificate for one year; Lieut. C. B. Porter, B.S.C., wing officer, 4th N.I., on medical certificate.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA (Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Oct. 13.)

BRINKLEY—2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment—Lieut. Brinkley to be instructor of musketry.
 WRIGHT—Station Staff, Ranikhet—Capt. J. A. Wright, 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, to be station staff officer.
 STRACHEY—20th N.I.—Lieut. J. Strachey, 1st Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment, a candidate for the B.S.C., to be officiating wing officer, on probation.
 PITT, Lieut. Col. H. D., R.A., to proceed from Agra to Morar, on special duty.
 MANN—DENNY—WOOD—Committee of paymaster'ship in the 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers, from Sept. 19, consequent on the death of Paymaster (Hon. Capt.) W. Wells, Army Pay Department:—Capt. H. B. Mann, president; Capt. A. C. Denny, and Lieut. A. H. Wood, members.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette.)

MULLER, Mr. W. C., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Bagdogra, Rungpore, is transferred to Burdwan, and is posted to the Sudder station of that district.
 HUGHES, Mr. A. J., executive engineer, 1st grade, to be executive

engineer of the Northern Drainage and Embankment Division, from Oct. 10.

MONCKTON—WATSON—Assistant engineers, 1st grade, posted to the Sone Circle:—Mr. M. J. Monckton, Mr. C. J. K. Watson.
 FURLOUGH.—Mr. A. Horne, assistant engineer, 1st grade, Patna Division, privilege leave for three months.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette.)

HICKS, Mr. F. C., assistant conservator of forests, attached to the Wardha Division, resumed charge of his duties on Oct. 4.
 NOBLE, Mr. G. J., district superintendent of police, reported his arrival at Bombay, on return from the leave granted him.
 TAYLOR, Mr. G. F., officiating assistant conservator of forests, attached to the Chanda Division, resumed charge of his duties on Oct. 4.
 HARRISON, Capt. W. C., cantonment magistrate of Asirgarh, in the Nimar District, to be a justice of the peace in the Central Provinces.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette.)

PETRE, Mr. F. L., C.S., to be captain No. 1 Company of the Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifle Corps.
 O'MEARA, Mr. T. F., C.E., resident engineer, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Whandausi, to be captain No. 2 Company of the Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifle Corps.
 WALTON, Mr. F. T. G., C.E., resident engineer, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Shajahanpur, to be lieutenant No. 1 Company of the Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifle Corps.
 MUIRHEAD, Mr. A., Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, to be lieutenant and adjutant of the Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifle Corps.
 SPANKIE, Lieut. J. P. W., 3rd Goorkhas, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government by the Government of India, Military Department, to officiate as cantonment magistrate, Benares.
 JAMESON, Surg. Maj. G. W., civil surgeon, 2nd class, to the medical charge of Muzaffarnagar.
 CARGILL, Mr. D., district superintendent of police, 4th grade, to officiate as district superintendent of police, 3rd grade, from April 14.
 GALBRAITH, Mr. E., assistant magistrate and collector, to the Moradabad District.
 PETRE, Mr. F. L., assistant magistrate and collector, from Bijnor to Bareilly.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette.)

SCHLICH—VAN SOMEREN.—The services of Dr. W. Schlich, conservator of forests, Punjab, and Major G. J. Van Someren, supernumerary conservator of forests, ranking as a supernumerary deputy conservator of forests in this province, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.
 VINCENT.—The services of Mr. F. D'A. Vincent, assistant conservator of forests, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.
 CROFTS, Surgeon A. M., 19th (Punjab) N.L., is appointed civil surgeon of Sialkot.
 PATERNON, Surgeon Major A. M.M., is appointed to the medical charge of Srinagar for the remainder of the season.
 Promotions in the Punjab commission from Sept. 12:—Mr. J. D. Tremlett, deputy commissioner, 2nd class, to be deputy commissioner, 1st class; Mr. T. W. Smyth, deputy commissioner, 2nd class, substantive pro tem., to be deputy commissioner, 2nd class, permanently; Mr. E. O'Brien, deputy commissioner, 3rd class, substantive pro tem., to be deputy commissioner, 3rd class, permanently; Mr. F. P. Beachcroft, judicial assistant, 1st grade, substantive pro tem., to be judicial assistant, 1st grade, permanently; Lieut. Col. H. V. Riddell, judicial assistant, 2nd grade, substantive pro tem., to be judicial assistant, 2nd grade, permanently; Mr. H. St. G. Tucker, judicial assistant, 3rd grade, substantive pro tem., to be judicial assistant, 3rd grade, permanently; Mr. T. O. Wilkinson, assistant commissioner, 1st class, substantive pro tem., to be assistant commissioner, 1st class, permanently; Mr. R. I. Bruce to be assistant commissioner, 2nd class; Mr. J. C. Brown, assistant commissioner, 2nd class, substantive pro tem., reverting to assistant commissioner, 3rd class.
 DAVIS, Surg. Major G. M.B., 4th Sikh Infantry, is appointed civil surgeon of Dera Ismail Khan.
 GREY, Capt. L. J. H., officiating cantonment magistrate, 2nd class, is confirmed in his appointment.
 MORICE.—The services of Surg. Major J. C. Morice, civil surgeon 2nd class, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.
 HALL.—The services of Col. C. H. Hall, commissioner and superintendent Rawul Pindi Division, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.
 LANG, Major R. T. M., deputy commissioner, Rawul Pindi, to officiate as commissioner and superintendent of the Rawul Pindi Division.
 TROWARD, Mr. T., officiating judicial assistant, Rawul Pindi, to officiate as deputy commissioner of that district.

Orders confirmed:—

BRUCE—Edwardesabad Station—O. Sept. 17, appointing Lieut. George Bruce, 4th Punjab Infantry, to officiate as station staff officer from the 1st idem.
 DAVIES—3rd Punjab Infantry—R.O. Sept. 20, making the following temporary appointment:—Lieut. R. D. C. Davies, officiating wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster.
 DANIELL—BRUCE—4th Punjab Infantry—R.O. Sept. 14, making the following temporary appointments:—Lieut. A. Daniell, wing officer and quartermaster, to officiate as adjutant; Lieut. G. W. C. Bruce, wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster.
 HORSFORD.—The services of Major E. C. O'B. Horsford, district super-

intendent of police, 2nd grade, G.L.I., were placed at the disposal of H.E. the Commander in Chief on August 9.
Promotions from August 9 (exclusive):—Mr. S. J. Stone, from 3rd to 2nd grade of district superintendents of police; Mr. W. J. Lemarchand, from 4th to 3rd grade of district superintendents of police; Mr. Sydney Smith, district superintendent of police, 4th grade, substantive pro tem., to be a district superintendent of police of the 4th grade; and Mr. D. E. McCracken, assistant district superintendent of police, 1st class, 1st grade, to be a district superintendent of police of the 4th grade, substantively pro tem.
OTTLEY, Capt. J. W., R.E., officiating assistant secretary to Government, P.W.D., Irrigation Branch, Punjab, is confirmed in that appointment from July 1 last.

ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, Oct. 8.)

MACPHERSON, Mr. W. C., C.S., assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, is posted to Habiganj, in the Sylhet district, and is appointed to the charge of that sub-division.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Oct. 11.)

THOMAS, Mr. H. S., second member Board of Revenue, to act as first member during the employment of the Hon. H. E. Sullivan on other duty.

HORSLEY, Mr. W. D., to continue to act as second member Board of Revenue.

BARLOW, Mr. R. W., to continue to act as third member Board of Revenue, during the employment of Mr. Horsley as acting second member.

BUICK, Mr. D., to act as collector, district magistrate, and agent, Tanjore.

MACLEAN, Mr. C. D., to act as collector and district magistrate, Nellore.

BRODIE, Mr. V. A., to act as head assistant to the collector and magistrate of Malabar.

KERNAN, the Hon. Mr. Justice, a puisne judge of the High Court, Madras, resumed his seat on Sept. 28.

Promotions in the engineer establishment of the P.W.D.:—Col. W. Christie, R.E., superintending engineer, 3rd class, to be superintending engineer, 2nd class, from Oct. 1, permanent; Mr. J. W. Rundall, M.I.C.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, to be superintending engineer, 3rd class, from Oct. 1, permanent; Capt. D. M'Neil Campbell, R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, to be executive engineer, 2nd grade, from Oct. 1, permanent; Mr. J. Hannan, executive engineer, 3rd grade, to be executive engineer, 2nd grade, from Oct. 4, permanent; Mr. W. Hughes, executive engineer, 4th grade, to be executive engineer, 3rd grade, from Oct. 1, permanent; Mr. J. C. Larminie, executive engineer, 4th grade, to be executive engineer, 3rd grade, from Oct. 1, permanent; Mr. J. M. Bell, executive engineer, 4th grade, to be executive engineer, 3rd grade, from Oct. 1, permanent; Capt. A. W. Smart, R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, to be executive engineer, 3rd grade, from Oct. 1, permanent; Capt. C. C. Rawson, R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, to be executive engineer, 3rd grade, from Oct. 1, permanent; Mr. J. Grimes, assistant engineer, 1st grade, to be executive engineer, 4th grade, from Oct. 1, permanent; Lieut. C. B. Henderson, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, to be executive engineer, 4th grade, from Oct. 1, permanent; Mr. G. P. Carless, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to be assistant engineer, 1st grade, from Oct. 1, permanent; Mr. C. H. B. Burton, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to be assistant engineer, 1st grade, from Oct. 1, permanent; Mr. A. A. G. Mole, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to be assistant engineer, 1st grade, from Oct. 1, permanent; Mr. G. B. Lambert, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to be assistant engineer, 1st grade, from Oct. 1, permanent; Major J. Pennycuik, R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, to be superintending engineer, 3rd class, from Oct. 1, temporary; Lieut. O. V. Boddy, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, to be executive engineer, 4th grade, from Oct. 1, temporary; Lieut. L. Langley, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, to be executive engineer, 4th grade, from Oct. 1, temporary; Lieut. F. J. Romilly, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, to be executive engineer, 4th grade, from Oct. 1, temporary; Lieut. W. L. C. Baddeley, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, to be executive engineer, 4th grade, from Oct. 1, temporary; Mr. W. B. de Winton, assistant engineer, 1st grade, to be executive engineer, 4th grade, from Oct. 1, temporary; Mr. C. Vincent, assistant engineer, 1st grade, to be executive engineer, 4th grade, from Oct. 1, temporary; Mr. A. H. Garrett, assistant engineer, 1st grade, to be executive engineer, 4th grade, from Oct. 1, temporary; Lieut. and Deputy Assistant Commissary W. C. S. West, assistant engineer, 3rd grade, to be assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from Oct. 1, permanent; Lieut. and Deputy Assistant Commissary D. Falvey, assistant engineer, 3rd grade, to be assistant engineer, 2nd grade from Oct. 1, permanent.

Transfers and postings ordered:—

Lieut. Col. J. Beatty, R.E., superintending engineer, 1st class, from superintending engineer, III. Circle, to superintending engineer, VI. Circle; Lieut. Col. H. I. Prendergast, R.E., superintending engineer, 2nd class, from superintending engineer, I. Circle, to superintending engineer, V. Circle; Major H. R. Mead, R.E., superintending engineer, 3rd class, from superintending engineer, II. Circle, to superintending engineer, IV. Circle; Mr. J. W. Rundall, superintending engineer, 3rd class, from superintendent of works, Kistna, to superintending engineer, II. Circle; Major J. Pennycuik, R.E., superintending engineer, 3rd class (temporary rank), from deputy chief engineer and under secretary to Government, P.W.D., to superin-

tending engineer, III. Circle; Lieut. Col. J. N. Hunter, R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, to Cuddapah Division; Major H. Smalley, R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, to Chingleput Division; Mr. G. T. Walch, executive engineer, 2nd grade, from superintendent of works, Godavari, charge of I. Circle; Major A. T. Fraser, R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, from office of consulting architect, to West Coast Division; Mr. E. H. Pringle, executive engineer, 3rd grade, from West Coast Division to Ganjam Division; Major R. F. Morris, R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, to Kurnool Division; Lieut. O. V. Boddy, R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank) from Kistna Eastern Division to Bellary Division; Mr. C. Vincent, executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), from assistant chief engineer, and under secretary to Government, P.W. Department, Irrigation Branch, to D Project Division; Mr. A. H. Garrett, executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank) from Kistna Western Division to C Project Division; Capt. W. Jackson, assistant engineer, 1st grade, from Cuddapah to Kurnool Division, officiating executive engineer; Mr. J. C. Johnson, assistant engineer, 1st grade, from Tinnevely Division to Madura Division, officiating executive engineer; Mr. H. S. Taylor, assistant engineer, 1st grade, from Godavari Eastern Division to Cuddapah Division, officiating executive engineer; Mr. A. S. Russell, assistant engineer, 1st grade, to Nellore Division. Mr. W. Jopp, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from Vizagapatam Division to Ganjam Division; Mr. H. E. Clerk, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from Godavari to Vizagapatam Division; Mr. S. D. Pears, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from Kistna to Kurnool Division; Lieut. Col. R. Thompson, R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, from special duty, office of secretary to Government, P.W.D., to acting deputy chief engineer and under secretary to Government, P.W.D.; Lieut. F. J. Romilly, R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), from special duty, office of chief engineer for irrigation, to D Project Division.

CIVIL FURLOUGH.—Mr. C. J. Knox, acting collector of Kistna, for one year, medical certificate.

MILITARY FURLOUGH.—Lieut. W. A. M. Wilson, 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, to England for twelve months, on medical certificate.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Headquarters, Bangalore, Oct. 4.)

CLERK, Major R. M., wing officer, 4th Regiment N.I., to continue to officiate as wing commander and second in command without prejudice to his duties as wing officer.

FAUNCE, Major B. B., S.C., from wing officer, 23rd Regiment N.I., to wing officer, 5th Regiment N.I.

ATKINSON, Major S.E., wing commander, 5th Regiment N.I., to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster general, Central District.

Transfers ordered:—

DIXON—DICKINSON—HESKETH.—Lieut. Col. E. G. Dixon, Infantry, from wing commander and second in command, 8th Regiment N.I., to commandant, 8th Regiment N.I.; Lieut. Col. W. M. Dickinson, S.C., wing commander, 8th Regiment N.I., to wing commander and second in command, 8th Regiment N.I.; Major R. W. Hesketh, S.C., wing officer, 8th Regiment N.I., to wing commander, 8th Regiment N.I.

HESKETH, Major R. W., wing commander, 8th Regiment N.I., to officiate as second in command.

MOBERLY, Surgeon H. J. R., A.M.D., from on arrival at Bombay from England, to general duty, Centre and Northern District.

Posted to the battalion of his regiment specified opposite his name:—

BRETT—Oxfordshire Light Infantry.—Lieut. Col. Brett, 1st Battalion. Officers detailed for depot duty during the ensuing trooping season:—**MANSIE—PLEYDELL—COOPER—MARTIN—WORLEDGE—GARFIT—MORRELL.**—12th Lancers, Capt. E. M. Mansel-Pleydell; 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Regiment, Capt. R. Cooper; 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, Capt. H. E. N. Martin; 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, Lieut. A. C. Worledge; 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, Capt. F. B. Garfit; 1st Battalion Essex Regiment, Capt. E. Morrell.

Transfers of R.A. officers:—

HEFFERNAN—CRAWFORD—PARRY—ADDINGTON.—Lieut. N. B. Heffernan from No. 16 (Mountain) Battery, 9th Brigade, to No. 4 Battery of the same brigade; Lieut. A. Crawford, No. 2 Battery 8th Brigade; Lieut. H. W. Parry, No. 3 Battery 8th Brigade; Lieut. the Hon. H. W. Addington, No. 19 Battery 9th Brigade, to batteries (not named) in England.

Orders confirmed:—

PALMER—Dec. 28.—By the officer commanding British Burma Division, appointing Col. W. H. G. Palmer, 22nd Regiment N.I., to assume command of the garrison of Rangoon.

DOBSON.—By the officer commanding Mysor Division, appointing Surg. A. F. Dobson, M.B., to the medical charge of the Lock Hospital, Bangalore.

LANGFORD.—By the commandant 7th Regiment N.I., appointing Lieut. W. J. Langford, wing officer, to act temporarily as adjutant.

BURROWS.—By the general officer commanding Mysor Division appointing Lieut. E. A. Burrows, K Battery, 6th Brigade R.A., to officiate as aide de camp to the major general commanding Mysor Division.

BUTLER.—By the commandant 17th Regiment N.I., appointing Major J. W. S. Butler to officiate as wing commander.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Oct. 13.)

WALSH—CLARK.—The Rev. A. O. Walsh, acting chaplain of Pun-

is appointed domestic chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Bombay during his lordship's tour of visitation to Aden, and the Rev. W. Clark, acting chaplain of Ghorpuri, is to act as chaplain of Puna.

DICKINSON, Mr. J. H., acting district superintendent of police, Khandesh, to act as assistant political agent and Bheel agent, Khandesh, from July 21.

BAKER, Mr. M. B., to revert to his appointment as senior assistant judge and sessions judge of Puna for the detached station of Sholapur.

CANDY—ASTON—Mr. R. T. Candy to revert to his appointment as judicial assistant to the political agent, Kathiawar; and Mr. H. F. Aston to act as assistant judge and sessions judge at Ratnagiri.

DAVIES, Mr. D., is to act as second assistant district superintendent of police in the Kandesh District.

GRANT—BORRADAILE—Mr. G. F. M. Grant delivered over and Mr. A. A. Borradaile received charge of the office of collector and district magistrate, Broach, on the 4th inst.

CAMPBELL—GRANT—Mr. J. M'L. Campbell delivered over and Mr. G. F. M. Grant received charge of the office of collector and district magistrate, Kaira, on the 5th inst.

YOUNGHUSBAND—LELY—Mr. A. D. Younghusband delivered over and Mr. F. S. P. Lely received charge of the office of first assistant collector, Ahmedabad, on the 4th inst.

WHITWORTH—WHITE—Mr. G. C. Whitworth delivered over and Mr. J. G. White received charge of the office of the first assistant collector and magistrate, 1st class, in charge Chorasi Division, on the 5th inst.

WHITE—YOUNGHUSBAND—Mr. J. G. White delivered over and Mr. A. D. Younghusband received charge of the office of the first assistant collector and magistrate, first class, in charge of Chorasi Division, on the 6th inst.

WOODBURN—LAMB—Messrs. A. F. Woodburn and R. A. Lamb respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of assistant collector, Eastern Division, Khandesh, on the 27th ult.

MOORE—STEWART—Messrs. J. G. Moore and A. B. Stewart respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of collector and district magistrate, Puna, on the 29th ult.

RICHARDSON—PLUNKETT—Mr. E. T. Richardson delivered over and Mr. A. H. Plunkett received charge of the office of deputy collector and city magistrate, Puna, on Sept. 30.

COTGRAVE—SCANNELL—Mr. G. W. Cotgrave delivered over and Mr. H. Scannell received charge of the office of district superintendent of police, Puna, on Oct. 1.

WOODBURN—OMMANNEY—Messrs. A. F. Woodburn and H. Ommannney respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of forest settlement officer, Khandesh, on Sept. 27.

DALAL—HEARN—Surgeon K. A. Dalal and Mr. J. J. Hearn, Huzur, deputy collector and magistrate, first class, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Kaladgi District Gaol on Oct. 2.

HATCH, Mr. H. F., assistant superintendent, Ratnagiri Revenue Survey, returned to duty on the 4th inst.

ACWORTH, Mr. H. A., C.S., to be first class assistant collector, Salt Revenue.

OWEN, Capt. C., 2nd L.C., to be second class assistant collector, Salt Revenue.

VINCENT, Mr. R. H., to act as commissioner of police, Bombay.

SMITH, Mr. J. G., to act as deputy commissioner of police, Bombay.

MEDICAL.

PINKERTON—The services of Brigade Surgeon J. Pinkerton, M.D., are placed at the disposal of Government in the Military Department.

JOYNT, Brigade Surgeon C., M.D., to act as surgeon to the European General Hospital.

MILITARY.

Admitted to the Bombay S.C. from the date specified:—

HODGKINSON, Lieut. C. C., of the 2nd Battalion East Lancashire Regiment (late 59th Foot), officiating wing officer, 11th Regiment N.I., August 31, 1880.

OWEN—The services of Capt. Conrad Owen, 2nd Regiment L.C., are placed at the disposal of Government in the Revenue Department for employment in the Salt Department.

ORR, Capt. W. J., sub assistant commissary general, on probation, having passed the required departmental examination, is confirmed in the grade of sub assistant commissary general 2nd class, and will continue to act as sub assistant commissary general, 1st class.

PINKERTON—The services of Brigade Surgeon J. Pinkerton, M.D., I.M.D., are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander in Chief.

Order confirmed:—

MACKENZIE—Hyderabad Station O.—Sept. 29, appointing Capt. T. H. Mackenzie, S.C. (station staff officer), to be superintendent of Bazaars, August 24.

MILITARY FURLONGS—Lieut. R. W. Preston, S.C., adjutant, 9th Regiment N.I., to Europe for one year and one hundred and eighty-two days on medical certificate; Mr. D. C. Pedder, S.C., to Europe for one year on medical certificate.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna, Oct. 14.)

FORBES—15th Regiment N.I.—Lieut. A. W. Forbes, wing officer (officiating adjutant), to be adjutant.

KREYER—17th Regiment N.I.—Lieut. F. A. C. Kreyer, S.C., officiating wing officer and quartermaster, to be wing officer and quartermaster.

CLAREMONT, Capt. G. W. F., 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, to command the Khundwa Rest House.

SCHNEIDER, Lieut. S. M., S.C., resumed the duties of his appointment as aide de camp to Major Gen. J. W. Schneider, C.B., commanding N. Division, from Oct. 2.

PURROFF, Surg. Maj. J. W., M.D., A.M.D., on being relieved of the

medical charge, Purandhur Sanatorium, is placed on general duty, Puna Circle.

ALLSOPP—TROLLOPE—An exchange of batteries has been sanctioned between Capt. R. Allsopp, M.I., and Capt. E. C. Trollope, N-2 R.A. Capt. Allsopp will proceed to England as early as possible.

Permitted to exchange to the battalions specified:—

BENNETT—CLARKE—Worcestershire Regt.—Lieut. F. J. W. Bennett, from 1st to 2nd Battalion; Lieut. E. H. S. L. Clarke, from 2nd to 1st Battalion.

CHAPMAN—The name of Lieut. D'Arcy R. Chapman, 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, is added to the list of officers detailed for duty at their regimental depots.

Officers directed to join the class of Garrison Instruction, which will be formed at Puna on Nov. 1:—Capt. A. Radford, D-2 R.A.; Lieut. F. R. Thackeray, E-B R.H.A.; Majors J. R. Sharp and H. Moore, 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment; Capt. G. C. K. S. Roupell, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment; Lieut. E. A. J. Pym, 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment; Major D. D. McCausland and Capt. E. T. B. Sparks, 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment; Lieut. A. Lumb, 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Regiment; Capt. L. F. Heath, 3rd N.L.I.; Capt. J. N. S. Kirkwood, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

COOPER, Mr. A., sub inspector of army schools, having been posted to the Bombay Presidency, was brought on the strength from April 5.

Orders confirmed:—

CARLETON—Royal Lancaster Regiment (2nd Battalion)—R.O., Oct. 3, appointing Lieut. G. A. Carleton interpreter to the battalion, from Sept. 16.

DUPUIS—North Staffordshire Regiment (2nd Battalion)—R.O., Sept. 29, appointing Lieut. J. A. S. Dupuis, to officiate as interpreter, from Oct. 1.

PIERS—6th Regiment N.I.—R.O., Oct. 6, appointing Lieut. W. B. Piers, officiating wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster.

WAR OFFICE.

PALL-MALL—Nov. 1.

The Manchester Regiment.—Lieut. General and Honorary General E. R. Jeffreys, C.B., to be Colonel, and not Honorary Colonel, as stated in the *London Gazette* of August 16, 1881.

Royal Engineers.—Lieut. Colonel and Brevet Colonel P. Ravenhill, C.B., to be Colonel, vice E. M. Grain, retired; Major J. T. Twigg to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel P. Ravenhill, C.B.

STAFF.—Colonel A. H. Bogie, Royal Artillery, to be a Colonel on the Staff of the Army, with a view to his commanding the Royal Artillery in the Dublin District, vice Colonel G. Colclough, Royal Artillery, whose period of service on the Staff has expired; Captain G. W. Hawkins, Royal Artillery, to be Brigade Major to the Royal Artillery at Malta, vice Captain H. A. Douglass, Royal Artillery, who retires from the Army; Captain E. T. Evans, Lancashire Fusiliers, to be Adjutant of the Dublin Recruiting District, vice Honorary Colonel J. Addy, placed on the Retired List.

ORDNANCE STORE DEPARTMENT.—Assistant Commissary R. S. M. De Ricci has been permitted to commute his retired pay.

MEMORANDA.—Major General L. Nicholson, C.B., Royal Engineers, to be Lieutenant General, vice W. C. Mezies, retired; Lieut. Colonel E. O. Hewitt, Royal Engineers, having completed the qualifying service in the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, to be Colonel.

Staff.—Major General Sir Frederick Sleigh Roberts, Bart., V.C., G.C.B., Royal Artillery, to command the troops in the Madras Presidency, with the local rank of Lieut. General in the East Indies while holding that appointment, vice General Sir Neville Bowles Chamberlain, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., who has vacated that appointment.

INDIA OFFICE.

Nov. 1

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers of her Majesty's Indian Military Forces:—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. J. Reay, of the Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. W. Winson, of the Bengal Staff Corps; Capt. J. T. McGoun, of the Half-pay List, Mad as Staff Corps; Brigade Surgeon Theobald Rüger, M.D., of the Bengal Army; Surgeon Major S. Mackertich, M.D., of the Bengal Army; Surgeon Major A. D. Campbell, M.D., of the Bengal Army.

Her Majesty has approved of the undermentioned officer being permitted to resign the service:—Major D. C. S. L. Carnegie, of the Bengal Army.

Her Majesty has approved of the transfer of the undermentioned officer to the Retired List:—Major S. C. MacTier, of the Bengal Staff Corps.

BREVET.

The undermentioned officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

To be major generals.—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. J. Reay, of the Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. W. Winson, of the Bengal Staff Corps.

To be deputy surgeon general.—Brigade Surgeon S. J. Wyndowe, M.D., of the Madras Army.

Nov. 3.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Col. H. A. Little, S.C., Lieut. C. C. Chenevix-Trench, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Major R. C. Evanson, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Col. C. T. Heathcote, C.B., S.C., Major R. H. Daniell, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—F. W. Fox (Cov.), Sir A. C. Lyall (Cov.), S. S. Thorburn (Cov.), A. H. Davis (Uncov.), J. Fulton (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—A. F. Woodburn (Cov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. G. M. Bellasis, two months; Lieut. C. Herbert, S.C., three months; Lieut. Col. R. E. Boyle, S.C., six months; Lieut. Col. G. M. Money, C.B., S.C., three months; Surg. A. Duncan, M.D., three months; Major C. R. Macgregor, S.C., six months.

Madras Estab.—Surg. T. C. H. Spencer, six months.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. Major H. V. Carter, M.D., three months; Surg. Major C. F. Ogilvie, M.D., three months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Nawab Mirza Hassan Ali Khan, C.I.E., (Uncov.), two months' special; A. Sanderson (Uncov.), one month special; R. F. St. A. St. John (Uncov.), three months, med. cert.; T. M'Kelvey (Uncov.), five months' furlough; J. H. Gilbert (Uncov.), two months, med. cert.; J. D. Maclean (Cov.), three months' furlough; G. H. M. Batten (Cov.) two months' furlough; A. R. Grant (Uncov.) one week's furlough.

Madras Estab.—H. T. Knox (Cov.), three months, med. cert.; J. Twigg (Cov.), six months, med. cert.

Bombay Estab.—W. H. Probert (Cov.), one month, med. cert.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. M. K. Martin, S.C., Col. W. Playfair, S.C., Lieut. W. H. Chippindall, R.E., Surg. Major E. Bonavia, M.D., Lieut. Col. J. Upperton, S.C., Lieut. Col. G. R. Hennessy, S.C., Major B. E. Gowan, Inf., Lieut. H. T. Faithfull, S.C., Lieut. E. J. N. Fasken, S.C., Major H. Wylie, C.S.I., Inf.

Madras Estab.—Col. A. C. Hay, S.C., Lieut. Col. A. J. Howes, Inf.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—T. Stoker (Cov.), C. H. T. Crosthwaite (Cov.), R. H. Pilcher (Cov.), G. Smyth (Cov.) T. Roberts (Cov.), H. F. Bartlett (Cov.), H. B. Finlay (Cov.), C. E. Pitman, C.I.E. (Uncov.), J. C. Wyatt (Uncov.), A. Sanderson (Uncov.), Dr. T. D'O. Partridge (Uncov.), C. B. Williams (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—J. G. Horsfall (Cov.).

Bombay Estab.—C. E. Crawford (Cov.), J. E. Down (Uncov.).

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following officers of the Staff Corps to be transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List from July 1, 1881:—

Generals Sir A. M. Becher, K.C.B., Bengal; D. Pott, C.B., Bengal (since deceased); W. E. Mulcaster, Bengal; Sir O. Cavenagh; K.C.S.I., Bengal; J. S. Paton, C.B., Bengal; H. J. Pelly, Bombay; R. R. Younghusband, C.B., Bombay; Sir C. Reid, K.C.B., Bengal; G. P. Whish, Bengal; Sir G. Malcolm, K.C.B., Bombay; H. F. Dunsford, C.B., Bengal; G. Ramsay, Bengal.

Lieutenant Generals—A. Fytche, C.S.I., Bengal; J. L. Vaughan, C.B., Bengal; Sir A. P. Phayre, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.B., Bengal; J. T. Shakespear, Bengal; G. Jackson, Bengal; R. N. Raikes, Bengal; R. C. Lawrence, C.B., Bengal; H. Nicol, Bengal; G. A. Fisher, Bengal (since deceased); J. Wilson, Madras; S. H. Becher, Bengal; F. D. Atkinson, Bengal; C. Harris, Bengal.

Major Generals—F. H. Scott, Madras; J. S. D. Tulloch, Bengal; G. W. Russell, Madras; M. C. Spottiswoode, Madras; H. Man, Madras; C. L. Showers, Bengal; A. Turner, Bengal; W. C. R. Macdonald, C.B., Madras; C. F. M. Mundy, Bengal; A. R. Thornhill, Madras; J. C. Brooke, Bengal; R. Woolley, Madras; R. Richards, Bombay; C. R. W. Hervey, C.B., Bombay; J. C. Gastrell, Bengal; T. Thompson, Madras; S. J. K. Whitehill, Bombay; G. A. Leckie, Bombay; H. D. Abbott, C.B., Madras; E. W. Boudier, Madras; S. Richards, Bengal; S. J. Batten, Madras; J. H. M. Babington, Madras; C. M. Barrow, C.B., Bombay; D. Boyd, Bombay; F. Young, Madras; J. C. Houghton, C.S.I., Bengal.

Colonels—A. Robinson, Bengal; C. P. Molony, Madras; H. Hopkinson, C.S.I., Bengal; R. R. Mainwaring, Bengal; M. T. French, Madras; A. F. Place, Madras; W. S. Simpson, Madras; Sir R. J. Meade, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Bengal; J. M. Macgregor, Madras; G. Holroyd, Bengal; J. R. M'Mullin, Bengal; F. J. B. Priestley, Madras; F. P. Layard, Bengal; A. Cooper, Madras; A. Howlett, C.B., Madras; G. S. A. Anderson, Bombay; W. D. Morgan, Bengal; G. C. Hutch, C.S.I., Bengal; S. Mainwaring, Madras; A. H. Ternan, Bengal; E. J. Lawder, Madras; A. Macqueen, Bengal; G. R. Phillips, Madras; R. N. Tronson, Bengal; G. U. Price, Bombay; R. Benson, Madras; J. B. Denny, Bengal; G. Baldock, Madras; W. L. Cahusac, Bombay; E. T. Fasken, Madras; P. F. Gardener, Bengal; T. Gillilan, Madras; J. T. Francis, Bombay; A. F. Baird, Bengal; J. P. Watts, Madras; C. Hight, Madras; G. Pringle, Madras.

Promotions to take place from July 1, 1881, in consequence of the abovenamed general officers being placed on the Unemployed Supernumerary List, and in order to complete the establishment of general officers for the Indian Staff Corps under Article 18 of the Royal Warrant of June 25, 1881:—

Lieutenant General to be General—Local General Sir D. M. Stewart, Bart., G.C.B., C.I.E., Bengal.

Major General to be Lieutenant General—M. J. Turnbull, Bengal.

Colonels to be Major Generals.—Local Major General F. G. Kempter, Madras; H. K. Burne, C.B., Bengal; C. T. Aitchison, C.B., Bombay; Sir C. H. Brownlow, K.C.B., Aide de Camp to her Majesty, Bengal; Local Major General Sir C. P. Keyes, K.C.B., Madras; T. Wright, C.B., Bengal; Sir C. C. G. Ross, K.C.B., Bengal; Sir P. S. Lumsden, K.C.B., Aide de Camp to her Majesty, Bengal; J. Watson, C.B., V.C., Aide de Camp to her Majesty, Bombay; W. C. Anderson, C.S.I., Bombay; E. F. Burton, Madras;

J. M. Cripps, Bengal; J. C. Hood, Bengal; F. Mardall, Madras; C. C. Dury, Bengal; J. A. Wright, Bengal.

Promotions to take place from July 1, 1881, upon the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—

Lieutenant General to be General.—A. Fytche, C.S.I., Bengal.

Major Generals to be Lieutenant Generals.—F. H. Scott, Madras; J. S. D. Tulloch, Bengal; G. W. Russell, Madras; M. C. Spottiswoode, Madras; H. Man, Madras; C. L. Showers, Bengal; A. Turner, Bengal; W. C. R. Macdonald, C.B., Madras; C. F. M. Mundy, Bengal; A. R. Thornhill, Madras; J. C. Brooke, Bengal; R. Woolley, Madras; R. Richards, Bombay; C. R. W. Hervey, C.B., Bombay; J. E. Gastrell, Bengal; T. Thompson, Madras; S. J. K. Whitehill, Bombay; G. A. Leckie, Bombay; H. D. Abbott, C.B., Madras; E. W. Boudier, Madras; S. Richards, Bengal; S. J. Batten, Madras.

Colonels to be Major Generals.—A. Robinson, Bengal; C. P. Molony, Madras; H. Hopkinson, C.S.I., Bengal; R. R. Mainwaring, Bengal; M. T. French, Madras; A. F. Place, Madras; W. S. Simpson, Madras; Sir R. J. Meade, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Bengal; J. M. Macgregor, Madras; G. Holroyd, Bengal; J. R. M'Mullin, Bengal; F. J. B. Priestley, Madras; F. P. Layard, Bengal; A. Cooper, Madras; A. Howlett, C.B., Madras; G. S. A. Anderson, Bombay; W. D. Morgan, Bengal; G. C. Hutch, C.S.I., Bengal; S. Mainwaring, Madras; A. H. Ternan, Bengal; E. J. Lawder, Madras; A. Macqueen, Bengal; G. R. Phillips, Madras; R. N. Tronson, Bengal; G. U. Price, Bombay; R. Benson, Madras; J. B. Denny, Bengal; G. Baldock, Madras; W. L. Cahusac, Bombay; E. T. Fasken, Madras.

HOME NEWS.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.—The following is the official statement as to the movements of her Majesty's ships:—From Bombay.—The *Ruby* arrived from Zanzibar and Aden on Oct. 10; after being docked, proceeds to Trincomalee to relieve the *Eclipse*, in the Bay of Bengal. The *Serapis* arrived from the Cape of Good Hope on Oct. 31. From the Persian Gulf.—Letters have been received from the senior officer in the *Dryad*, at Jaskh, up to Oct. 4. Would leave for Bushire on Oct. 6, proceeding thence to Busreh, and probably returning to Jaskh by the middle of November. The *Ranger* would leave for Bombay on Oct. 6, and return to the Persian Gulf about Nov. 12. The *Woodlark* would return to Jaskh from Shargah about Oct. 6, and then proceed to Muscat, to remain there.

POSTAGE TO INDIA.—A correspondent, referring to the notice which appeared in our last issue, concerning the dearness of postage to India compared with the continental rates to the same quarter, asks:—"May I inquire if the Postmaster-General is aware that, in view of this anomaly, large firms having occasion to despatch heavy frequent batches of circulars, &c., to India are in the habit of packing them off in boxes to Holland and France, where they are stamped and posted by agents, instead of being delivered to the English postal authorities? As Professor Fawcett will not allow the mountain to come to Mahomet, Mahomet quietly goes to the mountain, to the detriment, I should imagine, of the Inland Revenue."

BOMBAY GAS COMPANY.—The half-yearly report of the directors states that the loss in exchange remittances was £4,854. The directors have debited profit and loss with £3,496 and charged the balance to the exchange equalisation account, thus providing for the whole of the loss and leaving £2,250 at the credit of that account to be dealt with subsequently. The profit balance is £9,695, and after placing £500 to the reserve fund for depreciation of plant, &c., the directors propose an interim dividend of 3½ per cent. for the half-year, the balance to be carried forward being £792.

FOOTBALL MATCH BETWEEN THE ROYAL INDIAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE, COOPER'S HILL, AND THE CLAPHAM ROVERS.—This match was played at Cooper's Hill, under Rugby Union rules, on Saturday, Oct. 29, and, after a very fast game, resulted in a victory for the home team by four goals and three tries to one try. The visitors, having won the toss, elected to defend the Chapel goal, and at first seemed to have rather the advantage, but the excellent play of the Cooper's Hill backs soon mended matters, and after a most brilliant run by Green from the centre of the ground, a try was secured between the posts, which Green himself converted into a goal. After some good play on both sides, two more tries were gained for the home team by Macmillan and Knowles, but the place-kick failed in each case. Shortly before half-time Starkey, getting to ball from Green, secured another try, from which he succeeded in kicking a goal. After half-time, the Rovers played up hard to retrieve their losses, and, after some excellent dribbling, brought the ball near the Cooper's Hill line, when, out of a scrimmage, a try was secured for them by Clifford, but the place kick proved a failure. The home team soon, however, gained another try from a good run by Green, the place, though a very long one, being neatly kicked by Starkey, and before call of "time," two more tries were placed to their credit by Starkey, the latter of which he converted into a goal. The following were the sides:—Royal Indian Engineering College.—W. B. Starkey, H. Barlow, backs; H. H. Green, G. M'C. Harrison, three-quarter backs; H. Macmillan, J. C. Lyle, half backs; C. C. S. Clark (captain), A. Younghusband, J. F. Eve; P. L. Rooper, J. J. Bonhote, C. Egerton, G. F. Bird, W. F. Knowles and G. Waddeil, forwards. Clapham Rovers.—P. H. Clifford, A. Wright, backs; E. L. Liddiatt, H. C. Westmoreland, three quarter backs; F. M.

Frames, W. Jarvis, half backs; A. S. Bryden, (captain), J. R. Bryden, C. C. Bryden, F. W. F. Collier, F. Doxat, A. L. Raphael, H. Urwick, A. H. Hassell, and A. N. Jenner, forwards.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—Tenders were received on Wednesday at the Bank of England for £400,000 in Government Bills on India. The amounts allotted were:—to Calcutta, £295,000; Bombay, £40,000. Tenders on both Presidencies at 1s. 7 15-16d., being the minimum posted, will receive in full. Compared with last week this price shows a rise of 1-16d. The same amount will be offered for tender on Wednesday next.

THE SILVER MARKET AND THE EASTERN EXCHANGES.—On Wednesday the silver market was slightly weaker, in consequence of the amount of council drafts allotted falling considerably short of the total for which tenders had been invited, showing the demand for remittance to the east to be smaller than had been anticipated. Bars receded 1-16, to 51 15-16d. per ounce; but Mexican Dollars were unaltered at 51 3/4d. Rupee Four and Four-and-a-Half per Cent. improved 1/8, to 84 1/8 and 91 1/8 respectively. The Exchanges from Bombay and Calcutta were wired at 1s. 8 3-16d., the rate from Hong Kong being 3s. 9 1/2d., and from Shanghai 5s. 1 1/2d. On Thursday no business was transacted in bar silver, which was quoted nominally at 51 15-16d. per ounce. In Mexican dollars a few transactions were noted at 51 3/4d. per ounce. Rupee Four and Four and a Half per Cents. recovered 1/8, to 84 1/8 to 1/4 and 90 1/8 to 1/4 respectively. Exchanges from Bombay and Calcutta improved 1-16d., to 1s. 8 1/4d., the rate from Hong Kong being 3s. 9 1/2d., and Shanghai 5s. 1 1/2d. A decline was announced in the Bank of Bombay rate of discount from 7 to 6 per cent. On Friday the amount of silver received by the steamer *Pliny* was disposed of at 51 3/4d. for export to India, a fall of 1-16d. being noted. In Mexican dollars only a few transactions took place, but without any alteration in price, which remained at 51 3/4d. per ounce. The exchanges from Bombay and Calcutta were weaker, at 1s. 8 1/4d., the rate from Hong Kong being 3s. 9 1/2d., and from Shanghai, 5s. 1 1/2d. An advance of 1/8 was shown in Rupee Paper, the Four per Cents. being 84 1/8 3/4, and the Four and a Half per Cents. 90 1/8 3/4. On Saturday, though the market was inactive, prices were fairly steady, bars being quoted as previously at 51 3/4d., and Mexican dollars at 51 3/4d. per ounce. Rupee Paper was unaltered, and telegraph transfers from Bombay and Calcutta ruled at 1s. 7 7/8d. in both instances. The exchanges from these centres respectively were wired at 1s. 8 3-16d., the rate from Hong Kong being 3s. 9 1/2d., and Shanghai, 5s. 1 1/2d.

THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.—The list of business for the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council announces that their lordships will resume their sittings in the council chamber, Whitehall, to-morrow, and will sit daily, except on Mondays, at half-past ten o'clock. There are twelve appeals set down for November, most of them being from India. There are four appeals standing for judgment. The judges who usually sit now are the Right Hon. Sir Barnes Peacock, Sir Montague Smith, Sir Robert P. Collier, Sir Richard Couch, and Sir Arthur Hobhouse. The appeals from India and the colonies not set down for hearing number eighty, half of them being from Bengal, fifteen from the North Western Provinces, and the rest from other parts of India and the colonies.

OBITUARY.—Col. Augustus Alexander Dick, late of the 29th and 13th Regiments, died on Wednesday at Brighton. He was the son of the late General Alexander Dick, of the Honourable East India Company's Service, and was born about the year 1826. He entered the army in 1844, and served with the 29th Regiment in the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46, being present at the battle of Ferozeshah. He served throughout the Punjab campaign, including the passage of the Chenab and the battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat. In 1854 he was promoted to the rank of captain. During the Indian Mutiny he served with the 8th Regiment. Col. Dick retired on half pay of the 13th Regiment in 1868. In 1873 he became a lieutenant colonel.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.—The following are the traffic receipts of the undermentioned companies to the dates named, together with the aggregate receipts to date, officially supplied:—

	Date.	Miles open.	Receipts.		Aggregate.		Inc. or decrease.
			1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	
Bombay and Baroda	Sept. 24	444	40,450	7,659	..	..	..
East Indian	Oct. 29	1507 1/2	72,726	78,356	1,226,685	1,002,994	+223,691
Great Indian Penin.	Sept. 10	1448	43,968	23,960	385,196	289,482	+95,714
Indus Steam Flotilla	Sept. 24	..	168	1,872	..	..	..
Madras	Sept. 17	858	10,042	10,100	116,676	112,291	+4,385
Oudh and Rohilkund	Sept. 13	547	8,556	6,447	64,149	59,003	+5,146
Sind, Pun., and Del.	Sept. 24	676	13,510	19,628	..	..	..
South Indian	Sept. 17	655	6,856	6,475	75,493	71,512	+3,981

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

COOKE—Oct. 27, at 20, St. Catherine's-terrace, West Brighton, the wife of Henry Giraud Cooke, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, a son.
HAYNE—Nov. 4, at 77, Hereford-road, Bayswater, the wife of Captain

A. Nevill Hayne, A.D.C. to the Governor of Ceylon, Duke of Cambridge's Own Regiment, a son.

MARRIAGES.

BRODRICK—ROBINSON—Oct. 31, at the Pro-Cathedral, Kensington, Alan H. Brodrick, eldest son of the Rev. Alan Brodrick, rector of Broughton-Gifford, Wiltshire, to Edith, second daughter of Sir William Rose Robinson, K.C.S.I.

CUNLIFFE—WORTHINGTON—Nov. 2, at Christ Church, Cloughton, Cheshire, Foster Kinloch, second surviving son of the late David Cunliffe, Bengal Civil Service, to Henrietta, third daughter of J. H. Worthington, of Oxtou, Cheshire.

THOMPSON—NICOLL—Nov. 2, at St. Marylebone Church, Lieut. Col. Thompson, Bengal Staff Corps (retired), to Alice, only child of Harry Nicoll, Esq., of Morands-court, Sevenoaks.

DEATHS.

ALLAN—Nov. 1, at his residence, Tumlook Cottage, St. Lawrence, Ramsgate, George Allan, Esq., late Bengal V.C.S., aged 82.

BRICE—Oct. 30, at Glentower, Weston-super-Mare, Ann Young Brice, widow of the late Colonel and Brigadier General Edward Brice, C.B., R.H.A., second daughter of the late Colonel Brice-Master, 6th Madras Native Infantry, aged 54.

BROWNE—At Warkworth, General Walter John Browne, C.B., Bombay Army, aged 81.

DICK—Nov. 2, at Brighton, Colonel Augustus Dick, late of the 29th and 13th Regiments, son of the late General Alexander Dick, of the H.E.I.C.S.

EDIS—Oct. 10, at Santa Barbara, California, Frederick Pooley Edis, F.R.C.S., surgeon major in her Majesty's Indian Army, third son of the late Robert Edis, of Huntingdon, aged 39.

GILL—Nov. 4, at 21, Wimpole-street, William Gill, barrister at law, of the Inner Temple, and High Court, Bombay, aged 57.

MACKAY—Nov. 3, at 16, David-place, St. Helier's, Jersey, Mary, widow of Captain Alexander Mackay, Ceylon Rifle Regiment, aged 83.

MACKERTICH—Oct. 27, at 38, Fitzroy-square, Surgeon Major S. Mackertich, M.D., 5th Punjab Infantry, aged 44.

MARDENBROUGH—Nov. 1, at 112, Inverness-terrace, Hyde-park, Louisa Frances, widow of Christopher Mardenbrough, Esq., late crown commissioner and police magistrate in the Bahamas.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Oct. 26. Hospodar, Bombay; President Simson, Rangoon.—27. Geo. Moon, Bassein; Elwy, Bassein.—28. Henrietta, Galle; County of Selkirk, Rangoon.—29. Nebo, Gopaulpore; Friedlander, Singapore; Duncow, Calcutta; Sandal (s), Calcutta; Inchmaree (s), Bombay; City of Mobile, Cocanada; Florence (s), Bombay; Maria Cassabona, Rangoon; Victoria (s), Manila; Teresa Rocca, Rangoon; Ravenna, Rangoon.—30. Manora (s), Calcutta; Hallamshire (s), Bussorah; Gleniffer (s), Shanghai; Burdwan, Manila; Philomene, Rangoon.—31. Alexandra, Calcutta; Patagonia, Manila; Larnaca, Calcutta; Duke of Buccleuch (s), Calcutta; Bartolomeo Marciani, Rangoon; Joe Raders, Singapore.—Nov. 1. Ettrickdale, Calcutta; Kirkdale, Bimlipatam; Star of Devon, Calingapatam; Maud Hartman (s), Java; Idea G., Bassein; Torpeia, Java; Kepler, Rangoon; Iron Cross, Rangoon; Royal Alexandra, Akyab; County of Merioneth, Rangoon; Flamingo (s), Calcutta; Barbadian, Tuticorin; Ixopo, Gopaulpore; Bancoora (s), Calcutta; Core, Hong Kong; Minerva (s), Bombay; Raven, Algoa Bay; Mangerton (s), Calcutta; Oregon, Java.—3. Empress of India, Natal; Basuto, Calingapatam; Brindisi (s), Galle; Annita Menotti, Rangoon; Hougoumont, Moulmein; Sherborne (s), Sourabaya; Rydal Hall (s), Bombay; Coimbatore, Singapore.—4. Telemachus (s), China; Cathcart, Singapore; Agra (s), Persian Gulf.

BOMBAY.—Oct. 12. Laleham (s), Cardiff.—13. Cocanada (s), Bussorah; Newnham (s), Newcastle; Orchis (s), Suez.—14. Baghdad (s), Zanzibar; Alvah (s), Liverpool; Adirondack (s), Liverpool; Inchmornish (s), Port Said.—15. Clan Ranald (s), Liverpool; Tebe (s), Trieste; King Arthur (s), Bussorah.—16. Chupra (s), Moulmein; Swordsman (s), Mauritius; Oorun (s), Cutch; Manila (s), Genoa.—17. Daphne (s), Hong Kong; Knight of St. Patrick (s), Cardiff; Helena (s), Cardiff; Euphrates (s), Karachi.—18. Borrowdale (s), South Shields; Madura (s), Calcutta; Robilla (s), Gibraltar; Arrow (s), Jamnuggur.—19. Africa (s), Calcutta; Colaba (s), Tellicherry.

CALCUTTA.—Oct. 9. Arratoon Apar (s), Hong Kong; Easington (s), Tyne; Madras (s), Akyab; Sydney Acres, London; Lord Canning, Liverpool; Pharos, Liverpool.—12. Dallam Tower (s), North Shields; Adjutant (s), London; Embleton (s), Hartlepool; Culna (s), Bombay; Maulesden, Liverpool; Elizabeth Ostle, Bombay.—13. Uppingham (s), Cardiff; Shahjahan (s), Akyab.—14. Martha Davis, Singapore.—15. Mahratta (s), Rangoon; Camorta (s), London; City of Canterbury, Liverpool; East Lothian, London; Accrington, Liverpool; Casarea, Mauritius.

MADRAS.—Oct. 12. Kerbella (s), Bombay.—13. Siam (s), Calcutta.—14. Huzara (s), Calcutta and N. Ports.—15. Duke of Devonshire (s), London.—16. Tibre (s), Calcutta; Nepal (s), Southampton; Booldana (s), Calcutta.

COLOMBO.—Sept. 26. Steam Hopper Perseverance, Glasgow.—27. Almora (s), London.—28. Natal, Natal; Shahzadah (s), Calcutta; Trossachs, Rio.—30. Culna (s), Bombay.—Oct. 1. Chanda (s), Calcutta; Rajpootana (s), Calcutta.—2. Alchemist, Mauritius.—4. Nijni Novgorod (s), Manila; Adjutant (s), London.—6. Anadyr (s) China via Galle; Camorta (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Oct. 26. Ums, East London; Imperator, Colombo.—27.

Timor (s), Bombay; Iona, Singapore.—28. Goa (s), Karachi; Broderfolket, Galle; Athlete, Algoa Bay; Rufus C. Wood, Bassein.—29. Glenartney (s), Singapore; Rocco Schiaffino, Table Bay; Beann Uamha, Bombay; Calixene, Calcutta; Lansdowne, Batavia; Ulysses (s), Penang; Wistow Hall (s), Bombay; City of Khios (s), Calcutta; Clan Murray (s), Bombay; Benarty (s), Singapore.—30. Serapis (s), Calcutta; Thessaly (s), Bombay.—Nov. 1. Menzaleh (s), Bombay; Glenrosa, Algoa Bay; Gannet (s), Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta.—2. Surat (s), Bombay; Benledi (s), Hong; Donna Isabella, Singapore; Vendis, Rangoon; Humbert (s), Aden; Dorunda (s), Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; Diamond, Batavia.—3. Vergine della Guardian, Singapore.

BOMBAY.—Oct. 13. Flor de Dieu, Dieu; Khedive (s), London; Wilton (s), Port Said.—14. Calcutta (s), K.C. and Karachi; Lady Octavia, London.—15. China (s), Jeddah; Clan Macleod (s), Liverpool; Chilka (s), Galle.—18. Cocanada (s), Persian Gulf; Oorun (s), Coast and Cutch.—19. Speke Hall (s), Liverpool; Clan Ranald (s), Karachi; Arrow (s), Jamnuggur; Chanda (s), Coast and Calcutta; Laleham (s), Harve.

CALCUTTA.—Oct. 9. Hazara (s), Bhundara (s), and Maharaja (s).—12. Reliance (s) and three steamers (numbers undistinguishable).—13. Tibre (s), Pleiades (s), and Bouldana (s).—14. Coniston (s), Madras (s), and Khandalla (s).

MADRAS.—Oct. 11. Camorta (s), Calcutta.—12. Palm (s), Calcutta; Himalaya (s), Rangoon.—13. Kerbel (s), Calcutta; Siam (s), Trieste; Naworth Castle, Calcutta.—15. Huzara (s), Bombay and S. Ports.—16. Tibre (s), Galle.

COLOMBO.—Sept. 27. Bancoora (s), London; Sirdhana (s), Cochin; Maharatta (s), Negapatam.—28. Hudson, New York; Almora (s), Calcutta.—29. Shahzadeh (s), Mauritius.—30. Manora (s), London; Culna (s), Calcutta.—Oct. 1. Chanda (s), Bombay.—4. Rajpootana (s), Bombay; Nijni Novgorod (s), Liverpool; Adjutant (s), Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Manilla*, Oct. 20.—From Genoa: Mr. and Mrs. R. Lupi, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and two children, Mr. R. Edward, Mr. Kerr, Col. and Mrs. Lughton, Mrs. Handings, Mr. Girtanna, Mr. Young, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Bofinger, Mrs. Luffier, Mrs. Dayle, Rev. and Mrs. Humphrey, Major Stare, Mr. and Mrs. Framjee and one child, Master Framjee and one ayah, Mr. G. Fischer, and Mr. E. Carlo. From Suez: Three deck passengers. From Aden: Four deck passengers.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Rohilla*, Oct. 21.—From Southampton: Mr. L. O. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Max Menderhausen, Mrs. Grieve, Miss Grieve, Mr. C. R. Todd, Mrs. Baker and two infants, Major Cholmeley, Mr. Smith, Mrs. Lyle and child, Major and Mrs. Macdougall, Mr. A. R. Ward, Mrs. Wooldridge, Surgeon Major J. Browne, Lieut. W. S. and Mrs. Birdwood, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Dane, Surgeon Major and Mrs. Murtagh, Mr. W. Coles, Mr. and Mrs. Skardon, Miss Prowse, Mr. A. Turnbull, Mr. and Mrs. T. Sprott, Mr. E. A. West, Mr. and Mrs. Dodson, Mrs. W. Morrison, Mr. D. Peterson, Mr. J. N. Crase, Mr. R. Bloomfield, Mr. H. Mann, Mr. F. K. Oldham, Mr. J. D. Munro, Miss Macauliffe, Mr. and Mrs. C. Beard, Mrs. Cama. From Venice: Major Banbury, Mr. and Mrs. Cotton, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Boyce, Mr. Lang, Mr. V. C. Klopp, Mrs. Andrews, Major Pitcher. From Brindisi: Mrs. D. Straight, Mr. G. E. Moore, Mr. C. D. Carey, Mr. S. H. Phillips, Mr. T. S. Growse, Mr. H. C. Fenshaw, Mr. H. L. Walton, Mr. S. Moran, Dr. H. Cayley, Col. Holmes, Capt. Moneyenny, Mr. Furnivall, Mr. Jopp, Mr. Ledgard, Mr. A. Carritt, Mr. D. K. West, Mr. and Mrs. Verner, Mr. J. Young, Mr. G. Henderson, Mr. M. W. Sandys, Mr. R. Blaney, Major J. A. Armstrong, Mr. E. Barrett, Mr. Percy, Mr. Paganini, two gentlemen, Mr. Lowell. From Malta: Surgeon Sandys, R.N. From Aden: Eighteen natives.

AT COLOMBO.—Per *Chanda*, Oct. 1.—From Calcutta: Mrs. Trail and servant, seven men, 102nd Regt., and twenty-one deck. Per *Rajpootana*, Oct. 1.—From Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Francis and servant. Per *Adjutant*, Oct. 4.—From London: Mr., Mrs., and Miss Wheeler, Mrs. Doran, Mrs. Dowsley, Mrs. Richard, and Mr. Canacaratna for Colombo, one for Madras, and four for Calcutta.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Tanjore*, Nov. 4.—From Alexandria: H.E. Nubia Pasha, H.E. Morice Pasha, Mr. C. A. Caravouille, Mr. Selig Kussell, Baron de Beauverger, M. Gerod de L'Aton.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM GRAVESEND.—Per *Australia*, Oct. 26.—For Calcutta: Mr. M'Neill and child, Mr. and Mrs. Kinealey and child, Mr. A. Mackenzie, Mrs. Wyman, Misses Wyman, Craigie, Newton, and A. C. Halliday, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Miss Hayes, Mrs. Stuart, Mr. J. Skinner and child, Miss Barrow, Mrs. Macpherson, Mrs. Good, Mrs. Gordon, Messrs. M'Queen, Mrs. Dewar, Mr. J. J. Gruchy, Mr. Scott, Mrs. and Miss Wilson, Mr. D. Gordon, Count Karl von Moltke, Rev. J. Ullmann, Mr. J. Fleck, Miss Harris, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. H. R. Spearman, Mrs. Sweetman, Mrs. MacMacken, Mrs. Hannan, Mrs. Meamp, Mrs. Large, Miss Searle, Miss Purcell, Mr. Hosack, Miss Carlyle, Miss Shewan, the Rev. L. O'Dea, Mr. L. Walker, Mr. W. Jacob, Mr. J. Nelson, Dr. E. Mott, Mr. J. Mackintosh, Mrs. Western, Mr. Duma. For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Crozier, Lady Roberts and children, Miss Pryde, Col. Pretymann, Mr. G. W. Dana, Mrs. Bernard, Mr. C. E. Moore, Mr. Macdonald, Mrs. Sinclair, Mr. R. Heggan, Mr. Brett, Mr. R. Hart, Mr. F. H. Fredericks. For Ceylon: Mr. Iveson, Mr. Lang. For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Cotgrave, Mr. W. L. Lord, Surgeon Major Gray, Mr. C. C. Lucas, Mr. Richards, Mr. Sandwith, Mrs. R. T. Wright, Mr. Shearne, Misses Daniell.

FROM GRAVESEND.—Per *Zambesi*, Oct. 26.—For Bombay: Mr. and Miss Leyton, Mrs. Angus and child, Mrs. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Coates, Mr. H. Exshaw, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Watts and child, Mr. and Mrs. Meakin and child, Mrs. Sutherland, Mrs. Jamieson, Col. M.

Millett, Rev. and Mrs. Walford, Mr. Richardson. From Suez: Mr. Kroft, Mr. E. H. Kroft, Mr. Ketsler, Mr. L. Borchard.

FROM LONDON.—Per *Dorunda*, Nov. 2.—For Madras: Mr. Relton, Mr. D. and Mrs. Brown and infant, Mrs. Sinclair, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Vickers, Mrs. M'Intire and child, Rev. and Mrs. Penney and infant, Mr. Marjoribanks, Mr. A. Hood, Miss J. Haynes, Miss Cox, Mr. J. M. Lawrence. For Calcutta: Mr. Logsdail, Mrs. Ashton, Miss Pantin, Miss E. Trought, Miss Cowan, Mr. F. R. Deverill, Miss Blayne, Mr. J. B. Doake, Mr. Bowers, Mr. D. Campbell, Mrs. and two Misses Crossman, two Misses Cumming, Miss Hoernle, Miss Brandon, Mr. F. Fiadlay, Mr. A. W. Solomon, Miss E. Bushell, Rev. T. W. Windley, Mr. A. F. Steinberg (from Malta), Mr. H. W. Woodhouse, Mrs. C. Max Western, Mr. J. S. Drummond, Miss O. Keefe, Mr. Ross, Mrs. Vincent, Mr. Downs, Mr. Skelton, Mrs. Downie, two children, and friend, Mr. A. Flockhart, Mr. C. P. Stewart, Mr. E. Grout, Mr. Wm. Young, Mr. Galloway, Mr. D. M'Murphy, Mr. H. F. Cooper.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Khedive*, Oct. 20.—For Southampton: Mr. Seagrave and Mr. A. M. Eddis. For Brindisi: Mr. N. D. Francis. For Aden: The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay and chaplain Rev. A. O. Watch, Capt. C. W. E. Murphy, and Mr. H. N. Austin.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Bokhara*, Oct. 20.—For Southampton: Mrs. York, Col. C. M. Hailes, Mr. W. Heald, Mr. V. A. Mackindon, Mr. and Mrs. Temple and two infants. For Brindisi: Mr. C. A. Baird. For Venice: Mr. T. Meyer. For Suez: Mr. Paul Naudardt.

LIVERPOOL FOR BOMBAY.—Per *Hispania*, Nov. 4.—Rev. J. G. Cooper, Mr. Watts, Mr. W. F. Morrison, Mr. A. C. Logan, Surgeon General and Mrs. Bainbridge, two infants, and ayah, Capt. and Mrs. Gardiner, Mr. Rogers, Mr. J. Oates, Mr. H. Reid, Mr. P. and Mrs. Reynolds, two infants, and nurse, Mrs. Cooper, Miss Clæson, Mrs. Dawson and child, Miss J. Small, Miss Whittall, Mrs. Whittall, Miss Cora Owens, Miss E. M. Smith, Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Lee, Miss Jerrom, Miss Marsden and boy.

FROM COLOMBO.—Per *Manora*, Sept. 30.—For London: Mrs. Jacob, Lieut. Shadforth, Mrs. Fraser and three children, and Messrs. Smith, Purdon, Aitken, Temple, and Forsyth. Per *Chanda*, Oct. 6.—For Coast and Bombay: One distressed seaman, Natchiappa Chetty, 308 adults, and eighteen children. Per *Serendib*, Oct. 3.—For Jaffna and round the Island: Sister Francis Xavier, Dr. Hallock, Messrs. Elliott, Dalton, Brown, Dunlop, and Booth, one second class, and fifty deck.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Webfoot, from Akyab, Oct. 12, 45 N., 18 W.; Dunskeig, for Calcutta, Oct. 1, 9 S., 35 W.; Emmanuele Mainetto, from Mou'mein, August 18, off Cape Agulhas.

CASUALTIES.

The *Raven*, from Algoa Bay, has arrived with loss of sails, topsails, yard, &c.

THE CENSUS CLERKS.—There was another eruption of the volcanic census clerks yesterday. It seems that application had been made for holidays and granted for five days only without pay from the 29th instant till the 5th proximo. This liberality in respect of holidays did not, however, satisfy the census clerks, a large number of whom struck work and issued out into Hare-street in a body, causing temporarily an obstruction of the public thoroughfare and a public nuisance at the same time. For a considerable period the clerks, who had struck, made a great noise, alternately jeering the few who had remained loyal, and were gazing from the verandah of the Census Office on the disloyal portion, and urging one another to go to Bentinck-street, and rouse the branch there. Whatever was in contemplation was brought to an abrupt conclusion by Mr. Percy of the reserve forces, who arrived with a strong body of horse and foot, and put the census clerks to ignominious flight. In Old Court House-street, however, some of them reassembled, but the European constables on the spot speedily dispersed them by turning the hose on them, the unfiltered water having the desired effect. One clerk threw a brick and struck a constable on the leg without doing any injury. The offender was arrested, and will be put before the magistrate. The whole office has, we hear, resigned.—*Englishman*.

COL. OSBORNE.—The news of Col. R. D. Osborne's election to the professorship of Indian history at the University of Cambridge has naturally excited in this country a certain amount of surprise, not unmingled with apprehension lest his lectures should prove the vehicles of political propagandism rather than historical instruction. This apprehension will not be diminished by the announcement that he has chosen as the subject of his first series of lectures the condition of the peasantry in Bengal, Behar, and Orissa. The subject is, of course, susceptible of historic treatment, though, unless the lecturer proposes to work backwards, it is a singular one to begin with; but to those who are acquainted with Col. Osborne's proclivities the choice of it will be apt to seem an unfortunate one.—*Ibid.*

SIR JOHN MALCOLM ON BRITISH INDIA.—"Alter nothing that can be tolerated; distrust as little as possible; attend to usage more than to reason; study feelings and prejudices, and make no changes but such as you are compelled to make." Again (he says) "reduce every unnecessary expense; improve every fair resource; but neither arrest the progress of improvement, injure the interests of the country, nor seek reputation for self at the expense of a successor."—*Indian Spectator*.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—Oct. 19.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs 100%
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	109%
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan	100
Ten years	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans	115

BANKS.

	Paid-up	Cash
	Rs.	Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.		
Bank of Bombay	500	731½
Bank of Bengal	500	8000d.
Bank of Madras	500	6700d.
Agra	500	130
Chartered of India and China	20	330
Chartered Mercantile	25	280
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28½	600
National of India	12½	106
Oriental	25	230

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba	2,925	825
Frere	150	20
Mazagon	2,000	300d
Port-Canning	1,400	215

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	2,850	900
Albert Ginning	500	425
Albert, Karachi	1,100	1000
Apollo (small shares)	2,200	410
Bellary	1,000	575
Barar Cotton Ginning	500	425
New Indian	350	175
Broach Cotton Ginning	250	31
Carwar	1,500	20
Colaba	1,880	950
Dhileria Ginning	300	195
East India	1,000	1,100
Fort	8,500	2,650
French	500	455
Sind	750	435
Mofussil	400	290
Prince of Wales	1,500	1,225
Sind and Punjab Cotton	753	1000
Sassoon	500	460
Volkart	1,000	460

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,300	1,215
Anglo-Indian	100	146
Alfred Manufacturing	500	665 xd
Alliance Spinning	2,500	1,000
Bhownuggur Mills	2,000	950
Bombay United	1,000	1,000
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	400
Central India S. W. and M	500	800
Coorla Mills	1,000	950
D. Spinning	2,000	805
Hindustan	1,000	1,125
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	1,100
Khandeish	1,000	1,100
Madras	1,250	—
Madras United	1,000	1,900
Manchester Spinning	50	1 noml
Mazagon Spinning	500	260
National Spinning	1,000	1,110
New Great Eastern	1,000	1,125
Oriental	825	—
Prince of Wales Spinning	1,250	400
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	1,000	—
Sholapore Mills	1,000	1,400
Victoria Mills	1,000	102

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock	218-3-0	315
Do. New 420 Shares	150-14-6	70
Do. do.	65-7-3	50
Do. do.	21-13-1	71
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	1,000	2,275
Do. New 415 Shares	106-5-15	275

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Ice Manufacturing	100	160 xd
Bombay Burma Trading	1,500	2,450
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	10	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping	500	490
Teacher and Co.	300	915
Thacker and Co.	100	170

CALCUTTA.—Oct. 15.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

% Promissory Notes	Rs 101 8 to 101 10
4% of 1870 (1885)	102 12 to 101 4
4% of 1871 (1881)	101 8 to 100 10
4% of 1878-79 (1893)	109 6 to 109 8
4% of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	109 6 to 109 8
Debentures of 1867	101 8 to 101 8

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884)	Rs. 111 8 to 112 0
6 of 1865 (1885)	112 0 to 112 8
6 of 1866 (1886)	112 8 to 113 0
6 of 1867 (1887)	113 0 to 113 8
6 of 1870 (1890)	113 8 to 114 0
6 of 1879 (1892)	114 0 to 114 8
5 of 1878 (1898)	111 8 to 112 0

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	100	122 to 123
Agra Savings	100	125 to 126
Allahabad	100	127 to 128
Alliance of Simla	100	135 to 136
Bank of Bengal	500	100 to 101
Do. of Upper India	100	125 to 126
Delhi and London	100	125 to 126
Himalaya	100	125 to 126
Mussoorie	100	125 to 126
National of India	100	125 to 126
Simla Bank Corporation	500	100 to 101
Unacovenanted Service (Agra)	100	88 to 90

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute	100	30 to 31
Bally Paper Mills	100	115 to 116
Barnagore Jute	100	85 to 86
Bengal Coal	1000	1750 to 1760
Bengal Ironworks	100	10 to 11

Ballaghutta Jute	100	— to —
Bengal Mills	100	1750 to 1760
Bonded Warehouse	445	425 to 430
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	71 to 72
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	103 to 104
Burrakur Coal	100	140 to 141
Calcutta Docking	700	280 to 290
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	121 to 122
Calcutta Jute Mills	200	2 to 3
Carew and Co. (Limited), gar	100	115 to 116
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	115 to 116
Darjiling Steam Tramway	100	126 to 127
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	98 to 99
Eastern Bengal Railway	100	— to —
East Indian Railway	100	— to —
Equitable Coal	250	190 to 195
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	49 to 50
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	303 to 304
Gouripur	100	95 to 96
Great Eastern Hotel	250	158 to 159
Howrah Docking	500	105 to 106
Howrah Mills	100	95 to 96
India General Steam Navigation	1000	1350 to 1360
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	14 to 15 pm
Labour Transportation	100	— to —
Landing and Shipping	100	78 to 79
Merchants' Steam Tug	500	— to —
Murree Brewery	100	170 to 171
Naini Tal Brewery	95	75 to 76
Nasmyth's Patent Press	500	350 to 351
Nanthore Indigo	30	— to —
New Beerboom Coal	100	85 to 86
Oriental Jute Manufacturing	100	— to —
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway	100	— to —
Rajmahal Stone	100	90 to 100
Ramkistopore Press	100	78 to 79
Raneengunge Coal Association	100	83 to 84
Riverside Press	90	101 to 102
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas	100	— to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co	500	260 to 265
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail	100	— to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing	100	74 to 75
Strand Bank Press	100	104 to 105
Watson's Patent Press	100	103 to 104

TEA COMPANIES.

Adulphore Terai (Darjiling)	100	80 to 81
Amicable (Assam)	100	80 to 81
Amulckie	100	75 to 76
Arcutipore (Cachar)	100	95 to 96
Assam	100	500 to 501
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	100 to 101
Baree (Kangra)	100	90 to 91
Bengal (Cachar)	100	64 to 65
Do. contributory	80	54 to 55
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	260 to 261
Do. contributory	100	130 to 131
Borelli (Assam)	100	160 to 165
Borsillah (Assam)	100	— to —
Burkholah (Cachar)	100	60 to 61
Central Cachar	200	73 to 74
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	75 to 76
Chandpore (Cachar)	500	50 to 505
Chota Nagpore	100	96 to 97
Cinnatollah	100	65 par.
Colonial (Assam)	100	60 to 61
Coocheela Cachar	100	72 to 73
Cutlacher (Cachar)	100	110 to 112
Darjiling	100	310 to 311
Debra Doon	100	65 to 66
Dehra Doon	100	65 to 66
Dessai and Parbut (Assam)	100	65 to 66
Durrung (Assam)	100	64 to 65
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	78 to 79
Giel'e (Darjiling)	100	85 to 86
Gowhaty (Assam)	100	62 to 63
Grob (Assam)	500	20 to 21
Holta (Kangra)	100	95 to 96
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	110 to 111
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	90 to 92
Indian Terai	500	545 to 546
Jellapore (Cachar)	250	230 to 231
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	100	50 to 51
Jokai (Assam)	100	103 to 104
Kalacher (Cachar)	100	84 to 85
Kangra Valley	100	— par.
Kunchanpore (Cachar)	100	45 to 46
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	133 to 135
Do. contributory	200	105 to 106
Kurseong and Terai	100	6 to 7
Kuttal (Cachar)	5000	12000 to 12001
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	67 to 68
Longview (Darjiling)	100	105 to 106
Loobah	100	150 to 151
Lower Assam	100	30 to 31
Luckimpore (Assam)	100	120 to 121
Majagram Cachar	100	75 to 76
Mim. (Darjiling)	100	70 to 72
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	63 to 65
Do. contributory	90	53 to 55
Moran (Assam)	80	30 dis.
Mcthola (Assam)	100	80 to 81
Do. contributory	90	70 to 71
Mungledye (Assam)	100	— to —
Muttuck (Assam)	100	100 to 101
Do. contributory	125	50 to 51
New Fallohi (Darjiling)	100	100 to 101
New Gholah (Assam)	100	100 to 101
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	100 to 101
Nutanpore (Cachar)	200	180 to 200
Phoenix of Cachar	85	75 to 76
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	100 to 101
Puntarea (Sylhet)	100	50 to 51
Rajabare (Assam)	100	104 to 105
Sapakat	100	100 to 101
Second Mutual Cachar	50	20 pm.
Seemah	100	— par.
Singbullia and Murmah	100	103 to 104
Singel (Darjiling)	100	85 to 86
Soom (Darjiling)	100	95 to 96
Springside (Darjiling)	100	105 to 106
Sungoo River (Chittagong)	100	90 to 91
Teendarrea (Darjiling)	100	83 to 84
Teesta Valley (Darjiling)	100	109 to 110
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	80	99 to 100
Tu'var (Darjiling)	200	190 to 195
Upper Assam	100	40 to 41

MADRAS.—Oct. 17.

Four cent	1/2 to 3/4 % pre.
Four and half per cents 1879	9 1/2 to 9 3/4 % pre.
Four and half per cents 1873 (1893)	9 1/2 to 9 3/4 % pre.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885)	9 1/2 to 9 3/4 % pre.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1885)	9 1/2 to 9 3/4 % pre.
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882)	1 1/2 to 2 % do
Bank of Madras Shares	36 to 37 prem.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
Banks, demand	15. 7 23-3ad.	15. 7 15-16d.	15. 7 1/2d.
Do. Tele.	15. 7 15-16d.	—	15. 8 5-16d.
Do. 6 mo. sight	15. 7 27-32d.	15. 8 5-16d.	15. 8 1/2d.
Do. 3 do.	15. 7 1/2d.	15. 8 1/2d.	15. 8 1/2d.
Cred 3 mo. sight	15. 8 1/2d.	15. 8 7-16d.	—
Do. 2 do.	15. 7 1-16d.	—	—
Doc. 6 c. sight	15. 8 1/2d.	15. 8 1-16d.	15. 8 1/2d.
Do. 3	15. 8d.	—	—

LONDON.—Nov. 5.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
4 India Stock, July 5, 1880	— to —
5 Do. October 10, 1881	103 1/2 to 104 1/2
4 India Enforced Paper	83 1/2 to 84 1/2
4 Do. do. 1835	— to —
5 1/2 Do. do. 1893	91 to 91 1/2
4 Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882	— to —
4 Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redem. on 12) par	to 2 pm
4 Do. under £1,000 (months' notice) par	to 2 pm
4 Do. Deb. Aug. 1884, £1,000 & £500	103 1/2 to 104 1/2
3 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883	101 to 102
4 Do. do. 1882	105 to 107
6 Mauritius, 1882	103 to 105
4 Do. 1895-96	116 to 119
4 Do. do. 1895-96	105 to 107
4 Straits Settlements Government	102 to 104

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

	Price.
Perpetual Debenture Stocks.	
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c.	100 to 107
East Indian, Irredeem. 4 1/2 p. c.	114 to 116
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c.	105 to 107
Oudh and Rohilkund, 4 per cent.	104 to 106
South Indian, 4 1/2 per cent.	115 to 117

RAILWAYS.

B. B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	136 to 138
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	100	150 to 152
E. Indian, 4 1/2 p. c. Ann. A, 1953	—	24 1/2 to 25
Do. Ann. B, 4 1/2 p. c. Ann. (less 1/4)	—	24 1/2 to 25
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4%	—	143 to 145
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c.	100	133 to 135
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	125 to 127
Do. do. 5 do.	all	— to —
Do. do. 4 1/2 do.	100	112 to 114
Do. do. 4 1/2 do.	100	112 to 114
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c.	100	125 to 127
Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c.	100	125 to 127
Do. do. 5 p. c. shares	5	— to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	125 to 127
Do. do. 4 1/2 do.	—	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua.	100	115 to 117

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern	10	10 to 10 1/2
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883	100	100 to 103
Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887	100	100 to 103
Do. 6 per cent. Preference	10	13 to 13 1/2
Eastern Exten. Austr. & China	10	11 to 11 1/2
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891	100	108 to 111
Do. 5 1/2 (A. G. S.) Deb. Sc., 1900	—	102 to 105
Do. registered, repayable 1900	—	102 to 105
Indo-European	25	27 1/2 to 28 1/2

BANKS.

Agra	10	10 to 10
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LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the period from which the Leave was granted.

MILITARY.

Alexander, Lieut. A. de V., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Dec. 1, '80, B.
Alexander, Col. F., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 22, 1879, B.
Alves, Maj. M.A., R.E., 1 year, from April 20, 1881, B.
Ande son, Col. H. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Nov. 21, '80, B.
Anderson, Maj. H. S., Inf., 2 yrs., from Jan. 3, 1880, B.
Apperley, Maj. C. O. W., Cav., 35 m., fm. May 30, '79, B.
Aslett, Lieut. W. C., S.C., 1 yr., from March 3, '81, B.
Atkins, Major W., Inf., 2 yrs., fm. Nov. 17, '80, B.
Atkinson, Lieut. Col. J. R. B., Inf., 1 yr., fm. Jan. 22, '81, B.
Backhouse, Surg. Maj. J., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. April 19, '81, B.
Baker, Col. W. A., R.E., 2 yrs., from April 17, '80, B.
Bannerman, Major A. J., S.C., 2 mo., fm. Sept. 4, '80, B.
Barker, Surg. F. C., 2 years, from May 25, 1880, B.
Barnett, Major C. St., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Mar. 5, '81, B.
Barter, Col. R. C., S.C., B.
Barrett, Lieut. A. L., S.C., 1 yr., from April 23, '81, B.
Barnet, Lieut. H. H., R.E., 1 yr., from March 9, '80, B.
Bartholomew, Lieut. Col. F. P., S.C., 1 yr., f. Feb. 10, '81, B.
Bates, Major C. E., S.C., 3 yrs., from Mar. 18, '79, B.
Baugh, Lieut. G. S., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Jan. 22, '81, B.
Bardeson, Lieut. Col. J., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Nov. 27, '80, B.
Bateson, Surg. Major R. S., 1 yr., fm. March 17, '81, B.
Bettye, Col. A. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Dec. 25, '80, B.
Bey, Major W. L., Inf., 1 yr., from Feb. 17, '81, B.
Baman, Surg. Major A. H., 2 yrs., fm. Nov. 27, '80, M.
Beaton, Surg. C. H., 2 mo., from May 2, 1880, B.
Beauchamp, Capt. C. R., R.E., B.
Beauchamp, Capt. F., R.E., 2 yrs., from Dec. 12, '80, B.
Becher, Lieut. Col. S. E., Inf., 13 mo., fm. Jan. 19, '81, B.
Beil, Surg. Maj. G. C., M.D., 1 yr., from April 13, '81, B.
Bellew, Surg. Maj. P. F., M.D., 2 yrs., from April 24, '80, P.
Bellasis, Capt. G. M., S.C., 11 mo., from April 30, '81, B.
Berkeley, Lieut. Col. J. C., Inf., 18 m., fm. April 14, '81, M.
Beresford, Lieut. J. B. de la P., S.C., 1 yr., fm. May 12, '81, M.
Bevan, Surg. G. F., 2 years, from Aug. 16, 1881, M.
Bilderbeck, Surg. Major J., 2 years, from May 17, 1881, M.
Birch, Major W., S.C., 18 mos., fm. Dec. 16, '80, B.
Birney, Major J. R., R.E., 2 years, from Feb. 4, 1880, B.
Blair, Lt. Col. H. F., R.E., 2 yrs., from Oct. 9, '80, B.
Blaxland, Major J. S., Inf., 2 1/2 yrs., from Oct. 20, '77, M.
Blenkinsop, Surg. Maj. F. E., 18 mo., fm. Mar. 30, '81, M.
Blenkinsop, Major E. G., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Oct. 14, '80, B.
Blood, Surg. J. I., 11 mo., from April 23, 1881, B.
Boileau, Capt. H. S., S.C., 28 m., from May 3, '81, B.
Boileau, Capt. F. R., R.E., 2 years, from March 7, '79, B.
Bonisragon, Col. H. F. M., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 10, '80, B.
Bonisragon, Surg. Major E. M., D., 2 yrs., from Dec. 24, '79, B.
Bonus, Col. J. R., R.E., 2 yrs., from April 6, '80, B.
Boswell, Lieut. Col. J. J., S.C., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Oct. 23, '80, B.
Boulderson, Maj. W. P. O., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Feb. 20, '81, M.
Boyd, Lieut. Col. W. S., S.C., 1 yr., fm. March 11, '81, B.
Boyd, Col. M., S.C., 13 months, fm. Nov. 13, '80, B.
Boyd, Surg. H., 2 years, from May 29, '80, B.
Boyle, Lieut. Col. R. E., S.C., 2 yrs., from June 19, '80, B.
Bowen Maj. C. R., R.E., 2 years, from May 1, 1881, B.
Bradford, Lt. Col. E. R. C. U. S. I., S.C., 1 yr., fm. Mar. 24, '81, M.
Branden, Col. M. J., S.C., 2 years, from Feb. 19, 1881, B.
Browne, Col. J. C., S.C., R.E., 2 1/2 yrs., fm. July 4, '79, B.
Brown, Col. G. A., S.C., 2 1/2 yrs., from July 12, 1879, B.
Brown, Lieut. R. H., R.E., 14 mos., fm. March 14, '81, B.
Broughton, Lieut. Col. B. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Apr. 23, '81, M.
Bruce, Lieut. Col. A. S., S.C., 18 mo., from May 29, '80, B.
Bruce, Major E. A., S.C., 18 months, from July 10, '80, M.
Bruce, Major E. R., S.C., 18 mos., from Nov. 17, '80, B.
Budd, Lieut. Col. R. C., S.C., 1 year, from May 17, '81, M.
Buller, Major F. W., Cav., M.
Burne, Col. H. K., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 20, '79, B.
Burne, Lieut. H. T., S.C., B.
Burton-Bennet, Capt. J. R., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Nov. 9, '80, B.
Burton, Lieut. Col. W. H., R.E., 2 yrs., from Jan. 1, '80, M.
Bushe, Lieut. Col. H. K., Inf., 2 yrs., fm. April 1, '80, B.
Cadell, Lieut. H. F., S.C., M.
Call, Capt. G. F., R.E., B.
Cameron, Lieut. E. H., R.E., 2 yrs., fm. March 17, '81, B.
Cameron, Surg. Maj. A. M., D., 20 m., fm. Mar. 17, '81, B.
Cameron, Surg. Major C., 1 yr., fm. March 3, '81, B.
Campbell, Surg. Maj. A. D., 3 yrs., from Oct. 21, '78, B.
Campbell, Lieut. J. C., R.E., B.
Campbell, Maj. C., S.C., 1 yr., from Oct. 16, '80, M.
Campbell, Lt. Col. W., Inf., 2 yrs., fm. March 24, '81, B.
Campbell, Maj. R. A. D., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 14, '81, B.
Campbell, Maj. J. E., S.C., 18 mos., fm. July 11, 1881, B.
Capel, Major A. W., Cav., 15 mos., from April 10, 1881, B.
Caruthers, Capt. J. T., S.C., 13 mos., fm. Sept. 29, '80, B.
Caruthers, Major J. G. T., Inf., 1 yr., fm. Feb. 17, '81, B.
Carter, Lieut. Col. A. E., S.C., Inf., 2 yrs., from Mar. 1, '81, B.
Carter, Surg. Major H. V., M.D., 2 yrs., fm. Apr. 1, '80, B.
Carson, Surg. W. P., 1 year, from May 19, '81, B.
Cautley, Major C. G., Cav., 21 mo., fm. May 1, 1880, B.
Caulfield, Lieut. Col. St. G., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Mar. 8, '81, M.
Chapman, Major R. T., Inf., 21 mos., fm. June 22, 1880, M.
Chalmers, Major J. Unattached, 2 yrs., from Jan. 15, '81, B.
Chapman, Col. I. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. March 3, '81, B.
Charles, Surg. Major T. E., M.D., 2 yrs., fm. Sept. 18, '80, B.
Chesney, Lieut. D., S.C., 8 mos., from Oct. 13, '80, B.
Chenevix-Trench, Lieut. C. C., S.C., B.
Childers, Col. E. W., R.A., M.
Christie, Col. W. R., R.E., 3 yrs., from Jan. 9, '80, M.
Christie, Major G., S.C., 2 years, from March 19, 1881, M.
Clare, Capt. A. B., Inf., 18 mos., from Oct. 24, '80, B.
Clark, Col. E. G., 22 mos., from April 5, '80, B.
Clarke, Maj. H. W., R.E., 2 yrs., fm. April 26, '80, B.
Clarke, Lieut. H., R.E., 18 mos., from Jan. 22, 1881, B.
Clarke, Major C. C., R.F., 2 yrs., fm. April 5, 1881, M.
Clay, Lt. Col. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fm. Jan. 15, '81, B.
Clements, Col. J., S.C., 18 mcs., fm. Nov. 19, '81, B.
Clephane, Col. A. R., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 6, '81, M.
Clerk, Lieut. Col. M. G., Inf., 1 yr., fm. May 1, '81, B.
Clifford, Lieut. Col. R. C., S.C., 1 yr., f. June 22, '81, B.
Cloete, Lieut. Col. J. G., Inf., 2 yrs., from June 8, '80, M.
Clutterbuck, Maj. T. St. Q., Inf., 1 yr., fm. June 30, '81, B.
Colledge, Major J., S.C., 16 months, from Oct. 9, '80, B.
Colville, Surg. Maj. W. H., 2 yrs., fm. June 26, 1880, B.
Cockell, Surg. Major P. W., 18 mos., from May 26, '81, B.
Cunningham, Lieut. Col. H., Inf., 18 m., from Dec. 25, '80, M.

Cunningham, Lt. Col. H. E., S.C., 6 mos., fm. June 17, '81, M.
Constant, Surg. Major F. G., 26 mos., fm. Nov. 3, '79, B.
Compaigne, Surg. Maj. H. D. S., M.D., 1 yr., fm. Jan. 15, '81, B.
Cooper, Surg. Major C. M. D., 16 mo., fm. June 12, '80, M.
Colston, Surg. Maj. C. K., B.
Coulis n, Capt. G. J., S.C., 1 year, from July 30, 1881, B.
Corbyn, Major E. J., S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 1, 1880, B.
Corse-Scott, Capt. A. J., S.C., 3 yrs., from April 21, 1881, B.
Cooke-Collis, Capt. W. D. A. A. G., 6 m., fm. May 11, '81, B.
Costello, Surg. Major C. P., 2 yrs., from Sept. 12, '80, B.
Couper, Col. J. K., S.C., B.
Cox, Col. J. B., S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 29, '81, B.
Craster, Col. G. A., R.E., 2 yrs., fm. Nov. 20, '80, B.
Creagh, Major O. M., V.C., S.C., 13 m., fm. Dec. 11, '80, B.
Crookshank, Lt. Col. A. C. W., S.C., 18 m., f. Sept. 1, '81, B.
Cubitt, Lt. Col. W. G., V.C., S.C., 13 m., fm. July 31, '80, B.
Cunningham, Surg. Major R. W., M.D., 2 yrs., fm. Dec. 18, '80, B.
Cunningham, Capt. A., R.E., 18 mos., from May 13, '81, B.
D'Acosta St. Laurent, Ct. F. S. A., S.C., 15 m., f. Nov. 5, '80, B.
Dale, Surg. Major A. J., 1 yr., from April 23, '81, B.
Dale, Capt. H. M., Inf., 2 years, from June 16, 1881, M.
Dalgairns, Surg. Maj. A. E., 2 yrs., f. June 23, 1881, M.
Daniell, Capt. R. H., S.C., 18 mos., fm. Sept. 20, '81, B.
Daniell, Major H. S., Cav., 2 years, fm. May 15, '80, B.
Davidson, Lieut. Col. A. A., S.C., 2 yrs., f. Mar. 26, '80, M.
Davies, Surg. Major J., 2 yrs., from Oct. 7, '80, B.
Davis, M. J. R. P., S.C., 2 yrs., from May 7, 1881, B.
Dawson, Col. F., S.C., 2 years, from June 10, 1880, M.
Deane, Surg. A., 11 mos., from March 17, 1881, B.
Dobbs, Major A. F., S.C., 2 years, from April 10, '81, M.
Dobbs, Capt. G. C., S.C., 15 mcs., from June 7, 1881, B.
Doig, Lieut. Col. A. J., S.C., 1 yr., fm. Jan. 22, '81, B.
Dickinson, Lieut. Col. W. M., S.C., 1 yr., fm. April 28, '81, M.
Donnelly, Fug. Major J. M. N., 2 yrs., fm. June 19, '80, M.
Domville, Lieut. J. K. C., S.C., 1 1/2 yrs., fm. N. v. 20, '80, B.
Dorward, Lieut. A. R. F., R.E., 2 yrs., from Dec. 4, '80, M.
Dove, Lieut. H., R.E., 2 years, fm. Nov. 14, 1880, B.
Douglas, Major A. B., S.C., 1 yr., from April 1, '81, B.
Drever, Col. W. S., C.S.I., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Aug. 25, '80, M.
Drummond, Lieut. Col. J. H., S.C., 1 yr., fm. Feb. 1, '81, B.
Drummond, Lt. F. H. K., S.C., 15 m., f. Aug. 17, '81, B.
Duncan, Surg. A., 16 months, from Dec. 4, '80, B.
Dunsterville, Col. I. D. A., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. April 29, '80, B.
Durand, Lt. Col. A. S., 18 mo., from June 19, 1880, B.
Durant, Surg. Maj. J. J., 1 yr., from April 23, 1881, B.
Elliot, Col. C. S., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 22, '79, M.
Euan-Smith, Lt. Col. C. B., C.S.I., Inf., 18 m., f. Nov. 6, '80, M.
Evanson, Major R. C., S.C., M.
Eyre, Capt. G. S., S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 23, '81, B.
Faithfull, Lieut. H. T., S.C., 11 mo., fm. Mar. 11, '81, P.
Fasken, Lieut. E. J. N., S.C., 21 m., from April 17, '80, B.
Fasken, Surg. W. A. D., M.D., 18 m., fm. April 14, '81, B.
Fitzgerald, Maj. C. J. O., S.C., 17 1/2 m., fm. Mar. 26, '81, M.
Fitzpatrick, Maj. F. S., S.C., 1 yr., fm. Feb. 18, '81, M.
Finden, Surg. Maj. W., 1 yr., from May 1, '81, B.
Fleming, Surg. Maj. J. D., M.D., 2 yrs., fm. April 1, '80, B.
Foss, Lieut. K. M., S.C., 22 mo., from April 23, '80, M.
Forrest, Capt. R. H., S.C., 1 year, from Mar. 24, '81, B.
Forster, Major C. H., Inf., 2 yrs., from May 19, '81, B.
Fraser, Lt. C. I. T., S.C., 2 1/2 yrs., from Nov. 3, '79, B.
Freeth, Major W. S., S.C., 2 yrs., from June 7, 1881, M.
French, Major H., S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 22, '81, B.
French, Surg. Maj. J. G., M.D., 20 m., fm. April 17, '81, B.
Fry, Surg. Maj. W., 2 yrs., from July 20, '80, M.
Fuller, Lieut. C. F., R.E., 2 years, from Oct. 14, 1880, B.
Fuller, Lieut. H. S. A., S.C., 20 mos., from June 21, '81, B.
Gaisford, Capt. G., S.C., 1 yr., fm. March 26, '81, B.
Gambier, Lieut. C. F., S.C., 1 1/2 yrs., fm. Nov. 4, '80, B.
Garrett, Capt. A. J., S.C., 1 1/2 yrs., fm. Nov. 4, 1880, B.
Garstin, Lieut. G. L., S.C., 18 mos., fm. May 10, 1881, B.
Gartside-Tipping, Lieut. R. F., S.C., 18 m., from July 17, '80, B.
Garwood, Capt. J. F., R.E., B.
Gastrell, Lieut. G. D., S.C., 1 yr., fm. Feb. 4, '81, B.
Georges, Lt. H. W. E., S.C., 15 mos., from Oct. 10, '80, M.
Georges, Lieut. T. W. J. M., S.C., 1 yr., fm. Feb. 1, '81, M.
Gerrard, Lieut. H. D., S.C., 13 mo., fm. Oct. 10, '80, B.
Gibbs, Lieut. M. I., S.C., 14 mos., fm. Dec. 17, '80, B.
Gillespie, Lieut. Col. W. A., S.C., 2 yrs., f. July 5, '81, B.
Gilligan, Surg. W. A., 2 yrs., fm. Dec. 22, '80, B.
Godfrey, Lieut. H., S.C., 18 months, fm. Dec. 4, '80, B.
Gordon, Major S. V., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Nov. 13, 1880, B.
Gordon, Col. J. H. C. B., S.C., 3 1/2 mo., fm. June 23, '81, B.
Gordon, Major J. A. D., Inf., B.
Gore, Lieut. St. G., R.E., 2 years, fm. Dec. 11, 1880, B.
Gowan, Major B. E., S.C., 1 year, from Jan. 22, '81, B.
Gowan, Maj. W. E., Inf., 18 mos., from Aug. 21, '80, B.
Gracey, Capt. T., R.E., 2 years, fm. Dec. 25, 1880, B.
Grant, Lt. Col. M. D. V. T., S.C., 18 m., fm. Dec. 16, '80, B.
Grant, Lieut. Col. G. C., S.C., 1 yr., from April 21, '81, B.
Grant, Surg. Maj. J., 1 year, from March 13, 1881, B.
Grant, Col. D. G. St. J., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. July 6, '81, M.
Grant, Surg. Major A. G., 1 year, from Aug. 31, '81, B.
Graves, Capt. S. H. P., S.C., 1 yr., from April 11, 1881, B.
Green, Lieut. Col. J. H., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 23, '81, B.
Hailes, Capt. W. S., 1 year, from July 1, 1881, B.
Hall, Surg. H. G., 2 years, from June 21, 1881, M.
Hallett, Maj. W. H., S.C., 15 mos., from Oct. 30, '80, M.
Haliday, Surg. Major S. B., B.
Hamilton, Lieut. R. E., R.E., 1 yr., fm. Aug. 18, '81, M.
Handcock, Capt. R. G., S.C., 2 yrs., f. April 24, '81, B.
Hanna, Major H. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Jan. 17, '81, B.
Harris, Lieut. C. W., S.C., B.
Harrison, Col. T. B., S.C., 2 yrs., from Sept. 27, '80, B.
Hartshorne, Maj. A. G., Inf., B.
Hastings, Lieut. Col. E. G., C.B., Cav., 2 yrs., f. Dec. 18, '80, B.
Hastings, Lieut. E. S., S.C., 1 year, from Mar. 11, 1881, M.
Harvey, Surg. Major C. A., 20 mos., fm. April 23, '80, M.
Hatchell, Surg. Major C., 20 months, from Feb. 6, '81, B.
Hawes, Major A. I. D., S.C., 1 yr., from Feb. 17, '81, B.
Hay, Lieut. Col. J. C., S.C., 2 years, from June 7, 1881, M.
Heathcote, Col. C. T., C.B., S.C., B.
Hennessy, Lieut. Col. G. R., S.C., 13 mo., fm. Dec. 4, '80, B.
Herbert, Lieut. C. S., 15 mos., fm. Dec. 11, '80, B.
Henderson, Surg. W. G. H., 1 year, from Feb. 4, 1881, B.
Heppburn, Major A. B., S.C., 1 year, from April 1, '81, B.
Hewett, Lieut. Col. J. N. B., S.C., 1 yr., fm. April 9, '81, B.
Hewetson, Lieut. Col. G. S. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. April 9, '81, B.
Heyland, Major A. R., S.C., 9 mos., from June 7, '81, B.
Hill, Maj. Arthur, R.E., 19 mos., from Mar. 16, '80, B.
Hills, Major G. S., S.C., 2 years, from Feb. 18, '80, B.
Hills, Lieut. Col. G. S., R.E., 2 years, from Feb. 28, '81, B.
Hobson, Col. J. C., S.C., 2 years, from Feb. 9, '81, B.
Hodgson, Col. S., Cav., 32 mo., from May 5, '79, M.
Hogg, Col. A. G. F., S.C., 18 mo., from July 10, '80, B.
Hogg, Maj. G. C., Cav., 18 mos., from Oct. 16, '80, B.

Holdsworth, Lieut. Col. G. W., Inf., 2 yrs., from April 14, '81, B.
Holmes, Surg. J. A. K., M.D., 18 m., fm. Mar. 17, '81, B.
Hopkins, Surg. Maj. N., 2 years, from Jan. 24, 1880, B.
Horsford, Major N. M., S.C., 1 yr., fm. Aug. 5, '81, B.
Horsley, Lieut. Col. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Sept. 4, '80, M.
Hoskyns, Capt. C. R., R.E., 17 mos., from Nov. 13, '80, B.
Houghton, Col. W. R., S.C., 18 mo., fm. Nov. 13, '79, B.
Howes, Lieut. Col. F. A., R.E., 17 m., from Aug. 1, '80, M.
Howes, Lieut. Col. A. J., Inf., 6 mos., fm. June 14, '81, M.
Hughes, Lieut. Col. C., S.C., 11 m., from May 5, '81, B.
Hunt, Lieut. Col. J. V., C.B., S.C., 18 m., fm. April 9, '81, B.
Hunt, Major S. I., S.C., 18 mos., from March 30, 1881, B.
Hunter, Col. J. N., R.E., 3 yrs., from Nov. 12, '79, M.
Hutchinson, Major H. S., S.C., 1 yr., fm. Aug. 24, '81, B.
Hutcheson, Surg. Major G., 6 mos., from Aug. 16, '81, B.
Iredell, Major J. S., S.C., 18 mos., fm. Dec. 25, '80, B.
Jackson, Maj. F. H., Inf., 1 year, fm. Jan. 15, '81, B.
Jacob, Major G. A., S.C., 1 year, from May 30, '81, B.
James, Maj. J. P., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 23, '81, M.
Jenkins, Lieut. Col. E. G., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Nov. 20, '80, B.
Johnson, Col. C. C., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fm. Nov. 13, '80, B.
Johnson, Surg. W. E., M.D., 2 yrs., f. March 17, '81, M.
Johnston, Surg. Major J. W., 2 yrs., from Oct. 16, 1880, B.
Johnstone, Capt. W. H., R.E., 2 yrs., from Dec. 19, '80, B.
Johnstone, Capt. W. G. C., S.C., 18 m., fm. Mar. 8, '81, M.
Keith, Major G. S., S.C., 16 months, from Jan. 8, '81, M.
Kellie, Capt. E. C., 18 mos., fm. June 21, 1881, B.
King, Capt. R. A. C., R.A., 1 year, from Feb. 1, 1881, B.
Knapp, Surg. Major W. F., 2 yrs., fm. Mar. 18, '81, B.
Laing, Surg. J. A., 2 years, from Sept. 18, '80, M.
Lamb, Major G., R.A., 2 years, from Nov. 13, 1880, B.
Lamb, Capt. H. C., S.C., 1 1/2 yrs., fm. Nov. 12, '80, B.
Langley, Surg. Maj. E. H., R., 9 mos., from May 1, '81, B.
Laugharne, Capt. M., R.E., 2 1/2 yrs., fm. April 16, '79, B.
La Touche, Maj. E. N. D., Inf., 18 mos., fm. May 19, '81, B.
Law, Surg. Major J., 2 yrs., fm. Dec. 11, '80, M.
Lawrence, Capt. J. B., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 18, '81, B.
Lawrenson, Surg. J. C., 1 year, from July 25, 1881, M.
Leckie, Capt. F. W., S.C., 1 yr., from April 11, 1881, B.
Le Geyt, Lt. Col. P. H., S.C., 1 yr., fm. March 10, '81, B.
Leslie, Lieut. A. E., S.C., 1 year, from Aug. 2, '81, B.
Levinge, Surg. E., 1 yr., from July 19, 1881, M.
Limond, Col. D., C.B., R.E., 2 years, fm. Jan. 15, '81, B.
Lister, Lieut. W. J., R.E., B.
Little, Lieut. Col. H. A., S.C., B.
Loch, Surg. Maj. J. H., M.D., 20 m., fm. Mar. 10, '81, B.
Logan, Major G., S.C., 1 year, from May 26, 1881, B.
Lowndes, Lieut. Col. T., S.C., 2 yrs., from Apr. 17, '81, M.
Luard, Major C. H., R.E., 2 yrs., from Jan. 1, '80, B.
Lyons, Surg. Major R. T., 2 1/2 yrs., from July 1, '79, B.
Lyster, Col. H. H., V.C., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. April 7, '81, B.
Lys, Major A. M., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Jan. 12, '81, M.
Macartney, Maj. M. J., R.E., 2 yrs., from March 3, '81, B.
Maddernell, Lieut. R. D., S.C., 18 m., fm. Nov. 17, '80, M.
Mackenzie, Lt. Col. F. J. N., S.C., 27 m., f. Mar. 3, '80, B.
Mackenzie, Lieut. D., S.C., M.
MacKenzie, Surg. Maj. M. M., 1 yr., fm. July 10, '81, B.
Macgregor, Major C. R., S.C., 1 yr., from March 13, '81, B.
Macgregor, Surg. Major J. B.
MacMahon, Lieut. E. E., S.C., 1 yr., fm. June 26, '81, M.
Macpherson, Lieut. R. M., S.C., 1 yr., fm. Mar. 19, '81, B.
Macpherson, Capt. D. A., S.C., 2 yrs., July 19, 1881, B.
McKenna, Surg. Major C. J., 1 yr., from Aug. 10, '81, B.
Mansel, Capt. C. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from June 14, 1881, B.
M'Arthur, Capt. A. D., R.E., 2 yrs., fm. Apr. 12, '81, B.
M'Cartie, Surg. F. F., 1 1/2 yrs., fm. Dec. 4, '80, B.
M'Inroy, Lieut. Col. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from July 11, '80, M.
M'Kinnon, Major C. E., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Jan. 22, '81, B.
McNair, Lieut. Col. E., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 20, '80, B.
McNair, Major A. L., S.C., 21 mos., fm. May 19, '80, B.
Mainwaring, Lieut. F. G., S.C., 1 yr., from Mar. 30, '81, B.
Malthy, Capt. F. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Sept. 13, 1881, B.
Mander, Major F. D., Inf., 18 mos., from Dec. 18, '80, B.
Manera, Lieut. J. S., S.C., 1 yr., from April 4, '81, M.
Marten, Lieut. E. T. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. June 7, 1881, M.
Martin, Lieut. A. R., S.C., 1 year, from July 17, '81, B.
Martin, Surg. D. N., 2 yrs., from Sept. 13, 1881, B.
Massy, Capt. C. F., S.C., 20 mos., fm. March 5, 1881, B.
Masters, Lieut. A., S.C., 1 year, from Aug. 30, 1881, B.
Mayne, Surg. T., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 20, '80, M.
Mecham, Capt. W. M., S.C., 10 mos., fm. June 10, '81, B.
Meadows, Surg. C. F., W., 20 mos., fm. April 24, 1881, B.
Menzies, Lt. Col. H. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. April 3, '81, M.
Mercer, Capt. C. A., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Jan. 8, '81, B.
Michael, Col. J. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 2, '81, M.
Michell, Major W. A., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Dec. 11, '80, B.
Miller, Col. H. N., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 1, '79, B.
Miller, Major W., Inf., 16 mos., fm. May 12, 1881, M.
Moir, Surg. Major W., B.
Moloney, Surg. T. M., D., 18 mos., from Sept. 22, '80, R.
Money, Maj. E. K., S.C., 18 mos., from Sept. 24, '80, B.
Money, Lieut. Col. G. N., C.B., S.C., 15 m., f. Dec. 4, '80, B.
Monteith, Lieut. A. M., S.C., 1 1/2 yrs., fm. Nov. 20, '80, B.
Monteith, Lieut. John, S.C., B.
Montgomery, Major P., R.E., 2 yrs., fm. Mar. 31, '81, M.
Mookerjee, Surg. Maj. P. N., 2 yrs., from May 22, '80, M.
Moore, Capt. K. F., R.E., B.
Morant, Major J. L., R.E., 2 yrs., fm. Sept. 21, '80, B.
Moriarty, Major M. P., S.C., 18 m., fm. Oct. 1, '80, B.
Morris, Lieut. J. G., S.C., 18 mos., fm. Mar. 24, 1881, B.
Morris, Capt. R., R.E., 2 years, from April 8, 1879, M.
Morton, Major H., S.C., 1 yr., 73 days, f. Dec. 7, '80, B.
Moore, Col. H. C. B., C.I.E., S.C., 1 yr., fm. April 21, '81, B.
Mulvany, Surg. E., 9 m., from May 1, '81, B.
Munro, Col. A. A., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Nov. 27, '80, M.
Murray, Lt. Col. G., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Feb. 18, '81, M.
Napier, Maj. Hon. G. C. I. E., Inf., 6 mos., fm. June, '81, B.
Neave, Capt. E. S., S.C., 2 1/2 yrs., from Aug. 22, 879, B.
Newall, Capt. W. P., S.C., 2 years, from Feb. 21, '81, B.
Newmarch, Lt. Col. G. R., R.E., 4 yrs., from Oct. 28, '80, B.
Nicholson, Lieut. Col. M. H., 18 mos., from Oct. 30, '80, B.
Nicholls, Maj. T., Inf., 2 yrs., fm. Jan. 10, '81, B.
Noble, Major C. S., S.C., 1 yr., from April 9, 1881, B.
Norton, Col. E. N., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 30, '80, M.
Ogilvie, Major H. R., Inf., 2 years, from Feb. 10, '81, M.
Ogilvie, Surg. Major C. F., 3 yrs., fm. March 6, '79, B.
O'Connor, Surgeon P. F., 1 year, from March 26, '81, B.
Oldham, Major F. G., R.E., 1 yr., from April 30, 1881, B.
Oliphant, First Class Vet. Surg. G. A., 10 mo., fm. April 28, '81, B.
Onslow, Major F. M., Cav., 2 yrs., fm. Feb. 3, '81, M.
Odevaire, Surg. Major F., 16 mo., from March 26, '81, B.
O'Reilly, Lieut. Col. H. T., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Mar. 8, '81, M.
Oxley, Major C. R., Inf., 2 yrs., from March 3, '81, M.
Paddy, Major A. C., R.E., 2 yrs., from April 10, 1881, B.]

Palmer, Surg. E., 2 years, from Nov. 7, 1880, B.
 Parker, Surg. Maj. C. R. G., 1 year, from Mar. 31, '81, M.
 Pa ker, Surg. J., M.D., 1 year, from Aug. 2, 1881, Bo.
 Pearson, Lieut. A. A. S.C., 1 yr., from March 9, '81, Bo.
 Peart, Maj. G. R. S.C., 1 yr. 143 days, from March 24, '81, Bo.
 Penny, Lt. Col. C. B. F., R.E., 2 y., from April 1, '80, Bo.
 Pennington, Lieut. Col. C. R. S.C., 18 m., from Nov. 19, '80, B.
 Penton, Capt. H. E., S.C., 1 year from Aug. 1, 1881, Bo.
 Pichall, Bde. Surg. J. M.D., 22 mo. from May 10, '80, B.
 Pierce, Col. T. W. W., S.C., 2 years, from July 5, '81, Bo.
 Plomer, Col. A. G., S.C., Bo.
 Porteous, Capt. J. E., S.C., 13 mos., from Aug. 21, '80, M.
 Poole, Major A., S.C., 1 y., from May 19, '81, Bo.
 Prendergast, Major, C. L., Inf. 1 yr., from March 11, '81, B.
 Pulley, Lieut. C. S.C., 18 mo. from Oct. 25, 1880, B.
 Purchas, Capt. W. R., R.E., 2 y., from April 26, '81, B.
 Ramsden, Maj. W. C. Inf., 1 yr. 79 d., from Dec. 13, '80, B.
 Ramsay, Maj. H. M. Inf., 1 y. 10 d., from April 11, '81, B.
 Ramsay, Lieut. Col. M., S.C., 18 m., from April 23, '81, B.
 Randall, Major G., S.C., 21 mos., from Dec. 1, '80, M.
 Radcliffe, Lieut. A. W. T. S.C., 1 y., from Feb. 10, '81, B.
 Reilly, Lieut. B. L. P., S.C., 18 mos., from Sept. 30, '80, Bo.
 Reilly, Lieut. R. E. D., S.C., Bo.
 Reid, Surg. A. S., 2 yrs., from Nov. 20, '80, B.
 Remington, Capt. F. A., S.C., 3 yrs., from May 17, '79, B.
 Reynolds, Lieut. Col. E. S., S.C., 10 mo., from June 5, '81, Bo.
 Poole, Major J. A., S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 31, '80, M.
 Richmond, Major J. P. S.C., 20 mos., from Mar. 31, '81, B.
 Ricketts, Lt. Col. M. P. S.C., 2 years, from Mar. 3, '81, M.
 Rideout, Col. J. W. S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 17, '80, B.
 Ridgeway, Capt. R. K., V.C. S.C., 2 y., from May 21, '81, M.
 Riddell, Surg. Maj. G. D., 1 y., from May 21, '81, M.
 Rivers, Lt. Col. F. J., S.C., 19 mos., from Jan. 9, '81, M.
 Rivett-Carnac, Lt. Col. E. S., 18th Hus., 6 m., from June 14, '81, Bo.
 Roberts, Lieut. Col. J., S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 17, '81, B.
 Robertson, Lieut. Col. W. S. C., 1 y., from April 26, '81, M.
 Robertson, Maj. D. H., Inf., 15 m., from April 21, '81, B.
 Robinson, Maj. W. MacD., S.C., 2 yrs., from Oct. 21, '80, M.
 Robinson, Surg. Major T., 9 mos., from Aug. 16, 1881, B.
 Rogers, Col. R. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 18, '80, B.
 Rogers, Major G. W., S.C., 2 years, from Mar. 1, '81, B.
 Rolland, Major A. T., S.C., 16 mos., from Jan. 15, '81, M.
 Rose, Col. W., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 3, '81, M.
 Ross, Maj. J. C., R.E., 18 m. 25 d., from April 24, '80, B.
 Ross, Surg. Major J., 1 year, from Aug. 6, 1881, M.
 Rowcroft, Col. G. C., S.C., 18 mo. from July 3, '80, B.
 Rowlandson, Lt. Col. G., S.C., 2 y., from April 1, '80, M.
 Rowlandson, Major J. A., Inf., 8 mos., from June 1, '81, Bo.
 Rutledge, Surg. E. B., 21 mos., from June 12, '80, B.
 Ryves, Major C. M., Inf., 2 y., from March 1, 1880, Bo.
 Salaman, Surgeon S. M., M.D., 15 mo., from Mar. 1, '81, Bo.
 Sanderson, Bde. Surg. A., M.D., 22 mo., from Apr. 1, '80, M.
 Sandeman, Lt. Col. Sir R. G., K.C.S.I., S.C., 1 y., from Mar. 10, '81, B.
 Sandeman, Maj. J. E., S.C., 13 mos., from Aug. 9, 1881, B.
 Sartorius, Lt. Col. R. W., C.M.G., V.C., 18 m., from Sept. 25, '80, B.
 Saunders, Maj. H. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Oct. 30, '80, B.
 Savi, Capt. T. B. B., R.E., 18 mos., from March 1881, B.
 Scully, Surg. John, 2 yrs., from July 17, '80, B.
 Sedgwick, Capt. W., R.E., 2 yrs., from Nov. 19, '80, B.
 Selous, Surg. Major E., 2 years, from April 17, '80, B.
 Selfe, Capt. S. G. F., R.A., 18 mos., from May 21, 1881, M.
 Searle, Col. A. T., S.C., 2 years, from Feb. 24, '81, M.
 Seton, Major A. R., R.E., 16½ mos., from Oct. 2, '80, Bo.
 Seton, Capt. W. B., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 6, '80, Bo.
 Seaton, Lieut. Col. W. J., S.C., 18 m. from Aug. 2, '81, M.
 Shaw, Maj. E. W., S.C., 18 m., from April 26, '81, M.
 Shaw, Col. C. R., S.C., 18 mos., from June 19, 1881, M.
 Sharp, Major W. G., S.C., 15 mos., from Oct. 2, '80, M.
 Sheffield, Major W. R., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 10, '81, M.
 Shepherd, Capt. A. I., S.C., 1 year, from June 7, 1881, B.
 Sheppard, Capt. C. H., S.C., 18 mos., from Jan. 5, '81, M.
 Sibthorpe, Surg. C., 20 mo., from Nov. 27, '80, M.
 Simpson, Major R. J. B., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 23, '81, B.
 Shawe, Col. W. B., Inf., 2 years, from April 24, 1880, B.
 Slater, Major J. B., S.C., 16 mos., from Dec. 4, 1880, B.
 Smalley, Major F., Inf., 20 mo., from May 6, 1880, M.
 Smallles, Major H., R.E., 3 y., from Dec. 2, '79, M.
 Smith, Lieut. Col. R., S.C., 18 mos., from Aug. 14, '80, B.
 Smith, Lieut. E. A., R.A., 1 year, from Nov. 20, 1881, B.
 Smith, Lieut. C. H. M., S.C., 15 mos., from July 19, '81, B.
 Soady, Col. B., S.C., 1 year, from April 4, '81, B.
 Spencer, Surg., T. G. H., 15½ mos., from March 8, '81, M.
 Spencer, Capt. T. E., S.C., 2 years from Aug. 2, '81, P.
 Spratt, Capt. F. T. N., R.E., 15 mos., from Dec. 12, '80, B.
 Standen, Col. D., S.C., 2 years, from Aug. 7, 1881, M.
 Steel, Lt. Col. J. N., Inf., 18 mos., from Aug. 14, '80, B.
 Stevenson, Lieut. R., S.C., 18 mos., from March 9, '81, Bo.
 Stewart, Lieut. Col. J., R.A., B.
 Stewart, Maj. A. F., S.C., 2½ y., from Sept. 10, 1879, Bo.
 Stewart, Lieut. Col. G., S.C., 18 mos., from Aug. 21, '80, B.
 Stewart, Lieut. Col. C. S., Cav., 1 year, from June 21, '81, M.
 Stedman, Major E., S.C., 1 y. 190 d., from Mar. 17, '81, B.
 Strahan, Surg. A. B., 2 years, from May 6, 1881, B.
 Sutherland, Bde. Surg. G. S. M.D., 20 mo., from Mar. 24, '81, B.
 Swinley, Lieut. Col. G., R.A., 2 yrs., from Nov. 27, '80, B.
 Symonds, Capt. F. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from May 19, 1881, Bo.
 Tandy, Major H. S., S.C., 1 year from Aug. 2, 1881, Bo.
 Thomson, Col. W. B., S.C., 2 y., from March 10, 1881, B.
 Thompson, Lieut. Col. W., Cav., 14 mo., from Oct. 30, '80, M.
 Thompson, Lieut. Col. H., S.C., 2 y., from Feb. 17, '81, B.
 Thompson, Major R. S., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 30, '81, B.
 Thornhill, Lieut. H. B., S.C., 1 year, from April 15, '81, B.
 Thorold, Surg. Maj. H. O., 18 m. from April 3, '80, Bo.
 Tickell, Maj. R. P., R.E., 1 yr., from Nov. 20, '80, B.
 Tinsley, Major J. I., Inf., 2 yrs., from Sept. 4, '80, Bo.
 Tomkins, Major W. P., R.E., 17 mos., from June 28, '81, B.
 Tottenham, Lt. Col. H. L. A., S.C., 1 yr., from March 3, '81, B.
 Trail, Maj. D. H., R.E., 18 m., from April 7, '81, M.
 Trevelyan, Maj. W. R., S.C., 23 m., from Feb. 28, 1880, Bo.
 Trotter, Major J. M., S.C., B.
 Tweddell, Lieut. Col. F., Inf., 18 mos., from Dec. 17, '80, B.
 Tuffnell, Lieut. R. H., S.C., 2 y., from Mar. 3, '81, M.
 Twemlow, Major E. D., R.E., 2 y., from Nov. 20, '80, Bo.
 Tyrrell, Lieut. Col. F. H., Inf., 2 y., from April 1, '81, M.
 Upperton, Lieut. Col. J., S.C., 16½ mo., from Aug. 10, '80, B.
 Urnston, Lieut. H. B., S.C., 2 yrs., from July 10, 1881, B.
 Vallings, Major A., S.C., 14 mos., from Aug. 1, 1881, B.
 Van der Gucht, Lieut. Col. T. E., S.C., 2 y., from Feb. 17, '81, B.
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 Wake, Lieut. E. C., R.A., B.
 Walker, Major J. G. D., Cav., 2 yrs., from Nov. 20, '80, M.
 Walcott, Lt. Col. E., Inf., 15 mos., from May 26, '81, Bo.
 Walker, Lieut. Col. R. J., S.C., 2 y., from May 29, '80, B.
 Wall, Surg. A. J., 3 yrs., from Feb. 26, 1879, B.
 Wallace, Col. R. H., S.C., 18 m., from May 1, '81, Bo.

Waller, Lieut. Col. J. E., Inf., 1 yr., from March 14, '81, B.
 Walton, Col. B. C. I.E., S.C., 1 year, 280 days from Mar. 28, '81, B.
 Wapshare, Lieut. A., S.C., 20 m., from May 6, '80, Bo.
 Ward, Lieut. Col. D., R.E., 2 yrs., from Dec. 1, '80, B.
 Warner, Capt. W. B., Cav., 18 mo., from Dec. 4, '80, M.
 Watts, Lieut. Col. J. G., S.C., 2 years, from Feb. 5, '81, Bo.
 Watson, Capt. J. R., S.C., 18 mo., from Sept. 25, '80, Bo.
 Watson, Major C. J., S.C., 13 mo., from Jan. 8, '81, M.
 Watson Major E. J., S., 21½ mos., from Feb. 24, '81, M.
 Wavell, Major L., S.C., 1 year, from March 26, '81, B.
 Webb, Capt. E. H., Inf., 2 yrs., from Nov. 25, '80, B.
 Wedderburn, Capt. J. A. C., S.C., 1 y., from Mar. 2, '81, B.
 Weller, Lieut. A. T., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 18, '80, B.
 Westmacott, Maj., R., S.C., 18 mos., from July 19, '81, Bo.
 Wheeler, Maj. H. L., S.C., 2 y., from April 20, '81, B.
 White, Surg. Major J. B., 27 mos., from Sept. 12, '79, B.
 Whish, Major J. T., S.C., 1 year, from April 20, 1881, B.
 Williams, Lieut. Col. S. H., S.C., 2 yrs., from Aug. 28, '80, B.
 Williams, Surg. B. H., 18 mos., from Sept. 18, '80, M.
 Willoughby-Osborne, Lt. Col. J. H., Inf., 2 y., from Feb. 21, '80, M.
 Williams, Lieut. Col. D. W., Inf., 20 mo., from Feb. 3, '80, Bo.
 Williamson, Maj. W. J., C. I. E., S.C., 8 m., from July 5, '81, B.
 Wilkins, Lt. Gen. H. St. Clair, R.E., 2 y., from Jan. 1, '81, Bo.
 Willoughby, Major J. F., Inf., 18 m., from April 28, '81, Bo.
 Wilson, Maj. R., Inf., 3 yrs., from Feb. 10, '79, M.
 Wilson, Surg. J., M.D., 1 year, from Feb. 2, '81, B.
 Wilson, Lieut. Col. J. N., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 3, '81, M.
 Wilson, Lieut. J. F., S.C., 1 year, from April 14, 1881, M.
 Woodhouse, Capt. H. O., S.C., 2 yrs. 5 Sept. 30, '80, B.
 Woolley, Lieut. T. S. M., S.C., B.
 Wyllie, Capt. H., C.S.I., Inf., 14 mos., from Nov. 27, '80, B.
 Wyllie, Capt. R. J. H., S.C., 18 mos., from Feb. 10, '81, B.
 Wynch, Major E. J., S.C., 20 mos., from June 22, '80, M.
 Wynch, Lieut. Col. H. St. M., S.C., 18 m., from Jan. 22, '81, M.
 Yate, Capt. C. E., S.C., 18 mos., from May 21, 1881, B.
 Young, Maj. H. L., Inf., 2 y., from April 28, '81, B.
 Young, Lieut. C. L., R.E., Bo.
 Young, Lieut. E. A., S.C., 18 mo., from Sept. 14, '80, B.
 Young, Capt. H. P., S.C., 1½ yr., from Nov. 7, '80, Bo.
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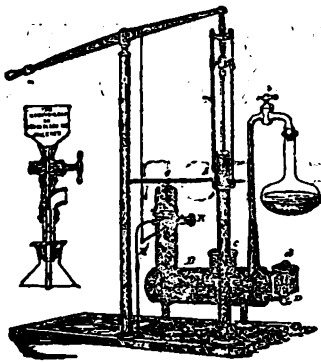
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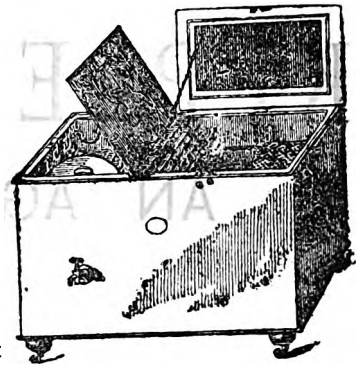
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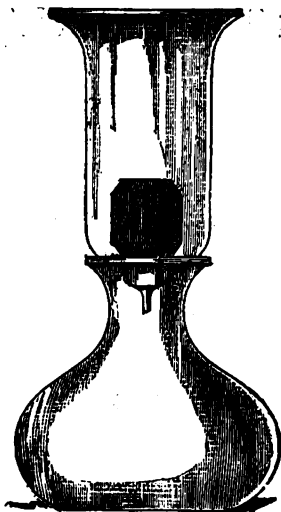
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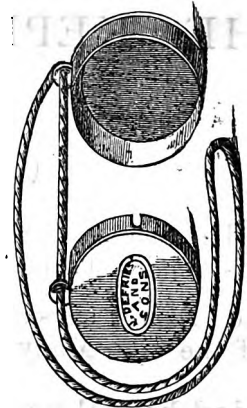
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, NOV. 14, 1881.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, Oct. 27; Madras and Allahabad, Oct. 25; Calcutta, Oct. 24.

THE resolution of the Bengal Government on the effect of the partial abolition of the import duties on grey goods is telegraphed to us as an opportune illustration of the question discussed between Lord Hartington and the Manchester deputation last Friday. We have dealt with this question and its true solution—the adoption of absolute free trade between England and India—in our leading columns to-day.

LORD SALISBURY on Saturday night, speaking at the Dolphin banquet at Bristol, pleasantly suggested an Act of Parliament for giving Lord Hartington influence in the Cabinet in which he sits. Every Anglo-Indian will agree with the sentiment that underlies the jest—which is one of confidence in the patriotism and statesmanship of the noble lord whom the good fortune of India has placed at the head of the India-office at a time when those qualities are not believed by Anglo-Indians generally to be conspicuous in other departments of the State. No Act of Parliament, we may safely say, is needed to ensure Lord Hartington's popularity among the various Services of which he is the head.

WE doubt whether an Act of Parliament, or even a powerful series of articles in the *Times*, will obtain a similar popularity for the parliamentary head of the army. At any rate, the evidently inspired articles that have lately appeared in the leading journal, pointing to a contemplated transfer of the functions and powers of the Commander in Chief to the new Adjutant General as the agent of the War Secretary, are generally believed to have had an effect on military opinion exactly the reverse of that contemplated by them.

THE most interesting item of the telegraphed news of the week from India gives the final decision of Government in regard to the reorganisation of the Indian Medical Department. Our readers will see from the telegram (which we reproduce, as usual, in its proper place) that we are to have an "Indian Medical Staff Corps," under a Director General of the Medical Department in India, whose pay will be Rs.3,500 per mensem.

THERE has been another shuffling of the cards—*vide* the same telegram—in regard to the migrations of the various departments of the Supreme Government between Calcutta and India. But the arrangement bears no mark of finality. Its tendency is evidently in the direction of keeping more officers permanently at Simla. The economy of the plan is evident; and it will probably result ultimately, as the *Times* Calcutta correspondent fears, in the establishment of Simla as the recognised capital of India. Opinions will differ widely as to the wisdom of this course. The "remote corner" argument of the *Times* correspondent has been weakened, if not destroyed, by the extended use of the telegraph, which has annihilated distances; and, moreover, Calcutta itself is anything but central. Costliness can be alleged only against the present arrangement, not against permanent location either at Simla or Calcutta. On the other hand, what public opinion there is at all in India is undoubtedly more potent at Calcutta than at Simla; and if the security of the *personnel* of an alien Government be still worth considering in such a settled and peaceful country as India now is, it is certainly greater at Calcutta than elsewhere.

THE arrival of many more Italians at Mandalay, for the purpose (as it is generally believed, probably not without reason) of constructing Burmese fortifications and drilling

Burmese troops, is one more indication—if more were needed—that the general feebleness of our recent policy in India is encouraging aggression from without, as well as disaffection among the turbulent classes within our frontiers.

OUR North East frontier is normally hardly less unquiet than the North West; but the area to which recent disturbances or alarms have extended has been unusually wide, reaching to the Lushai Hills, the Naga Hills, Manipur, and the Burmese frontier, and now the Abor Hills. It is difficult to point to any definite reason for this extension of unrest, unless it is to be looked for in the remote echoes of the same causes that have provoked aggression on the frontiers of Burma as on those of the Punjab; and that have stirred up troubles in numerous distant regions of the empire itself.

WE are told that "all is tranquil in Southern Afghanistan." This is doubtless true, though its affirmation is probably based solely on the good old official principle of *omne ignotum pro pacifico*. But as we have thrown up the sponge there is no reason why the tranquillity should be further disturbed—so long as the enemies of British interests are busily employed in the peaceful organisation of the various ways and means of securing the utmost advantage from our unhopd-for imbecility.

WE have on several occasions of late noticed the indications of a growing disposition, on the part of the lawless classes of India, to presume on the forbearance or the weakness of the Government. Ever since the prestige of the British name in the East was lowered by our shameful desertion of those who had aided us in Kandahar this tendency has, we believe, been clearly discernible. But since Anglo-Indian feeling ran so strong on the Kandahar question there may be some who would be inclined to suspect that prejudice or expectation had something to do with the creation of this impression, and that things are not as bad as we believe them to be. If such there be, we would earnestly implore them to read a leading article on the Multan riots in the *Indian Mirror* of the 12th ult. Of the thorough loyalty and good faith of the *Indian Mirror*—the organ of the Brahmo Somaj in Calcutta, one of the best of the Indian dailies, owned, edited, and written entirely by native gentlemen—there can be no manner of doubt or question. And on consideration it will seem equally beyond doubt that such a journal could never dream of offering to the British Government such a solemn and significant warning unless its information were of the most serious nature. This is what the *Indian Mirror* says:—

"Though not disposed to be looked upon as alarmists, still we feel that we should be wanting in our sense of public duty if we did not say something which it is right that the Government should know. It was justly observed of the Bourbon King of France that, after many years of exile, they returned to their kingdom without learning anything or forgetting anything. It is much the same case with the British Government of India. An excess of confidence in its overwhelming strength and unbounded resources has not unoften led it into the most disastrous mistakes. The religious feelings of the Indian people must not be gauged through the opinions and lives of the communities which dwell in cities and at the seats of the various Governments. The freer intercourse with European society which occurs at these places naturally softens the austerity of religious prejudice. It is only in the rural towns, where Western education and Western society have not made their influence thoroughly felt, that religion is of a severer and more sincere type. It is matter of history that the story of the greased cartridges was the lever by which the whole machinery of the mutiny was set in motion. . . . It is to be hoped that the Government will lose no time to ascertain the real state of Hindu feeling in the army."

THIS is a Mussoorie story, vouched for by a correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette*:—

"The guests had all sat down, as customary, to their eight o'clock dinner. A musician is announced—a native, said to be famous at playing the violin. He asks permission to be allowed to play to the company during dinner, and it is accorded. In he walks and takes his seat in a corner at the end of the room. His touch delights one and all. Many inquiries are made as to who he is, where he learnt to play, &c. When dinner is quite over,

one and all being enchanted with him, he is asked to send round his hat; but, instead of doing this, the musician walks up behind the chair in which a lady is seated, puts his arm round the lady's waist, and kisses her. The musician turns out to be Mrs. —, a resident at the hotel, who had thus disguised herself, and who is well known as a violin player. She was loudly applauded for having so cleverly deceived the party and charmed the guests with her beautiful playing."

A *bandarwallah's* monkey has been distinguishing itself in the Satara district as an amateur detective. A Puna paper says:—

"A man, who used to get his living by an exhibition of his five monkeys, was murdered by some men while travelling from one village to another. Report has it that the man, four of his monkeys, and the goat were killed, and the fifth monkey effected his escape and jumped up to a tree, from whence he watched the proceedings of the murderers. The monkey saw where they buried his master, the goat, and four of his kind. After the murderers left the scene of their diabolical outrage the monkey got down from the tree and ran up to the patel of the village, and made him understand by screeching signs that all was not right and that he was wanted. The patel, having taken a great liking for the monkey, and having a presentiment that the monkey's tricks would probably lead to some disclosure, followed the monkey, when the place where the killed were buried was pointed out. The only prosecutor at present is the monkey, who is kept in Satara, pending the result of further inquiries which the police have instituted."

THE native community of Bombay who subscribed to pay Mr. Fawcett's election expenses last year are rather disgusted that the Postmaster General of England is, after all, not so beneficent a being as even that most despised creature, a "mere Indian bureaucrat." The *Indian Spectator*, a Bombay native paper of conspicuous ability, says:—

"The proposed reduction and other facilities in the postage of Indian newspapers may be looked upon as one of those little reforms which result in great good to great numbers. The authorities deserve the gratitude of the public for this encouragement. And now, when is Mr. Fawcett going to relieve us of some burden of the overland postage? The Indian authorities have done ample good for the time being in more directions than one. Surely Mr. Henry Fawcett is not going to be outdone by mere 'Indian bureaucrats' in a matter so dear to his heart?"

Our contemporary is cautious, and declines to commit himself as to what exactly it is that is "dear to Mr. Fawcett's heart." Is it the overland postage that swells his departmental receipts? Or is it the love of the Bombay folk, that produces election testimonials? Or is it "how happy could I be with either?"

A PARTICULARLY interesting meeting of the National Indian Association is promised for the 29th inst., when Col. Macdonald will read a paper on "Home Education for Indian Ladies." Col. Malleon will be in the chair. Col. Macdonald, late director of public instruction in Madras, and for many years well known as an able and active inspector of schools in that Presidency, is probably the best authority in England on the subject of his paper.

THE first meeting of the one hundred and twenty-eighth session of the Society of Arts will be held on Wednesday, Nov. 16, when the opening address will be delivered by Sir Frederick Bramwell, F.R.S., chairman of the council. Previous to Christmas there will be four ordinary meetings in addition to the opening meeting. The meetings of the Indian section of the society will take place on the following Friday evenings at eight o'clock:—February 17; March 17, 31; April 21; May 12, 26.

THE Indian Medical Service Defence Committee, after conferring with several members of the service, have determined to take steps to obtain compensation for those officers who entered the department under the Hon. East India Company's rules, and whose prospects have been injuriously affected by the changes introduced since the transfer to the Crown. They have come to the conclusion that the proper and most effective mode of proceeding will be to base their application to Government on a full and complete actuarial report. With this opinion the meeting held Nov. 10 fully concurred, as is manifest from the accompanying resolution, in terms of which they now

ask for the guarantee for the expenses therein referred to:—

"RESOLUTION OF COMMITTEE, NOV. 10.

"That the report of a consulting actuary be obtained on the losses sustained by the members of the Indian Medical Service through changes made since 1858. That the actuary's fees be defrayed from the general fund, but, to provide for any possible deficiency, all officers who entered prior to 1860 be invited to guarantee the probable amount."

It appears from the account given by a correspondent of the *Ceylon Times* that a member of the Ceylon Civil Service is in the habit of dressing—or rather undressing—himself in Bacchanalian fashion and taking part in Hindu or Buddhist processions. In India this liberal-minded gentleman would probably get himself into trouble by such vagaries. The correspondent thus describes the scene:—

"I approached the temple, gaily ornamented with flags and native floral decorations, the crowd increasing as I advanced. Looking in one direction, towards the dwelling of the assistant agent, I saw a spectacle such as I had never before witnessed. A motley crowd of worshippers approached, dancing and gesticulating in a most impressive manner, and in their midst, I could scarcely believe my senses, was a middle-sized, middle-aged European official, the revenue officer of the district, divested of his coat and with his trousers tucked up above his knees, garlands of flowers about his head, and long wreaths of the same over his shoulders and about his waist. He was walking barefooted and appeared to be absorbed with the solemnity of the proceeding; as he drew near the sacred precincts of the temple he bowed his garlanded head in the most reverential manner. There was no doubt about the identity of the European official. I hear the reason he gave to friends for taking a part in the Hindu procession was that it would propitiate the natives!"

MR. SHAND has been elected member of the Legislative Council of Ceylon by his brother planters. The electioneering proceedings were of a very lively character, and it is declared that Mr. Bosanquet is to be the next man sent to Council by the Planters' Association.

WE hear that the Secretary of State for the Colonies is to be requested to sanction the establishment of a widows' fund for the benefit of the widows and children of members of the Ceylon Civil Service, among whom the want of such a fund has long been felt.

SIR ALFRED LYALL, K.C.B., Foreign Secretary to the Indian Government, who is at present in England for a short holiday, will, we are informed, return in the course of a few weeks to India, to take up the post of Lieutenant Governor of the North West Provinces.

INTELLIGENCE has reached England from India that the appointment of Captain Lord William Beresford as military secretary to the Marquis of Ripon has been approved, and that his lordship was to have entered upon his official duties this week in succession to Colonel G. S. White, Gordon Highlanders, who was to have embarked at Bombay on Thursday for Brindisi, en route to England.

THE Indian Commander in Chief, Sir Donald Stewart, is at present engaged in a series of investigations into the military condition of the North East Frontier of Bengal. We believe that it will be recommended that steps shall be shortly taken, in consequence of the more exact information recently acquired by officers specially deputed to examine into the strategical questions connected with this part of the Indian Frontier, to improve the means of internal communication in Assam and for the establishment of a military cantonment in that province.

MR. W. ABBOTT, in his circular of Nov. 5, has the following in regard to Indian Gold Mines:—

"There is no special intelligence affecting these properties to be recorded this month beyond the fact that the various companies continue to receive most satisfactory advices from India as to the progress of opening out the different properties, all pointing to the early realisation of the favourable anticipations which have been formed as to their working. Nothing whatever has happened to occasion the least misgiving as to the success of these enterprises, and there is really no justification for the depreciated quotations for the shares. Much disappointment has no doubt been occasioned by the delay in commencing crushing operations, but those who take the trouble to inquire

in official quarters will learn that in each instance difficulties have arisen which could not possibly have been foreseen, but which have now happily been surmounted. The report just issued by the Trevelyan Company gives the fullest explanation as to its own experiences, and this may be taken as an example of what the other companies have had to contend with. Immediately on the receipt of news as to the result of the crushing the respective companies will announce the same to their proprietors; and if during the ensuing month any information reaches me through private sources I shall at once communicate the same by means of a special circular. Meanwhile, my confidence as to the future remains unchanged."

THE *Englishman* gives the following account of the Calcutta freight market for the week ending October 24:—

"There has been a good demand for early shipment by sailing vessels throughout the week for every port, resulting in a very fair business being done, and at stiff rates. Nearly all the available and ready tonnage has been worked off, three ships having been taken for New York, two for Dundee, one for London, one for Liverpool, one for the Continent, and one to Mauritius. In steam tonnage, the demand was likewise better again, and 70s. for wheat to London for early November has been freely paid; some forward continental charters have also been put through at 65s. to 67s. 6d. Our unfixed tonnage stands reduced again to 6,000."

WE take the following report on the Calcutta tea market, for the fortnight ending October 24, from Messrs. Carritt and Co.'s market report:—

"Two public auctions have taken place during the fortnight—namely, on the 14th and 20th inst., when 19,741 packages were offered, of which 18,951 found buyers, a few invoices having been withdrawn for shipment on growers' account to Great Britain and the colonies. The quality was not generally very good, although the sale of the 20th inst. was the more preferable. Prices on the 14th inst. ruled easier for Pekoes and broken Pekoes, more particularly for the former, whilst common broken teas and Souchongs were in demand at enhanced values. At the sale of the 21st there was more spirited competition resulting in higher rates, excepting for common broken teas, which showed no change. We quote for the fortnight an advance of a halfpenny to a penny on Pekoes and one penny in all other descriptions. Indian teas continue to meet with a very favourable reception in the colonies, especially the flavoury Darjiling kinds. Shipments are also being made to America. It is reported that the cold weather is setting in both in Assam and Cachar, and that an early closing of the manufacturing season may be looked for. Under these circumstances, it may now be safely calculated that nothing like the first estimate given for this season can be relied upon, and we do not think the export to Great Britain will exceed 48,000,000lb."

THE *Times of India* gives the following obituary of the week ending Oct. 27:—Surgeon Major Adam Taylor, I.M.S., acting civil surgeon and gaol superintendent, Delhi; Surgeon Major E. Trimnel; the Rev. W. Money; and Col. J. R. S. Henderson, 11th Madras N.I.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE crop and weather report of the whole of India for the week ending Oct. 18 is as follows:—

"In Bengal there has been slight rain in some districts; rice and other standing crops are doing well, and cultivation for cold-weather sowings is in fair progress. In the North Western Provinces and Oudh there has been no rain (except in one district). Crops are suffering in Central districts, and more rain is needed everywhere. In the Central Provinces heavy rain fell in one district and none elsewhere; agricultural condition and prospects are satisfactory. In the Bombay Presidency rain is needed in two districts; kharif crops are generally good, and the sowing of rabi is in progress. In the Madras Presidency and the Mysor State there has been very little rain, except in two districts in the former and in one district in the latter, and standing crops are in need of showers. In the Punjab, in the Central India and Rajputana States, in Berar and Coorg, in Assam and British Burma, no change is reported, and agricultural prospects continue on the whole favourable. Generally the summer monsoon may be said to be practically over; harvest operations have been completed in some parts and are progressing in others; the usual autumnal sickness still prevails in many parts; in some provinces standing crops are in want of rain, while ploughing and sowing for the cold weather crops are generally in progress."

CABUL GUNS.—Two of the guns captured at Cabul have been placed in front of the private entrance to Government House, Calcutta. The idea is said to have originated with Lord Lytton, and his request was seconded by the present Viceroy.

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE following is the telegram of the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, dated November 13:—

"The scheme of reorganisation of the Indian Medical Department, the details of which I gave some time ago, has lately been somewhat modified. It is now proposed to form an Indian Medical Staff Corps, to be recruited partly from the Army Medical Department and partly by competition among the students of certain British and Irish medical schools. The chief administrative officer of the new corps will be styled Director General of the Medical Department in India. He will control the medical staff of the three Presidencies and discharge the duties hitherto performed by the Surgeon-General of the Indian and Army and Medical Departments. The saving to be effected by uniting these two offices is estimated at 22,000 rupees annually. Should the proposal be sanctioned, it is expected that Dr. Cunningham, the present Surgeon General of the Indian Medical Department, will be appointed the first Director General on a salary of 3,500 rupees per mensem."

"The question whether certain departments shall accompany the Government in its annual migrations between Simla and Calcutta, which has been under consideration for some time, has now been definitely decided. The Military and Public Works Accounts Departments, the Surgeon General with the Government of India, Directors General of the Post-office and Telegraphs, the Meteorological Reporter, and the Press Commissioner are to accompany the Supreme Government to and from Simla. The Archaeological Department may spend the summer at Simla if no extra expense is thereby entailed. The Ordnance and Horse-breeding Departments are no longer to go to Simla, but will be permanently located—the former at Calcutta and the latter at Meerut. The Surgeon General of the Army Medical Department, the Sanitary Commissioner, the Director General of Railways, the Inspector General of Military Works, the Examiner of Military Works Accounts, and the Superintendent of the Thuggee Department are to remain permanently at Simla as before, while from next year the offices of the Commissary General and the Director of Remounts will be fixed at Simla. It is difficult to understand the principle of some of these orders. The heads of such departments as the Post-office and Telegraphs would surely be more conveniently placed if kept all the year round in the chief business centre, and the most important seaport of the country would appear to be a more appropriate position for the Meteorological Reporter than a remote corner of the Empire. The tendency of the Government, however, now is to remove itself more and more from Calcutta, and unless speedily a check is put upon this tendency Simla must soon become the real capital of India—a state of things which, while it will save some inconvenience and expense to the higher officials, cannot but be most prejudicial to the interests of the country at large."

"The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, in a resolution on the working of the Customs Department for the past year, repeats the opinion he formerly expressed regarding the effect of the abolition of the duties on grey piece goods containing no yarn finer than 30's. The figures of the year, he says, confirm that view. They show that the local manufactures have not been driven from the market; that Lancashire has been compelled to manufacture a class of non-dutiable goods in place of a class of goods which fell under the dutiable standard; that the consumers of the coarser and cheaper article had not the article they would prefer; and, finally, that the loss to the Indian revenues has proportionately increased. He thinks there are only two possible remedies—either a low and equal duty on all grey goods, or a remission of the duty on all grey goods alike. Nothing, he adds, could be more unsatisfactory and more anomalous than the state of things produced by the partial changes of late years."

"The Viceroy is now at Agra, where his time is mainly spent in visiting the sights of the neighbourhood, receiving native princes, and replying to addresses. His speeches, so far, have been chiefly devoted to further expositions of the recently announced policy on the subjects of financial decentralisation, the extension of local self-government, and education. He proceeds this week to Rajputana. After his arrival at Calcutta on the 2nd prox. he will remain here about a fortnight, and then make a short visit to Burma, returning about the new year."

"The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal arrived in Calcutta from Darjiling on Wednesday. He starts again on Tuesday on a tour through Behar. The plan of his movements will have to be modified owing to the death of the Maharaja of Dumraon, who was to have been invested with the Star of India."

"The Government appears to anticipate that the Abors, a tribe on the north eastern frontier of Assam, may give some trouble during the winter. Two hundred men of the 43rd Native Infantry, under Capt. Beresford, marched on the 5th from Dibrughur for Sadiya, to occupy Nizamghat, an outpost on the Abor frontier. A wing of the 37th Native Infantry

has also been sent to Saciya as a reserve. Col. Evans, of the 43rd Regiment, will command the force."

"Several Italians have lately passed through Kandahar *en route* for Mandalay. On their arrival at their destination they will find a considerable number of their compatriots already settled there. It has been given out that Theebaw's object in inducing these men to enter his service is to build an enormous chapel on the model of St. Peter's at Rome, but the general impression in British Burma is that this is a mere pretence, and that the Italian immigrants are more likely to find employment in constructing fortifications and drilling troops."

"Rain has fallen in Mysor and has removed much anxiety respecting the crops. Much of the standing crops has been saved. Not less than half the average of the raghi crop is expected. More rain is wanted. Prices are falling."

THE following telegram, from the correspondent of the *Times* with the troops returning from Afghanistan, is dated Sibi, November 13:—

"All is tranquil in Southern Afghanistan, whence no news of importance has arrived for some time. The Ameer, it is said, intends leaving for Cabul immediately. A report is current here that his attempts to enlist the Duranis for the regular army have failed. The recruits are deserting as fast as they are enlisted."

"General Hume and Col. St. John have arrived here, having marched together down the Hurnai road. They have settled to concentrate the troops on this line at Kach and Sharingh, giving up Hurnai and one or two minor stations, which will be held by local levies. Although this road is fifty miles longer than that by the Bolan, merchants, and particularly the Afghans, are beginning to use it in preference. It is safe; provisions and forage are more plentiful: and, being in British territory, is free from the vexatious dues imposed by the Beluchis. So much of the railway line to Sharingh, seventy miles from Quetta, has been done that it seems a pity not to complete it so far, and thus render the retention of the Bolan, with its floods, customs dues, and black mail to robber tribes, unnecessary."

"Col. St. John makes over his charge to Col. Waterfield to-morrow and leaves at once to join the Viceroy at Ajmere. On the following day General Hume breaks up his division and proceeds to take up his appointment as general commanding the Lahore Division."

"General Wilkinson's force has reached a point twenty-five miles north of Sibi, and marches to-morrow for Thal-Chotiali."

INDIAN STATE ESTABLISHMENTS AND INDIAN MANUFACTURES.

[FROM THE "TIMES."]

A CHANGE which would have been thought revolutionary a few years ago has been in process of accomplishment since last June in India with scarce a single protest from this country. The practice has hitherto been to treat Indian State establishments as strictly British in their wants and requirements. By a topographical accident they were lodged in the heart of Asia. The geographical circumstance was not considered so to have alienated their propensities as to have spoilt their tastes for British wares. British soldiers in Madras, it was understood, would be neither contented, nor healthy, nor courageous, nor moral, if they were not swathed in thick West of England broadcloth. They could not march except in contract boots from Northampton. Writers and judges would lose sympathy with English law and honour unless they wrote their minutes and decrees with English goosequills on English paper. The very red tape, to have the true home potency, must be imported from London. Lord Hartington and Lord Ripon, with their advisers, perhaps not without some infection by the doctrines of Mr. Fawcett, have shown themselves sceptical of this presumed dependence of official India upon British manufactures. Since the present Government came into power a series of alterations has been brought into operation. It commenced with a resolution to buy for Government use articles of Indian origin which were not materially inferior in price and quality to similar European products. When the Indian manufactures were indifferent, or the wares were not made in India, it was still imperative on officials to prefer consignments from the India-office at home to imports of the same through private commercial channels. Gradually, the Governor General and his council, acting doubtless in concert with the Secretary of State, have discovered that various specific goods are so notoriously manufactured in India as to leave their claim to official patronage in no obscurity. By successive instructions they have informed the several provincial Governments that such native goods ought to be purchased instead of corresponding European goods. In some instances, though apparently without direct evidence that the particular things are made in India, they have inferred on plausible grounds that they can be made if demanded. The demand is henceforth to be assured. As private manufacturers might be afraid to invest capital in the plant necessary for custom liable to capricious withdrawal, Simla gives its gracious permission to the provincial Governments to offer contracts for a limited period. Burma, for example, is to have its handcuffs made in Bengal. That

the works which can turn them out may not be left suddenly with a stock of articles not popularly saleable on their hands, they may be guaranteed a monopoly for five years. The question between the authorities at Whitehall as importers of European goods for Indian use and private traders continues unsettled for the moment. Some expressions of the Indian Government appear to have been interpreted as extending the liberty of choice between native and European goods to the competing claims of European goods emanating from Indian importers and from the India-office. An explanation has been issued from Simla that priority is as yet reserved in these classes of goods for Whitehall. At the same time, the Governor General is willing to listen to any testimony the Calcutta Trades' Association can collect of the superiority of the private to official imports. The facts in its possession, it intimates, do not warrant it in withdrawing its custom from the special department maintained at the India-office to supply it with European stores. Clearly, however, in its existing frame of mind it will not scrutinise captiously any fresh evidence which may be proffered. Full freedom in the selection of European as of native articles for official use in India is obviously a mere question of months.

The wonder is how the arrangements now passing away should ever have grown up. Yet it was natural enough in its origin. The Indian Empire is the offspring of a trade monopoly. The East India Company desired to import as much European produce as possible into Hindustan. Nothing would have more provoked its mercantile jealousy than dealing by its officials in native goods competing with British. Private British traders trafficking in British manufactures it hated still more cordially than native manufacturers of articles vying with British products. So far as it could, it treated the peninsula as the Hudson's Bay Company treated its huge dominion in North West America. Its factories when they became capitals of great sovereignties continued to be managed as depots and shops for the supply of European wares by its officials. The Queen's Government when it took over India from the Company inherited the old tradition. Although it was no longer practicable to shut up the entire country to uncovenanted commerce, Whitehall followed Leadenhall-street to the extent of isolating its own Indian establishments from the markets about them. Its armies and its public offices shopped in the British Isles as if India had been the Isle of Sark or Gibraltar. Had the tinned meat trade attained its present proportions, British soldiers in the Punjab would very likely have been fed with preserved beef and mutton and cabbage from Deptford. Blocked tin, though tin from the Straits is beating Cornish tin out of the Indian market, has been regularly supplied to Indian State institutions from England. India, one of the chief seats of the ivory trade for thousands of years, has always had its Government ivory paper knives imported from London. Its official leather, though Indian leather holds a front rank, has had to be obtained in this country. The Turkey red cloth for the native policeman's turban had to be conveyed from England. Gum arabic must have had the stamp of the approbation of Whitehall to pass current in a Calcutta Government office. American petroleum had to be burnt in official lamps because it had been consigned from the Thames, though as good and much cheaper could be procured from Indian oil wells. Even now that the most outrageous of these curiosities of official trading have been swept away Whitehall perpetuates, in regard to European wares, the legend that the Government on the spot cannot be safely trusted to choose for itself between the British and the local markets. Manifestly, the principle on which the Government of India and its dependent Governments have been given a discretion to market in India for Indian goods ought to be applied to European goods. If they find they need agencies at home to purchase more advantageously than from the limited stocks in India of European manufactures they can institute them for themselves. So long as the special department is retained at Whitehall it will, with the sincerest public spirit, justify its own existence by providing the Indian establishments with articles they would hardly commission from England in its absence. A test of its utility is to consider what probability there would be of its creation had it not been created already. In these days, and apart from the tradition of the trading monopoly of the old East India Company, the Colonial-office would be almost as likely to plan the appointment of a department to buy British goods for the Dominion of Canada. Some gratitude is owing to the financial dilemma caused by the depreciation of silver and the Government loss on the exchange for having quickened official doubtings of the merits of the ancient system. The purchasing power of the rupee has not fallen in India in the same degree as its exchange value in Europe. Every purchase by Whitehall in England for the use of India inflicts at present an exceptional loss on the Indian Exchequer. The Government of India loses the whole difference between the higher rate at which the rupees it receives from the Indian taxpayer are reckoned against it in India and the lower rate at which they are credited to it when it transmits them home in payment of the purchases on its account. Simla, if not Whitehall, will not have been the less moved by the appeals of the native and Anglo-Indian traders to its sense as well of sound political economy as of equity that, were the goods otherwise identical in quality and price, two shillings in the bill presented at Calcutta mean two shillings, and in a bill presented for settlement in London something a good deal more.

That, however, it may be hoped, is a matter of temporary con-

cern only. Variations in the course of exchange may be relied on to correct themselves. The real and durable gain by the change in course of introduction is that it marks another step towards taking Indian administration out of leading strings. There must be something radically wrong in a system by which the Government of a vast empire has not been free to buy its own tape and red cloth turbans in the markets it finds the cheapest. Of a larger benefit, of which the present instalment of reform is regarded by the friends of the Hindu as an earnest, it is premature to judge. Many sanguine minds perceive in the new ordinances a commencement of an era of manufacturing prosperity for India. They believe that the peninsula can manufacture both cheaper and better goods than Lancashire and Yorkshire and Worcestershire and Warwickshire. To them the strange arrangement by which Government services were supplied almost exclusively out of England represents a policy which deliberately dwarfed Indian industry in favour of British. The curtailment and prospective abolition of the functions of the purchasing department of the India-office are construed by them as the beginning of the emancipation of native manufactures from ten thousand invisible fetters which have been stunting and shackling them. Indisputably in the earlier days of the Company local competition with Great Britain was discouraged. Though open restriction has long gone by, the old effects may last. The recent invitation from Simla will answer the useful purpose of reassuring energetic natives and Anglo-Indians that they may invest money and intellect with confidence, not in the neutrality alone, but in the favour of the State. But local industry must not anticipate too much from State benevolence. Though at first a species of *cateris paribus* clause seems to have been introduced on its behalf, that will not help it indefinitely. Ultimately it must trust to its own strength to meet European competition and to no reversal of official partiality. There are classes of manufactures for which India and its populations have an especial aptitude. There are others in which they can, probably, be always better accommodated from Great Britain than locally. It will be for the advantage equally of this country and of its splendid dependency if the capitalists of both can learn, without needless squandering of resources, how to divide among them a territory which should be ample for all.

INDIAN ARMY ORGANISATION.

IT is now nearly two years since the commission which had been assembled at Simla, at the instigation of Lord Lytton, to consider the question of army organisation in India, agreed upon their report. The discussion of the recommendations this commission had made was postponed by the Indian Government pending the appointment of the new Commander in Chief and of the military member of the Supreme Council, but as soon as Sir Donald Stewart and General Wilson were fairly installed in their new offices the Government of India lost no time in pushing forward the consideration of the points raised by the commissioners and in arriving at a conclusion as to what plan of army reform they would recommend to the Home Government for adoption. The scheme which they determined upon is now under discussion at the India-office, but only that portion of it which bears on the question of the organisation of the British troops in India has as yet, we believe, been treated of. The proposals of the Indian Government are, we understand, briefly, the reduction of the number of British regiments serving in India by four—namely, from fifty to forty-six regiments, the reduction of the cavalry by one regiment, and that the British artillery serving in India should in the future be seventy-five batteries instead of eighty-six. It is not, however, to be supposed that the Indian Government propose any reduction in the number of British bayonets or sabres serving in India; they only suggest that the number of separate regiments should be reduced, and that those remaining—cavalry and infantry—should be so increased in strength as to contain the same total of fighting men as are now in India. The proposals which the Indian Government have made are in their nature by no means new. In the Viceroyalty of each successive Governor General since 1862 somewhat similar suggestions have been made. The teaching of the mutiny led to the increase in the number of British troops from 45,000 to 75,000, and to the reduction of the native army by nearly one-half; but, towards the end of Lord Lawrence's term of office, the number of British troops was reduced to 62,000 and that of the native army to 133,000. It was in this position that Lord Mayo found matters when he arrived in India in 1869, but before he had been a fortnight in power he received a despatch from the Duke of Argyll directing the Government of India to turn their attention to the question of the reduction of military expenditure, and expressing a hope that "a careful investigation would show the practicability of effecting a considerable saving in the annual expenditure without in any way impairing the efficiency of the military establishments," and adding that it might be possible to reduce that expenditure by a million and a-half below the amount at which it then stood—namely, £16,000,000. The embarrassed condition of Indian finance, which became evident soon after the receipt of this despatch, gave a deep significance to the Duke's instruction, and Lord Mayo, with his military advisers, lost no time in preparing a scheme for effecting as far as possible the reduction contemplated. They, however, found that they could not bring themselves to propose any reduction in the number of British fighting men in India, and in a private

letter, which has been published, Lord Mayo wrote one of the Ministry as follows:—"One thing I implore may not be done, and that is the removal of a single British bayonet or sabre from India," but he proposed that seven infantry and four cavalry regiments should be withdrawn, and that the remaining regiments should be proportionately raised in strength. With regard to the artillery, he proposed that the number of batteries should be reduced from 94 to 80. Had these proposals and those which he made as to the native army been carried out, they would have resulted in an annual saving of nearly £1,000,000; but the Home Government only consented to sanction a portion of them, and, after a protracted discussion, they agreed that two infantry and two cavalry regiments should be withdrawn from India, and that the corresponding increase in the rank and file of those which remained should not be affected. With regard to the artillery, at the time of Lord Mayo's death no decision had been arrived at, but subsequently eight batteries were withdrawn, leaving the nominal Indian establishment at 50 regiments of infantry, nine regiments of cavalry, and 86 batteries of artillery. During the Viceroyalty of Lord Lytton no reduction in the military expenditure—owing to the Afghan war—was possible; but now that peace is restored the attention of the Indian Government has again been turned to the question. We believe that the proposals which have been made by them on the subject of the British Army in India will not in their entirety be sanctioned by the India-office. The proposition to reduce the number of infantry regiments by four, will, we understand, be rejected, and the reasons for this decision are not, perhaps, difficult to surmise, for it would probably be urged that, in case of a military emergency in India, it would be far easier for the Home Government to reinforce the Indian establishment by means of drafts to the separate regiments than for them to send out fresh ones; and it would also be said that the number of trained officers in India was greatly diminished when the British staff of the native regiments was reduced from twenty-four to seven, and that any further reduction might be inconvenient, besides which, the army has recently been undergoing considerable changes, and the War-office would naturally urge its unwillingness to open up the question again so soon. It must also be remembered that when the Simla Commissioners made their report they were unaware of the schemes which Mr. Childers has inaugurated, by which there will be, owing to the system of reliefs by drafts and the reduced charges for transport and pensions, which will be eventually confined to non-commissioned officers, a saving effected of about £250,000 to the Indian Exchequer. With regard to the proposed reduction of eleven batteries of artillery, we believe that a compromise will be arrived at and six or seven will be withdrawn, the Indian Government bearing a share, as before, when the former reduction was made, of the cost of the absorption and retirement of officers. As for the withdrawal of a cavalry regiment from India, the matter has not as yet, we believe, been settled.—*Times*.

THE following correspondence on Indian questions has appeared in our contemporaries:—

WYNAAD GOLD FIELDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "MORNING POST."

Sir,—So much impatience is shown by shareholders in gold mines in India as to the slow progress apparently made, even by those companies that already have been over two years in existence without any declaration of dividends, that the following extract from a letter received from the Wynaad by the last mail may tend to allay irritation and explain the causes of delay, which may be summarised as attributable to the novelty of the enterprise, the difficulty of transporting and erecting colossal machinery, and the want of skilled labour among the natives. The extract is as follows:—"I was over at the Devala Gold Fields a fortnight since, and there appears to be an immense deal of work yet to be done before they can commence crushing in earnest."—Yours truly,

FESTINA LENTE.

MEDICAL LADIES FOR INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—I happened to be a guest of his Highness the Maharaja of Punnaly when Miss Beilby was there, and I wish to bear my humble testimony to the value and importance of her visit. No doubt the rich and benevolent are at times uncertain where to bestow their charities to the best advantage. I can assure them that in supporting Miss Beilby and the sisterhood of which she is a conspicuous member they will not only be doing incalculable good from a charitable point of view, but will be binding together two great nations whose union is of infinite advantage to themselves and to the whole world. I hope the fact will not be overlooked that India is so vast, and its need of female practitioners so great, that it is impossible its requirements should be satisfied by European agency alone, and that it is very desirable attempts should be made to educate Indian women as nurses and doctors.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

EDWARD B. EASTWICK.

54, Hogarth-road, Cromwell-road, S.W., Nov. 3.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—Having read with interest the correspondence on the above subject published in your columns, I shall feel obliged by your allowing me space to make a few remarks founded on personal experience. I was for two years in India, and, although not holding

a diploma, I practised largely in the native State of Bhopal, and afterwards obtained an appointment as medical attendant to the zenana of the Maharaja of Dhar, at a salary of £200 a year, besides having a furnished bungalow provided for me. This appointment, however, I have reason to believe, was an exceptional one, and my experience induces me to think that practice among Indian women would generally be found unremunerative. If, as was my case in Bhopal, a woman doctor is willing to attend gratis, the relations of the patients are delighted to avail themselves of her services; but they are seldom willing to pay more than a very trifling sum for the benefit of any female member of the family. In native practice in India it is a common habit among men doctors to insist upon the fee being paid before the visit even to a male patient, as otherwise it is very likely not to be paid at all, particularly if the cure be not satisfactory, and there is a disposition among natives to despair of ultimate cure in case there be not rapid progress. In widiery cases a large fee will sometimes be paid spontaneously if the child be a boy, and no fee whatever if it be a girl. There can be no doubt to any one who has been in native States, whether Mahomedan or Hindu, that there is great need for women doctors to attend the native women, and I cannot agree with Mr. Muir as to there being any disposition to object to European treatment among the Indians; but I doubt that there is any large field for remunerative practice, the more so as it is necessary for all Europeans who wish to be respected in India to maintain a somewhat large establishment.—I remain, Sir, yours obediently, SARAH HECKFORD.

East London Hospital for Children, Shadwell, E., Nov. 8.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—In the tenour of Miss Heckford's letter in the *Times* of to-day I entirely concur, excepting that I never wrote of any disposition "among Indians to object to European treatment." I said that they were "not yet accustomed to it;" but that they had only to be made acquainted with the same to value and desire it, and I urged that through the agency of our zenana ladies was the best hope of their becoming so acquainted.—I am, &c., W. MUIR. India-office, Westminster, S.W., Nov. 10.

INDIAN MUSIC.

In the book which treats of the Rasas, Dr. Tagore informs us about the 2nd and 3rd portions of the old India Drama, namely, about *Nritya* and *Nritya*. He says, as follows, about these two:—

Nritya is of two kinds:—*Tandava* and *Lasya*. *Tandava* accompanies different kinds of songs, and with the movement of the eyes, eye-brows, and hands induces and represents the sentiments of love. It has been named *Tandava*, because it was first danced by *Tanda*, one of the attendant spirits of Mahadeva. The second part, *Lasya*, consists also of two parts:—*Chhaurita* and *Yauvata*. The dance of the hero and heroine (in a representation) who, by this means, express their love for each other, is called *Chhaurita*. The extremely graceful dance of maidens, whose object is to bewitch and entrance, is called *Yauvata*.

The third principal division of the drama *Nritya*, consists of three kinds:—*Vishama*, *Vikata*, and *Laghu*. The first is rope-dancing, the second signifies the movements during dance of a person clothed in a frightful dress, the third is graceful tripping. Finally, the dance which was performed by eight milkmaids round the figures of Krishna is styled *Karshni*. The Indians of old times, therefore, were in possession of a well-developed ballet.

The three principal divisions of the Indian drama:—*Natya*, *Nritya*, and *Nritya*, depend, according to Dr. Tagore, upon *Bhava*. *Bhava* is understood by the Hindus to be mental restriction or modification. There are three kinds of *Bhavas*:—*Sthayi*, *Byavichari*, and *Svattika*. The full development of a *Bhava* is called *Rasa*. There are nine sorts of *Rasas*—viz., *Sringara*, *Vira*, *Karuna*, *Raudra*, *Hasya*, *Bhayanaka*, *Bibhatsa*, *Advuta*, and *Santa*. The dramatists of the olden times, however, consider *Santa* and *Karuna* as one and the same *Rasa*, and they recognise, accordingly, eight *Rasas* only. These eight *Rasas* represent as follows:—

- I. *Sringara* is the sentiment of love.
- II. *Vira* has a celebrated person as the hero. Its expressions are fourfold:—1st, mental gift; 2nd, merit; 3rd, goodness; 4th, combat.
- III. *Karuna* is the sentiment of compassion.
- IV. *Raudra* represents anger.
- V. *Hasya* is laughter.
- VI. *Bhayanaka* creates terror. Its god is *kala* (Death).
- VII. *Bibhatsa* creates a feeling of abhorrence.
- VIII. *Adbhuta* is wonder.

Santa *Rasa* is Rest or Peace. Its hero is a pious character. It can, however, join everything to it—every quality and every wish.

Accordingly, the dramas of India, when not treating of the Avatars, had the *Rasas* for their subject; and, indeed, there were eight different kinds of such dramas, according to the number of the *Rasas*. Each kind had one of the *Rasas* for its basis. I shall not be far wrong when I say that the Avatars and the *Rasas* respectively furnish the spiritual and secular dramas with subjects for their delineation.

Dr. Tagore has added to his book specimens of each of the eight *Rasas* from the ancient classical dramas. He has also put

down the appropriate melodies to be sung with each piece, and, in order to afford Europeans a full insight of the same, an illustration, explanatory of the principal characteristics of the scene, such as was witnessed on the stage many centuries ago, has been appended to each dramatic *morceau*.

I shall here give only the translation of the song from the specimen of *Sringara Rasa*, quoted by Dr. Tagore. It runs thus:—

How sweetly laughs Krishna,
O crystal Yamuna,
Thy green banks upon!
He looks at the full moon,
And his bosom is warm'd
By the soft breath of love.
Round his neck is a garland
Of wild flowers, sweet-scented;
By the countless and beautiful
Maids of Brindavana
Surrounded, he listens
To the music of Nature
Which comes from the groves.
A magic pavilion
Has Krishna erected,
To hide from Immortals
The scenes of his pleasures;
Tho' they throng in the air
For they too are longing
To look in and to witness
His frolics, his pleasures.

The subject of the *Adi Rasa* drama (the Sentiment of Love) is as follows:—

The milkmaids of Brindavana, fascinated by the beauty and grace of Krishna, and charmed by the soft strains of his magic flute, ardently longed to be his consorts. With this view they glorified Krishna, and prayed to their goddess to fulfil their desire. The goddess granted their request. In consequence of which Krishna was kind to the fair ones, felt himself drawn towards them, and promised to love them all together. For this purpose he had to assume various shapes. The drama itself consists of several acts with songs and dances. One of the scenes, in which the eight milkmaids are shown as waiting vainly for Krishna, and going about as vainly in quest of him, when he suddenly appears in their midst, laughing pleasantly, appeases them, &c., has been literally given by Dr. Tagore. From the composition of this scene it is clear to me that the Indians of ancient times must have developed this matter systematically, and knew perfectly well how to impart life and perfection into the performance.

In order to give us a thorough and complete idea of the drama, Dr. Tagore has furnished detailed descriptions of the nature and construction of the old Indian stage, as also the manner and fashion in which the audience had to sit. Laying the foundation of a stage was, according to the information given by him, a solemn ceremony. It could only be done after the performance of certain prescribed rites, and invoking the gods. The foundation (*podium*) of the stage having been laid, the director of the theatre had to fast for three days, and then in the back ground of the stage to raise up a column (a sort of pillar) of gold or red sandal wood. The top of the pillar was hollow and the lower portion thick and smooth (an imitation of the peaks of the Himalayas). This pillar was held sacred, the seat of the gods, and could, therefore, be constructed only on a particular day fixed by soothsayers and astrologers. The stage itself was so arranged that its dimensions could be altered according to the character and requirement of the representation, and it could, accordingly, be made large or circumscribed. Damodara says that it should have a diameter of 30 feet, and should be handsomely constructed. The floor was of wood, but not slippery, so that the actors might not slip. Windows or curtains enclosed the *podium*. The top of the stage, towards the audience galleries, was adorned with wooden figures, flags of various colours, doors, and garlands of flowers. To the west of the stage, and occupying a third of the whole space was the Green Room.

The hall for the spectators had likewise its prescribed arrangements. The eastern side was reserved for princes and their relations. In general, the princes were expected to be strict judges of music and dancing, and to be open-handed. They were expected to know the difference between *Margar* and *Desi*, to be able to criticise the *natra*, and, above all, to have an æsthetic culture. The president also exercised with them the power of criticising. The Brahmins had their seats in front. To courtiers and little children was assigned the southern portion, while the north side accommodated heralds and other connoisseurs. The Royal Lifeguards had to remain outside. During the performance the gates of the theatre were kept closed, and immoral persons, strangers or poor people, those who were sick and the unappreciating, were refused entrance. The president (critic) was required to be distinguished for his carefulness, gravity, justice, modesty, taste, and amiability, and, for a sound knowledge of music, poetry and dancing. How wholly different the state of affairs would be if, in the present day, such things had still been challenged by like able critics.

We must thank Dr. Tagore that through him we have at last been able to obtain a thorough insight of ancient Indian drama, for most of our own researches have hitherto brought over to us but very little. For instance, the article of Indian music in

one of the newest works, "Nauman's Illustrated History of Music," is quite a failure. How different would it have been had Nauman but known, read, and studied Dr. Tagore's works. It was, however, no doubt easier to serve up an old *rechauffe* of what was already known and recorded.

On a future occasion, when the book which treats of the theory of old Indian music will come under our consideration, I shall once again revert to further details of the works of Dr. Tagore. For the present we know that he is the greatest connoisseur of old Indian music, and that he has thrown light upon the darkness in which this subject had hitherto been enveloped.—*Indian Mirror*.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

ON Tuesday afternoon the inaugural meeting of the 58th session of this society was held at the offices of the society, 22, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly. Sir Thomas E. Colebrooke, Bart., M.P., president, occupied the chair, and was supported by the following:—Major General Sir Henry C. Rawlinson, K.C.B., F.R.S. (director of the society), General Maclagan, Sir F. Clive Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Col. Yule, C.B., Mr. E. L. Brandreth, Sir Barrow Ellis, K.C.S.I., Mr. James Ferguson, D.C.L., F.R.S., Mr. A. Grote, Col. Sir Lewis Pelly, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Mr. W. S. W. Vaux M.A., F.R.S. (secretary), Mr. Robert N. Cust (hon. sec.), Mr. N. B. E. Baillie, and Sir William Muir, K.C.S.I. The minutes of proceedings of the last meeting of the recent session having been vouched, the secretary (Mr. Vaux, M.A., F.R.S.) announced that the presentations to the society during the last three months had been so large as to preclude the possibility of exhibiting them in the usual course. Amongst the donors, as acknowledged by Mr. Vaux, were several learned and scientific societies in this and other countries, as well as various private individuals, authors, and otherwise.

The CHAIRMAN congratulated the members on the satisfactory position of the society, both financially and in regard to their journal of proceedings. He was happy to see that at this, their first meeting of the session, they were about being aided by a large number joining their ranks.

The SECRETARY observed that in the history of the society it had seldom occurred that so many came forward to seek election as on this occasion. The names of those seeking admission as resident or non-resident members were conspicuously displayed round the apartment, and at a subsequent stage of the proceedings the candidates were balloted for and unanimously elected. They were the following:—Resident members: Mr. Welborne St. Clair Baddeley, of 32, Pont-street, Belgrave-square; Mr. B. Nangio, of Oxford; Mr. Hyde Clarke, M.A.I.; Mr. Alexander Grant, Kong, Chillingham; Mr. Joseph Seel, fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society, and of Vandyke-place, Bolton; Mr. Thomas Steel, Devonshire-street, Bolton; Mr. Charles Turner Tarring, member of the Asiatic Society for Japan; and the Rev. Isaac Taylor, the Rectory, Lattington, York. As non-resident members: Mr. J. Farques, of the Indian Telegraph Department, stationed in Persia; Mr. Alexander Finn, her Majesty's Vice-Consul, Teheran; Mr. Christopher Gardner, her Majesty's Consul, China; Mr. Joseph Halevy; Mr. H. Hoey, 18, Abercorn-terrace, Belfast, member of the Bengal Asiatic Society; Rev. C. King, of Ahmednagar; Mr. Edward Tyrell Smith, I.L.D., Bombay; Sir H. P. Parker, K.C.B.; Mr. Theobald, of Oundle, and Mr. J. S. Tremlett, of Jullunder, Punjab.

A discussion, in which the chairman, Sir W. H. Rawlinson, Mr. Brandreth, and General Maclagan took part, followed the reading of the papers.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE LETTERS OF SIR WILLIAM GOMM.*

THE Letters and Journals of Field Marshal Sir William Maynard Gomm, G.C.B., furnish us with a military autobiography of extraordinary fulness and completeness, and of the highest value and interest, both from the historical importance of the scenes which are here presented in a new and remarkably vivid light, and from the utter simplicity and sincerity that shine in every line. The portion already edited covers the period between the expedition to the Helder and the battle of Waterloo. The writer was concerned, by extraordinary good fortune, in all the great military doings of that Titanic age—including the Dutch and Danish expeditions, the whole of the Peninsular war from Corunna to Toulouse, and the Waterloo campaign. The letters are written in a vivid, graphic style, with a richness of detail and a shrewdness of observation that will delight both the military reader and the student of history. Anglo-Indians will look eagerly for the continuation of this work, which, it may be hoped, will provide us with equally life-like descriptions of life at Indian headquarters during the five years that Sir William Gomm was chief. The book is full of brightly-told anecdotes which will charm every reader. We extract one as a specimen:—

"I will here place on record the last words that fell from the lips of

* "Letters and Journals of Field Marshal Sir William Maynard Gomm, G.C.B., Commander in Chief of India, Constable of the Tower, &c. From 1799 to Waterloo, 1815." Edited by FRANCIS CULLING CARR-GOMM, H.M.'s Madras Civil Service. London: John Murray, Albemarle-street. 1881.

the Duke of Wellington, addressed to myself, when I was taking leave of him at Walmer, previous to my departing for the command in India.—"The British army is what it is because it is officered by gentlemen, men who would scorn to do a dishonourable thing, and who have something more at stake before the world than a reputation for military smartness. Now, the French army," he continued, "piqued themselves upon their *esprit militaire*, and their *honneur militaire*, and what was the consequence? Why, I kicked their *honneur* and their *esprit militaire* to the devil"—and he gave a kick so enthusiastic that it nearly upset him, and prompted me to lay instantly hold of his arm to enable him to recover his balance."

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE OPIUM MONOPOLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—The people of Great Britain cannot decide whether this monopoly should be abolished until the Indian Government shall have condescended to give them a little information on the subject. The great argument of the monopolists is that without a monopoly the consumption of opium within British territory would be increased. My object is to show that this argument is incorrect, and that if an excise tax be substituted for the monopoly the former will be found much more effectual in checking consumption. At present Government officers feel it to be their duty to urge cultivators and farmers to grow poppy instead of food grains; they not only make large advances of much-desired coin for that purpose, but they take such cultivators under their protection. There is nothing that an Indian peasant aspires to more readily than to be placed under the protection of a powerful European officer:—

"With prog in his hut, and coin in his purse,
Things not so bad, but they might not be worse."

The one condition that the European officer insists on is that every drop of poppy juice produced shall be brought to him. If any be found in the peasant's hut all sorts of pains and penalties are threatened. Now, it so happens that most consumers of opium in India do not like to pay as much for the drug as the Government monopolists demand. They see the poppies growing all around them; how easy to bribe the cultivators to give them a little. Thus it is that excessive quantities of opium are consumed in India, on which no sort of tax has been paid to Government; this illicit opium would be very cheap if it were not found to be necessary to pay vast sums in bribes; of opium consumed in the Gangetic Valley a great proportion of the price is paid away in bribery and corruption.

A curious way of evading the vigilance of the Government monopolists is adopted by the cultivators. In Benares and other large cities there is a large and profitable trade in dirty clothes. The cultivators of the poppy purposely cause the juice to besmear their hands, and with their hands they besmear the clothes round their waists and thighs; these clothes fetch a high price on account of the opium extracted from them. The contractors for the sale of Government opium sell very little legal opium; they can buy illicit opium much cheaper; they grumble very much when they are required to sell a considerable quantity of Government opium; but they are very ready to offer large sums of money if no questions be asked, and the legal drug be left to repose in the Treasury room. Thus all classes conspire to buy and consume the untaxed drug. All that I ask for is, let the true state of things be placed before the British public. We want to know how many hundreds of thousand acres are grown with poppy, and whether the fields chosen for its cultivation are not the best in India. We want to know approximately how much opium is consumed in each district in India, and what proportion pays duty and what proportion is illicit. Very few Europeans have any conception of the prodigious consumption of opium in the North Western Provinces, Oudh, and Behar; the monopoly does not check it, a well regulated excise would. The difference is that the monopoly keeps matters secret; an excise would disclose some of the corruptions which are now kept out of sight. With an excise Government might limit the cultivation at its pleasure; there need be no difficulty in controlling both the cultivation and trade; improvements in cultivation and manufacture, to which the Government monopolists are blind, would quickly be adopted. There need not be any vested interests as erroneously asserted. Every cultivator and trader would know that he would be subject to the excise laws and to any modifications of them which might be enacted by the Legislative Council.—Your obedient servant,
T.

Nov. 12.

I beg to refer you to Sir William Muir's elaborate minute addressed to the Supreme Government of India, strongly urging that the cultivation of the poppy as well as the manufacture and sale of the prepared drug should no longer be a Government monopoly but be relegated to private hands. Sir William advocated export and license duties and declared that "the license duty will still support the revenue, and thus the action of Government will be that of check and no longer of stimulus. The fluctuations in the demand of china will

be met in the ordinary course of trade by corresponding variations in the supply from India. The area of cultivation will be adjusted by the direct action of the Chinese themselves upon speculators and producers, and will no longer depend upon the arbitrary will of the Government."

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

THE VICEROY.—The Viceroy has returned to Simla suffering slightly from the effects of over walking during his tour. In consequence of this indisposition his Excellency was unable to attend the Simla Volunteers' prize distribution on Tuesday Oct. 25. Lady Ripon distributed the prizes, and General Wilson presided and addressed the volunteers, who were invited to luncheon by the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Ripon.

THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—At the morning's sitting of the Legislative Council at Simla on Oct. 26 the bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to the excise and revenue of Northern India, British Burma, and Coorg was passed into law. The Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act of 1879 Amendment Bill was also passed, Mr. Gibbs explaining the main alterations and changes effected by the select committee in the original bill. The select committee's report on the Mahal or Banki bill was presented. In the absence of Sir Robert Egerton, Mr. Stokes took charge of the Punjab Laws Act of 1872 Amendment Bill, which was also passed. The consideration of the Assam Emigration Bill was postponed to allow of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, the planters, and officials of the province submitting their opinions. Mr. Thompson explained that the bill would be taken up immediately on the return of the Council to Calcutta. The Council adjourned to Dec. 7, at Calcutta.

TROOPS FROM NATAL.—The 1st Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers (1-21st), which was to have proceeded to England in the *Fumna*, has been ordered to remain at Secunderabad until the arrival of the relieving regiment. The 2nd Battalion of this corps was to have come to India in the *Seraphis* from Natal, but information has been received that that vessel has left Simon's Town without troops; hence the detention of the 1st Battalion at Secunderabad. With reference to the 14th Hussars, expected from Natal, the following orders have been issued by the Quartermaster-General:—"Quartermaster General's Office, Pune, Oct. 20.—Circular memorandum.—In continuation of this office No. 1733—3214 of 3rd instant, it is notified that the strength of the detachments 14th Hussars, from Natal, is as follows: 1st detachment in transport *Calabria*, to arrive in Bombay on or about Nov. 17, 240 men, 220 horses. 2nd detachment in transport *Hankow*, to arrive in Bombay on or about Dec. 6, 120 men, 110 horses. 2. The detachments, after being equipped with carriage, tents, and establishments (regimental and hospital), will march for Secunderabad via Tanna, Khandala, Pune, and Sholapore. 3. Such portion of the Pune Field Column Carriage as may be available to be sent to Bombay, and will be relieved, as also establishments, at Sholapore. 4. Subsidiary arrangements to be made by the Brigadier General Commanding Bombay District, in communication with the General Officer Commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force."

MULTAN.—The people of Multan are to be punished for their recent disturbances by having to maintain an extra police force at a cost of Rs.8,500 a year.

FRONTIER MURDERERS.—The jirgah of the Tirah Afridis was ordered to assemble at Jamrud on Oct. 21 to investigate cases of murder said to have been committed at the instigation of mollahs. The recent murder of a subadar major by an Afridi is reported from Kohat.

MR. HUME AND THE THEOSOPHISTS.—Mr. A. O. Hume has written a letter which shows that he has the courage of his convictions in regard to the theosophists. He vindicates Madame Blavatsky and Colonel Olcott from the aspersions cast upon them by the *Saturday Review*, which denounced them as adventurers, and called them bad names besides. Mr. Hume states that they are not adventurers but "very worthy, unworldly, unselfish, pure-minded people." Colonel Olcott, he says, did not get his army rank at the bar of a public-house, but in the service of the United States; and Madame Blavatsky is the widow of General N. V. Blavatsky for many years Governor of Grivan in Armenia. Surely the status, of both these notable theosophists is capable of verification; and it is for the interests of both that it should be placed beyond all doubt or cavil by the production of "papers" which would set the matter at rest for ever. But, even if all doubt on this point were cleared up, we should still remain sceptical as to the "cause" with which they are identified being productive of "much good."

FIRMNESS.—It is understood that the proposed expedition against the Alaiwals, on the Abbottabad frontier, has been finally abandoned. The Hindu bunniahs who were kidnapped by the tribe, have been sent back to their homes but the fine remains unexact.

THE BILUCHISTAN AGENCY.—Col. St. John, C.S.I., goes on leave in a fortnight's time. In his absence Col. W. G. Waterfield, C.S.I., will officiate as agent to the Governor General, Quetta.

RAILWAY RATES.—In an official paper addressed to the Government of Bombay, with reference to the grain-carrying trade and the

competition between the rival railway companies, the Government of India have announced that sanction cannot be given to the proposal for assimilating the rates on the two existing routes from Agra and Delhi to Bombay, the difference in length between the two lines being such as to render the idea impracticable. The Government of India repeat the opinion that the rates between Delhi or Agra and Bombay *via* Ahmedabad should be nearly as possible equal to those between Delhi or Agra and Calcutta.

THE VICEROY'S MILITARY SECRETARY.—Col. White, C.B., V.C., was to leave India at the end of October, and under the altered condition of affairs in South Africa, where it appears that a renewal of war with the Boers is imminent, will probably join his regiment (the 2nd Battalion Gordon Highlanders) in the Transvaal.

THE PRINCE OF WALES MEMORIAL IN CALCUTTA.—It is announced that Mr. Gubbay, of Calcutta, has offered to bear the expense of the erection of a memorial in that city in honour of the visit of the Prince of Wales.

THE LAHORE EXHIBITION.—The Lahore Exhibition is to be opened on Christmas eve and closed on New Year's eve.

PRIZES FOR THE NATIVE ARMY.—H.E. the Commander in Chief in India has intimated his intention of continuing this year the prizes for shooting previously awarded to the native army.

FINE ART.—The sale of paintings and works of art at the Simla Exhibition this year is said to have realised Rs.12,000, Lord Ripon being by far the largest purchaser.

THE N.W.P. GOVERNMENT.—His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of the North West Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh was expected to reach Lucknow on Oct. 27. General the Hon. T. F. Wilson, C.B., was to arrive at Lucknow about Nov. 10, on a visit to his Honour.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.—The Lord Bishop of Calcutta arrived at Karachi on Oct. 13 in the course of a tour of visitation, which includes Sind and the Punjab.

THE N.W.P. SECRETARIAT.—It is believed that when Mr. Charles Robertson, secretary to Government in the North West Provinces, takes furlough in February next, he will be succeeded by Mr. J. Reid, collector of Bareilly.

CROPS IN THE N.W.P.—Rain is sadly wanted in the North West, where the crops are suffering from a lack of moisture.

HOPS.—Hop cultivation has been successfully prosecuted this year in Bengal, and steps are being taken to extend the industry.

THE SIMLA P.W.D.—The formation of a special circle of public works, to be called the Simla Imperial Circle, has been ordered. The department will be placed under the direction of the Inspector General of Military Works.

NATIVE ENTERPRISE.—A committee of native gentlemen has been formed in Bengal to secure the construction by private enterprise of a railway from Raniganj to Kalah and Pari in Bengal.

TELEPHONES IN INDIA.—The full text of the concession to the Oriental Telephone Company has been published.

THE GWALIOR RESIDENCY.—Major A. L. Playfair has been appointed Resident at Gwalior.

THE SIMLA JEWELLERY CASE.—The suit of Hamilton against Jacob for Rs.46,000, which has excited much attention in India, has been dismissed with costs, the judge holding that the plaintiff was entitled to no relief beyond the return of the unsold articles of jewellery.

MULTAN.—In consequence of the recent disturbances Government have ordered a punitive police force to be stationed at Multan.

LOODIANA DISEASE IN HORSES.—Loodiana disease has broken out amongst the horses of the 9th Lancers at Umballa.

THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER OF OUDH.—Current rumours suggest that Mr. Capper, the judicial commissioner of Oudh, will probably resign the service. If it is true, as alleged, that in connection with being black-balled for a club at Mussoorie he lately challenged a brother officer of the Civil Service to fight a duel, there would certainly be a good deal of fitness in his resignation.

TEMPERANCE IN KASHMIR.—The *Civil and Military Gazette* has the following:—"The course of legislation, like that of true love, never did run smooth. And if it is difficult under the British raj it is still more so in native States, where modern legal science is confronted by a mass of barbarous and traditional ordinances. In Kashmir there is an old law, never yet formally rescinded, that death is the penalty for indulgence in strong drink. But the Maharaja, having imported costly machinery for the manufacture of wine and spirits, is anxious to profit by his outlay. So he has set up whisky shops, where the fiery stuff distilled from grapes and fruit is to be sold to his people, who have already an inclination to the worship of Dionysus. As good subjects it will be their duty to buy the royal tipple, but as a just ruler it will be his duty to hang them. The legal authorities of Kashmir are, we believe, taking sage counsel together on this difficulty, which, it must be admitted, is a very pretty one. Sir Wilfrid Lawson might, in the House of Commons, appeal to Lord Hartington to interfere to protect the Kashmiris from the Maharaja's toddy and to preserve an enactment which must appear to him humane and wise."

THE INDIAN SURVEYS.—Lieut. L. S. Dawson, R.N., has arrived in Bombay to assume the command of the Indian Government surveying vessel *Investigator* and to carry out the surveys ordered on the Western Coast of India.

MADRAS.

RETURN OF THE ACTING GOVERNOR.—The Hon. W. Hudleston arrived in Madras by the mail train from Mettapolliam and was received at the railway terminus by a large number of officials. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the Fort Battery. Mr. Hudleston has taken up his residence at his house in the Adyar, as Government House, Guindy Park, and Government House, Mount-road, are being prepared for the reception of Mr. Grant-Duff and family.

CHOLERA AT BELLARY.—There has been an outbreak of cholera at Bellary, sixty cases being reported in one day.

THE MONSOON.—The south west monsoon is now considered to be practically over; harvest operations have been completed in some parts and are progressing in others. Indications of the approach of the north west monsoon are announced from the Madras coast.

GOLD MINING.—The South East Wynaad Gold Mining Company commenced crushing three weeks ago, and the outturn so far is said to have averaged one ounce of gold to the ton of stone.

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY HOLIDAYS.—Business in Bombay was suspended on the Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday before the departure of the mail in consequence of the annual Dewalee holidays. The Hindu new year opens with very fair prospects so far as trade is concerned.

THE PERSONATION CASE.—The man Burch, charged with personating Father Kerr, Lord Ripon's chaplain, has been committed for trial.

BOMBAY ASSESSMENT.—An animated discussion on the report of the Assessment Committee was anticipated at the meeting of the corporation held on the 19th ult. It was, however, resolved to wait until the officials personally concerned had sent in their defence to the Municipal Commissioner, so as to enable him to report to the municipality upon their conduct. The commissioner said that a most serious charge had been brought against certain officers of the municipality, the responsibility of whose appointment or dismissal rested with himself, and he asked the corporation to uphold, so far as it lay in their power, his decision, whatever it might be.

H.M.S. "RUBY."—H.M.S. *Ruby* entered the dock on Oct. 25 for repairs to her propeller.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF GOA.—The new Archbishop of Goa was consecrated in the church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus at Lisbon on Sept. 25.

SMALLPOX IN BOMBAY.—We regret to hear that one of the three persons suffering from smallpox admitted into the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital from the ship *Swordsmen* of Zanzibar has died.

THE HAI.—The s.s. *Empress of India* sailed on Oct. 20 for Jeddah. Some two hundred pilgrims have taken passage in her without the least chance of arriving at the port of destination in time for the Haj.

THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE.—We are requested to state that Mr. Charles Lowell has been appointed manager of the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris in Bombay, Mr. E. J. Hardcastle proceeding to Europe on the 17th inst.

BANDORA.—The Public Conveyance Act of Bombay is, by the orders of Government, made applicable to the town and suburbs of Bandora, when we trust the miserable horses there will be removed.

DR. MOORE.—We notice that the series of papers by Deputy Surgeon General Moore, which recently appeared in these columns, have been republished in London under the title of "Health Resorts or Tropical Invalids in India, at Home, and Abroad."

BENGAL CIVILIANS FOR BOMBAY.—Three junior civilians are to be transferred from Bengal to the Bombay Presidency for sub divisional work. Mr. C. P. Casperz, assistant magistrate of Runcegunge, will, according to the *Indian Daily News*, probably be one of those selected.

DR. DA CUNHA.—Dr. Da Cunha, of Bombay, has received a letter from Professor Weber, the eminent Sanscrit scholar, thanking him on behalf of the Oriental Congress, recently held in Berlin, for his work on the Konkani language and literature. Professor Weber, in the course of his communication, spoke of the pleasure it gave the members of the Congress to see Pundit Shyamajee, the Indian delegate, amongst them.

CHOLERA IN BOMBAY.—There were twelve deaths from cholera in Bombay during the week ending Oct. 18, against eleven in the previous week. There is little abatement of the disease in Satara and Ahmednagar. In the Satara district there were 408 cases and 118 deaths; in the taluka Nuggur thirty cases and fifteen deaths; and in the Nuggur district 150 cases and sixty-six deaths.

CHORAL FESTIVAL.—The ninth annual choral festival will be held in St. Thomas's Cathedral on the 22nd inst. (St. Cecilia's Day). The anthems selected are "With Angels and Archangels" by J. L. Hopkins, and the "Gloria" from Mozart's 12th Mass; the service is Bunnett in F. The hymns will be Nos. 166, 296, 179, 31, and 30 from "Hymns Ancient, and Modern." The con-

ductor will be Mr. M. R. Wyer, and Mr. R. A. Mant will preside at the organ as usual.

BOMBAY ASSESSMENT.—The local native papers generally applaud the course adopted by the Bombay Corporation in dealing with the Town Council's report in reference to the assessment question. The *Bombay Chronicle* will "await the decision of Mr. Ollivant with confidence, begotten of the belief that his ability and judgment are quite equal to all the requirements of the municipality." The *Indian Spectator* does not think the corporation could have come to a more sensible resolution in the matter.

THE GOVERNOR.—H.E., the Governor of Bombay may be surprised, and possibly flattered, to learn that the native *Mirror* "had been disposed to look upon Sir James Fergusson as in some respects an extraordinary man;" but our contemporary "had not thought that he was likely to turn out extraordinarily eccentric." These remarks are made in regard to the recent enhancement of the Vaishnav Maharaja's sentence, which the *Mirror* thinks was a usurpation of the functions of a court of justice.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

RICE.—A cargo of Rangoon off the coast sold at 7s. 2d. Continent.

COFFEE.—There have been no public sales to-day, and privately very little done, but the market has a firm tone.

TEA.—The public sales of China were resumed to-day, and went flatly. Green teas at lower prices.

COTTON.—The market is firm and unchanged with a fair amount of business doing. Sales about 3,300 bales, including Tinnevely at 5½d. to 5¾d.; Western, 4¾d.; Bengal, 4¼d. to 5½d.; Sind, 4¼d.; and Fiji at 14d. per lb. Forward delivery:—American—November-December, 6 13-32d.; January-February, 6½d.; March-April, 6 19-32d. per lb. for middling l.m.c.

THURSDAY EVENING.

TEA.—Telegrams from Calcutta point to an export to this country for the present season of not more than 47,000,000lb., and as this opinion gains ground the tendency to an advance in prices here becomes stronger. Letters from Foochow, dated 28th September, received on Monday, state that owing to the fall in freights—viz., from £3 10s. per ton to £2 10s.—an advance of half a tael per picul had taken place in the price of common teas from the lowest point. There was a large supply of these kinds, the quality, as the advices state, becoming worse and worse every year.

COFFEE.—The small supply of plantation Ceylon went at full prices, but other sorts slowly. 166 casks 119 barrels and bags of the first description sold at 66s. to 77s. 6d. for small to low middling, and 84s. 6d. to 108s. for good middling to bold. 260 cases 518 bags East India brought 88s. 6d. to 90s. 6d. for fine medium, and 104s. 6d. to 105s. for bold; other sorts, 71s. 6d. to 95s., with small in proportion.

COTTON.—There is no change to report in the market, which continues firm and fairly active. Sales about 3,000 bales, including Western at 4½d. to 4¾d., and Dhollerah at 5 1-16d. per lb. For arrival, Coconada, August, Cap: 4 11-16d. for fair red Bengal. November-December, Sucz, 5½d. for fine l. g. c. Forward delivery American, December-January, 6 15-32d. per lb. for middling l. m. c.

FRIDAY EVENING.

INDIAN TEA.—There has been a firm market throughout the week. The demand has been strong throughout, and prices close in sellers' favour, especially for Darjeeling and flavoury teas, which show a decided advance on the values current last month. Owing to the unfavourable weather at the gardens in October, the export is not generally expected to much exceed that of last season.

SUGAR.—The demand for Manilla and Jaggery continues, prices being 3d. to 6d. higher for the week.

COFFEE.—In the public sales to-day 372 casks 162 barrels and bags plantation Ceylon sold at 1s. advance for coloury, but pale qualities went rather lower. 352 bags foreign mostly sold—ordinary Porto Rico at 51s. 6d. to 55s., grayish at 67s. 6d. to 71s., and African at 38s. 6d. per cwt.

RICE.—Unaltered. A cargo of 890 tons Rangoon sold at 7s. 3d., ex ship London. Several sales of Madras at 7s. 3d. to 7s. 4½d. on the spot, and 7s. 9d. to arrive.

COTTON.—There has been a fair business doing on the spot, at full prices. Sales about 1,800 bales, including Tinnevely at 5 7-16d. to 5¾d., Western at 4d. to 4¾d., and Bengal at 4¾d. to 5¼d. per lb.

JUTE.—The market has been quiet during the week, but to-day there was rather more demand, and about 5,000 bales sold, chiefly to arrive. Prices occasionally rather dearer.

Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson state:—"Our report of the produce markets continues of the same unsatisfactory character as for many months past, but prices have not experienced further depression. More enquiry prevails for Jaggery and Manilla sugar, other kinds being firm, excepting crystallised Demerara, which has slightly declined. Refined goods here and French loaves to arrive are dearer; also beet sugars, the latter influenced by the deficiency in the production of Austrian. During the early part of the week rather higher rates were paid for ordinary Jamaica and Guatemala coffee. To-day the tone is again quiet, and part of the foreign, including Costa Rica, by auction, had to be withdrawn. Plantation Ceylon and East India sold on fully previous terms. Rice has been inactive, and coast cargoes of Burma easier to buy. At the public sales of China tea the low prices from common to medium grades of Congou last referred to have again prevailed, and there is not any increase of business by private contract. The market for India has been without change, and supplies moderate. Trade in the country is quiet. Black and white pepper have fallen about ¼d. per lb. from late highest quotations where holders showed a desire to realise. The approaching sales of cinnamon will be unusually large."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legible written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, NOV. 14, 1881.

THE INDIAN IMPORT DUTIES.—THE TRUE SOLUTION.

THERE are probably few Englishmen of moderate opinions, Liberal or Conservative—there are, we believe, hardly any Anglo-Indians—who do not cordially agree with the sentiment indicated by Lord Salisbury's mirthful proposition for an Act of Parliament "to give Lord Hartington influence in the Cabinet in which he sits." And many would go further, and ask power for Lord Hartington to follow his own conclusions without reference to the supposed necessity of making them appear to harmonise with the views of his colleagues. His Lordship is to be warmly congratulated on the happy combination of courage and adroitness displayed in his reply to the deputation from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on Friday last, in regard to the proposed further abolition of the import duties on cotton goods. With the general tenour of that reply we believe that most of our readers will heartily agree. The duties are absolutely required for revenue purposes—indeed, India cannot just now dispense with any revenue that is obtained without discontent, in view of the increasing insecurity of the opium revenue. Further, the Secretary of State most justly declared that, even when there may be a surplus to be disposed of it will be for the Government of India to decide what taxation should first be taken off for the good of the country itself and its people. Those who have at heart the best interests of our great Eastern Empire will recognise, and fully appreciate, the courage which Lord Hartington has shown in thus boldly taking up a position which cannot fail to expose him to the hatred and derision of the *doctrinaire* fanatics of the ultra free trade party. And it is amusing to observe the adroitness with which his lordship played off, one against the other, the two troublesome bands of agitators who have lately been disturbing the official serenity of the India-office.

The Secretary of State was well within his right when he pointed out that the demands of these fanatical free traders, who would make the whole Indian coast one great free port, are utterly incompatible with the fulfilment of the aspirations of those other agitators who require our instant withdrawal from the "iniquities" of the opium traffic.

But, whilst we fully endorse his lordship's general conclusions, and applaud the courage with which he has avowed his determination to abide by them, we cannot but see that his position is logically untenable, or at best tenable only for a very short time. The Secretary of State has clearly laid down the rule that Indian policy must be directed by Indian requirements, not by English trade interests; and, as far as it goes, this rule is undeniably just and equitable. But it does not go far enough; and, consequently, in no way meets the objections of Mr. Grafton and Mr. Mason and their friends, who will doubtless aver, with some show of reason, that they have never desired any other rule. The true rule, the rule we ardently desire to hear Lord Hartington boldly proclaim and unflinchingly follow—the only rule, we will add, which will at once satisfy both Indian public opinion and English requirements—is this:—English policy, Indian policy, Colonial policy, must alike be directed, not by the selfish wishes of Manchester, not by the naturally timid jealousy of Bombay, not by the youthful independence of Melbourne or Montreal, but—by Imperial interests. The fanatical party, once known as the Manchester school, whose headquarters are now transferred to Birmingham, would force our helpless dependency, India, to admit our manufactured goods (that is, virtually, the whole of our exports) duty free; whilst they insist on taxing heavily the tobacco and the tea which India has to send us, and they refuse to offer the slightest encouragement to Indian grain, Indian cotton, Indian fibre, with which Bombay and Calcutta could supply our utmost needs as cheaply as America and Russia, if only the trade were turned into the right channels by a little temporary fostering. They have pushed the false economics of one-sided free trade, in England, to the extent of rendering some of our manufacturing industries dependent for very life on our high-handed manipulation of the Indian fiscal system; and the very exigencies of their position drive them more and more to put the screw on the one foreign market, which they can thus forcibly influence, until they would make India bankrupt, in order to stave off the bankruptcy of those English industries which they themselves have ruined.

The truth is, the British Empire is commercially self-contained and self-sufficient. If our fanatical free traders would only condescend to use their energies and their vote-power in the task of applying their theory to the only sphere in which it can come within the range of practical politics—that is, within the limits of the British Empire—they would obtain for every part of the Empire revived prosperity and security, and for themselves the gratification of proving to an incredulous world that their theory, mischievous in its partial application, is founded on eternal and immutable truth, and is capable of conferring untold benefits on mankind when applied to a sufficiently wide and diversified area. The vast surplus capital and the intelligent enterprise of England is, under present circumstances, developing the resources and building up the commercial independence of countries that resolutely refuse to buy our goods, and that will soon be enabled by our suicidal help to drive us out of even neutral markets. Were that capital and that enterprise applied to the boundless wheat-plains of the North West and

the Punjab, to the black cotton soil of Central and Western India, to the improvement of that tobacco cultivation that might easily supply the whole of Europe—we speak not here of the equally grand possibilities of the Colonies—where would be the limit to the capacity and the willingness of the two hundred millions of Indians to absorb all the manufactured goods with which we could supply them, and at the same time richly to repay our outlay with a fidelity that may one day be looked for in vain from dubious friends and possible enemies? Does any one doubt that this would be the result of a commercial federation of the British Empire, based on the principle of absolute free trade within Imperial limits, and conditional free trade (that is, free trade that shall be really free, not with all the benefits enjoyed on the one side and only part of them on the other) with all the rest of the world? Will Indian public opinion still continue to protest against the abolition of their duties on imports from Great Britain when they receive in return free admission to every British port for every commodity they can produce more cheaply or of better quality than elsewhere; and when, moreover, they receive such encouragement, trifling in its cost to our consumer but all-important to their producer, as would at a *coup* bring into immediate cultivation millions of acres of food-producing land of the highest fertility? These lands are awaiting a call from England, but as yet are unable to face the competition of the protected grain of America—protected, not directly, indeed, but indirectly by the great commercial advantages derived by the United States in its one-sided trade with the United Kingdom.

Let Mr. Grafton, Mr. Mason, the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and all those who think with them, form themselves into an Association to promote free trade within the limits of the British Empire. If their fetish worship of the mere *nominis umbra* of free trade forbid their going to the further extent of demanding fair trade from the rest of the world, we will not ask from them this concession to good sense; for, if they succeed in obtaining an Imperial Commercial Federation, the further attainment of the ulterior object will become so obviously easy as to commend itself, without more advocacy, to the common sense of the nation. Let us, then, have an Imperial Free Trade Association; by a different road it will arrive at the same most desirable end as that aimed at by the most heretical of those who doubt the good policy of killing the English producer with the benevolent object of helping the English consumer a little, and the questionable result of transferring to the foreign manufacturer and the foreign artisan the whole livelihood of their English rivals.



OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Oct. 22.)

- FRASER—COCKBURN—Mr. O. L. Fraser, officiating first assistant to the superintendent Indian Museum, made over charge to Mr. John Cockburn on the 17th inst.
- COLE, Lieut. R. A., assumed charge of his duties as adjutant, Erinpura Irregular Force, on Sept. 30.
- COLE, Lieut. R. A., officiating adjutant, Erinpura Irregular Force, assumed charge of the station staff office, Erinpura, on Sept. 30.

- SMITH—CONOLLY—Major P. Smith and Lieut. Col. A. Conolly, respectively, delivered over and received charge of the office of cantonment magistrate, Deolie, on Sept. 12.
- PROTHEROE—WIMBERLEY—BIRCH—DE ROEPSTORFF—TUSON—BROOKES—Major M. Protheroe, C.S.I., deputy superintendent, Andaman and Nicobars, having returned to duty on the 5th inst., the following reversions take place from that date:—Major R. J. Wimberley and W. B. Birch to their substantive grades; Mr. F. A. De Roepstorff from officiating 2nd assistant superintendent to officiating 3rd assistant superintendent; Mr. F. E. Tuson, from officiating 3rd assistant superintendent to officiating extra assistant superintendent, 1st class; Mr. O. H. Brookes to his substantive appointment.
- JACKSON, Major G. D'A., executive engineer, 4th grade, is posted to the Rawul Pindi Command, Military Works.
- GORDON, Lieut. G. H. B., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Rawul Pindi Command, Military Works.
- SIM, Lieut. G. H., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, passed the departmental examination in Hindustani on Oct. 11.
- TOKER—The services of Major A. C. Toker, Bengal S.C., are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.
- O'NEILL—The services of Surg. J. O'Neill, M.D., officiating medical officer, Meywar Bheel Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.
- MACDONALD—The services of Lieut. C. E. W. Macdonald, 6th Bengal Cavalry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment as cantonment magistrate, Dum-Dum.
- LAMERT—The services of the Rev. M. Lamert, senior chaplain, Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
- GREIG, Mr. G., conservator of forests, 2nd grade, in charge of the Central Circle in the N.W.P., to officiate in the 1st grade of conservators of forests.
- Appointments in the Political Department from Oct. 5:—
- BANNERMAN, Lieut. Col. P. W., officiating resident of the 2nd class, and resident in the Eastern States of Rajputana, is confirmed in that appointment.
- THOMSON, Col. M., political agent 2nd class, is promoted to be political agent, 1st class.
- BAYLAY, Major C. A., political agent 3rd class, and additional political agent at Kotah, to be political agent, 2nd class, but to continue in his present appointment.
- BARR, Capt. D. W. K., officiating political agent, 2nd class, to be political agent, 2nd class, substantive pro tem.
- WILSON, Major F. A., supernumerary political agent, 3rd class, is brought on the permanent strength of that grade.
- PLAYFAIR, Major A. L., cantonment magistrate at Morar, to officiate temporarily as a resident of the 2nd class and as resident at Gwalior.
- Officiating promotions in the Political Department:—
- COOKE, Capt. C. B., officiating political agent, 2nd class, to officiate as a political agent of the 1st class.
- FRASER, Capt. E. A., officiating political agent, 3rd class, to officiate as a political agent, 2nd class.
- MARTELLI, Capt. N. C., officiating political agent, 3rd class, to be assistant for Banswara and Purbagurih to the Governor General's agent in Rajputana and superintendent of operations for the control of the Moghys.
- DALRYMPLE, Major R. G. E., cantonment magistrate at Nowgong, to officiate as cantonment magistrate at Neemuch.
- HOMFRAY, Major J. R. M'K., boundary settlement officer in Bundelkhand, to officiate as cantonment magistrate at Nowgong.
- EDWARDS, Lieut. J. B., 2nd Battalion The King's (Liverpool Regt.), a probationer for the B.I.S.C., to officiate as a squadron officer, 2nd Regt. Central India Horse.
- NEILL, Major A. H. S., 2nd Regt. Central India Horse, to officiate as political agent in Western Malwa.
- VINCENT, Capt. H. A., 1st Regt. Central India Horse, to officiate as political assistant at Gona.
- LAWRENCE, Mr. W. R., C.S., officiating political assistant of the 3rd class and assistant commissioner of Merwara, to officiate temporarily as political agent of the 3rd class and assistant commissioner of Ajmere.
- THOMAS, Mr. I. C., a passed student of the Royal Indian Engineering College, to the Telegraph Department in India as assistant superintendent, 4th grade.
- CALLAHAN—The services of Mr. J. Callahan, assistant engineer, 1st class, Military (Marine) Department, are dispensed with.
- Assistant engineers, 2nd grade, appointed for the Royal Indian Engineering College, who have gone through their practical training in England, posted as follow: To Madras—Mr. C. A. Smith; to Bombay—Mr. S. N. Squire and Mr. H. J. Landon; to Bengal—Mr. G. Mills, Mr. R. E. Carter, and Mr. G. C. Maconochy; to North Western Provinces and Oudh—Mr. M. Nethersole, Mr. E. A. Lee, Mr. E. G. Salter, Mr. G. W. Sweet, and Mr. H. J. S. Rickland; to Punjab—Mr. A. J. Scratchley, Mr. H. J. Johnston, and Mr. A. Grant; to State railways—Mr. R. C. Dyson, Mr. E. J. Alexander, Mr. J. Manson, Mr. W. E. Curry, Mr. A. V. Heath, Mr. W. R. Shaw, Mr. W. A. Johns, Mr. H. S. Guinness, and Mr. R. D. Percival.
- Students of the Royal Engineering College appointed assistant engineers, in the grades specified, posted as follows for the purpose of undergoing a course of practical training for one year:—To Madras—Mr. C. H. D. Majoribanks, assistant engineer, 2nd grade; Mr. H. V. R. Kemball, assistant engineer, 2nd grade; Mr. J. H. Medicott, assistant engineer, 2nd grade; Mr. J. J. Whiteley, assistant engineer, 2nd grade; and Mr. A. T. Mackenzie, assistant engineer, 3rd grade. To Bombay—Mr. H. V. M. Phelps, assistant engineer, 2nd grade. To Bengal—Mr. M. H. Jackson, assistant engineer, 2nd grade. To North Western Provinces and Oudh—Mr. R. S. Strachey, assistant engineer, 2nd grade. To British Burma—Mr. G. F. Handcock, assistant engineer, 3rd grade. To Assam—Mr. R. D. Buck, assistant engineer,

2nd grade. To Central India—Mr. R. H. Tickell, assistant engineer, 2nd grade. To Rajputana—Mr. C. S. Rennick, assistant engineer, 2nd grade.

BULL—CROUDACE—Mr. C. A. Bull and Mr. C. H. Croudace, executive engineers, 1st and 2nd grade respectively, on the establishment of the Director General of Railways, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, Railway Branch.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the formation of a special circle works to be called the Simla Imperial Circle, and to place it under the direction of the inspector general of military works. The following officers from the provinces specified are temporarily attached to the Simla Imperial Circle:—From the Central Provinces—Mr. H. Irwin, executive engineer, 1st grade, with the rank of superintendent of works. From the Punjab—Mr. J. M. Campion, executive engineer, 3rd grade; Mr. T. J. Dumayne, executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank; Mr. E. B. Hebbert, assistant engineer, 1st grade; Mr. J. S. Brown, assistant engineer, 1st grade; and Dharm Sing Soan, assistant engineer, 2nd grade.

EGERTON, Mr. R. W., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, temporarily attached to the Punjab, is retransferred to the Railway Branch, and his services placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways. **SHERMAN**—The services of Mr. G. J. H. M. Sherman, storekeeper, officiating in Class 3 of Revenue Scale, Bengal Railway Branch, are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

WINCKLER—FOX—Assistant engineers, 1st grade, temporarily promoted to executive engineers, 4th grade:—Mr. G. W. Winckler, Assam; and Mr. F. G. B. Fox, Burma.

Officers placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment in the Railway Branch:—

DIBBLEE—SPRING—KEELAN—LAMB—NEWHAM—Mr. F. L. Dibblee, officiating superintending engineer, 3rd class; Mr. F. J. E. Spring, executive engineer, 3rd grade; Mr. E. J. Keelan, executive engineer, 4th grade; Mr. G. F. Lamb, assistant engineer, 1st grade; Mr. W. E. Newham, assistant engineer, 2nd grade.

EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—Attained the undermentioned standards:—High Proficiency in Urdu—Surgeon G. S. A. Ranking, M.B., I.M.D.; Lieut. E. E. Taylor, 18th N.I. Higher Standard in Hindustani—Lieuts. W. D. Thompson, 1st Bengal Regiment, Irish Rifles, on probation 1st B.C.; J. G. Turner, R.A., on probation 8th Bengal Cavalry; N. C. Perkins, 1st Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, on probation 16th N.I.; J. Lampen, 1st Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, on probation 32nd N.I.; E. K. E. Spence, 1st Battalion South Lancashire Regiment, on probation 35th N.I.; G. A. Hay, 1st Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, on probation 44th N.I.; C. D. Philot, 1st Battalion South Lancashire Regiment.

MILITARY.

Admitted to the B.S. from the date specified:—

HOGGE, Second Lieut. A. F., 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 30th N.I., now wing officer 34th N.I., April 14, 1880; Second Lieut. Hogge will rank as lieutenant from April 14, 1880.

HOWEY, Lieut. Col. W., Bengal Infantry, to be commandant 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.

MILITARY FURLONGHS.—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. W. Macdonald, B.S.C., commandant 12th N.I., medical certificate, for one year; Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. A. G. Ross, B.S.C., wing commandant and second in command, 1st Sikh Infantry, private affairs, for two years; Lieut. W. D. Conner, R.E., doing duty with the Madras (Queen's Own) Sappers and Miners, to England for fifteen months on private affairs; Lieut. the Earl of Airlie, 10th Hussars, to England for twelve months on private affairs; Major E. W. Ramsey, 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, to England pending retirement from the service; Lieut. O. de B. Carey, 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to England for six months.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Oct. 15.)

CALTHROP—Bengal Cavalry—Surgeon Major C. W. Calthrop to the medical charge of the regiment.

PRITCHARD, Lieut. Col. and (Brevet Colonel) C. D., R.E., who, on promotion, reverts to the Imperial establishment, to return to England. Permitted to exchange to the battalions specified against their names:—**GILES—POULTON**—Suffolk Regiment—Lieut. W. Giles, 1st Battalion; and Lieut. A. F. Poulton, 2nd Battalion.

Appointment of officers to railway transport duties during the movement season of 1881-82 confirmed:—

JAMIESON—CHURCHWARD—Capt. C. J. Jamieson, 14th Sikhs, to be transport officer at Jubbulpore; and Lieut. P. K. S. Churchward, 2nd Battalion North Lancashire Regiment, to assist the officer of the Quartermaster General's Department at Allahabad.

Orders confirmed:—

FITZGERALD—CURTIN—Quetta Division O., Sept. 15, making the following appointments:—Major A. Fitzgerald, deputy assistant adjutant general, to officiate as assistant adjutant general; Capt. F. J. Curtin, 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, to officiate as deputy assistant adjutant general.

BIRCH—Delhi Garrison O., Sept. 30, directing Major R. G. Birch, station staff officer at Delhi, to assume charge of the office of the superintendent Sudder Bazaar.

JACOB—Shahjahanpur Station O., Aug. 24, appointing Lieut. J. E. J. Jacob, 1st Battalion South Lancashire Regiment, to officiate as station staff officer.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Oct. 19.)

ROBERTS—9th Bengal Cavalry—Lieut. C. A. Roberts, from the 7th Bengal Cavalry, to be officiating squadron officer.

GOLDSMID—17th N.I.—Lieut. E. V. Goldsmid, from the 42nd N.I., to be officiating wing officer.

TOKER—18th N.I.—Major A. C. Toker, S.C., to officiate as wing commander.

MONEY-SIMONS—36th N.I.—Capt. J. J. Money-Simons, wing officer 24th N.I., to officiate as wing commander.

WHEELER, Lieut. Col. F., B.S.C., has passed the examination for the Judge Advocate General's Department.

Officers qualified for the rank of lieutenant:—

COLOMB—HUNTER—WARRAND—TOD—LIEUT. R. P. Colomb, 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment; Lieut. W. H. Hunter, Lieut. A. R. B. Warrand, and Lieut. G. R. Tod, 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders.

Permitted to exchange to the battalions specified against their names:—**WALKER—BURKE**—West Yorkshire Regiment—Lieuts. F. D. Walker, 1st Battalion; J. H. Burke, 2nd Battalion.

Orders confirmed:—

MAYNE—Pezwan Station O., July 9, reappointing Lieut. G. N. Mayne, 1st Battalion King's Own Borderers, to officiate as general transport officer at Pezwan.

GREGG—Oudh Division O., Oct. 5, appointing Passed Hospital Apprentice C. N. Gregg, Station Hospital, Sitapur, to officiate as assistant apothecary to a detachment of time-expired men en route to Lucknow.

COMPTON—10th Royal Hussars—R.O., Oct. 3, appointing Lieut. Lord A. F. Compton to act as musketry instructor.

FERRIER—2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment—Batt. O., Sept. 28, appointing Capt. C. D. Ferrier to act as instructor of musketry to the battalion.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette.)

BAGSHAW, Mr. C. W., resigns his commission as captain of B Company of the Darjiling Volunteer Rifle Corps.

LYON, Mr. G. K., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, in charge of the sub divisions of Sewan and Gopalgunge, in the district of Sarun, is vested with the powers of a collector in that district.

BRIGHTON, Mr. T. D., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Howrah, to act as district and sessions judge of Mymensing.

POPE, Mr. J. van Someren, officiating principal, Dacca College, is confirmed in that appointment.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette.)

NOBLE, Mr. G. J., district superintendent of police, reported his arrival at Bombay on the 27th ult. on return from leave.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette.)

NICOLAS, the Rev. P., to officiate as chaplain of Mussoorie and Dehra; **LAMBE**, Mr. W., joint magistrate, 2nd grade, is posted to the Etawah District.

MARTIN, Mr. W. T., officiating magistrate and collector, Bulandshahr, to revert to his substantive appointment as joint magistrate, 1st grade, and to be posted to the Bulandshahr District.

ROBERTS, Mr. D. T., officiating magistrate and collector, 1st grade, to officiate as magistrate and collector, 2nd grade.

LA TOUCHE, Mr. J. J. D., officiating magistrate and collector, 1st grade, to officiate as magistrate and collector, 2nd grade.

Promotions in the Irrigation Branch:—

ROSS—KING—TICKELL—LAWDER—GREER—Major J. C. Ross, R.E., to executive engineer, 1st grade; Mr. M. King, to be executive engineer, 2nd grade; Mr. J. L. Tickell, to be executive engineer, 3rd grade; Mr. J. O. Lawder, to executive engineer, 4th grade; Mr. W. J. Greer, to assistant engineer, 1st grade.

MARSH, Mr. H., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is promoted to executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank.

THORNHILL, Mr. J. H., executive engineer, is appointed temporarily to the charge of the Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal.

HODGES, Mr. E., executive engineer, is posted to the charge of the Fyzabad Provincial Division.

Transfers:—

ROSE, Mr. A. E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from the Jaunpur District, 1st Circle Provincial Works, to the Ballia District, 2nd Circle Provincial Works.

BENNETT, Mr. W. E. T., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from the Ballia District, 2nd Circle Provincial Works, to the Allahabad District, 1st Circle Provincial Works.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette.)

WARD, Mr. H. B., assistant conservator of forests of the 3rd grade in British Burma, is promoted to the 2nd grade of assistant conservators, from Sept. 16.

MACKAY, Mr. D. L. M., C.S., assistant commissioner, 4th (officiating 2nd) grade, is appointed to the charge of the Henzada Division of the Henzada District, with headquarters at Okepo.

ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, Oct. 15.)

M'WILLIAM, Mr. O. R., deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate in the 1st grade, from Sept. 20.

MICHELL, Major T. B., officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate in the 2nd grade.

PRIMROSE, Mr. A. J., officiating deputy commissioner, 4th grade, to officiate in the 3rd grade.

GREER, Mr. R. T., officiating assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate in the 4th grade of deputy commissioners.

HENDERSON, Lieut., assistant commissioner, received executive charge of the Naga Hills Treasury from Surgeon S. Borah on the 12th ult.

COMBER, Col. A. K., deputy commissioner, Darrang, resumed charge of the treasury and office of deputy commissioner on the 10th inst.

DONOVAN, Mr. C., deputy commissioner, Kamrup, resumed charge of the treasury and office of deputy commissioner on the 10th inst.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Oct. 18.)

- THOMAS, Mr. H. S., second member of the Board of Revenue, to be president of the committee for the examination of assistants.
 THOMSON, Mr. J., to act as head assistant to the collector and magistrate of South Arcot.
 THOMAS, Surg. G. T., acting zillah surgeon and superintendent of gaols, Tinnevely, is provisionally confirmed in that appointment.
 THOMSON, Mr. J., M.C.S., reported his return from furlough and arrival at Madras on Oct. 11.
 CLOETE, Col. H. D., to act as inspector general of police, Madras.
 GUTHRIE, Lieut. Col. T.K., to act as deputy inspector general of police, Central Range.
 COX, Major H. W. H., to act as assistant inspector general of police, Madras.

MEDICAL.

- BATEMAN, Surg. Major D. F., from 31st Regt. L.I., Thayetmyo, to 3rd Regt. L.C., Secunderabad.
 O'HARA, Surg. W., from 3rd Regt. L.C., Secunderabad, to 31st Regt. L.I., Thayetmyo.
 SANJANA, Surg. K. C., from doing duty Lying in Hospital, to Southern Division and Malabar and Canara, Cannanore.

MILITARY.

- O'CONNELL, Brigadier General H. H., S.C., to be quartermaster from Nov. 5 to Dec. 31, 1881, inclusive.
 KERRICH, Lieut. G. S., 1st Battalion Oxfordshire L.I., squadron officer 1st Regiment L.C., is admitted to the M.S.C. from May 8, 1880.
 YATE, Lieut. G. F. Yate, 1st Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, officiating wing officer 11th Regt. N.I. is admitted to the M.S.C. from March 24, 1880.
 RAWLINSON, Capt. S. R., S.C., sub assistant commissary general, has passed the final examination prescribed for commandant.
 RAMSDEN—The services of Lieut. H. F. S. Ramsden, S.C., wing officer, 10th Regiment N.I., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.
 MILITARY FURLONGS.—Capt. and Brevet Major R. E. C. Jarvis, 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, to England for fifteen months, on private affairs; Capt. J. J. Ross, 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Regiment, to England for fifteen months, on urgent private affairs; Lieut. D. W. Purdon, 2nd Battalion Durham L.I., attached 36th Regiment N.I., for four months; Lieut. H. E. Porter, S.C., wing officer, 24th Regiment N.I., for three months; Surg. R. H. Cama, doing duty 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, for 180 days, from Sept. 28.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Headquarters, Bangalore, Oct. 12.)

Officers detailed to attend the garrison class at Bangalore, commencing on Nov. 1:—

- HARDEN—ARMITAGE—DAWSON—Capt. F. J. Harden, 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment; Lieut. P. T. Armitage, 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers; Lieut. F. W. Dawson, 1st Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, probationer S.C.
 PRITCHARD—Lieut. A. B. Pritchard, 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Regiment (late 2-13th Foot), having been appointed to the 39th Regiment B.N.I., at Morar, as a probationer for the B.S.C., to join that regiment.
 POWELL, Capt. G. H., 1st Battalion Essex Regiment, is reappointed station staff officer at Thayetmyo from Oct. 17.

Order confirmed:—

- STEPHENS—Sept. 17—By the officer commanding Thayetmyo, appointing Lieut. Col. G. N. Stephens, 31st Regiment L.I., to command the garrison of Thayetmyo, from Sept. 17.
 MOSTYN, Capt. E. A., 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, will proceed to Wellington for duty at the depot.
 POTTER, Capt. D. M., 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, is appointed staff officer of the Convalescent Depot at Wellington.
 CAMBRIDGE—Removed to the battalion of his regiment specified against his name:—Bedfordshire Regiment, Lieut. Pickard Cambridge, 2nd Battalion.

EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—Passed the higher standard examination in Persian:—Lieut. J. M. Clements, M.S.C.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Oct. 20.)

- WALLER—WESTROPP—Major W. F. Waller, V.C., and Lieut. Col. G. R. C. Westropp respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of political superintendent, Savantvadi, with that of 2nd in command, Savantvadi Local Corps, on Oct. 10.
 KING, Mr. J., C.S., to be substantive pro tem. senior collector.
 WILKINS, Mr. W. J., assistant superintendent Sind revenue survey, has been appointed assistant settlement officer in that survey.
 PORTEOUS, Mr. W., C.S., to be 1st assistant collector, Ahmednagar, on being relieved of his duties as acting collector of salt revenue.
 YOUNG, Mr. J., to be executive engineer, Begari Division.

OMMANNEY—JACOB—Messrs. H. Ommanney and G. Jacob respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of forest settlement officer, Khandesh, on the 6th inst.

STEWART—CAMPBELL—Messrs. A. Stewart and J. M'Leod Campbell respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of collector of Puna on the 11th inst.

WOODROW—TALBOT—Messrs. W. R. Woodrow and W. A. Talbot, assistant conservators of forests, Southern and Central Divisions of Kanara, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the assistant conservator of forests, Southern Division of Kanara, on the 1st inst.

TAYLOR—ACWORTH—Messrs. A. Taylor and H. A. Acworth respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the deputy collector of salt revenue on the 15th inst.

JACOB, Mr. G., to be magistrate in charge of the Western Division of the Khandesh District comprising the talukas of Dhulia, Pimpalner Nandurbar, Taloda, and Shahada.

SOUTER—VINCENT—Sir F. H. Souter, Kt., C.C.I., and Mr. R. H. Vincent respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of commissioner of police, Bombay, on the 7th inst.

VINCENT—SMITH—Messrs. R. H. Vincent and J. G. Smith respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of deputy commissioner of police, Bombay, on the 7th inst.

Appointments in the Revenue Department:—Mr. A. G. Maury to be deputy collector of salt revenue; Mr. H. A. Acworth, C.S., to act as deputy collector; Mr. T. M. Cotgrave to be 1st class assistant collector of salt revenue; Mr. N. R. Oliver to be 2nd class assistant collector of salt revenue; Mr. M. C. Leckie to be 3rd class assistant collector of salt revenue; Mr. E. H. Aitken to be 4th class assistant collector of salt revenue; Mr. W. Fowler to be supernumerary assistant collector of salt revenue.

MEDICAL.

MOORE—REID—PRICE—ANTHONY—Medical officers appointed to do duty with the troops proceeding to England in H.M.'s Indian troopship *Malabar*:—Brigade Surg. F. W. Moore and Surg. Majors T. B. Reid, W. S. M. Price, and M. Anthony, M.D.

FOOKS—The services of Surg. G. E. Fooks, I.M.D., are placed temporarily at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department.

WATERS, Surg. G., assumed charge of the duties of professor of pathology and curator of the Pathological Museum in the Grant Medical College on the 5th inst.

MILITARY.

BREBNER, Lieut. J. M., is permitted to resign his commission in the Bombay V.R.C.

BREBNER, Capt. J. M., appointed temporarily in that rank in the Sind V.R.C., is confirmed in the appointment.

JONES, Lieut. G. T., R.E., quartermaster and interpreter and superintendent of field and park train, Corps of Sappers and Miners, to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster general.

AFFLECK, Major J., S.C., is permitted to retire from the service from Oct. 16, on the pension of £430 per annum.

MACLEOD—Infantry—Lieut. Col. C. D. Macleod to be colonel, with the colonel's allowance, from Oct. 14.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna, Oct. 21.)

JONES—2nd Regt. L.C.—Capt. W. H. D. Jones, squadron officer, officiating 3rd squadron commander, to be 3rd squadron commander.
 ANDERSON—11th Regt. N.I.—Surgeon J. W. T. Anderson to officiate in medical charge.

BOUSTEAD—16th Regt. N.I.—Surgeon Major R. Boustead, officiating in medical charge 11th N.I., to officiate in medical charge.

COUSSMAKER—19th Regt. N.I.—Major M. F. Coussmaker, wing officer 12th N.I., officiating commander 16th N.I., to officiate as wing commander.

MACBETH—Purandhar Sanatorium—Surg. Major H. M. Macbeth, A.M.D., to the medical charge.

DUBERLY, Lieut. G., 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment (officiating officer and quartermaster, 12th N.I.), is attached to the 21st N.I., on probation.

Lieut. colonels to be colonels:—

HOLBERTON—STOKER—Thomas Nelson Holberton, R.A. (late Bombay), dated August 24; Maurice Edward Covey Stoker, R.A., dated August 30.

Orders confirmed:—

CAHUSAC—Belgaum District O., July 4, appointing Lieut. W. F. Cahusac, 89th Foot, to be station staff officer at Kolapur.

FRY—July 9, appointing Lieut. C. I. Fry, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, to be station staff officer at Kolapur.

TREVELYAN—North Staffordshire Regiment (2nd Battalion)—R.O., Oct. 11, appointing Lieut. W. F. Trevelyan to act as inspector to the battalion.

GORDON—2nd Regt. L.C.—R.O., Oct. 11, appointing Lieut. A. Gordon, squadron officer, to officiate as adjutant.

TREVOR—COUSSMAKER—10th Regt. N.I.—R.O., directing Lieut. Col. W. G. Trevor, wing commander, to officiate as second in command; and Major M. F. Coussmaker to revert to his appointment as officiating wing commander.

SCALLON—23rd N.I.—R.O., Sept. 14, appointing Lieut. R. I. Scallon, adjutant, to officiate as quartermaster and as wing commander.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—Honorary Lieut. and Deputy Commissary C. Tylor, Quartermaster General's Department, to Europe for one year and one hundred and eighty-two days on medical certificate; Capt. A. Bowles, East Yorkshire 2nd Battalion, to remain in England from July 30, 1881, to July 30, 1882, on medical certificate; Conductor E. Gawthorn, Ordnance Department, warrant officer, to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate.

INDIA OFFICE.

Nov. 9.
ARRIVALS REPORTED.
MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Major A. G. Hutchins, Inf.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. A. Pringle, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. Barnett (Uncov.).
Madras Estab.—J. Hannan (Uncov.).

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.
MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Major W. G. Shup, S.C., twenty-nine days.
PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major C. H. Luard, R.E.
Madras Estab.—Major R. Wilson, Inf., Major J. C. Watson, S.C.,
Lieut. Col. H. Coningham, Inf.

CIVIL.

Pengal Estab.—E. B. Thornhill (Cov.), W. M. Johnson (Uncov.).
Bombay Estab.—J. R. Fitzgerald (Cov.), G. Innes (Uncov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—C. W. Bolton (Cov.), three months' furlough; W. Hoey (Cov.), eight months' furlough; D. G. Macleod (Uncov.), six months' furlough.

Bombay Estab.—J. R. Fitzgerald (Cov.), two days' furlough; T. B. Kirkham (Uncov.), five months, med. cert.; R. M. Lambert (Uncov.), one month, med. cert.

Nov. 11.

The following appointment to the staff of the Bengal army has been made by the Government of India:—Capt. and Brevet Major N. R. Stewart, Bengal Staff Corps, to be a deputy assistant adjutant general, vice Lieut. Col. H. M. Evans, vacated.

The appointment of Major E. C. Codrington, Bengal Staff Corps, notified in the *London Gazette* of Oct. 7 last, was to be assistant adjutant general, Punjab Frontier Force, and not Bengal Frontier Force, as stated in the *Gazette*.

Her Majesty has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be lieutenants.—Lieut. H. Goad, from the Durham Light Infantry; Lieut. E. H. Rodwell, from the East Surrey Regiment; Second Lieut. R. A. Cole, from the Leicestershire Regiment; Lieut. A. N. Carr, from the Prince of Wales' Leinster Regiment; Second Lieut. P. M. Carpendale, from the Leicestershire Regiment.

HOME NEWS.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.—At the general monthly meeting, held on Monday—Mr. George Busk, F.R.S., treasurer and vice-president, in the chair—Mr. Edward Easton, M.I.C.E., was elected a member of the institution. The special thanks of the members were given to the Secretary of State for India for the present of "The People of India," by J. F. Watson and J. Kaye, volumes 3-8.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.—At a meeting of the council of this institute on Tuesday—General Sir H. C. B. Daubeny, K.C.B., in the chair—the following gentlemen were elected fellows:—Mr. A. M. Buchanan, Melbourne; Mr. Walter C. Buchanan, Ceylon; Mr. Robert E. Cole, Gambia, W. Africa; the Right Hon. the Earl of Denbigh; Mr. Charles S. Dicken, secretary Queensland Government Office; Mr. George Hague, Canada; Mr. Charles J. Harvey, Barbadoes; Mr. William Hill, Mauritius; Mr. Ernest L. Marshall; Mr. William Ridley, C.E., late Natal; Mr. G. Wawn, deputy commissary, Sierra Leone; Mr. James James Wallace, Ceylon; Mr. James T. White, Ceylon.

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL, NEW CROSS.—Mr. C. E. Pitman, F.R.G.S., of the Indian Telegraph Service, a distinguished former pupil, gave a lecture at the Royal Naval School New Cross, a few evenings since, on "The Overland Route." The lecture was beautifully illustrated by dissolving views, and the intervals enlivened by some pieces of music performed by the pupils of Dr. Bradford, the organist. Mr. Pitman, who is warmly attached to his old school, and who has founded a geography prize, was heard with the greatest attention throughout the whole of his most interesting and instructive lecture. A cordial vote of thanks and many rounds of hearty cheers were given at the conclusion. The Rev. Dr. Chambers, vicar of Little Bealings, Suffolk, who was 27 years head master, visited the school last week, and was introduced by his old colleague, Mr. Eames, to the pupils in the dining hall. Dr. Chambers was most warmly welcomed, and at the conclusion of his address he asked for a half holiday, which his successor, the Rev. J. White, readily gave.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.—The following is the official statement of the movements of her Majesty's ships:—From the East Indies.—Letters have been received from the Commander in Chief Rear Admiral W. Gore Jones, C.B., in the *Euryalus*; was at Trincomalee up to October 12; was there October 26. The *Eclipse* left Trincomalee for the Mauritius on October 11; after being docked would visit Tamatave, St. Mary's Island, and Cape St. Andrew's, Madagascar, arriving at Mozambique about Decem-

ber 20, and at Zanzibar the latter part of January. The *Ruby* would be docked at Bombay on October 25, and when complete would replace the *Eclipse* on Bay of Bengal division. The *Ready* left Trincomalee for Colombo on October 11, would return by October 31; diverted to Chagos Islands in search for missing boats of Dutch steamer. The *Dryad*, the *Ranger*, and the *Woodlark* were employed in Persian Gulf; the *Dryad* will come to Bombay in December to be docked and give leave. The *Dragon* and the *Arab* were on the Aden and Red Sea division. The *Philomel* and the *Seagull* were on South Coast of Africa division.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.—The following are the traffic receipts of the undermentioned companies to the dates named, together with the aggregate receipts to date, officially supplied:—

	Date.	Miles open.	Receipts.		Aggregate.		Inc. or decrease.
			1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	
Bombay and Baroda	Oct. 1	444	19,090	10,773	1,208,200	1,071,206	+2,6997
East Indian	Nov. 5	15,07½	21,518	63,212	4,254,435	3,141,142	+1,113,293
Great Indian Penin.	Sept. 17	14,18	4,440	24,660	160	764	
Indus Scam Flotilla	Oct. 1	1	10,042	10,110	116,676	112,291	+4,385
Madras	Sept. 17	158	8,444	6,388	83,282	72,747	+10,535
Quidh and Rohilkund	Sept. 17	547	17,419	19,098	6,350	6,32	
Sind, Pun., and Del.	Oct. 1	676	6,350	6,32	61,848	77,831	+4,014
Southern Indian	Sept. 24	655					

OUR TRADE WITH THE EAST.—The subjoined table shows the total declared value of the exports of cottons, plain cottons, and cotton yarns from Liverpool, London, Southampton, and the Clyde for the ten months ended Oct. 31, 1881:—

	1881.	1880.
Calcutta	£12,381,021	£12,070,340
Bombay	7,517,750	7,450,123
Madras	1,638,286	1,735,762
Ceylon	535,507	818,837
Shanghai	4,941,570	5,679,299
Hong Kong	2,692,436	3,070,866
Singapore	1,657,218	1,485,402
Penang	351,770	257,106
Batavia	1,293,959	1,114,058
Japan	2,183,031	2,828,477
Rangoon	1,442,476	1,282,300

Totals ... £36,935,024 £37,798,580

THE LADY CANNING HOME AT CALCUTTA.—The Assistant Superior of the community of St. John Baptist at Clewer sailed last week with some of the sisters for Calcutta, to take charge of the "Lady Canning Home" and train nurses for the public hospitals and for nursing in private families. It is hoped that this step may strengthen and extend the work of the Church among the native women, while it offers training to many who desire to devote themselves to foreign mission and hospital work.

OBITUARY.—In our obituary of last week we announced the premature decease of Major A. Gibbings, of the 2nd Dragoon Guards, at Agra. That young and efficient officer, equally beloved and esteemed by his family and military associates, had served through the African campaign, and was second in command with Capt. Marter at the capture of Cetewayo. When the Dragoon Guards were ordered to India Major Gibbings, although possessed of a nice estate in the county Limerick and a picturesque place on Cork harbour, relinquished the comforts of home to follow the fortunes of his regiment in India, where he arrived only two months since. It is a remarkable circumstance that his cousin, Capt. A. Gibbings, was the first officer whose murder at Sultampore heralded the outset of the Indian Mutiny; two other cousins, equally Arthurs Gibbings, fell in the same service. It had not been equally fatal to previous namesakes, for three Colonels Gibbings survived long after their share in the siege of Seringapatam at the beginning of the century, where they served with Lord Combermere, one of them having commanded the 23rd Fusiliers, in which regiment the field marshal held his first commission in 1791.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—Tenders were received on Wednesday at the Bank of England for £400,000 in Government bills on India. The amounts allotted were:—To Calcutta, £378,200; to Bombay, £18,500; and to Madras, £3,300. Tenders on both Presidencies at 1s. 7½d., being the minimum posted, will receive 24½ per cent. Compared with last week this price shows a fall of 1-16d. The same amount will be offered for tender on Wednesday next.

THE SILVER MARKET AND THE EASTERN EXCHANGES.—On Wednesday there was a complete absence of business in the silver market, and bars were again unchanged at 51½d. The quotation for Mexican dollars was also steady at 51½d., although a considerable remittance in the coined metal is expected by the French steamer from Vera Cruz, due on the 12th inst. The rate for Indian telegraph transfers was 1-16d. firmer, at 1s. 7 15-16d.; and the four months' sight exchanges at Bombay and Calcutta improved to 1s. 8½d. The rates from China were unaltered. Rupee Four per Cent. Paper advanced to 84¼ to ¾, and the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. to 91¼ to ¾.—On Thursday there was an improved demand for silver, and bars in consequence showed increased firmness, the nearest quotation being 51 15-16d. per ounce. Mexi-

can dollars were also inquired for at a rise of $\frac{1}{8}$ d., the price being $51\frac{1}{8}$ d. per ounce. A tendency to decline, however, was noted in Rupee Paper, the Four per Cents. being 3-16 and the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ lower, at 84 9-16 to 11-16 and $91\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ respectively. The Eastern exchanges were fully maintained at previous rates.—On Friday no important purchases of silver were effected, though the price remained steady at 51 15-16. The amount of Mexican dollars received by the French West India steamer was not disposed of, and these coins were quoted, as previously, at 51 $\frac{1}{4}$. Rupee Four per Cents. advanced a fraction, to 84 $\frac{3}{8}$ 11-16, and the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. to 91 11-16 to $\frac{3}{4}$. The exchanges from Bombay and Calcutta were firm at 18. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. respectively, Hong Kong being 38. 9 $\frac{1}{8}$ d. and Shanghai 58. 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ d.—On Saturday but little business was done, and prices remained unaltered.

INDIAN APPEAL CASES.—In the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on Saturday the case of Pudma Comaree Debi and another v. Juggut Chunder Chowdhree and another was decided. This was an appeal from a decree of a Divisional Bench of the High Court of Calcutta of the 6th of May, 1879, confirming a decision of the subordinate judge of Mymensingh, in the Bengal Presidency. Mr. Leith, Q.C., Mr. Doyné, and Mr. C. W. Arathoon were counsel for the appellants; Mr. Cowie, Q.C., Mr. Mayne, and Mr. J. T. Woodroffe for the respondents. Numerous questions of law and of fact were raised in the courts below, but the substantial points now for decision were—first, what construction was to be put upon a former judgment of the Privy Council; secondly, whether an adopted son has the same right which a natural born son would have had of succeeding to the property of a person to whom he stands by virtue of the adoption in the relationship of maternal uncle; and, thirdly, whether one of the two plaintiffs had any title which would enable her to maintain the suit. The greater portion of the property in suit was ancestral, and belonged to Gour Kishore, a zemindar, of considerable wealth and importance, who died in 1821. Their lordships, who had taken time to consider their decision, now intimated their concurrence with the judgment of the High Court of Calcutta, and, with costs, dismissed the appeal.

LANKA PLANTATIONS.—The annual general meeting of this company was held at the offices on Thursday—Sir H. Bruce Sandford in the chair. The chairman stated that Mr. Harding, the chairman of the company, was unavoidably absent. They had earned a dividend at the rate of $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum for the past fifteen months, out of which they had paid three interim dividends at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. He thought they would agree with him that for a young company, and having regard to the state of affairs at Ceylon, they had done well in earning so substantial a dividend, and having a handsome balance to carry forward. The reports as to the company were very encouraging, and when he was in Australia he heard it highly spoken of. The opinion of one of the oldest residents in Ceylon was that the prospects of the company were most promising. The properties were situated in several districts, so that if they had a bad monsoon in some parts they would in all probability have a good one in another. They had altogether 1,600 coolies employed on the estates, the acreage of which was 3,216 acres—2,541 being under coffee and cinchona cultivation, and the rest grass and forest land. They had only one other property under consideration, and if the negotiations were concluded the directors thought it would be best to hold their hands for a short time to see if the prospects entertained were in course of being realised. Mr. White (director) thought that the crops this year would be rather shorter than last, but in the past they had only three estates to deal with. Altogether, the estates were good and improving. He did not think that they need anticipate a less dividend than that already paid, and he hoped they would be enabled to establish a reserve fund. Mr. H. G. Hayes (director) thought that the shareholders should not consider the dividend as certain to be maintained, as his experience of Ceylon was that they had mainly to depend on the seasons, which were very uncertain. The report was adopted and the dividend declared.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.—The first general or statutory meeting of this company was held at the City Terminus Hotel on Thursday—Lieutenant-General Craven H. Dickens, R.A., C.S.I., in the chair. The chairman stated that the company had not been very long formed, and he had consequently not much to say, there being no formal report. He thought, however, that the shareholders would probably desire some explanation as to the management of the affairs of the company. The formation dated from the 14th of July last, and this was at the height of the rainy season in Bengal, so that until now but little or anything had been done in India. In the meantime, owing to the favourable state of the iron market, they had entered into contracts for the whole of the rails, sleepers, fastenings, and the iron works, the girders, &c., acting under the advice of their consulting engineer, and the contracts were well within the estimates for the construction of the line. They had also secured the services of Mr. Furnival, acting civil engineer, in India. That gentleman had proceeded to India, and it was hoped he would shortly arrive there supported by an efficient staff. The next arrangement entered into was with the Eastern Bengal Railway Company, which line would provide them with rolling-stock and engines as a commencement, in order that the

Bengal Company might reduce its capital outlay. Under the terms of this arrangement the engines and rolling stock and working staff would be provided for them. As they received 4 per cent. interest from the Secretary of State for India, which would eventually have to be repaid, it was desirable to keep down the capital account as much as possible and to get traffic on the line in order to earn the money required to pay the interest. Bearing in mind these circumstances, he thought that the money already subscribed by the shareholders would be sufficient to carry them on until about March 1 next, but at that time they would make a further call of £1 10s. per share. He might say that they opened the share list with 730 shareholders and all the calls had been met. Since then various transfers had taken place, and the share list now held 430 names. All the communications they had received gave every promise of the anticipations of the prospectus being realised. After a slight discussion, all the directors, who retired, were re-elected and auditors appointed.

THE INDIAN IMPORT DUTIES.

ON Friday a deputation from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce waited upon the Marquis of Hartington at the India-office on the subject of the Indian import duties on cotton goods. The gentlemen comprising the deputation were Mr. George Lord, vice-president of the Chamber, and Mr. F. W. Grafton, M.P., Mr. B. Armitage, M.P., and Mr. Hugh Mason, M.P., directors.

Mr. Grafton, M.P., in introducing the deputation, remarked that it represented not only an influential chamber but a very large and important industry. Mr. Slagg, M.P., their president, was in Paris on important business, or he would also have been present on this occasion. The removal of these duties would be a boon not only to Lancashire, but a great service to producers throughout the whole of this country and to consumers in India.

Mr. Lord traced the various steps which had been already taken in the direction of the object at which the deputation aimed, and urged that provision should be made in the next Indian budget for removing the import duties from all descriptions of cotton goods and yarns. In 1874 the Marquis of Salisbury promised that the duties should be repealed on the first opportunity; and in February, 1879, the House of Commons declared that they were unjust and ought to be abolished.

Mr. H. Mason, M.P., said nobody defended in principle these duties, which were a great injury to the hundreds of millions of consumers in India; and, with regard to the money question, the deputation believed that the revenue of India could spare the small sum which was at present raised from the imposition of those duties. They thought it very hard, as Lancashire manufacturers, that they should be handicapped as they now were; but they did not come before his lordship for a selfish purpose. They believed that the interests of India would be best served by the abolition which it was desired to effect. He urged the noble marquis to make good the promises held out in his Budget speech.

MR. ARMITAGE, M.P., followed, and also strongly advocated the abolition of the duties.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON said: I have listened with great interest to the statements which have been made by this extremely important deputation. I am sure you will excuse me if I say very little in reply; and I hope you will not consider that, in saying little, I am treating the deputation with the slightest disrespect. The question, of course, of the preparation of the Budget has been for some time, and is now, under the careful consideration of the Government of India; and, to a certain extent, of the Home Government also. I think you will quite recognise that it would be inexpedient that I should, while the next Budget is the subject of consideration in India—even if we had arrived at a positive point—take this opportunity of announcing the conclusions at which we had arrived. Much as I approve of the general concessions which have been made to the Lancashire cotton trade, I do not think it can be denied that the manner in which these have been made has been somewhat unfortunate. An impression has arisen in India that the remissions of taxation upon cotton goods had been made solely in deference to pressure from Lancashire, and not in the interests of the people of India themselves. I need not say that I entirely concur with the deputation, and with the opinions held in Lancashire—that reduction of taxation of this description is quite as much in the interests of India as it is in the interests of Lancashire. But we need not be in the least degree surprised, when we find strange economic doctrines promulgated in this country with this acceptance, that perfectly sound economic doctrines are not yet thoroughly established in India; and, therefore, it is not, in one way, a matter of surprise that the mass of public opinion in this country is that our policy is to do injury to the people of India in the interest of Lancashire. Now, of course the first object we have in view is to do what is right; but it is an object of as much importance that the reasons and grounds of our policy should be thoroughly understood in India, and that there should be brought home to the minds of the people the fact that what is done is done in their interests—as, in fact, it has been—and not through any dictation from Lancashire. Gentlemen, even if I were in a position to announce the final decision of the Government, I do not think it desirable I should take this opportunity of making the statement.

At the same time it has given me great satisfaction to hear what you have said, because all such information as you are in a position to afford must be of great use to the Government of India, and also to us, in forming a final conclusion on the matter. I shall only make a few observations to you in reply to what has been said. Some dissatisfaction has been expressed of the policy which would only contemplate the total repeal of the duty upon grey goods. Well, I must point out that although we have always been perfectly well aware that Lancashire aimed at the gradual total extinction of the duty upon all cotton goods, yet the immediate demand recently made to me was in reference to that grey class of goods. A very influential deputation came here towards the end of December last. They certainly did not represent the Chamber of Commerce of Manchester, but they represented a great many who had an interest in this question; and, while I fully admit that they pressed upon the Government the expediency of total repeal of the duties, the specific request which was made at that time was that the remaining duties on grey goods should, as soon as possible, be got rid of altogether. That suggestion was at once made to the Government of India. They considered it very carefully, and it was with very great regret they came to the conclusion that they could not quite abolish the duties in the last Budget; but they have distinctly stated, both to me and in reply to communications which have been received from persons in the trade, that it was their intention immediately—if possible in the next Budget—to provide for the total abolition upon grey goods. Some reference has been made to my own Budget speech. I think if that speech is examined it will be found that the pledges I gave were entirely confined to that class of goods; and that, while my opinion is perfectly well known on the whole subject, I did not think it desirable to pledge the Government of India as to their course with regard to the remaining class of goods. But I fully admit that it will be desirable, when any further step is taken, that the whole question should be considered. You have explained that, as you anticipated, the remission of the duty on a particular class of goods has had some injurious effects in diverting the channel of trade, has caused great inconvenience to the Lancashire manufacturer, and has resulted in a certain amount of protection. I quite admit that we ought to take carefully into consideration what will be the effect of remitting the duty on one class of goods; and that we ought to endeavour to forecast, as well as we can, what will be the effect upon the remaining trade if some, and not the whole of the duties, are abolished. I shall take care that this view of the question is brought before the Government of India, and I am quite sure that the whole subject has been receiving, and will continue to receive, the most careful consideration. We have referred to the opinion held in India that certain Indian industries require protection. No doubt that opinion is widely held, but I think I may say on behalf of the Government that no such opinion is entertained by them. We hold distinctly, both here and in India, that protection is as great an evil there as it is in any other place; and if we have retained—and continue to retain, any portion of these duties, it is not because of the value of their protective character. We say their character is entirely evil; but we have had to look at the matter as a revenue question, and it is only from that point of view that there can be any obstacles to the removal of the duties. I do not know that it is necessary I should say much more. I am not able to discuss the technical details which have been entered into; but I shall be glad to have them placed before me in writing, in order that I may be able to communicate them to the Government of India that they may take them into consideration in framing their Budget. I can only add, gentlemen, that in coming to me on this subject and to the present Government, you are, to a great extent, preaching to those who are already converted. We are entirely with you, and there is no fear that the question will be lost sight of.

The deputation thanked his lordship for his courtesy and withdrew.

THE EMPIRE CLUB.

ON Tuesday the committee and friends of this club dined together at the club-house in Grafton-street, Piccadilly. There was a full attendance of the committee. Lord Brabourne presided, and was supported by Lord Elphinstone, Lord Ashley, General Sir Archibald Alison, Admiral Hoskins (Lord of the Admiralty), General Sir H. C. B. Daubeney, Hon. J. Gordon Sprigg (late Premier of Cape Colony), Admiral Sir W. N. Hewett, V.C., Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, Captain Knapp Barrow, General Feilden, M.P., Sir C. F. Shand, Colonel Macnamara, Colonel Gourley, M.P., Sir John Coode, General Ramsay, Sir B. Pine, Mr. J. H. Puleston, M.P., Mr. Daniel Grant, M.P., and Mr. Consul Hewett. Letters of regret were read from many noblemen, gentlemen, and others.

The usual loyal toasts having been duly given, Lord Brabourne proposed "The Colonies and India, and success to the Empire Club." His lordship dwelt with peculiar felicity upon the claims which the Empire Club had upon Englishmen at home. The interests of the colonies, his lordship remarked, had been too much ignored. No political party ought to monopolise the claims which the colonies had upon the Home Government. It had been his earnest endeavour, when associated with the government of our colonial dependencies, to promote a feeling of unanimity and brotherhood between the empire and its dependencies. He believed that

nothing would more tend to consolidate the cordial relations between the empire and its colonial dependencies than such an institution as the Empire Club.

Mr. Gordon Sprigg replied on behalf of the colonies and Colonel Malleon for India.

"The health of the Chairman" was proposed in suitable terms by Lord Ashley, who expressed an opinion that the ship so successfully launched on that occasion would weather all storms, and that those who felt with him that the greatness of this country was intimately bound up with her colonial dependencies would do their utmost to promote the well-being of the whole empire irrespective of party politics.

Lord Brabourne, in response, expressed the great pleasure it had been to him to preside on the occasion, and wished the Empire Club every success.

INDIAN FAMINE INSURANCE FUND.

THE following has been issued from the India-office:—

"No. 4,634. Department of Finance and Commerce, Simla, Nov. 3, 1881.

"His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify for general information that, in pursuance of the policy announced in paragraphs 57 and 66 of the financial statement for 1881-82, Rs. 75,00,000, provided under the head of famine insurance in the budget of the current year, together with a further sum of Rs. 7,22,000, chargeable to the same head in the year 1882-83, will be applied to the reduction of debt in India in the manner indicated below:—

"1. With reference to the notification, No. 197, dated May 1, 1871, the Transfer Loan of 1871, amounting to Rs. 22,19,000, and now bearing interest at 4 per cent., will be liquidated and paid off at par on Feb. 13, 1882, and any portion of the same undrawn at that date will thereafter cease to bear interest.

"2. With reference to the notification No. 2,001, dated April 11, 1867, the Debenture Loan of 1867-68, amounting to Rs. 60,03,000, and bearing interest at 5 per cent., will be liquidated and paid off at par on June 1, 1882, and any portion of the same undrawn on that date will thereafter cease to bear interest.

"3. The notification No. 44, dated Jan. 10, 1867, and No. 3,097, dated Dec. 15, 1871, permitting the transfer from any loan bearing interest at 4 per cent. into the loans of 1842-43 or 1864, are cancelled from this date, in so far as they apply to the above mentioned Transfer Loan of 1871.

"His Excellency the Governor General in Council is further pleased to announce that the commission for the reduction of debt referred to in paragraph 67 of the financial statement for 1881-82 will be nominated and its constitution and duties defined shortly."

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—Nov. 8, at 5, Minford-gardens, West Kensington-park, W., the wife of R. A. Anderson, of Barguai, Munzerabad, Mysor, of twins—a son and daughter.

BLACKWOOD—Nov. 4, at Hyde-park-gate South, the wife of Major Price F. Blackwood (late R.A.), a son.

CLARK—Nov. 6, the wife of Col. Edgar G. Clark, Bengal Staff Corps, a daughter.

COLLEDGE—Nov. 8, at Lauriston House, Cheltenham, the wife of Major Colledge, Bengal Staff Corps, a daughter.

LOCH—Nov. 4, at 2, Porchester-place, Oxford-square, W., the wife of J. H. Loch, M.D., Bengal Medical Service, a son.

MARRIAGES.

HOBART—WATSON—Nov. 3, at St. John Baptist's, Bath, the Rev. William Henry, youngest son of Lieut. Col. Hobart, Madras Army (retired), to Margaret Emily, only daughter of Major General E. D. Watson, Bengal Army.

LAMBERT—EDWARDS—Nov. 9, at Croft Church, Richard Lambert, Esq., Indian C.S., to Ellen Charlotte, daughter of the Rev. Prebendary Edwards, R.D., and rector of Croft, Herefordshire.

SNEYD—ELLEN—Nov. 10, at All Saints', Hertford, James Alexander Parsons Sneyd, Bengal Constabulary, younger son of the late Col. N. R. Sneyd, Bengal Staff Corps, to Florence Caroline, eldest daughter of George Elin, Esq., M.D., of Leahoe, Hertford.

SWAN—NEWTON—Nov. 8, at Kensington, Frederick George Swan, of Glasgow, to Emma Henrietta, second daughter of Henry Newton, retired, Bombay Civil Service.

THOMPSON—GARTH—Nov. 2, at St. Marylebone Church, Lieut. Col. Thompson, Bengal Staff Corps (retired), to Alice Garth, of Morants Court, Sevenoaks.

DEATHS.

BAILDON—Nov. 9, at Ramsgate, Elizabeth, eldest surviving daughter of the late Adam Baidon, M.D., H.E.I.C.S., aged 73.

BLACKWOOD—Nov. 7, suddenly, at Colinton House, Mid-Lothian, Emma Moore, widow of the late Major William Blackwood, 59th Bengal Native Infantry, H.E.I.C.S., and eldest daughter of Brigadier General George Moore, H.E.I.C.S., aged 71.

BURNETT—Nov. 3, at Bath, Emily Greame, the beloved wife of the Rev. Richard Parry Burnett, chaplain, Madras, aged 27.

GORDON—Nov. 1, at Forres House, Forres, Morayshire, William Gordon, Esq., late H.E.I.C.S.

LOUGHNAN—Nov. 9, at the Grove, Boltons, S.W., Thomas Charles Loughnan, K.C.O. St. Gregory the Great, late additional puisne

judge of the Court of Sudder Adalat, Bombay, and judge and agent for Sirdars at Puna, aged 68.
SHAW—Nov. 8, at 7, Norfolk-road, N.W., after two days' illness, Alexander Nesbit Robertson Shaw, youngest child of Charles F. H. Shaw, judge, Belgaum, Bombay, aged 9.
SHEERMAN—Nov. 8, at 43, Wiltshire-road, Brixton, Ann Sheerman, widow of W. Sheerman, late of the East India House, aged 79.
STUART—Nov. 9, at Clifton, Catherine, widow of Col. J. C. Stuart, late of the 42nd Madras N.I., aged 71.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ARMSTRONG—Oct. 19, at Umballa, the wife of Capt. Mansel Armstrong, 5th Bengal Cavalry, a son.
BELL—Oct. 16, at Ajmere, the wife of Lieut. J. A. Bell, Bengal Staff Corps, a son.
BOILEAU—Oct. 19, at Moradabad, the wife of Capt. L. M. Boileau, 6th B.L.I., a daughter.
BOND—Oct. 20, at Upao, Oudh, the wife of S. Patterson Bond, medical officer, a daughter.
BULLER—Oct. 15, at Landour, the wife of Lieut. Col. H. M. Buller, 1st Central India Horse, a son.
BUTCHER—Oct. 2, at Murree, the wife of Lieut. H. T. Butcher, R.A., a daughter.
COLE—Oct. 11, at Simla, the wife of Capt. H. H. Cole, Royal Engineers, a son.
DOIG—Oct. 20, at Chaubuttia, Ranikhet, the wife of Surg. Major A. Doig, A.M.D., a son.
DURAND—Oct. 8, at Simla, Mrs. H. M. Durand, a daughter.
DYCE—Oct. 3, at Doonga Gully, the wife of Capt. G. H. C. Dyce, 21st P.N.I., a son.
ELDER—Oct. 19, at Royapooram, the wife of Dr. William Elder, a daughter.
FULTON—Oct. 12, at Bareilly, the wife of Lieut. G. Fulton, R.A., a daughter.
GORDON—Oct. 14, at Murree, the wife of Captain J. L. J. Gordon, Royal Canadians, and station staff officer, Murree, a son.
HARE—Nov. 8, at Badshot House, near Farnham, the wife of Captain R. Powel Hare, Royal Horse Artillery, a son, stillborn.
HAY—Oct. 18, at Neemuch, Central India, the wife of Captain H. Hay, 1st Bombay Lancers (Staff Corps), a son.
INGLIS—Oct. 16, at Murree, the wife of Major Inglis, 15th Sikhs, a son.
KIRKWOOD—Oct. 19, at Breach Candy, Bombay, the wife of Captain J. N. S. Kirkwood, 6th Regt. H.C., twins, sons.
LEPPER—Oct. 16, at Buxar, Shahabad, the wife of Frank Lepper, P.W.D., a daughter.
MARRIOTT—Oct. 18, at Sealkote, the wife of Major Marriott, the Carabineers, a daughter.
MONEY—Oct. 13, at Augur, the wife of Captain George E. Money, Central India Horse, a son.
SHUTTLEWORTH—Oct. 24, at River View, Puna, the wife of A. T. Shuttleworth, conservator of forests, a son.
STORY—Sept. 23, at Dharmasala, the wife of Lieut. Col. Philip Story, 1st Ghorkas, a daughter.
THORNTON—Oct. 17, at Nusseerabad, the wife of Captain Arthur Thornton, B.S.C., cantonment magistrate, a son.

MARRIAGES.

BOMFORD-ETESON—Oct. 17, at Christ Church, Simla, General Bomford, M.D., Bengal Medical Service, to Mary Florence, daughter of Colonel Eteson, assistant adjutant general.
BOYS-MORPHEW—Oct. 10, at St. Paul's Church, Kandy, Ceylon, Justin William Boys, of the Bank of Madras, son of the Rev. Charles Boys, rector of Wing, Rutland, to Bertha Stuart, eldest daughter of the late John Morphey, Ceylon Civil Service, and step-daughter of Charles Morrison, of the Oriental Bank Corporation.
CROFTON-HALL—Nov. 7, at Rawul Pindi, Punjab, Major A. M. Crofton, 8th Hussars, to Alice Charlotte, second daughter of Colonel C. H. Hall, B.S.C., commissioner Rawul Pindi Division.
FORBES-BALDWIN—Oct. 11, at St. Andrew's Kirk, Calcutta, James Stuart Forbes, son of the late Lieut. I. D. Forbes, R.A., of Caithness, Scotland, to Florence, only daughter of R. J. Baldwin, Esq., of Tipperary, Ireland.
HYDE-STERNSCHER—Oct. 21, at the Synagogue, by the Rev. C. Goldstein, and Oct. 22, at the Free Church, Bombay, by the Rev. R. Jeffrey, Dr. William Hyde, Indian Marine Department, to Miss Rebecca, eldest daughter of Mr. David Sternscher.
RUMSBY-HODGKINS—Oct. 15, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Lahore, Richard William Rumsby, Punjab Secretariat, to Bessie, daughter of the late Thomas Hodgkins, of Bedford, England.
SEYMOUR-KENNY—Oct. 24, at the Cathedral, Bombay, Henry W. Seymour, Bombay Staff Corps, to Grace E. J. Kenny, youngest daughter of the late Col. T. G. E. G. Kenny, Madras Staff Corps.
THOMAS-SHAND—Sept. 22, at St. Peter's Church, Colombo, Frederick Louis Charles Thomas, lieut. and adjutant 1st Battalion the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, second surviving son of the late Sir William Sidney Thomas, Bart., captain R.N., to Eveline Mary, third daughter of Charles Shand, Esq., of Colombo.
WILLIAMSON-RETALLICK—Nov. 6, at Karachi, Punjab, Cyril V. W. Williamson, Esq., Bengal Staff Corps, only son of Octavus J. Williamson, Esq., barrister at law, to Eva M. C., only daughter of the late John Retallick, Esq., R.N., and niece of the late Sir William Hackett, chief justice of Ceylon.

DEATHS.

AMAJEE—Oct. 5, at Nepean Sea-road, the aunt of the late Jamsheetee Curesheetee Batilboe, aged 65.

BLOOD—Oct. 15, at Ajmere, Meta Ethel, daughter of Bagot W. Blood, aged 2 years and 4 months.
CAWOOD—Oct. 17, at Moradabad, Mr. William Cawood, aged 71.
DUXBURY—Oct. 26, at Middle Colaba, Caroline Emily, the beloved wife of J. R. Duxbury, aged 41.
GAHAN—Oct. 14, at Agra, Alfred Richard, infant son of H. H. Gahan, executive engineer, Sindia State Railway, aged 28 days.
HOLLAND—Oct. 16, at Allahabad, Eliza, the wife of John Holland, East Indian Railway, aged 36 years.
MARDALL—Nov. 9, 1880, near Ketchikot, in the Maris Country, on the return march from Kandabar, Frank Mardall, lieut. and adjutant of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry, eldest dear son of Col. F. Mardall, M.S.C. Interred at Dera Ghazi-Khan, Punjab.
MEHRBAI—Oct. 10, at Surat, after protracted illness, the beloved wife of Dr. Phiroz-haw Jamshedjee, Nanavatty, aged 27 years.
MOONEY—Oct. 18, at Allahabad, Leslie Hanks, aged 31.
RAMUS—Sept. 9, at Gopalpore, near Berhampore, Ganjam District, Madras Presidency, William De Noual Ramus, assistant commissioner of salt revenue, aged 49.
RATANBAI—Oct. 23, at Girgaum Back-road, Bai Ratandai, mother of Messrs. Sorabjee Merwanjee Master and Manackjee Merwanjee Dadina, aged 87 years.
TEYEN—Oct. 16, at Lucknow, Lewis Teyen, aged 74 years and 11 months.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME—Nov. 4. Hermann, Hong Kong; Ambrose, Akyab; Maria Louisa (s), Karachi; Flamsted (s), Calcutta.—5. Glencoe (s), Singapore; Maritzburg, Calingapatam; Vidal, Manila; Monsoon, Vizagapatam; Hathersage (s), Bombay; Idomene, Rangoon; James Watt (s), Bombay.—6. Fidea D., Rangoon; Europa, Bassein; Graziosa, Akyab; Slieve More, Rangoon.—7. Inventor (s), Calcutta; Miranda (s), Madras; Cormorant (s), Calcutta; Albula (s), Samarang; Garth Castle (s), Natal.—8. Mount Lebanon (s), Calcutta; Elwy, Bassein; Cavalier (s), Karachi; Ceringo, Java; City of Canton, Rangoon.—9. Kangra (s), Karachi; Khedive (s), Bombay; Leon XIII. (s), Manila; Red Gauntlet, Rangoon.—10. Annandale (s), Calcutta; City of Hankow, Calcutta; Lady Ruthven, Calcutta; City of Venice, Calcutta; North Riding, Calcutta; Sharperton, Rangoon; Adriatico, Rangoon; Annie Braginton, Bangkok.
BOMBAY—Oct. 19. H.M.S. Malabar, Portsmouth.—20. Oriental (s), Bussorah.—21. Cathay (s), Sydney; Lamperts (s), Newcastle; Corinth (s), Cardiff; Elysia (s), Glasgow.—22. Siam (s), Calcutta; Queen's Cliffe, Rangoon; Callirhoe, Liverpool; Jaranos (s), Cardiff; Inchcrona (s), Newcastle.—23. Tobique, Cardiff; Edinburgh, Cardiff; Branksome Hall (s), Liverpool; Oorun (s), Cutch.—24. Arago (s), Liverpool; Bhundara (s), Calcutta; H.M.S. Jumna, Portsmouth; Calcutta (s), Karachi; Courier, Mauritius; Mary Nelson, Mauritius.—25. Simoom (s), Port Said; Ethiopia (s), Calcutta; Teheran (s), Trieste; Keerata Roodrin, Cochín.—26. Maurice Reunion (s), Mauritius; Portia, Mauritius.
CALCUTTA—Oct. 16. Rangoon (s), Rangoon; Palm (s), Madras; Mecca (s), Singapore; Senator, Liverpool.—17. Naworth Castle (s), Cardiff; Glenburn, Melbourne; Saint Mildred, Mauritius; Rohilla Cardiff; Meridien, Pondicherry.
MADRAS—Oct. 20. Asia (s), Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

HOME—Nov. 4. Mira (s), Colombo and Calcutta; Diamond, Java; Hispania (s), Bombay.—5. Sarpedon (s), Penang; Abyssinian, Bombay; Agnes Oswald, Calcutta; Prior (s), Karachi.—6. Forest King, Port Natal.—7. Bergitte, Rangoon; Henry, Hong Kong; Natali Gallino, Rangoon; Cardiganshire, Singapore.—8. Shadwan, Mangalore; City of Philadelphia, Calcutta; Star of Bengal, Calcutta.—9. Pekin (s), Calcutta; Prins Hendrik (s), Batavia; Sloboda, Simon's Bay; B. F. Murzi, Table Bay; Atlas, Calcutta.—10. Atlantic, Singapore; Stau, Singapore; Hermann, Singapore; Muscota, Bombay; Strathearn, Calcutta; Moltke, Rangoon.
BOMBAY—Oct. 20. Bokhara (s), Trieste; Baghdad (s), Zanzibar; Colaba (s), Rangoon.—21. Euphrates (s), Karachi; Rohilla (s), Australia; Daphne, Trieste; Orchis (s), Liverpool.—22. Thibet (s), China; Portia, Calcutta; Tebe (s), Marseilles.—25. Swordsman (s), Calcutta; Oriental (s), P.G. via Karachi.—26. Jane Law, Calcutta; Inch Morish (s), Antwerp; Madura (s), Coast and Calcutta; Chupra (s), Galle.
CALCUTTA—Oct. 16. Chindwara (s), and Thomas Turnbull (s).—19. City of Edinburgh (s), Reliance (s), Victoria (s), and Medina (s).
MADRAS—Oct. 19. Booldana (s), London.—20. Chinsura (s), Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT SOUTHAMPTON—Per *Brindisi*, Nov. 2.—From Hong Kong: Mr. P. R. Smith, Mr. F. E. Williams. From Calcutta: Miss Garthwaite. From Madras: Mr. A. D. Campbell, Major and Mrs. Hutchins and child. From Bombay: Mr. Pringle, Mr. Bloome, Mr. Heyman.
AT BOMBAY—Per *Teheran*, Oct. 28.—From Southampton: D. G. Neve, Mr. Parry, Capt. and Mrs. Whalley, Major and Mrs. Case and Miss Case (child), Mr. A. Ludlam, Lieut. Col. E. B. Burnaby, Mrs. Dawson and infant, Mrs. Jennings, and child, Mr. T. C. Harding, Mrs. Sangster and infant, Mr. D. Soonawalla, Mr. T. Couper, and Miss Bannerman. From Venice: Mr. E. M. Smith, Mr. E. L. Evans, Mr. Bleck, Mr. Smidt, Mrs. Koop, Col. T. C. Haig, Mr. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, and Mr. Newman. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Norman, Mr. H. H. Macleod, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Fitzhugh, Mr. and Mrs. Bird, Mr. T. Van Someren, Mr. Baynes.

Rev. G. H. Rouse, Mr. Blandford, Mr. A. P. C. Trotter, Sir James Gordon. Capt. Bell, Mr. A. H. Rennie, Capt. and Mrs. Stafford, Mr. H. T. Parsons, Lieut. Col. Collett, Mr. A. M. Shakespear, Mr. T. Inns, Mr. J. Inns, Mr. Talbot, Mr. P. H. Cresswell, Col. Malcolmson, Mr. J. T. Hewitt, Major R. M. P. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. S. Cooper, Major W. B. Aislabie, Mr. W. C. Chamberlain, Col. Waterfield, Mr. W. B. Davis, Mrs. Conlan and infant, and Mr. Kell. From Suez : Capt. A. d'Irgus Bergh. From Aden : Deputy Surgeon General Moore, Conductor and Mrs. Hogan and five children, Mrs. Eschel and two children, Peerung, one friend, and Peerbai (deck).

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Cathay*, Nov. 11.—From Bombay : Mr. R. Khoras, Mr. H. Reinhold, Mr. F. F. Smith, Mr. Neinbays, Mr. G. Sparenborg, Mr. F. W. R. Tröwen, Madlle. Meer, Mr. Branfil, Miss Otway, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Winch, Mr. James.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM LONDON.—Per *Surat*, Nov. 2.—For Bombay : Col. and Mrs. Keene and child, Mr. and Mrs. F. Anderson, Mr. J. E. Gill, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Miss Johnson, Mrs. W. Wedderburn and child, Messrs. G. and J. Grant, Lady Russell, Mr. Laidlaw, Rev. H. W. Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. Beadle, Mrs. Hughes, Mr. Taale, Major Wilson, Col. and Mrs. Mitford, Mrs. Cowper, Mr. Beust-ad, Mrs. Pinkey, Mrs. Woodward, Mr. Radford, Mr. Justice and child, Mr. Blyth, Surgeon Major and Mrs. Franklyn and child, Mrs. Inman, Miss Ware, Mrs. Chard and child, Mr. A. Cumming, Sir W. Abney, Major Branson, Col. Martin, Mr. M'Tier, Mr. and Mrs. Lincke, Mr. E. W. Campbell, Mr. Byrne, Mr. W. B. Holmes, Mr. Duncan.

FROM VENICE.—Per *Mongolia*, Nov. 11.—For Bombay : Major Gaselee, Col. and Mrs. Handcock, Col. Way, Mr. and Mrs. Glover, Mr. Soundy, Mr. Kleinknecht, Mr. and Mrs. Mackinnon, Mr. E. Lees, Mr. D. Low, Major F. Horne, Col. R. Horne. From Brindisi : Right Hon. W. E. and Mrs. Bax'er, Mr. and Mrs. Baxter and four daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. M'In'osh and child, Capt. and Mrs. Gubbins, Mr. and Mrs. Steele, Mr. Muir, Mrs. Barber, Surgeon Major Edge, Mr. Goodall, Mr. A. E. and Mrs. Perkins, Mr. Crowdy, Dr. Bruce, Col. Ridgeway, Mr. Holloway, Mr. W. Riddell, Mr. La Touche, Mr. Smidt, Mr. Elmore, Mrs. La Touche, Mr. Breffitt, Mr. T. H. La Touche, Major Carter, Mrs. Matthews, Major Unwin. For Alexandria : Mr. Moss, Dr. and Mrs. Bird, Mrs. C. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Mack, Baron and Baroness de Malostie, Miss Ashby and friend, Mr. and Mrs. Rowsell and party, Mr. Campbell, Mrs. Campbell and three daughters, Rev. Mr. Mitchell, Mrs. Mitchell and family, Surgeon J. Reid, Sir W. H. and Lady Gregory.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—Per *Mira*, Nov. 4.—For Calcutta : Rev. M. F. Argles, Mr. W. E. Burton, Miss E. Eddis, Miss FitzGerald, Miss J. Gatty, Mr. Robert Harvey, Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Harman, two children, and nurse, Miss Brock Hollinshead, Col. R. Houghton, Miss Hull, Mr. W. L. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Newington, Mrs. H. J. Place and three children, Mrs. Emily Onrait, Mr. H. Muspratt, Miss Pizsy, Miss Emily Ruddock, Miss Smail, Mr. W. and Mrs. Saker, two children, and nurse, Miss Spillsbury, the Sister Superior (Community St. John Baptist), Sister Anna Frances (Community St. John Baptist), Sister Fanny Gertrude (Community St. John Baptist), Mr. R. A. Todd, Mrs. H. Wilkins, Mrs. A. Walker. For Colombo : Miss Allison, Mr. Ernest A. Davidson, Mr. Eric J. Farquharson, Mr. J. M. Galloway, Mrs. Morgan, three children, and ayah, Mr. Selwyn Prior, Mr. J. L. C. Swinton, Mr. E. E. Toller, Mr. John and Mrs. Tilly, three children, and nurse, Mrs. G. C. Walker, two children, and nurse, Miss Young. From Suez : Mr. Alfred Tabor, Mrs. Tabor.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Bokhara*, Oct. 27.—For Southampton : Mrs. M'Grath, Mrs. Aikman and infant, Rev. F. E. Fyffe, Capt. W. Burns, Mr. Waterson, Mr. R. D. Hill, and Mrs. Elton and infant. For Suez : Mr. Kirkwood.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Cathay*, Oct. 27.—For Southampton : Mr. Jas. Garrett, Mrs. Branfil and infant, Rev. F. W. and Mrs. Barker and infant, Major and Mrs. Le Patourel, Miss Stead, Mr. C. St. Barbe, Mr. G. Carlyon, Mr. A. Carlyon, Mr. Haines, Mr. Bri-towe, Mr. H. Baldwin, and Mr. James. For Brindisi : Mr. F. F. Smith, Mr. S. Mahomed Meer, Mr. F. Reinhold, and Miss Otway. For Venice : Miss A. M'Innes, Mr. A. Hirsch, and Mr. Neinhuys.

CASUALTIES.

The *Hougumont*, from Moulmein, has arrived at Falmouth, making water ; she had decks swept and cabin gutted.

THE ST. GOTHARD TUNNEL.

As the near approach of the opening of this gigantic tunnel renders further details acceptable, we present our readers with a statement of the financial position of the undertaking, recalling briefly the circumstances under which it has been originated. The project of tunneling the St. Gothard, it will be remembered, is not one of very recent date, but it did not attain any vitality until the conclusion of a treaty between the Governments of Italy and Switzerland, ratified October 15, 1869. At a subsequent period, consequent upon the events in France, the Government of the German Empire became a party to the treaty. The ratification of the supplementary convention bears date October 28, 1871. But the insufficiency of the treaty stipulations became soon apparent in so far as it concerned the funds required in the construction of the tunnel and the lines of approach. By virtue of additional treaties, respectively bearing date March 12, 1878, and June 1, 1879, the missing link was provided in the sanction of an extension of capital, which was finally fixed at a sum equal to £9,560,000. This it was proposed to provide in the following manner :—

£4,760,000 by Government subsidies.
1,360,000 by the issue of shares.
3,440,000 by the issue of mortgage bonds

The main portions of the subsidies were forthcoming through subscriptions from railway companies and from local and cantonal Governments. In Germany the subscriptions were divided as follow :—

Cologne Railway Company	£40,000	Kingdom of Prussia	£60,000
Berg-Mark	" 40,000	Kingdom of Baden	103,680
Rhenish	" 40,000	German Empire	322,640
Ludwig	" 40,000	Alsace Railways	108,680
Pala'inat	" 40,000		
		Total	£803,000

In Switzerland the Central Railway Company and the North Eastern Railway contribute each to the extent of £140,400, while the cantons undertook to furnish, *pro rata* the sums as under :—

Tessin	... ..	£120,000	Berne	... ..	£44,000
Lucerne	... ..	86,000	Aargovie	... ..	40,800
Zurich	... ..	60,000	Uri...	... ..	40,000
Basle	... ..	48,000	Shwyz	... ..	40,000
Soleure, Shaffhouse, and Thurgovie together	... ..			... ..	40,400

The capital authorised in virtue of the supplementary treaty has been distributed *pro rata* in about the same portion as the foregoing.

Of the sum contributed by Italy we possess no record.

The share capital, £1,360,000, is divided in 68,000 shares of £20 each (500fr.)

The mortgage bonds, bearing 5 per cent. interest, are divided into three series, with a fourth, separate, for the Mont-Cenere line.

The finances of the St. Gothard Company are controlled by a syndicate of German banking firms. During the period of construction, till the opening of the tunnel, the shareholders receive a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. on the paid-up capital. The dividends are payable in June and December. When in working order the stockholders participate in the net earnings to the extent of 7 per cent., subject to provisions made for creating a reserve fund. In the event of the net earnings exceeding 7 per cent., one-half the surplus goes to benefit the capital raised by subvention from the different States, and should the dividend reach 8 per cent. the surplus goes towards a reduction in the tariff rates.

Independent of the tunnel, the length and construction of which have already been described, the Gothard Company has been authorised to purchase and construct respectively a network comprising 159 miles of railway, of which 17 miles belong to the Mont-Cenere line. This network will form the approaches on both sides of the tunnel. The line Biasca-Locarno on the Lake Majeur, 25 miles in length, was opened Dec. 6, 1874 ; another link, Lugano-Chiasso, 15½ miles long on Dec. 20 the same year. The line Airolo-Biasco completes the connection on the Italian side, 28 miles, and finally a short distance of about 10 miles remains between Pino and Cadenazzo. The connection in the north, *i.e.*, on the Swiss side, as already stated, is formed by the lines Goeshenen-Immensee, 44 miles, and Immensee-Lucerne, 11 miles. In addition thereto other connections will be available.

The official returns up to the close of the year 1879, the latest to hand, show the following sums, as expended on construction account, reduced into British currency at the rate of 25fr. per £ :—

	Tunnels.	Total works ¹
1872	£13,660	£29,445
1873	162,373	295,851
1874	313,520	1,115,328
1875	234,460	596,641
1876	305,856	487,653
1877	362,408	428,668
1878	374,355	397,024
1879	514,760	812,168
	£2,284,392	£4,228,820

Out of the above, the sum of £1,932,672 has actually been expended on the great tunnel itself, the remainder falling on the construction of accessory tunnels in the approaches.

The Swiss Government has granted to the Gothard Company immunity of taxation, with liberty, however, to exact a moiety for transportation of mails. This stipulation, however, will not be enforced until the company has been enabled to yield at least a clear profit of 4 per cent. on their earning powers. There are certain clauses in the treaty which empower the Swiss Government eventually to purchase the Gothard line, but of course the contingency rests with a remote future.

The first journey in carriages from end to end of the St. Gothard Tunnel without interruption took place last week, the passengers numbering about sixty. They consisted of members of the contractors' and engineers' staffs and their friends. Locomotives have arrived at Goschenen ready for the opening of the line. It has been decided, on grounds of economy, not to light the tunnel with the electric light. The journey by express train from Basel to Milan will occupy eleven hours, from Basel to Florence twenty-four hours, and from Basel to Rome thirty-three hours. The Federal Government have directed that the St. Gothard road be kept free from snow until the line is completed between Fluelen and Bellinzona—that is, throughout the coming winter.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—Oct. 26.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs. 101
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	109½
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan	100
Ten years "	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans	115

BANKS.

	Paid-up	Cash
	Rs.	Rates
Bank of Bombay	500	730
Bank of Bengal	500	800x4
Bank of Madras	500	670x4
Agra	500	100
Chartered of India and China	20	330
Chartered Mercantile	25	280
Hong Kong and Shanghai	25½	60
National of India	12½	105
Oriental	25	290

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba	2,975	830
Frere	150	20
Mazagon	2,000	30x4
Port Canning	1,400	217½

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	2,850	500
Albert Ginning	500	475
Albert, Karachi	1,100	1020
Apollo (small shares)	2,200	410
Hellary	1,000	575
Berar Cotton Ginning	500	425
New Indian	350	180
Broach Cotton Ginning	250	3½
Carwar	1,500	20
Colaba	1,880	925
Dhalla Ginning	300	195
East India	1,000	1,100
Fort	8,500	2,650
French	500	455
Sind	750	435
Mofussil	400	205
Prince of Wales	1,500	1,250
Sind and Punjab Cotton	753	1100
Sassoon	500	460
Volkart	1,000	400

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,300	1425
Anglo-Indian	100	146
Alfred Manufacturing	500	670x4
Alliance Spinning	2,500	1,000
Bhownuggur Mills	2,000	950
Bombay United	1,000	1,000
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	400
Central India S. W. and M	500	400
Coorla Mills	1,000	040
D. Spinning	2,000	800
Hindustan	1,000	1,135
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	1120
Khandeish	1,000	100
Madras	1,250	100
Madras United	1,000	190
Manchester Spinning	50	1 noml
Mazagon Spinning	500	260
National Spinning	1,000	1110
New Great Eastern	1,000	1120
Oriental	625	815
Prince of Wales Spinning	1,250	400
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	1,000	1,000
Sholapore Mills	1,000	1,125
Victoria Mill's	1,000	990

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock	218-30	315
Do. New 220 Shares	130-14-5	70
Do. do.	65-7-3	50
Do. do.	21-13-7	71
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	1,000	1,275
Do. New 15 Shares	106-5-13	275

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Ice Manufacturing	100	160 x4
Bombay Burma Trading	1,500	2,435
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	10	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping	300	485
Treacher and Co.	500	930
Thacker and Co.	100	170

CALCUTTA.—Oct. 21.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

% Promissory Notes	Rs. 102 12 to 1 14
4½ of 1870 (1885)	102 12 to 101 0
4½ of 1871 (1886)	102 6 to 100 14
4½ of 1872-73 (1893) (New Loan)	102 6 to 100 8
Debentures of 1867	102 8 to 101 8

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884)	Rs. 111 8 to 112 0
6 of 1865 (1885)	112 0 to 112 8
6 of 1866 (1886)	112 8 to 113 0
6 of 1867 (1887)	113 0 to 113 8
6 of 1871 (1891)	113 8 to 114 0
5 of 1878 (1898)	111 8 to 112 0

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	100	122 to 123
Agra Savings	100	125 to 126
Allahabad	100	172 to 173
Alliance of Simla	100	135 to 136
Bank of Bengal	500	800 to 802½
Do. of Upper India	100	128 to 129
Delhi and London	25	245 to 246
Himalaya	100	120 to 121
Mussoorie	100	100 to 101
National of India	100	102 to 103
Simla Bank Corporation	500	515 to 516
Uncovenanted Service (Agra)	100	90 to 92

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute	100	20 to 21
Bally Paper Mills	100	115 to 116
Barnagore Jute	100	85 to 86
Bengal Coal	1000	1760 to 1765
Bengal Ironworks	100	10 to 11

Ballaghatta Jute	100	— to —
Bengal Mills	100	1130 to 1135
Bonded Warehouse	445	425 to 430
Bowrah Cotton Mills	100	70 to 71
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	103 to 104
Burrakur Coal	100	140 to 141
Calcutta Docking	700	280 to 290
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	121 to 122
Calcutta Jute Mills	200	2 to 3
Carew and Co. (Limited), gar.	100	115 to 116
Chitnore Hydraulic Press	100	115 to 116
Farjiling Steam Tramway	100	126 to 127
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	98 to 99
Eastern Bengal Railway	100	100 to 101
East Indian Railway	100	100 to 101
Equitable Coal	100	190 to 195
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	49 to 50
Goswary Cotton Mills	200	305 to 306
Gouripore	100	95 to 96
Great Eastern Hotel	250	153 to 154
Howrah Docking	500	105 to 106
Howrah Mills	100	95 to 96
India General Steam Navigation	1000	1365 to 1370
Kamerhatta Jute Mills	50	14 to 16 pm
Labour Transportation	100	100 to 101
Landing and Shipping	100	78 to 79
Merchants' Steam Tug	500	100 to 101
Murree Brewery	100	170 to 171
Naini Tal Brewery	95	75 to 76
Nasmith's Patent Press	500	350 to 351
Nanthore Indigo	100	85 to 86
New Beerboom Coal	100	100 to 101
Oriental Jute Manufacturing	100	100 to 101
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway	100	100 to 101
Rajmahal Stone	100	90 to 91
Rankestown Press	100	78 to 79
Rankestown Coal Association	100	84 to 85
Riverside Press	100	100 to 101
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas	100	100 to 101
R. Scott Thomson and Co.	500	260 to 261
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail	100	100 to 101
Seebpur Jute Manufacturing	100	74 to 75
Strand Bank Press	100	102 to 103
Watson's Patent Press	100	104 to 105

TEA COMPANIES.

Adulphore Terai (Darjiling)	100	40 to 41
Amicable (Assam)	100	85 to 86
Amulckie	100	75 to 76
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	95 to 96
Assam	100	630 to 600
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	100 to 101
Baree (Kangra)	100	90 to 91
Bengal (Cachar)	100	64 to 65
Do. contributory	80	54 to 55
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	260 to 261
Do. contributory	100	130 to 131
Borelli (Assam)	100	160 to 161
Borsillah (Assam)	100	100 to 101
Burkholia (Cachar)	100	60 to 61
Central Cachar	200	73 to 74
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	75 to 76
Chandypore (Cachar)	500	50 to 505
Chota Nagpore	100	96 to 97
Cinnatollah	100	par.
Colonial (Assam)	100	60 to 61
Coocheela Cachar	100	72 to 73
Catecherra (Cachar)	100	170 to 171
Darjiling	100	370 to 371
Dedut Kosh (Cachar)	100	35 to 36
Dehing (Assam)	90	66 to 68
Dehra Doon	100	80 to 81
Dessai and Parbut (Assam)	100	65 to 66
Durrung (Assam)	100	65 to 66
Eastern Cachar	100	78 to 79
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	57 to 58
Giel e (Darjiling)	100	85 to 86
Gowhaty (Assam)	100	62 to 63
Grob (Assam)	500	210 to 211
Holta (Kangra)	100	92 to 93
Hoolmarea (Assam)	100	110 to 111
Hoolingorie (Assam)	100	90 to 91
Indian Terai	500	525 to 526
Jellalpor (Cachar)	250	230 to 231
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	100	50 to 51
Jokai (Assam)	100	103 to 104
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	80 to 81
Kangra Valley	100	par.
Kunchanpore (Cachar)	100	35 to 36
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	133 to 135
Do. contributory	200	105 to 106
Kurseong and Terai	100	6 to 7
Kuttal (Cachar)	5000	12000 to 12001
Lakatoora (Sythet)	100	67 to 68
Longview (Darjiling)	100	105 to 106
Loobah	100	150 to 151
Lower Assam	100	30 to 31
Luckimpore (Assam)	100	120 to 121
Majagram Cachar	100	75 to 76
Mim. (Darjiling)	100	70 to 71
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	63 to 64
Do. contributory	90	53 to 54
Moran (Assam)	80	30 to 31
Methola (Assam)	100	80 to 81
Do. contributory	90	70 to 71
Mungledye (Assam)	100	— to —
Muttuck (Assam)	200	100 to 101
Do. contributory	125	50 to 51
New Falloohi (Darjiling)	100	100 to 101
New Ghola Ghat (Assam)	100	100 to 101
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	100 to 101
Nutanpore (Cachar)	200	180 to 200
Phoenix of Cachar	85	75 to 76
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	100 to 101
Puttarea (Sythet)	100	50 to 51
Rajabare (Assam)	100	104 to 105
Sapakat	100	100 to 101
Second Mutual Cachar	50	20 pm.
Seemah	100	par.
Singbullia and Murmah	100	103 to 104
Singell (Darjiling)	100	85 to 86
Soom (Darjiling)	100	100 to 101
Springside (Darjiling)	100	100 to 101
Sungoo River (Chittagong)	100	90 to 91
Teendarra (Darjiling)	100	83 to 84
Teesta Valley (Darjiling)	100	100 to 101
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	80	99 to 100
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	190 to 195
Upper Assam	100	40 to 41

MADRAS.—Oct. 25.

Four cent	3½ to 3½	% pre.
Four and half per cents 1879	9½ to 9½	% pre.
Four and half per cents 1873 (1893)	9 to 9	% pre.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885)	2 to 2	% pre.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881)	1 to 1	% pre.
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882)	1½ to 1½	% pre.
Bank of Madras Shares	36 to 37	prem.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Banks, demand	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
Do. Tele.	7 23-32d.	7 15-16d.	7 7½d.
Do. 6mo. sight	7 15-16d.	—	7 5-16d.
Do. 4 do.	7 27-32d.	8 5-32d.	8 ½d.
Do. 3 do.	7 7½d.	8 ½d.	8 ½d.
Cred. 6mo. sight	8 ½d.	8 7-16d.	—
Do. 6 do.	7 1-32d.	—	—
Do. 6 c sight	8 ½d.	8 1-16d.	8 ½d.
Do. 3 do.	8d.	—	—

LONDON.—Nov. 12.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
4 India Stock, July 5, 1880	— to —
5 Do. October 10, 1883	104½ to 105
4 India Encased Paper	84 to 85
4½ Do. do. 1885	— to —
5½ Do. do. 1893	91½ to 92
4 Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882	— to —
4 Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redem. on 12)	par to 2 pm
4 Do. under £1,000 (months' notice)	par to 2 pm
3 Do. Deb., Aug. 1884, £1,000 & £500	112 to 102½
4 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883	101 to 105
4½ Do. 1882	105 to 107
6 Mauritius, 1882	103 to 105
6 Do. 1895-96	116 to 119
4½ Do.	105 to 107
4½ Straits Settlements Government	102 to 104

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

	Price.
4 Perpetual Debenture Stocks	— to —
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	105 to 107
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c.	114 to 116
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c.	105 to 107
Oudh and Rohilkund, 4 per cent.	104 to 106
South Indian, 4½ per cent.	115 to 117

RAILWAYS.

B. B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	136 to 138
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	100	150 to 152
E. Indian, 4½ p. c. Ann. A. 1953	—	24½ to 25½
Do. Ann. B. £1 per ann. (less 1/4)	—	24½ to 25
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4%	—	144 to 146
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c.	100	133 to 135
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	125 to 127
Do. do. 5 do.	all	— to —
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	118 to 120
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	112 to 114
Oude & Rohilkund, guar. 5 p. c.	100	125 to 127
Scind, Pun. & Delhi, guar. 5 p. c.	100	125 to 127
Do. do. 5 p. c. shares	5	— to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	125 to 127
Do. do. 4½ do.	—	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua.	100	115 to 117

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern	10	10½ to 10½
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883	100	100 to 103
Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887	100	100 to 103
Do. 6 per cent. Preference	10	12½ to 13½
Eastern Exten., Austr. & China	10	11 to 11½
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891	100	108 to 111
Do. 5½ (A. G. S.) Deb. Sc., 1900	—	103 to 106
Do. registered, repayable 1900	—	103 to 106
Indo-European	25	27½ to 28½

BANKS

Agra	10	10 to 10½
Delhi and London	25	— to —
Chartered of India, A. and C.	20	23 to 24
Chartered Mer. of I. L. and C.	25	50 to 51½
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28½	49 to 50
I and Mortgage of India	2½	2½ to 2 dis
Oriental Corporation	25	12 to 20

LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the period from which the Leave was granted.

CIVIL.

Ainslie, W. D. Madras Police, 21 mo., May 10, 1880.
Aitchison C.V. (Ben. Cov.), C.C.I.B., 15 mo., Jan. 6, '81.
Alexander, E.R. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P. Settlement, 15 mo., Apr. 1, '81.
Anderson, C.F. Central Prov. Police, 18 mos., June 5, '80.
Anley, G. A. D. Bengal P.W.D., 12 mths., April 20, 1881.
Annesley, Major R., N.W.P. Judicial, 13 mos., Ap. 30, '81.
Arnot, W. P. Burma Marine, 12 months, May 6, 1881.
Austin, W.P. (Mad. Cov.), Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., May 21, '81.
Banerjee, C. N., Bl. Rev. and General, 49 mths., Apr. 9, '80.
Barrett, E. C., Survey Department, 24 m., July 23, '80.
Barnett, J., Pilot Service, 24 mos., Aug. 1, '81.
Bartlett, H. F. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., 15 mos., Aug. 23, '80.
Bartlett, S., Pilot Service, 24 mos., Aug. 3, '81.
Batten G.H.M. (Bl. Cov.), Com. of Ind. Cust., 24 mo., Mar. 3, '80.
Beale, J., Gov. of India P.W.D., 21 mos., July 18, '81.
Bedford, C. A. S., B. Rev. and Gen., 18 mos., July 10, '80.
Benson C. Madras Educational, 6 mos., Aug. 7, '81.
Best, K. T., B. Educational, 12 mo., April 14, 1881.
Beynon, R. C., Rev. Survey, 33 mo., Feb. 17, 1879.
Berrington, T. D., Telegraph Dept., 5 m., Aug. 13, 1881.
Bertelsen, V. W., Bl. Police, 12 m., June 23, '81.
Biddulph, T. H. S., Fin. l. Dept., 70 mos., Mar. 17, 1880.
Biddulph, Major J., Political Dept., 12 m., June 4, '81.
Bird, H.M. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P. and Oudh, 14 mo., Mar. 31, '81.
Bird, C. A. (Mad. Cov.), 15 mos.
Blanford, W. T., Geological Survey, 27 mo., Aug. 22, '79.
Bolton, C. W. (Bl. Cov.), 11 mo., from April 11, 1881.
Bolst, A. E. C., Bengal Police, 18 mos., May 19, 1881.
Boden, E., Bengal Marine, 30 mos., July 13, '80.
Bowden, G. Telegraph Department, 24 mo., Feb. 23, '81.
Bower, R. C., Ajmere Police, 20 mos., Mar. 26, '81.
Brand, W. H., Accts. Branch, P.W.D., 20 m., Feb. 1, '81.
Brett, A. C. (Bl. Cov.), 12 mos., from May 19, 1881.
Brodie, W. P., Punjab P.W.D., 18 mos., from Apr. 11, '81.
Brown, J. F. (Bl. Cov.), 20 mos., from April 23, 1881.
Bruce, W. D., Bengal P.W.D., 10 months, May 7, 1881.
Buck, E. C., B. C. Agri., & N.W.P., 15 mo., May 18, '80.
Bulman, A.R. (Bl. Cov.), Cent. Prov. Com., 13 mo., Mar. 31, '81.
Burnell, A. C., C.I.E., M. Gov. M. Id. Jud., 21 mo., July 11, '80.
Burroughs, C. W., Madras Educational, 18 mo., July 8, '80.
Campbell, A. C., Assam Com., 9 mos., May 19, 1881.
Campbell L.A. (Mad. Cov.), Secretariat, 11 m., Mar. 21, '81.
Cappell, A. J. P., Telegraph Dept., 12 mo., Mar. 23, '81.
Chapman, R. B., C.S.I. (Bl. Cov.), Sec. G.O., 12 m., Apr. 21, '81.
Chichester, F. A., B. Police, 32 mo., Sept. 9, '79.
Christie, A. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab Com., 24 mos., Sept. 25, '80.
Clifton, H., P.W.D., N.W.P. & Oudh, 12 m., April 17, '81.
Cloe, H., P.W.D., India, 24 mo., Oct. 8, '80.
Collier, F. R. S. (Bl. Cov.), 18 mos., from April 10, 1881.
Colquhoun, A. R., Burma P.W.D., 18 months, May 19, '81.
Cooke, G. H., Survey Department, 24 months, May 22, '80.
Cooke, H. R. (Ben. Cov.), B. R., 24 mos., Dec. 16, '80.
Connell, C. J., Bl. Cov. N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 24 mo., July 24, '80.
Constable, E. T., N.W.P. Educatn, 24 mos., Nov. 27, '80.
Coombes, H. A., Bengal Police, 15 mos., Nov. 29, '80.
Cotgrave, T. M., Bombay Salt, 18 months, May 22, 1881.
Coghlan, W. M. P. (Bl. Cov.), 12 mos., from May 5, 1881.
Coudrey, H., B. Mint, 21 mos., May 19, '80.
Courtenay, R. (Ben. Cov.), B. R., 24 mos., Dec. 17, '80.
Cox, A. F. (Mad. Cov.), 21 mo., Apr. 1, 1880.
Crawford, J. (Bl. C.), High C. Calcutta, 20 mo., Apr. 1, '81.
Crawford, J. E. (Ben. Cov.), Rev. and Gen., 11 1/2 m., Feb. 1, '81.
Greene, A. C., State Railways, 20 mos., Oct. 6, 1881.
Crole, C. S. (M. Cov.), M. Rev., 15 mos., Nov. 13, '70.
Crook, H. H., Andamans Com., 12 mos., Oct. 6, 1881.
Croschwaite, C. H. T. (Bl. Cov.), C.P. Com., 8 mo., June 21, '81.
Cull den, R. G., Burma Customs, 12 months, May 1, 1881.
Cunliffe, F. K., Railway Store Dept., 12 m., Jan. 14, '81.
Dale, G.S.D. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P. and Oudh, 20 m., Mar. 31, '81.
Dallas, R. F., Tele. Dept., 12 mo., March 11, '81.
Dallas, J. E., P.W.D., India, 10 1/2 months, March 3, '81.
Dalton, G. J. B. T. (Bl. Cov.), 20 mos., from April 23, '81.
Dandsey, E. P., N.W.P. Forests, 18 mo., July 3, '81.
Dames, M. L. (Bl. Cov.), Pun. Com., 21 mo., Mar. 29, '81.
Dashwood, F. A., Bombay P.W.D., 15 mos., Sept. 14, '80.
Davy, W. H., Indo-Euro. Tele., 18 mo., June 19, 1880.
Davis, A. H., N.W.P. Police, 12 mos., April 10, 1881.
Davis, R., Rail. D. P., B. R., 12 mo., June 14, '81.
Davis, R. L., Punjab Secretariat, 12 mos., Sept. 13, '81.
Davidson, A., Bombay, P.W.D., 12 mos., April 14, 1881.
Davidson, J. (Ben. Cov.), Rev. & Gen., 1 mos., May 19, 1881.
Dixon, J., Burma Police, 18 months, Sept. 25, '80.
Dobbs, E., Forest Dept., Cent. Prov., 12 m., July 26, '81.
Doig, S., Bombay P.W.D., 18 months, May 10, 1881.
Donald, W., Financial Department, 20 mo., March 9, '81.
Douglas, W. K., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Nov. 15, '79.
Douglas, J. C., Tel. Dept., 20 mo., Mar. 13, '81.
Douglas, F. M. S., Bengal, P.W.D., 14 mo., April 2, '81.
Down, J. E., Bombay Police, 20 mos., April 17, 1880.
Downing, S. F., Bl. Educational, 21 m., Feb. 13, '81.
Duggan, H. J., Bombay Police, 15 mo., Mar. 12, '81.
Duncan, W., Bombay Mint, 15 mos., May 5, 1881.
Duthie, J. F., Bot. Gardens, N.W.P., 24 mos., Mar. 26, '80.
Elliott J., Central Prov. Educ., 15 months, Oct. 1, '80.
Ewing, R., P.W.D. Cen. Prov., 21 mo., Feb. 25, '80.
Evans, F. S., Madras Educational, 12 mos., April 14, '81.
Fawcett, G. W. (M. Cov.), Rev. and Gen., 12 mo.
Farran, G. H., High Court, Bombay, 12 mos., Aug. 2, '81.
Ferrars, M. H., Burma Educational, 24 mo., Mar. 5, '81.
Fie'd, G., Opium Dept., 24 mos., from April 18, 1881.
Filgate, T. M., Regis. Dept., B. R., 24 mos., Mar. 6, '80.
Finlay, H. B. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., 20 mos., April 24, '80.
Finch, B. T., Telegraph Department, 12 mo., April 7, '81.
Fitzgerald, J. R. (Ben. Cov.), Police Dept., 21 m., Apr. 10, '80.
Fitzgerald, H. V. S., Sind Revenue, 12 mo., Mar. 31, '81.
Fitzpatrick, D. (Bl. Cov.), Legis. Dept., 12 mo., March 24, '81.
Fletcher, W. M., Bo. Rev. Survey, 12 mo., Mar. 27, '81.
Forrest, E., Punjab Forests, 21 mos., April 4, 1880.
Fox, F. W., Bl. Cov. Burma Com., 24 m., Sept. 3, '81.
Floyd, W. C. L., Rail. Dept., B. R., 15 m., June 21, '81.
Flyter, J., Opium Dept., Bengal, 12 mos., July 26, '81.
Francis, E. B. (Bl. Cov.), Pan. Com., 18 mo., April 1, '81.
Fulton, J., Burma Police, 15 mos., Aug. 20, 1881.

Furnival, J. G., State Railways, 26 mo., Sept. 12, '79.
Furnival, W. C., Burma P.W.D., 22 months, May 26, 1881.
Gael, J. D. (Ben. Cov.), 12 months, Aug. 13, '80.
Garthwaite, L., Madras Educatl., 21 mo., June 27, 1880.
Gardner, J. H. C.S.I. (Mad. Cov.), 12 mos.
Gatherer, A. B., Mysor, P.W.D., 12 mos., March 27, '81.
Gay, E., Financial Dept., 18 mos., from April 28, 1881.
George, A. S., Bombay P.W.D., 24 mos., Mar. 6, '80.
Gibson, J. R., Bombay Rev. Survey, 18 mos., June 1, '81.
Gilbert, J. H., Burma Educational, 23 mths., April 14, 1880.
Glasier, E. G., (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Rev. & Gen., 21 m., Mar. 17, '81.
Goad, J. B., Assam Police, 12 months, May 18, 1881.
Golds mid, F. L., B. Rev. and Gen., 12 m., Feb. 17, '81.
Gompertz, R. L. D., Telegraph Dept., 24 m., Mar. 13, '80.
Gordon, Lewis, Central Prov. Com., 15 mos., Oct. 1, '80.
Goss, L. A., Burma Educational, 18 mths., April 12, '81.
Gough, A. E., Educatl. Dept., Bl. R., 24 m., Mar. 13, '81.
Gough, A. B., Rev. and Gen., 24 mos., Dec. 9, '79.
Grant, A. R., N.W.P. Forests, 25 mos., May 1, '81.
Grant, J. H. (Ben. Cov.), Rev. & Gen., 24 m., Feb. 7, '81.
Graham, W. F. (Mad. Cov.), 24 mos.
Gray, C. P.W.D. Accts., 24 months, May 4, 1881.
Griffith, J. D. B. (M. Cov.), Rev. and Gen., 11 m., Feb. 25, '81.
Grimes, J., P.W.D., Madras, 21 mo., May 21, '81.
Guerin, J. A., Bombay Revenue, 21 mos., April 24, 1880.
Guthrie, W., Kaddapore Dockyard, 23 mos., April 1, '80.
Hammond, A. J., Punjab Police, 11 mo., April 12, '81.
Ham, W. J., Postal Dept., 12 mos., from April 14, 1881.
Hand, J. R., Bengal Rev. and Gen., 12 mos., May 19, 1881.
Hannan, J., Madras Public Works, 24 mos., Oct. 5, 1881.
Hare, W. H. M., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., Aug. 7, '80.
Hare, D. B., As. Com., 12 months, May 21, 1881.
Harrold, J., Survey Dept., 15 mos., April 23, 1881.
Heard, C. Bl. Pilot, 24 mos., Feb. 25, '80.
Hearle, N., 8 mos., from March 15, 1881.
Hight, G. A., Bombay Forests, 15 mos., Dec. 11, '80.
Higginson, F. W. D., N.W.P. and Oudh, 21 mo., Mar. 17, '81.
Hime, R. D., Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev. and Gen., 30 mo., May 3, '79.
Hoey, W. (Ben. Cov.), Oudh Com., 16 mos., June 15, 1881.
Holmes, W. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P. Rev., 9 mo., April 5, '81.
Horsfall, J. G. (Mad. Cov.), 20 1/2 mos., April 27, '80.
Hopkins, J. A. (Bl. Cov.), 21 mos., from April 13, 1881.
Horst, H., Survey Department, 27 mos., June 5, '77.
Howard, W. S., P.W.D., Bombay, 15 mo., Mar. 19, '81.
Howell, A. P. (Bl. Cov.), C.P. Com., 12 mos., Mar. 10, 1881.
Hough, A. L., B. Burma Com., 12 mos., from April 14, '81.
Hudson, E. F., Bengal Pilot, 24 m., March 15, 1881.
Hughes, A. W., Bom. Rev. and Gen., 24 m., Feb. 17, '81.
Hughes, G. (Bl. Cov.), Punjab Com., 8 mo., May 25, '81.
Hutchings, P. (M. Cov.), Judicial, 6 mo., July 20, '81.
Imrie, C. W. (Bl. Cov.), Cent. Prov. Com., 12 m., Feb. 12, '81.
Innes, C. E. S., Opium Dept., 36 mos., April 21, '79.
Innes, G., P.W. accounts, 9 mos., May 1, 1881.
Irwin, H. C. (Bl. Cov.), Oudh Com., 4 m., Dec. 4, '79.
Irvine, R. H. G., Bl. Police, 12 mo., June 28, '81.
Izat, A., B.P.W.D., Bombay, 22 mo., Jan. 22, '81.
Jackson, E. J., Survey Dept., 19 mos., May 2, '80.
James, W. E. A., Mysor Rev. Sur., 24 mo., Feb. 24, '81.
Jeevey, E., Survey Department, 12 m., June 26, 1881.
Johnson, W. M., State Railways, 19 mo., June 5, 1880.
Johnson, S. M., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 mos., from Mar. 2, '81.
Jones, W. C., N.W.P. Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., April 1, 1880.
Jones, F. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Rev. & Gen., 21 m., Feb. 13, '81.
Kavanagh, T. H., V.C., Regis. Dep., 8 m., April 9, '81.
Kelsell, J. (Mad. Cov.), Madras Judicial, 20 m., Mar. 3, '81.
Keyser, A. (Ben. Cov.), 18 mos., Sept. 4, '80.
Kirkham, T. B., Educational, 26 mos., May 6, '80.
Kirk, H. A., Telegraph Dept., 12 mo., April 28, 1881.
Kirk, Sir J., Political Department, 24 mos.
King, M., N.W.P. Irrigation, 12 m., March 22, 1881.
King, W., Geological Survey, 24 months, May 10, 1881.
Knight, C. J. P.W.D., Bengal, 6 m., Mar. 24, '81.
Knox, G., Pun. Com., 12 m., Feb. 5, '81.
Knox, H. T. (Mad. Cov.), Rev., 15 mo., Feb. 9, '81.
Knox, C. J., (Mad. Cov.), 12 mos., Sept. 29, 1881.
Laing, J. J., N.U.R. Police, 9 mos., April 23, 1881.
Lambert, R. M., Sindh Com., 7 mos., June 21, 1881.
Lambert, H., India, P.W.D., 9 mos., April 1, 1881.
Lamb, G. F., India, P.W.D., 8 mos., April 1, 1881.
Larken, A. L. P. (Ben. Cov.), 12 mos., July 19, '81.
Lawder, J. O., N.W.P. P.W.D., 35 mo., Mar. 23, '79.
Lee Warner, J. (M. Cov.), Rev. and Gen., 21 m., Jan. 24, '80.
Leupolt, J. C. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., 21 months, May 2, '80.
Light, R. E. H., Bombay, Sur. Dept., 12 mo., May 5, '81.
Livesey, J. J. (Ben. Cov.), Ben. R. & G., 12 mo., Jan. 29, '81.
Loam, J. F., Indo European Tele., 11 mo., Oct. 16, '80.
Lowe, G. W., Madras Harbour Works.
Luke, P. V., C.I.E., Tel. Dept., 12 m., April 3, '81.
Lumsden, J. J. (Ben. Cov.), O. Co., 15 mos., Dec. 11, '80.
Lutz, J., Calcutta Mint, 6 mos.
Lyall, Sir A. C., Ben. Cov., For. Sec., 8 m., Sept. 20, '81.
M'Arthur, J., Kaddapore Dockyard, 12 mo., July 8, '81.
Macdonald, A. R. (Bl. Cov.), B. R., 24 mos., Oct. 8, '81.
Macdonald, D., B. Educational, 10 mo.
M'Donnell, W., Telegraph Dept., 9 mo., June 19, '81.
Macleod, D. G., Burma Judicial, 24 mo., July 30, 1880.
Macgregor, A. (Mad. Cov.), 2 mos., from April 14, 1881.
Mackenzie, T. D. (Ben. Cov.) Under Sec. to Gov., 2 m., Mr. 17, '81.
Marks, C. D. B., Tele. Dept., 12 mos., from April 14, '81.
Marsac, F. R., de, Telegraph Dept., 24 months, May 5, 1881.
Maxwell, W. B., As. Am. Police, 12 months, May 18, 1881.
McConaghey, M. A. (Bl. C.), N.W.P. R., 10 m., Apr. 14, '81.
M'Corkell, G. (Ben. Cov.), Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., May 26, 1881.
M'Keen, J., Forest Department, 12 months, April 1, '81.
M'Minn, C. W. (Bl. Cov.), Cen. Prov. Com., 18 m., Apr. 1, '81.
M'Nair, J. W. A., Accts. Brch., P.W.D., 12 mo., Mar. 19, '81.
Maclean, J. D. (Bl. Cov.), 10 mos., from May 5, 1881.
Maccochie, J. R. (Ben. Cov.) P.C., 23 mo., Dec. 25, '80.
Macpherson, W. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Judicial, 14 mo., Jan. 6, '80.
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M'Kelvey, T., Telegraph Dept., 8 mos., Aug. 14, 1881.
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Marcel, J. A. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P. Rev., 10 mo., Apr. 7, '81.
Martyr, P. H., Burma Com., 15 m., Feb. 4, '81.
Mawry, A. G., Bombay Salt, 11 1/2 months, June 4, 1881.
Meara, E. J., P.W.D., Bengal, 20 mos., April 9, 1880.
Meiklejohn, D. O., (Bl. Cov.), Cntl. Prvs., 22 mo., Apr. 1, '80.
Mellor, C. W. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P. and Oudh, 12 m., Mar. 26, '81.
Melville, R. J. (Mad. Cov.), 26 mos., April 3, 1880.
Miles, T. W., Rajputana P.W.D., 7 months, June 1, 1881.
M'Iver, C. M., Bombay Police, 12 months, May 11, 1881.
MacIvor, C. V., N.W.P., P.W.D., 18 months, May 31, 1881.

Morgan, W., Madras Judicial.
Morarty, A. S. (Ben. Cov.), 12 mos., from March 29, 1881.
Monteath, A. M., C.S.I., Ben. Cov., Post-office, 24 m., Aug. 7, '80.
Morrison, F. P.W.D. Accounts, 12 months, May 10, 1881.
Moss, T., P.W.D. accounts, 9 mos., April 21, 1881.
Moore, F. S., W.P. Irrigation, 24 mos., May 13, '80.
Moore, E. J., State Railways, 18 mos., July 10, 1880.
Moore, E., Burma Educational, 15 mos., July 30, 1880.
Moore, T., Bombay Judicial, 24 months, Oct. 9, '80.
Murray, G. A., Madras Judicial, 24 mos., August, 1880.
Murray, Surg. R. D., N.W.P. Medical.
Muspratt, H. (Bl. Cov.), 8 mos., from April 15, 1881.
Nawab Mirza Hasan Ali Khan
Naylor, J. R. (Ben. Cov.), High Court, 13 mo., April 14, '81.
Newberry, H. J. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Rev. & Gen., 20 m., Mar. 3, '81.
Nicholls, T. J., Excise Dept., 21 mos., Mar. 20, 1880.
Nichol etts, H. S., Berars Com., 16 mos., May 1, 1881.
Oates, E. W., P.W.D., Burma, 24 mo., July 12, '81.
Ogilvie, J. L., N.W.P. Police, 18 m., Mar. 1, '81.
Owen, H. P., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Aug. 31, '81.
Overbury, E. N. (Mad. Cov.), 8 1/2 mos.
Oxenham, R. G., Bombay Educatl. 6 months, May 19, 1881.
Ozanne, E. C. (Ben. Cov.), Rev. and Gen., 13 mo., Mar. 10, '81.
Palmer, E. C., Punjab, P.W.D., 13 mos., April 16, 1881.
Palmer, C., Forest Department.
Parker, Lieut. G. C. (Ben. Marine), 13 mos., Oct. '80.
Partridge, Dr. T. D. O. (Ben. Mel.), 24 mos., Aug. 29, '80.
Patten, T. A., Indo Eur. Telegraph, 18 mos., April 23, '81.
Payne, W. H., Bombay Customs, 12 months, May 27, 1881.
Peake, J., Telegraph Department, 9 mos., May 5, 1881.
Pearse, H. G. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., 21 mos., April 3, 1880.
Peck, G., Indian Marine, 11 m. 12 d., May 27, 1881.
Pemberton, J., Madras Secretariat, 6 months, May 17, '81.
Perkins, H. E. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab, 24 mos., April 3, '80.
Perrin, C., P.W.D., N.W.P., 24 mo., Dec. 17, '80.
Peter, C. J., P.W.D. Madras, 24 mos., Oct. 30, '80.
Pillcher, R. H. (Ben. Cov.), Burma Com., 24 m., Mar. 3, '80.
Pitman, C. E., Telegraph Dept., 24 mo., Feb. 7, '80.
Place, F., Bombay Dockyard, 12 mos., July 19, 1881.
Portman, M. V., Indian Marine, 24 m., Dec. 30, '80.
Preece, J. R., Tel. Dept., 18 mos., Dec. 4, '80.
Proper, W. H. (Ben. Cov.), 10 m., 27, 1881.
Popert, C. P., Burma Forests, 12 m., May 12, 1881.
Proby, D. G., Cent. Prov. Police, 9 mos., Feb. 3, '81.
Puckle, R. K. C.I.E. (Mad. Cov.) Board of Rev. 6 m., Feb. 3, '81.
Puckle, F. C., Madras Revenue Survey 21 months.
Rivenshaw, T. E. (Bl. Cov.), Comr. Bl., 9 mos., Feb. 13, '81.
Re-d, Bagot, Marine Dept., 12 mos., May 7, 1881.
Rennie, W. C., P.W.D., Bombay, 15 mos., Nov. 13, '80.
Reed, G. B. (Ben. Cov.), 3 mos., from May 23, 1881.
Riddsdale, S. O. B. (Bl. Cov.), 12 mos., from April 2, 1881.
Rice, R. (Mad. Cov.), 18 mths.
Robinson, G. M., Tel. Dept., 12 mos., Mar. 10, '81.
Roberts, T. (Bl. Cov.), Pun. Com., 10 mos., March 1, '81.
Roberts, P. J., Political Dept., 12 mos., July 12, '81.
Ross, H. T. (Mad. Cov.), Rev., 13 m.
Rowe, F. J., Educ. Dept., Bengal, 17 mos., Aug. 27, '80.
Russell, Dr. C. M., M.D., Ben. M., 15 mos., Nov. 20, '80.
Ryall, G. J., Punjab Judicial, 18 mo., July 20, '80.
Rumsby, E. J., British Burma, P.W.D., 18 mo., Ap. 9, '81.
Samuels, C. A. (Ben. Cov.), B. R., 12 mos., Nov. 11, '80.
Sanderson, A., Gov. of India Printing, 3 mos.
Saunders, R. F. (Bl. Cov.), 6 mos., from April 14, 1881.
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Scroggie, J., 15 mo., Tel. Dept., 15 mos., Mar. 9, '80.
Scott, John, Bot. Gardens, Calcutta, 20 mos., Apr. 9, '80.
Search, F., State Railways, 21 mos., June 4, 1880.
Sealy, G. W., Telegraph Dept., 12 months, April 23, 1881.
Sewell, E. J. (Mad. Cov.), 24 mos., Nov. 9, '80.
Smart, R. B., India Surveys, 24 mos., Jan. 10, '80.
Sneaton, D. M. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P. Rev., 12 m., Mar. 31, '81.
Smeaton, R. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P. and Oudh, 7 mo., June 21, '81.
Smith, J., N.W.P. Police, 18 mos., April 15, '80.
Smith, J., Marine Dept., 6 mos., Aug. 1, '81.
Smyth, G. (Ben. Cov.), Pun. Com., 14 mo., Nov. 27, '80.
Spedding, J. B. (M. Cov.), Settlement, 21 m., Mar. 3, '81.
Spry, A. A. (Ben. Cov.), 12 mos., Aug. 2, '81.
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Spence, J. K. (Ben. Cov.), Rev., 15 m., April 14, '81.
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Stevenson, G. (Bl. Cov.), Assam Com., 19 mo., March 24, '81.
Stilcock, J. G. (Bl. Cov.), 18 mos., from May 19, 1881.
Stevenson, G. (Bl. Cov.), 19 mos., from March 24, 1881.
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Stuart, Dr. K. B., Crs. Dpt., Calcutta, 12 mo., May 23, '81.
St. Barbe, H. L. (Ben. Cov.), P.D., 18 mos., Dec. 5, '80.
St. Clair, Hon. J. C. (M. Cov.), Judicial, 21 m., Mar. 25, '81.
St. John, R. F. St. A., Burma Com., 39 mos., Dec. 13, '78.
Stratford, G., Burma Forests, 30 mo., May 8, '79.
Stuart, R. H. F., P.W.D., Bombay, 18 mos., Mar. 10, '80.
Stuart, A. J. (Mad. Cov.), Jud. Dep., 18 mos., Aug. 28, '80.
Testro, D. W. M. (Bl. Cov.), Rev. and Gen., 12 mos., May 12, '81.
Theobald, W., Geological Survey, 12 m., Mar. 17, '81.
Taylor, J., Financial Department, 21 mo., April 25, '81.
Thomas, W. C., N.W.P. Police, 19 mos., April 17, 1880.
Thomas, W. C., Cent. Prov., Forests, 24 mos., Mar. 23, '80.
Thomas, E. C. G. (Mad. Cov.), Madras Judicial, 12 m., Feb. 3, '81.
Thomson, J. B. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P. & Oudh, 20 m., Mar. 3, '81.
Thornburn, S., B. Bl. Cov.
Thornhill, E. B. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P. Jud., 24 mo., Dec. 22, '79.
Thompson, T. H. C.S.I. (Ben. Cov.), Punj. Jud., 24 m., Nov. 1, 1879.
Thompson, T. M. L. Bl. P.W.D., 12 m., Mar. 14, '81.
Tucker, F. S. G. (Bl. Cov.), Punjab Com., 6 mo., Mar. 19, '81.
Turnbull, W. P., Rev. Survey, 18 m., Feb. 27, '81.
Twigg, J. (M. Cov.), Rev. & Gen., 11 mo.
Tyndal, A. H., Bl. P.W.D., 36 mos., May 3, '79.
Underwood, W. G. (M. Cov.), Rev. & Gen., 5 mo.
Wallace, E. A., N.W.P. Police, 9 mos., April 21, 1881.
Wallinger, W. H. A., Bo. Forests, 6 months, May 22, 1881.
Waterfield, W. (Ben. Cov.), Fincl. Dept., 18 m., May 1, '80.
Webster, H. B. (Bl. Cov.), 12 mos., from April 28, 1881.
Weidemann, G. L. (Ben. Cov.), Bur. Com., 15 m., Oct. 15, '80.
Wel's, W. S. (Ben. Cov.), Bengal, 22 mos., March 31, 1880.
Wells, J. R., Pilot Service, 24 mos., August 5, 1880.
White, J., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 24 mos., May 1, '80.
White, P. J., Jhansi Commission, 72 mo., Dec. 25, '80.
Whish, C. M. (Bl. Cov.).
Williams, H. C. (Bl. C.), Assam Com., 21 m., May 7, '80.
Williams, C. B., Indo-European Tel., 12 mos., Feb. 1, '81.
Willmot, Dr. R., State Railways, 21 mos., Oct. 30, '80.
Williams, G. R. C. (Bl. Cov.).

Willcock, W. A. (M. Cov.), Salt Dep., 16 mo., July 20, '81.
Wills, Dr. C. J., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., May 2, '81.
Wilson, R. H., Ben. Cov., Bengal, 20 1/2 mo., Mar. 6, '80.
Wingate, R. T., Bo. Rev. Survey, 15 months, June 14, '81.
Winn, W., Madras Ordnance, 24 months, May 11, 1881.
Wittkugel, T., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., April 3, '80.
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Woodridge, H. M., pilot, Bengal, 24 mo., Mar. 13, '81.
Woodrow, G. M., Bombay Botanical, 13 mo., June 5, 1880.
Wright, F. N. (Bl. Cov.), 10 mos., from April, 2, 1881.
Wyatt, J. C., P. W. D. Military Works, 18 mos., Mar. 23, '80.
Wyman, A. S., Railway Dept., 12 mos., July 5, '81.
Wynne, A. B., Geological Survey, 26 mos., April 3, 1880.

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Adams, Rev. J. W. (Bl.).
Atlay, Rev. E. T. (Bl.).
Ayerst, Rev. W. (Bl.), 24 mos.
Beasley, Rev. E. M. (Bl.).
Blunt, Rev. J. H. T., (Bom.), 30 mos., Jan. 6, '79.
Blyth, Rev. G. F. P. (Bl. Est.), 24 mos.
Cane, Rev. A. G. (Rom.), 16 mos., Mar. 1, '81.
Clarke, Rev. D. G. (Mad.), 24 mos., March 31, 1880.
Cowley, Rev. W. B. (Bl.).
Drury, Venble. C. R. (Madras), Dec. 7, '80.
English, Rev. George (Mad.), 24 mos., March 16, 1880.
Etty, Rev. A. H. (Bl.).
Fennell, Rev. W. J., Bo., 10 mos. and 5 days, April 21, '81.
Hardy, Rev. A. O. (Bl.), 15 mos., Nov. 13, '80.
Hocking, Rev. J. (Bl.), 24 mos., April 1, '80.
Jones, R. W. (Bo. Estab.), 20 mos., April 10, 1880.
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Liston, Rev. W. A. (Mad.), 24 mos., Feb. 8, '81.
Manson, Rev. G. W. (Bl.), 24 mos., Jan. 24, '81.
Mitchell, Rev. A. L. (Bl.), 18 mos.
Nicholls, Rev. W. W. (Bl.), 24 mos.
Onslow, Rev. A. L., Bo., 23 mos., Mar. 24, '81.
Penny, Rev. Frank (Mad. Estab.), 18 mo., June 11, 1880.
Rawson, Rev. T. J. (Bl.).
Smith, Rev. Clement (Mad.), 24 mos., Feb. 1, 1881.
Spear, Rev. J. (Bl.), 15 mos. 20 days.
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Stamper, Rev. J. A. (Bl.).
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Walford, Rev. C. (Bo. 20 m.s.), April 1, 1880.
Warneford, Rev. T. L. J. (Bl.), 12 mos.

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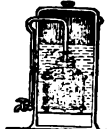
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, NOV. 21, 1881.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Our advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, Nov. 3; Madras and Allahabad, Nov. 1; Calcutta, Oct. 31.

LORD RIPON's many friends will be gratified to observe that his Excellency's Simla summer seems to have dissipated all remains of his last winter's fever. His lordship's tour in Rajputana and Northern India is causing a pleasant stir in many quiet up-country stations and native capitals; and, as he has been kind enough to promise that natives shall be allowed to subscribe capital for the "railways or other works that may hereafter be entrusted to private enterprise," the Burra Lât Sahib's speeches have been cordially cheered by a grateful people. We are glad to observe that his Excellency is still dilating on the benefits of Lord Mayo's and Lord Lytton's financial policy of decentralisation; and we trust that he is willing to adhere strictly to the lines laid down by his illustrious predecessors, and will not ride a good horse too hard.

WE notice, further, that Lord Ripon has been laying stress, in his recent speeches, on "the necessary co-operation between the Government and the public in promoting the material and political development of the country." We trust that his Excellency will recognise the obvious fact that the first essential for such co-operation on the part of the Indian public is the existence of a large and influential class sufficiently highly educated to take up an intelligent and independent attitude in this pact; and that, consequently, whilst every encouragement that philanthropy could demand is offered to the elementary education of the masses, the Viceroy will not allow fanaticism or short-sighted sentimentality to maim the system of high education that is at present the chief agent in the promotion of enlightenment and civilisation in India.

THE telegrams from Persia this week are important if true; for they announce the death of that arch intriguer, the Sipah Salar at the very critical moment of some mysterious negotiations that he was conducting with the Merv chiefs. The latter are said to have come in and offered to surrender their independence into his hands—whether to be handed on to his ostensible master the Shah, or to his actual principals at Tashkend, was not very apparent. It appears most probable that these negotiations were merely the continuation of those between the Merv chiefs and the Russian authorities, described in the Tabriz telegram of October 23, in which the latest date from Merv was October 8; at which time the Russians had demanded the surrender of the Merv guns as a substantial guarantee, prior to accepting the proffered allegiance of the Merv Turkomans. In that telegram it was significantly noted that the Sipah Salar was "travelling on the frontier between Sarakhs and Khelat-i-Nadiri."

It is characteristic of the deplorable apathy that has crept over English interest in the Central Asian road to India—an apathy doubtless due to Mr. Gladstone's incessant iteration of the cry of peace where there is no peace—that so little attention has been given in the Press at large to the astounding rapidity of the Russian advance at the present moment. Lord Salisbury alluded to the undoubted facts, in his speech at Bristol last week; and forthwith appears a letter in the *Times*, signed "Lumley Graham," contradicting those facts, in the teeth of the Tabriz telegram, above referred to, and of all recent intelligence from the East. The writer of this astonishing letter declares that the Transcaspian Railway has been finally stopped at Kizil Arvat, 160 miles short of Askabad; whereas we know it had advanced beyond that point early in September—it had reached a point only ninety miles short of

Askabad by Oct. 8, and was at that date being rapidly pushed on—and if that energy has been maintained (which may be surely counted on) it is at Askabad itself by this time. As long ago as Oct. 8 a Russian fort was being built on the Merv road, twenty miles beyond Askabad—the Russian officers were demanding the surrender of the Merv guns—and Russian engineers were at work between Kuchan and Kadkan. In General Petroosevitch's memoir of the military road from the Caspian to Herat, published last year, and summarised in Mr. Marvin's "Merv," Kuchan is marked as the last stage before Meshed on "the best route." From these facts it is perfectly clear that the Russian advance is now proceeding "by leaps and bounds;" and England sleeps spell-bound by the magic eloquence of the enchanter, and disturbed only by evil dreams of Irish "messages of peace" and Transvaal surrenders.

It is an ill wind that blows no one any good. The Madras "cyclone of the second class" of the 12th inst. appears to have done a good deal of damage on the coast, and has unhappily been the cause of some loss of life. But it has enabled the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* to eke out the letter of a most uneventful week.

THE most interesting item of the telegraphed India news is the one that gives the details of the forthcoming Abor expedition on the Assam frontier. It appears to have been decided upon on the responsibility of the Commander in Chief himself, and is the first fruits of Sir Donald Stewart's Assam tour.

WE are glad to see from to-day's *Times* telegram that the Government of Bengal is taking energetic measures to arrest the terrible epidemic of malarious fever that has been so long a scourge to the districts of the Delta, and especially to the district of Nadiya. It is notorious that the natural drainage of Nadiya, especially in the immediate vicinity of the Sudder Station, Kishnaghur, has been obstructed of late by certain well-known causes; and Sir Ashley Eden's grant of Rs.50,000 has been given not a moment too early. Last winter Babu Nafar Chandra Pal Chaudhari, a munificent landowner of the district, offered the municipality of Kishnaghur a present of three lakhs to be employed in this or other good works. The generous offer was at that time declined, for certain local or personal reasons. Three lakhs spent on opening up the natural drainage of the Nadiya district just now might be the means of saving a large tract from depopulation if the Babu could be induced to renew his benevolent proposition.

THE items of Ceylon intelligence, which we give in the usual place, are taken from the *Ceylon Times* of Oct. 31. We propose henceforward regularly to devote a portion of our space to Ceylon affairs, and we invite correspondence from Ceylon planters and others interested in the welfare of this important colony.

THE "Wynaad Medical Board" is now a *fait accompli*; and the fact is one that is highly creditable to the Gold Mining Companies concerned. During the past two years a large number of European officers and miners have been sent out to the Wynaad, and a heavy responsibility for these valuable lives has fallen on the companies who have sent them out; whilst at the same time the number of native clerks and labourers in the district has increased at a still more rapid rate. The consideration of these responsibilities induced the boards of eight of the leading gold mining companies—the South Indian, Indian Glenrock, Indian Phoenix, Gold Mines of Glasgow, Devala Moyar, Rhodes Reef, Indian Trevelyan, Indian Consolidated—to form a central organisation, to undertake the medical and sanitary charge of the district in which their estates are situated. The above eight companies represent an aggregate capital of a million and a-half sterling, and their amalgamated medical board consists of one director from each company. Each is bound, by a resolution of its own board, to carry out the recommendations and contribute equally to the expenses of the medical board. The latter has now appointed an experienced surgeon, Dr. W. J.

Mountain, late of the Indian Medical Service, who will at once proceed to India and take medical charge of all the *employees* of the associated companies, both native and European. It is intended, we believe, at once to build a central hospital, as well as a convalescent home for European patients. We look on this enterprise as a particularly noteworthy instance of the readiness with which Englishmen are accustomed to face responsibilities, and with which they combine to surmount any difficulties that may stand in the way of the due discharge of sacred duty.

It is stated that the military authorities in India are to be called upon to nominate three officers as aides de camp to the Queen, to fill the vacancies caused by the promotion of Colonels Sir C. H. Brownlow, K.C.B., Sir P. S. Lumsden, K.C.B., and J. Watson, V.C., C.B. The officers selected will, it is understood, be chosen from among those who earned distinction in the field during the late campaign in Afghanistan; but some little time must elapse before their names are known, as the usual formalities have to be gone through.

We understand that Lieut. General Sir Garnet Wolseley will enter upon his duties as adjutant general of the forces on April 1 next. On Thursday the *Times of India* announced that Sir F. Roberts will succeed Sir G. Wolseley in the post of Quartermaster General.

MAJOR BARING's proposal to increase the present scale of court fees does not seem to find much favour in native society. The *Hindu Patriot* says of it:—

"We feel bound to protest strongly against the contemplated increase in the present scale of court fees, which is already too high. The fees at present levied result in a large profit to Government. In the province of Bengal alone civil suitors paid no less a sum than 30 lakhs of rupees for the benefit of the public in 1879. As Sir Richard Garth, in his recently published minute, observes:—'We all know that civil suitors in India have to pay a very large tax upon litigation; larger, I believe, than is paid in any country in the world. It might rather astonish some of our English friends to hear that a man who brings an action in India upon a common bond for Rs. 10,000 has to pay a stamp fee (whether the suit is defended or not) of about Rs. 475, before he can even file his plaint.' Yet the Government of India has resolved to increase this heavy scale of fees. The existing tax on litigation is almost prohibitive, and the burden is severely felt. We entreat Major Evelyn Baring and Lord Ripon to reconsider the whole policy of the new Court Fees Bill."

THE Government of India has had under consideration for some time past a proposal for the formation of a couple of battalions composed entirely of Anglo-Indians and Eurasians, to be equipped as British Infantry and officered by European officers. It is not known whether the idea will be acted upon.

THE *Englishman* gives the following account of the Calcutta freight market for the week ending Oct. 31:—

"We have a large business to report since last mail in our freight market, and in the absence of available tonnage, chiefly in forward charters at rising rates, a number of sailing vessels have been chartered for loading from November to January, the earlier vessels getting of course the top rates. For immediate loading 67s. 6d. to London all round is the highest quotation, down to 62s. 6d. for January shipment; for Dundee, October, loading relets have been done at 75s., November 70s.; for later loading the rate was 65s. and 67s. 6d.; for New York, \$13 for early and \$12 to \$12½ for forward loading, according to time. In steam tonnage the movement was equally strong as regards rates, but there was less demand. Wheat was booked at 66s. 3d. to 67s. 6d. for December shipment, and light freight at 80s. for early and 70s. to 75s. for later loading. For Marseilles a steamer has been taken for early January loading at 70s. for seeds, &c., with some weight at 65s. These are all very fine rates of freight, and to all appearances there is a good deal of strength in the market. How long this will last, and how much of it is assumed, remains to be seen. Owners are eager to secure the rates paid in some instances for January loading, whilst for ships close at hand they ask much higher rates than shippers are willing or able to pay. Our unfixed tonnage stands at 5,400 tons."

We extract a report of the Calcutta tea market, for the

week ending Oct. 31, from Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.'s price current:—

"Further sales were held on the 20th and 27th instant, when 17,932 chests were disposed of. At the former sale there was a very good demand, all qualities realising full to higher prices, more particularly broken Pekoes and Souchongs. In sympathy with less favourable news from London, the sales of the 27th passed off with less inquiry, and with the exception of broken Pekoes we quote all other sorts fully half an anna lower. With the almost certain prospects of an available crop for export very little exceeding that of last year, and with largely increased deliveries that must reduce the stock in London about June and July next to a minimum, it seems unwise policy on the part of tea proprietors to hurry the crop forward at the present rate of nearly seven millions a month, which will leave us quite bare of supplies after the middle of February. A judicious curtailment of shipments might have the effect of raising good class teas to something like their proper value in the London market, where they are just now unduly depreciated."

We take the following account of the Calcutta indigo market for the same period from the same firm's circular:—

"Arrivals of native Oudhs have been on a free scale for last week, and with a good inquiry, chiefly for America; upwards of 300 chests have been sold at prices about on a par with the extreme rates of last year, and varying from Rs. 190 to Rs. 245 per factory maund. A fair number of European musters for assortment have arrived, but we have scarcely seen sufficient to give us a fair idea of the general quality."

THE *Times of India* gives the following obituary of the week ending November 3:—Lieutenant B. J. Bacon, The King's (Liverpool) Regiment; Major A. Gibbings, King's Dragoon Guards, and Surgeon D. L. Williams, A.M.D.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE report for the week ending October 25 is as follows:—

—The want of rain is felt over certain limited areas in two or three provinces, especially in two districts of the Bombay Presidency, in Mysore and Coorg, in parts of the Madras Presidency, and in the central districts of the North Western Provinces and Oudh. The deficiency in the rainfall, however, is not enough to affect seriously the outturn of the autumn harvest or the sowings of the winter crops. In the Punjab also rain would be beneficial in parts, but agricultural prospects continue generally satisfactory, and the kharif crops are being harvested. In Bengal and the central provinces there has been no rain during the week; cultivation for winter crops is in full progress everywhere, and in places sowings have commenced. In the Central India and Rajputana States, in Berar, Assam, and British Burma, agricultural prospects continue generally good. In the Nizam's territories the kharif crops are being reaped, and rain is needed in places for rabi crops, the sowings of which are in progress.

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE following is the telegram of the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, dated November 20:—

"The Viceroy's tour in Northern India and Rajputana has been thus far a great success, and he has been most enthusiastically received at each place he has visited. He left Agra on Wednesday for Jeypore, whence he proceeded yesterday to Ajmere. All the sights at the various halting-places have been visited by the Viceregal party, and the Marquis of Ripon has shown himself indefatigable in inspecting schools and other public institutions and in receiving deputations and addresses. Some of his speeches are of considerable interest, and formed the subject of favourable comments by the Indian Press. The decentralisation of finances and the necessary co-operation between the Government and the public in promoting the material and political development of the country are the matters on which he chiefly dwelt, and he has repeated the assurance already given by Major Baring that the opportunity will be afforded for the Indian public to subscribe the capital for any railways or other works which may hereafter be entrusted to private enterprise. The Viceroy appears to have been especially pleased with his visit to Jeypore, and spoke in high terms of the many improvements effected in that State during the enlightened reign of the late Maharaja."

"A severe storm, described as a cyclone of the second class, burst over Madras on the morning of the 12th inst. and raged all day with great fury. The wind, however, only attained half of the maximum velocity recorded of the cyclone of 1872."

The new harbour works were seriously damaged, and the cranes at the ends of the northern and southern piers were swept away. The top row of blocks, for about 2,500 feet from the end of each pier, was carried away, and the extremities of the piers have settled down about two feet. The steam hopper barges *Salisbury* and *Hobart*, which were engaged in laying down moorings in the harbour, foundered. Their European captain and about 14 natives were drowned. The barque *Mars*, the only ship in the port, put out to sea, and had not returned at the date of the last advices. A good deal of damage was done on shore. The bad weather seems to have extended some way up the coast, and three passengers—namely, Mr. Lefaucher and the two Misses Gilham, were drowned in attempting to land from the steamer *Kerbela*, at Coconada. The gale moderated by Sunday, on which day the mail steamer *Clyde* arrived and entered the harbour without accident."

"The Commander-in-Chief's visit to Assam has apparently satisfied his Excellency as to the necessity of taking steps to keep in check the Abors, a predatory tribe, separated from the British territory by the river Dibong, and who have long threatened incursions across the frontier. The force selected for this purpose consists of 300 men of the 43rd Assam Light Infantry, with a party of frontier police, and the Kampti Militia. One hundred men will be stockaded at Mishmi Noota, which is situated on the left bank of the river Dibong, opposite the Abor village of Bomjar and a little way above Sadiya, the head of the navigation of the Brahmapootra. The remainder of the detachment will proceed to Nizamghat, where they will construct a stockade, commanding an important ford of the Dibong, so as to prevent the Abors crossing that river or interfering with the Mishmi trade route. Heliographic communication will be established between Sadiya and Nizamghat. Major Beresford, of the 43rd Regiment will command the force."

"The latest returns from Umritsur show that the mortality from the choleraic fever is rapidly diminishing, and it is hoped that the worst of the epidemic is now past. The improvement is believed in a great measure to be due to the opening of public kitchens and the distribution of wholesome food among the poorer classes."

"The great increase of a malarious fever of a most virulent type in certain districts of Lower Bengal is causing much anxiety to the local Government. The epidemic is raging with especial severity in Nuddea, and has also extended to Jessore, the 24-Pergunnahs, Burdwan, Beerbhoom, and other neighbouring districts. Opinions differ as to the cause of the outbreak, but the one which finds most favour is that which attributes it to the obstruction of the natural drainage of the country by the road and railway embankments. The Lieutenant Governor appears to be inclined to adopt this view, and has made a special grant of Rs.50,000 to the Nuddea District Road Fund for the purpose of constructing culverts and improving the drainage. A commission, consisting of Dr. Lidderdale, sanitary commissioner of Bengal, Mr. Pau, joint magistrate, and Mr. Wickes, superintending engineer, has been appointed, with instructions to visit the worst districts, to carry out at once such schemes as may seem urgently necessary, and to report on the whole subject. Thirty-five extra medical officers have been sent to Nuddea, and every step is being taken to check the epidemic and to afford relief to the sufferers."

THE ISTHMUS OF KRAW.

HUMAN ingenuity has of late years been frequently directed to the task of cutting canals through the narrow isthmuses to be found at numerous spots over the globe, and since the successful completion of the Suez Canal engineers have devoted their attention with enthusiasm to similar schemes in other quarters of the world. Already are we promised within a reasonable period waterways through the isthmuses of Panama and Corinth, and now it is stated that a plan is on foot for cutting a canal through the Isthmus of Kraw. As this last undertaking is one of very considerable importance to the Eastern commerce of this country, and as its full significance is certainly not appreciated, if even it be known, it may not be uninteresting to explain the objects which the promoters of such a scheme might have in view, and the consequences which would naturally follow its successful accomplishment. If the reader will turn to the map of the Indo-Chinese peninsula he will find, where the broad red line of British territory reaches its southern limit in the province of Tenasserim, that the small stream of the Pakchan, forms a convenient frontier line. A few miles east of this river, which has a southerly course, is the town of Pakchan, situated on the spur of a mountain range, and in territory where the authority of the Malayan States encroaches upon that of Siam. The town or village of Pakchan has also been, and in future is likely to be, better known as Kraw. At this point the Malayan peninsula, which stretches southwards for 500 miles to Singapore, is at its narrowest breadth, and the distance across from the side of the Indian Ocean to that of the China Seas is further decreased by the existence of natural waterways for some distance inland from both shores. From side to side

it is no more than 50 miles, and the Pakchan river on the western coast and the Htassay on the eastern afford the ready means of further reducing it. The distance, therefore, over which it would be necessary to cut a canal would probably not exceed 30 miles. The neighbouring districts are known to be fertile and to contain great mineral wealth. A tin mining company has been established for more than ten years at Malewon, on the Pakchan, and gold has been found in the neighbouring stream of the Lenya. So far as our knowledge goes the engineering difficulties also are not of a stupendous character, and political drawbacks and considerations fortunately do not exist. On the other hand the principal and incontestable advantage of such a canal would be that it would shorten the journey both from England and from India to China by at least 600 miles. How great that advantage would be and what incalculable results might attend it all those who are aware of the development of which Chinese trade is susceptible will perceive. The French would also be greatly benefited by the shortening of their road to Saigon and their possessions on the Cambodia; and not only might their sympathy and co-operation be counted upon, but, so far, they appear to have even taken the initiative in the matter. Whether the present scheme be one calculated to effect its object or not there can be no question that the cutting of a canal through the narrow Isthmus of Kraw is an undertaking calling for not merely the support but even for the active participation of the Government of India. It is certain to be accomplished sooner or later, and it is essentially a scheme that should be carried out under its influence and control. A Kraw Canal affords one way of improving the internal means of communication of India and its dependencies, while it simplifies the navigation of one of the principal of ocean routes.—*Times*.

WILD ANIMALS IN INDIA.

THE official return of persons killed by wild animals in India shows no diminution, but rather an increase. In Bengal Presidency alone 10,069 deaths from snake bites are recorded last year, and 359 individuals were destroyed by tigers; throughout the empire no fewer than 21,990 human beings perished by one or other fate. These figures are painful to read, though they be accepted without suspicion as an accurate statement of facts. The return of slaughter by carnivorous beasts is doubtless correct. It is no easy matter, putting natural repugnance on one side, to imitate the rending of feline claws and the peculiar gash of feline teeth. But in regard to snake bites, there is often no guarantee at all that the victim has died from the cause alleged. Almost every magistrate in India has had cases before him where mere chance has detected a crime which the prisoner hoped to conceal under this declaration. And for one such charge scores are suspected. A thought given to the matter will show what enormous possibilities of evil are found amongst that vast dumb population. The awful discovery of Thuggee gave our forefathers a shock; but there are experienced and unimaginative officials who credit that the datura is more fatal at this moment than the Thug's handkerchief and cord had ever been. It is said that very few doctors have such confidence in their knowledge as to pronounce decisively whether a person has died of snake-bite or of datura poisoning; and it is in most exceptional cases that they are even called upon to judge. Outside the large towns, every chance and condition of life is in favour of the poisoner, if he take his measures thoughtfully. The tree overhangs his hut, its bunches of pretty blossom succeed throughout the year, or nearly. Four punctures in the leg, made in a second with a stout needle, produce all the outward symptoms requisite. The victim falls into a troubled maze which forbids inquiry. It is needful only to prepare the sad tale, and make it consistent. If it be thought necessary to show a dead cobra, or to hunt out a live one for vengeance, there is little difficulty. And in a very few hours the corpse must be put away. It would be strange if crime were not sometimes committed under circumstances so favourable. Datura is supposed to be that poison most in use at present; many magistrates have it "on the brain." But there are other poisons in abundance even better fitted, as one would think, to simulate death by snake-bite. These facts, notorious in India, make the annual report of fatalities still more distressing.

THE INDIAN ARMY.—ROYAL WARRANT.

THE *Gazette* of Tuesday publishes the following Royal Warrant for the formation of an unemployed Supernumerary List for the Indian Forces:—

"VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

"Whereas it has been represented to Us that it is expedient to provide for the transfer to an unemployed supernumerary list of General Officers and Colonels of Our Indian Forces who have attained certain limits of age or who have been continuously unemployed for certain periods.

"Our will and pleasure is that, with effect from and after the 1st day of July, 1881, the following rules shall be established for that purpose:—

"1. Transfer to the retired list under Our Warrant of Dec. 31, 1877, shall cease.

"2. A Major General shall be placed on the unemployed super-

numery list on attaining the age of 62 years, and a Lieutenant General or General on attaining the age of 67 years.

"3. A general officer shall be placed on the unemployed supernumerary list after being unemployed for five years continuously since his promotion to major general, or after being unemployed for seven years continuously from the time of his last employment as colonel.

"4. A colonel of the 'local service,' that is, an officer whose appointment was not made subject to the conditions prescribed in the general order of our Governor General of India in Council, dated the 9th December, 1859, No. 1,637, shall be placed on the unemployed supernumerary list, provided he is in receipt of colonel's allowance and not in military employ.—If he attained the rank of lieutenant colonel before the 1st October, 1877, at the age of fifty-nine years until the 1st July, 1885, and after that date at the age of fifty-eighty years. If he attains the rank of lieutenant colonel on or after the 1st October, 1887, at the age of fifty-five years.

"5. A colonel of the 'general list'—that is, an officer whose appointment was made subject to the above mentioned general order, shall be placed on the unemployed supernumerary list on attaining the age of fifty-five years.

"6. In the event of an officer being called to, or engaged on, active service in the field, at or about the time when, under any article of this our warrant, he would be liable to be transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list, our Secretary of State for India in Council may, on the recommendation of our Governor General in Council, extend his term of service during the continuance of the emergency as a supernumerary to the establishment.

"7. It in any special case, not under the terms of the preceding article, it appears desirable to postpone the transfer of an officer to the unemployed supernumerary list, our Secretary of State for India in Council may, upon the recommendation of our Governor General in Council, so postpone it.

"8. Our Secretary of State for India in Council, upon the recommendation of Our Governor General in Council, may also bring back an Officer from the unemployed supernumerary list to the effective list, should it appear essential to the interests of Our Service to do so.

"9. An Officer whose case has been specially treated under Articles 6, 7, or 8, shall, so long as he remains on the effective list, be supernumerary thereon.—Given at our Court at Balmoral, this twenty-fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and in the forty-fifth year of Our reign.—By Her Majesty's command, "HARTINGTON."

LORD SALISBURY ON RUSSIAN ADVANCES IN CENTRAL ASIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—The general accuracy of your reporters is well known, but I think that the gentleman who acted for you in that capacity at the dinner of the Dolphin Society last Saturday must have been mistaken when he reported Lord Salisbury to have said that "by a reversal policy—a reversal by which Russia has brought her railway to Askabad and her outposts to Merv—the interests of England have not been advanced." It is difficult to believe that a statesman who has filled the offices of Secretary of State for India and for Foreign Affairs, and who is so well acquainted with the map of Asia, should have made so glaring a misstatement; but, however this may be, I think you will agree with me in wishing the British public not to be misled into believing the Russians to have made so much more progress towards India than they have actually done. The real facts of the case as regards the Transcaspian Railroad are as follows:—The line is now completed to Kizil Arvat (about 140 English miles from its starting point and about 160 short of Askabad). The Russian *New Times* of Oct. 8 states that the railway will not be extended for locomotives beyond its present terminus, but that a horse tramway will be laid down to Bami (35 miles), whence a carriage road will lead to Askabad (125 miles), three fortified posts being constructed on the road, at which relays of horses will be kept for public purposes. With regard to the position of the Russian outposts in the direction of Afghanistan, we have not such certain information as about the railway, but I believe that instead of being at Merv, as Lord Salisbury is reported to have stated, they are but little beyond Askabad, which is about 220 miles short of that place by the nearest route available for troops.—Your obedient servant, LUMLEY GRAHAM.

MADAME BLAVATSKY AND THE "SATURDAY REVIEW."

THE following correspondence appears in a recent edition of the Lahore paper:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In a recent issue you republished an article from the *Saturday Review*, which, amongst other equally erroneous statements, designated Col. Olcott and Madame Blavatsky "unscrupulous adventurers." I enclose a copy of a letter addressed by me to the editor of the *Saturday Review* in regard to this article. As you have seen fit to publish these false accusations, you will, I am sure, see the propriety of similarly publishing my enclosed refutation of them.—I am, Sir, yours obediently, A. O. HUME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "SATURDAY REVIEW."

Sir,—In a recent issue (that of Sept. 3, 1881) you noticed a

copy of a journal, the *Theosophist*, which had been sent to you from India by some native gentleman; and in commenting on this publication and on the subjects with which it professes to deal, you took occasion to call Madame Blavatsky and Colonel Olcott a couple of "unscrupulous adventurers," and you further expressed a doubt as to "whether Colonel Olcott's title was earned in the war of secession or at the bar of a drinking saloon." As regards Colonel Olcott's title, the printed papers which I send by this same mail will prove to you that that gentleman is an officer of the American Army, who rendered good service during the war (as will be seen from the letters of the Judge Advocate General, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Assistant Secretaries of War and of the Treasury), and who was sufficiently well known and esteemed in his own country to induce the President of the United States to furnish him with an autograph letter of introduction and recommendation to all Ministers and Consuls of the United States, on the occasion of his leaving America for the East, at the close of 1878. Surely this is scarcely the kind of man to whom the epithet "unscrupulous adventurer" can be justly applied. I may add, from my own knowledge, that a purer minded, more noble, or more self-devoted gentleman than Colonel Olcott does not exist. He may be right or wrong in his belief, but to the cause of that belief he has devoted his fortune, energies, and the remainder of his life; and while I can quite understand many treating him as a fanatic, I confess that I am surprised at a paper of the high class to which the *Saturday Review* belongs denouncing such a man as an "unscrupulous adventurer." As regards Madame Blavatsky (in Russia still "Son Excellence Madame la Generale Hélène P. Blavatsky," though she dropped all titles on becoming a naturalised American citizen). She is the widow of General N. V. Blavatsky, Governor during the Crimean War, and, for many years, of Erivan in Armenia. She is the eldest daughter of the late Colonel Hahn, of the Russian Horse Artillery, and granddaughter of Princess Dolgorouki of the elder branch, which died with her. The present Princess Dolgorouki belongs to the younger branch. The Countess Ida V. Hahn Hahn was Madame Blavatsky's father's first cousin. Her father's mother married after her husband's death, Prince Vassiltchikoff. General Fadayeef, well known even to English readers, is her mother's youngest brother. She is well known to Prince Loris Melikoff, and all who were on the staff or in society when Prince Michael S. Woronzoff was Viceroy of the Caucasus. Prince Emile V. Sayn Wittgensteine, cousin of the late Empress of Russia, was an intimate friend of hers, and corresponded with her to the day of his death, as has done his brother Ferdinand, who lately commanded some regiment (Cossacks of the Guard, I think) in Turkestan. Her aunt, Madame de Witte, who, like the rest of her family, correspond regularly with her, and, indeed, her whole family, are well known to Prince Dondoukoff Karsakoff, at present Governor General of Odessa. I could add the names of scores of other Russian nobles who are all well acquainted with her, for she is as well known and connected in Russia as Lady Hester Stanhope was in England; but I think I have said enough to convince any impartial person that she is scarcely the kind of woman likely to be an "unscrupulous adventuress." Ladies are not generally prone to taking fancies to outside ladies; there is very commonly a little suppressed sex jealousy, of those especially who are cleverer than themselves; but Madame Blavatsky has lived for months at a time in my house, and is certainly one of the cleverest women I ever met, and yet all the ladies in my house have learnt to love dearly this energetic, crochety, impulsive, self-devoted old woman. Any one may set her down as a mystic or a visionary, but no one who knows her can doubt her all-consuming faith in the mission to which she has sacrificed her life. But, after all, can you rightly call people adventurers who not only make no money out of the cause they espouse, but, on the contrary, spend on it every farthing that they can spare from their private means? If not, then assuredly Colonel Olcott and Madame Blavatsky are not adventurers, for to my certain knowledge they have spent on the Theosophical Society over £2,000 (two thousand pounds) more than its total receipts. The accounts have been regularly audited, printed and published, so that any one may satisfy themselves on this head. But it will be asked what is this grand cause? It is the formation and development of the Theosophical Society, the objects of which, as stated in the published rules, are as follows:—First. To form the nucleus of a Universal Brotherhood of Humanity.—Second. To study Aryan literature, religion, and science.—Third. To vindicate the importance of this inquiry.—Fourth. To explore the hidden mysteries of nature, and the latent powers of man.—Now, these objects may be considered Utopian or visionary, but they seem to me innocent enough, and hardly the kind of objects that would satisfy unscrupulous adventurers. But it may well be asked, if all this be so, how comes it that the *Theosophist*, the organ of these excellent people, and of this blameless society and nominally edited by Madame Blavatsky herself, has repeatedly contained, not only the most feeble trash, but paragraphs utterly indefensible, both in taste and tone? In the first place, our old lady, overwhelmed with work, has not unfrequently passed for press without duly looking at them articles and extracts, with that fuller consideration she would have unhesitatingly rejected. In the second place, the founders of a society now spread over the whole country, the members of which, including affiliated institutions, number something

not far from 100,000, have to be away from headquarters for months together, and then the paper has to be left to zealous, well-meaning native volunteer assistant editors, who have occasionally made the most atrocious mistakes in what they printed. All this is at an end now, and nothing will henceforth appear that has not been passed and carefully considered by the editor. There are many other misconceptions involved in the article under reference, to which objection might reasonably be taken; but these are perhaps of less importance. All I desire now to make clear is that, so far from being "unscrupulous adventurers," Colonel Olcott and Madame Blavatsky are very worthy unworldly, unselfish, pure-minded people, who are devoting their time, their property, and their lives to a cause which, even if Utopian, is unobjectionable, and may incidentally be productive (indeed it already has been so) of much good.—I remain yours obediently (signed A. O. Hume, late Secretary to the Government of India).

THE OPIUM TRADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—Owing to absence and travelling I did not at the time see the report of the meeting at the Mansion House on Oct. 21, to discuss the opium trade; but the assembly there was so important and influential, and the subject is so nearly approaching the region of practical politics, that I trust you will even now admit some observations from one who combines great sympathy with advanced Liberal opinions on such subjects (to the point of sometimes voting for the Permissive Bill) with official experience as responsible for the administration of the Opium Department in India. I will not attempt to dogmatise or to decide difficult questions, but merely to state the case as it now stands for the decision of the British Parliament and public.

For convenience, I somewhat reverse the order of the proceedings at the meeting, and begin with Cardinal Manning's resolution against the sale of opium in Burma. High official authorities differed on that subject, and I will not pretend to decide between them, for I have no personal knowledge of Burma, but this I will say, that right or wrong, the meeting in this matter was on perfectly legitimate ground. There is only the question raised of our own financial and administrative system in dealing with our own subjects. I entirely agree that no considerations of revenue should stand in the way of dealing with intoxicants of every kind as may be best for the moral and social well-being of the people committed to our charge. We can the better afford to be virtuous in this respect as the revenue involved is comparatively small. The whole receipts from the excise on liquors and drugs of all sorts throughout India are not one-third of the net revenue from exported opium.

Then there is another point raised in Cardinal Manning's speech to which I would ask special attention. I mean his warning lest in seeking to get rid of the Government monopoly we should find the subject still more difficult to deal with in the hands of the multitude of traders difficult to control, and whose vested interests would speedily grow. I have always looked with great dislike on the Government connection with the opium traffic, but the practical question is how to get rid of it without incurring greater evils? Unless we are prepared to prohibit the cultivation and sale altogether what are we to do? Free cultivation and an export duty (even if it would work otherwise) would certainly retard the use of the drug among our own subjects. The plan sometimes proposed of making over the Government monopoly to private firms and companies would lead to the evils which Cardinal Manning points out. Our hands would be tied by vested interests. In this respect we may take a lesson from the present rage for limiting new public-house licenses in this country, with the result of raising up an enormously valuable property in the existing licenses, which stands in the way of all radical reform. After all, the Government monopoly is just the Gothenburg system which some of our great towns would like to try if the existing publicans did not stand in the way. And, at any rate, the question in what form opium is to be taxed is one of detail, and does not touch the root of the greater questions involved in the traffic. I admit it to be a fair subject for discussion and for the suggestion of new methods.

Now, coming to the first and main resolution, perhaps one must expect that in such a case the statements agreed on must be somewhat wide and vague. But as the proposer is doubtless not responsible for the wording of the resolution, I must, with all the great respect which we feel for the Archbishop of Canterbury, say that there is one vital part of the resolution which seems to me to be unfairly vague and meaningless, if not misleading. I mean that which declares it to be our duty "to withdraw all encouragement from the growth of the poppy in India except for strictly medicinal purposes." What does this mean? Does it mean that the growth ought to be prohibited? If so, surely it would be plainer and fairer to say so. If it means only that the growth should not be "encouraged," then I say that it is quite misleading. The Government of India does not encourage, but restrains the growth of opium. I am well within the mark when I say that there is not 5 per cent. of the British territories in India in which the growth of the poppy is permitted at all; in the remaining 95 per cent. it is absolutely prohibited. In the limited districts in which the growth is permitted the permission is only accorded on the condition that the opium grown is delivered to the Excise Department at less than one-third of its market value. I say confidently that

it is quite impossible to devise a system under which the growth would be more restrained short of absolute prohibition. Well, then, as regards the question of prohibition, the world may arrive at a stage when such a thing may be discussed—when the manufacture and sale of spirits are prohibited in this country, when the growth of the poppy is stopped in China, when other nations will join in a system of prohibition. But meantime the idea is, it seems to me, quite beyond the region of practical politics. It is not a case of sacrificing our own income for the benefit of our own people, but of one people sacrificing the income of another people for possible benefit of a third people. I say possible, because if the result were, as is very probable, an extended growth in China and other countries, the Chinese would not be benefited after all. We should not only sacrifice the Indian opium revenue, but also the profit of the cultivation to the ryots of the districts in India where population presses most closely on the means of subsistence and the people are poorest. Mention is made of aid to be given by this country towards compensating the loss, but has it been considered how many millions sterling annually are involved? Is it at all likely that this country would submit to, say, a permanent income-tax of 6d. in the pound for the purpose?

When we pass from the Indian administration to the conduct of affairs in China, I am entirely at one with those who think that we are in the wrong. No one can more strongly believe in the wickedness of the opium wars or more decidedly hold that we are not justified in enforcing treaties for the admission of opium extorted by those wars. In this view I wholly abandon all argument based on the Indian revenue. I think we are in no way bound to do wrong for the benefit of India, and that India has no claim on us for compensation for losses caused by such abstinence from wrong. Still, we must bear in mind the practical difficulties to which Lord Hartington has pointed. It is very doubtful whether we can settle the question by merely telling the Chinese they are free to do as they like. We must go much further, and completely change our mode of dealing with weak peoples in the interest of British traders. I trust and believe that the present Government will never carry the "Civis Romanus" doctrine to the monstrous lengths that Lord Palmerston did; but even within the last year or two things have been done and formally sanctioned by departments of the present Government which it is very difficult to defend. If the Chinese prohibit the introduction of foreign opium, are we prepared actively to intervene to stop smuggling on the coasts? Shall we surrender the extra-territoriality claim and tell the Chinese they may punish those who break their laws if they can catch them, or must British offenders be tried by a sympathising jury of British smugglers? Unless we are prepared to go very great lengths in this direction there would certainly be a return of the old state of things—most audacious smuggling under the British flag and frequent collisions with the Chinese. As before, no doubt, sooner or later in some case the Chinese would put themselves in the wrong according to a strict legal interpretation of our laws. Confident in their new armaments and stung by a sense of wrong in the whole matter, they would not improbably refuse satisfaction, and we might have another Chinese war.

There is yet another view. Suppose (which is the most probable event) that the Chinese, being free to do as they like, instead of prohibiting opium put a very heavy duty on it. Say at present an *okub* of opium on arrival in China is worth £1,400, of which £400 is the cost of production and £100 export revenue derived by the Indian Government. If the Chinese clap on £100 duty the Indian revenue will disappear and will be transferred to the Chinese Exchequer, while the Chinese opium-consumers would benefit not at all. It was with an idea of this kind in my mind that I said in the House of Commons that if the Chinese must be poisoned I would rather the profit went to the benefit of our Indian subjects than to the Chinese Exchequer. The observation was unpremeditated, and I do not seriously defend it. But practically it comes to this—if we do not assist the Chinese to collect a very high duty there will be the same violent smuggling collisions, and not improbably war, as in the case of prohibition. On the other hand, is it possible that we should carry sentimental virtue so far as actually to give the most active and effective assistance to the Chinese in collecting a revenue for themselves, with the direct effect of destroying our own Indian revenue without any benefit to the Chinese people? I hardly think any one could expect us to do that.

This letter is already too long, and I do not here attempt to show what ought to be done; but in the character of an old official I venture to say in effect to the excellent and honest philanthropists who agitate the question, "Let us reason together." Here is a statement of the position put, I hope, fairly and in good faith: do not merely denounce in vague language and ambiguous terms, but face the facts as they are, and let us try to work out the solution most just to all parties and least likely to involve greater evils to masses of the human race.—Your obedient servant, GEORGE CAMPBELL, Southwell-house, Southwell-gardens, Nov. 10.

THE ABARS.

THE Abars, or Abors, to whom the Calcutta correspondent referred in his telegram last week, are one of the tribes inhabiting the little known mountainous country lying to the north of our province of Assam. Although the Abars, whose name signifies "barbarous" or "independent," have always been considered a dangerous and

turbulent people, our relations with them have been so long of a satisfactory, if not friendly, character, that there is room both for regret and surprise to hear that they threaten some trouble during the coming winter. The Abar district lies immediately north of the extreme corner of Assam. It is bounded on the west by the settlement of the Miiri clan, and on the east by those of the powerful and numerous Mishmis. How far their territory extends into Tibet or across the eastern spurs of the Himalayas is not known, but there is no doubt, according to the high authority of Colonel Dalton, that they are of Tibetan extraction. Their principal settlements, so far as we know, are found on the Dibang River, which flows into the main stream of the Brahmaputra near Sudiya, and it is in this direction that military precautions are now being taken. The outpost of Nizamghat, which is to be occupied forthwith by a small detachment, is the extreme point of our frontier on the Dibang, and beyond it the hills inhabited by the Abars at once commence. The villages of Akamba and Kalude are situated in the midst of mountains which attain an elevation of more than 9,000ft, and no roads of any description exist beyond the limits of our authority. Before our conquest of Assam the Abars were engaged in a fierce and incessant war with the Kamplis, the warrior race who came from Burma and established themselves in Assam a century ago, but who are now, with the Mishmis, our eastern neighbours in this province. In 1858 the Abars made themselves so troublesome to us that a small expedition had to be sent against them; but this was, unfortunately, mismanaged, and failed to attain its object. Naturally encouraged by this untoward result, the Abars resumed their incursions with greater boldness than before, and a larger expedition had to be sent against them in the following year. A road was then constructed from Sudiya to Nizamghat; block houses were erected at Bomjar, Dambuk, and Nizamghat; and a distinct arrangement, providing for good behaviour on their part and for the payment of a small subsidy on ours, was entered into. Since that year our mutual relations have been on the whole satisfactory, and the fair held annually at Sudiya in January and February has contributed to the maintenance of amicable relations. For some reason, of which we are as yet ignorant, this prospect has become clouded over, and a resumption of hostilities with the Abars is now apprehended. Effectual precautions appear to have been taken, and in time, perhaps, to remove the difficulty before it has grown serious. But this threatened trouble with the Abars, coming, as it does, so soon after the close of hostilities with the Nagas, will not fail to direct increased attention to the position of affairs on the north-east frontier of India, where we have to deal with a collection of tribes hardly less warlike in their disposition than those on the north-west, and where we have relations more or less delicate on frontier questions with the neighbouring States of Burma and China.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

MR. STEPHEN BOURNE ON ENGLAND'S FOOD SUPPLIES.*

"WHATEVER may be our accumulations of wealth at home they will not suffice to ward off a scarcity of food if those who have it to give us will not take the produce of our labour and capital in exchange."

This is the deliberate conclusion of Mr. Stephen Bourne, a statist of no mean repute; who presents us, in the volume now before us, with the facts and figures of our imports and exports, tabulated in every possible way in which they can be brought to illustrate the vital question he discusses. To the foolish doctrinaires, by whom the principles of free trade at any price are regarded as axiomatic from the point of view of political economy, these words should speak as the letters of fire in the handwriting on the wall spoke to Belshazzar of old—to tell them they shall no longer be allowed to ruin the industries and imperil the food supply of England, merely to gratify theorists who have acquired a half-truth with so much mental labour that they believe that beyond it nothing more is to be learnt.

"Whatever wealth," says Mr. Bourne, "we may derive from our investments or our earnings abroad, it cannot be a satisfactory state of things that all the exertions of our labourers, all the skill and capital of our manufacturers, all the enterprise of our traders, fail to provide the food they consume; not because we are slackening in our efforts, but because our consumers cease to require what we are willing to sell them, or to give us such prices as will prevent the necessity for our drawing upon other sources." We do not propose to discuss at length the figures by which Mr. Bourne justifies the statement here made. They show that at the present moment our total exports do not actually pay for the food we import, to say nothing of all the raw material and manufactured articles we buy from foreigners; and that, consequently, we are paying the balance (if we neglect some profit on our carrying trade and a few smaller items) out of our invested savings—a process that clearly cannot go on for ever, for sooner or later we shall come to the end of that fund. But

* "Trade, Population, and Food: A Series of Papers on Economic Statistics." By STEPHEN BOURNE. London: George Bell and Sons. 1880.

in this place we think we can most profitably use Mr. Bourne's calculations by pointing out how they support the demand we have from time to time put forward for some fiscal encouragement to the importation of Indian wheat. In 1879 we exported goods of British produce and manufacture to the United States to the value of sixteen millions sterling, to Russia to the value of four millions sterling, to India to the value of twenty-nine millions sterling. During the same year we imported food grain from the United States to the value of 21½ millions, from Russia to the value of 7¼ millions, from India to the value of nearly five millions. Thus America and Russia put an almost prohibitory tariff on our goods, and consequently we are only able to sell them to the aggregate value of twenty millions; on the other hand, India welcomes our goods with open ports, and would indefinitely increase her demand for them *pari passu* with our increased demand for her cereal wealth, which would furnish her with the means of buying our manufactures. Further, for about two-fifths of our total food supply we are at present entirely dependent on foreign sources, chiefly American and Russian: it is not difficult to imagine the frightful effects of a war or any other event that might suddenly exclude us from access to those sources. The smallest fiscal encouragement to Indian wheat—or, let us say, to wheat grown within the British Empire—would immediately bring into cultivation millions of acres of magnificent wheat-producing land in the North West and the Punjab. The American profits are at present so large that it is more than probable that no less land—or only a very little of that cultivated under great disadvantages—would be cultivated in America, if we were to put on a small duty on their corn than would be cultivated under any circumstances; and, in this case, it is clear that prices would not rise (they might even fall) in Great Britain, our import duties being entirely paid by the American producer. And consider the vast and varied benefits to our Indian interests. The profits of the new trade would enable India to become a still larger purchaser of our manufactures, and would bring comfort to thousands of Indian homes. The trade, once started, would soon be entirely independent of fiscal aid—for the infinitely cheaper labour of India, with equal fertility, must eventually give her enormous advantages over her American rival. The enormous area that would thus be put under food crops would be the best possible insurance against the devastating famines from which India has hitherto suffered largely because the want of a profitable market has prevented her from growing large surplus crops of food. With the restoration of the balance of trade, too, the Indian exchanges would rapidly improve. In every way India would benefit; and England indirectly through her Indian connection

A NEW COOKERY BOOK.*

A CURIOSITY in the way of cheap literature is an excellent little book on cookery and household management, which we have just seen, issued by Messrs. Goodall, Backhouse, and Co., of White Horse-street, Leeds. It is entitled, "Good Things Made, Said, and Done, for Every Home and Household." It is nicely got up, and contains a large number of carefully-compiled modern recipes. And, *mirabile dictu*, it is issued—for nothing! Messrs. Goodall, Backhouse, and Co. offer to send it to any one who will send them a penny stamp for the postage. As the mere cost of the paper, printing, and binding must be a good many pennies for each copy, there must of course be a motive for this generous distribution of gratuitous useful knowledge. What that motive is we leave those of our readers to discover who care to send their penny stamp to Messrs. Goodall for the purpose.

* "Good Things Made, Said, and Done, for Every Home and Household." Sixth Edition. Leeds: Goodall, Backhouse, and Co., White Horse-street. 1881.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS AS A FIELD FOR RETIRED INDIAN OFFICERS.*

CAPTAIN NICHOLSON, in the nicely-illustrated book before us, has given a full and detailed, and at the same time a very entertaining, account of the "sun caressed" Sandwich Islands. His main object is to show that English gentlemen with time, energy, and a very small capital may rapidly attain health and wealth by settling in a country that offers the most perfect climate in the world, with wonderful opportunities for profitable investment and lucrative employment. The book is appropriately dedicated to the genial and accomplished author of "The Voyage of the Sunbeam," and is adorned with a number of copyable executed photographs of the King and of various members of the Royal Family and the Hawaiian nobilities, and with many excellent maps, plans, and views. Captain Nicholson gives an exhaustive account of the islands and their administration, and of the life of residents and visitors; the history of the kingdom, so far as it is known, and everything

* "From Sword to Share; or, A Fortune in Five Years at Hawaii." By Capt. H. WHALLEY NICHOLSON. With map and illustration. London: W. H. Allen and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W. 1881.

about the country, its people, and products. It is of course the sugar-planting industry to which Captain Nicholson invites his brother officers on their retirement, and he gives detailed estimates of the cost of setting up and working a plantation together with the very tempting figures of the profits to be made. The book is both interesting and useful.

CORRESPONDENCE.

OUR AFGHAN POLICY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—At a time when our Government is, with a light heart, preparing for us evil days in India, the gratitude of all who are interested in that splendid portion of our Empire is due to any one who faithfully records each false step as it is taken, pointing out the consequences which may be expected to follow, and persistently raising the note of warning. I have been reading for some months past your weekly summary, and you deserve the most hearty thanks of every true Englishman for your fearless and thoughtful comments on the ruinous policy which the Government has been pursuing in Afghanistan. Your faithful weekly chronicles, with their accompaniments of able and pithy criticism, based upon evident knowledge of the facts and true appreciation of the great interests involved, will to those who, like myself, preserve them for future reference, be an invaluable aid in tracing hereafter the gradual downward steps by which the country has been led to its present shameful and dangerous condition. Few words, well chosen, are often better and more useful than long editorial sentences, which are not beloved of the many; and your weekly notes (bringing to a focus, as they do, all that is important in connection with the great subject of our relations with the countries beyond our Indian frontier) are an estimable boon to the reader wearied with many a long newspaper and magazine article. The Government has followed in Afghanistan the same policy of cowardice which has distinguished its acts in South Africa and in Ireland. Such a policy, opposed to all English traditions and instincts, is doomed to failure, will surely and miserably fail in India as it has already miserably failed in South Africa and Ireland.

It is fit that the fearful responsibility, the crime of this failure, should be fixed on the right shoulders, the present Premier of England. In one of those singularly slipshod and ungrammatical phrases, to which we are perforce gradually accustoming ourselves (in place of the crisp, sparkling, and epigrammatic sayings of his predecessor in the same high position), told us at the Guildhall that he has "renounced the future," whatever that may mean. There can be no doubt what Mr. Gladstone has renounced. He has renounced all interest in the future greatness and supremacy of this nation; he has renounced all hope of future fame to satisfy his present all-absorbing variety; he has renounced the lasting satisfaction of knowing that he has well and truly served his country to gratify the immediate and insatiable longing to unco the most of his political opponents. When the history of these times comes to be written, the blackest blot of the many blots on the record of the present administration will be its gross, its criminal mismanagement of the Afghan Question. For the time, the *laissez-aller* policy succeeds to a marvel, owing to the accident that, at the last struggle, it was Ayub's men who turned traitors instead of Abdul Rahman's. Mr. Gladstone, who has "renounced the future," is delighted, and sees no cloud on the horizon. Russia, meanwhile, having crept rapidly on, is entrenching herself firmly at Merv—a point declared by her to be altogether beyond her sphere of action—and piously hopes that Great Britain will make no fuss about such a trifle. And the "earnest" man who now holds the destiny of England in his hands may be trusted to make no fuss. Of a strange nature, in truth, is this same earnestness whereof we hear so much. Earnest in upsetting anything done by the hateful Conservative—earnest in avoiding at any cost any war (as if the Millennium had already arrived!)—earnest in protecting from all trust his own egregious vanity and *amour propre*—earnest in everything save in upholding the dignity and the greatness of the Empire. Such is the man who is, with a smiling face, deliberately handing over to Russia (our hereditary enemy) the country, to secure which we have spent so much of our best English blood.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Nov. 12.

AG LAO.

WEARING DECORATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—I have read with much interest the correspondence which you have recently been publishing regarding the wearing of decorations with evening dress. I have long wondered why this was not done. A man who has earned a decoration ought to be proud of the honour, and I think it is a very false shame which prevents such a man from taking every proper opportunity of displaying the symbol of the Sovereign's favour. But there is another reason why Orders should be worn with evening dress. They would help greatly to light up our funereal black suits, and for that reason alone, if there were no better reason, I for one should like to see Orders or Ribbons worn universally with evening dress. What a difference it would make in our drawing rooms, and at the Opera and other public places, if this were done! For the same reason, I think uniforms

should be oftener worn, and I have often wondered greatly why they are not. One would suppose the English officer was ashamed of her Majesty's uniform. I write from an independent point of view on the subject of wearing Orders, for you will see from my card enclosed that I am

UNDECORATED.

Nov. 15.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

LORD RIPON ON LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

THOUGH all Englishmen must sympathise with the general spirit of Lord Ripon's minute on local expenditure, most Englishmen in India will probably feel that it exhibits a tendency towards undue haste in a matter to which the proverb *Festina lente* is especially applicable. Local self-government, under certain conditions, is not only an admirable thing, because under these conditions it is the most efficient of all kinds of Government, but for many purposes it is the only kind of Government which can act with even moderate efficiency. In order, however, that local Government may be tolerable, it must be founded on local knowledge, prudence, and morality; and, in order that it may be so founded, not only must persons possessing these qualities exist in sufficient number to supply the necessary agency, but the other circumstances must be such as to afford some sort of guarantee that the agency actually chosen will consist, to a great extent, of such persons. Do these conditions at present exist generally in Bengal? No unprejudiced person will maintain that they do. That there are intellectually competent, prudent, and moral men in most municipalities we do not for a moment deny. Not only, however, are men combining these qualities rare but the other circumstances furnish no guarantee that they shall exercise a preponderating voice in the conduct of public affairs. In three cases out of four they are probably the last men who would be willing to take part in those affairs, and if they were willing, the tone of public opinion is such that, unless they added qualities more dazzling to the vulgar understanding, there is very little chance that they would be chosen. So far we have referred especially to the elective element, which the Government of India thinks should be from one half to two-thirds of the whole. But even as regards nominated members the guarantees are far from perfect. The official members may generally be credited with prudence and honesty, though, owing to the frequency with which they are transferred from district to district, they are not uncommonly deficient in local knowledge. As to the non-official members, they are more likely to be chosen for their subservience than either their knowledge or their honesty. It is to be feared that the transfer of large sums of money to local bodies of sorts under these circumstances will open a wide door for waste and corruption. In one point we entirely concur in the views expressed in the minute under notice. When once the powers of the various local bodies have been defined, the fullest possible liberty of action within those limits should be allowed them. If the policy of the minute is premature, the hurry of the Government to have it put into practice is even more marked. The details of a system of local Government for sixty millions of people, even if they were thoroughly prepared for it, would demand the most careful consideration and consultation not only of subordinate officials, but of the people themselves; yet the Government of Bengal is expected to be able to have a complete scheme ready, and a report prepared on it in the course of three months. The only reason assigned for this haste is the pressing importance of the necessary arrangements for all India being made before the close of the financial year. Nothing, however, is known to have occurred in this country to render it imperative that powers which the people have never enjoyed before, and which they have never shown any strong desire or marked aptitude for, should be conferred on them on April 1, 1882. If the matter were a subject of political agitation which it was important to allay, this precipitancy would be intelligible, however much it might deserve to be regretted. But there is no pretence that this is the case.—*Englishman*.

MR. O'DONNELL'S CASE.

As Mr. O'Donnell's case has created some sensation we give below the orders of the Bengal Government contained in a letter of Mr. Secretary Cockerell to the Presidency Commissioner, dated Sept. 21 last. We may mention parenthetically that we have not received the letter from the Bengal Government:—

2. Some weeks ago, in bringing to the Lieutenant Governor's notice the very unsatisfactory state of the relations existing between the magistrate and collector of Jessore, Mr. Barton, and the acting joint magistrate, Mr. O'Donnell, you requested that Mr. O'Donnell might be sent away from Jessore, as it was impossible that the public business could be carried on so long as he continued there; and the Lieutenant Governor had accordingly arranged to transfer Mr. O'Donnell to another station—a course which Sir Ashley Eden and his predecessors have been frequently compelled to adopt in consequence of Mr. O'Donnell's inability to get on satisfactorily in many of the districts in which he has hitherto been stationed.

3. Before the transfer could take effect the Lieutenant Governor met you and Mr. Barton, the magistrate and collector of Jessore, at Khoolnah, and you then informed the Lieutenant Governor that you had before you papers which had given rise to doubts in your

mind whether Mr. O'Donnell was fit for the position he occupied at Jessore. The Lieutenant Governor accordingly deferred moving in the matter until you had had an opportunity of thoroughly examining into the complaints which have been made regarding Mr. O'Donnell's discharge of his duties.

4. The reports now received deal at length with the charges which have been preferred by the magistrate, Mr. Barton, against Mr. O'Donnell. Sir Ashley Eden has also received a petition from Mr. O'Donnell, addressed to him direct by Mr. O'Donnell, in his capacity as vice chairman of the Jessore municipality, complaining of his superior, Mr. Barton, who is the chairman of that municipality, and claiming for himself independence of all authority as a representative of the people. Mr. O'Donnell must have been well aware of the impropriety of addressing the Government in the form of a petition, and of ignoring his superiors, the chairman, and the commissioner of the division; and his petition has accordingly been returned to him for submission in the proper manner; but the position which he claims for himself in that petition entirely bears out your impression of Mr. O'Donnell's disloyal conduct to his immediate superiors and his erroneous view of his position contained in paragraphs six, seven, eight, and nine of your letter of August 7 last.

5. It is not necessary to discuss in detail all the instances of neglect, abuse of authority, or want of judgment, alleged against Mr. O'Donnell. They have been fully and calmly stated in the reports received, in which every possible consideration has been shown to him.

6. The Lieutenant Governor has read very carefully these reports and Mr. O'Donnell's explanations, and he is quite satisfied that Mr. O'Donnell has shown by his conduct at Jessore that he is either unable or unwilling to perform properly the important and responsible duties of a joint magistrate. He certainly does not, the Lieutenant Governor considers, possess the qualifications and the business habits which Government has a right to expect from officers who have for some years been trained in its services with a view to their filling important executive or judicial offices. Mr. O'Donnell takes up his own and the public time by maintaining absurd theories regarding his duties and his position in certain of the offices he holds in virtue of his appointment as joint magistrate. He is habitually disloyal to the officer to whom he is immediately subordinate, and there is too much reason to believe that he has been in the habit of encouraging intrigues against his authority; he is proved to have shown a want of ordinary discretion, and to have taken advantage of his position while in temporary charge of the magistrate's office during the absence of his superior in the interior of the district, to dispose of a matter altogether beyond his competence, when he assured the commissioner that there was no truth whatever in complaints of oppression by the ryots of Chanchal against the manager of that estate, with whom Mr. O'Donnell was then living; and he distinctly and persistently disobeyed, in another instance, the most explicit orders of the magistrate as to the manner in which correspondence was to be dealt with by him during the magistrate's absence on tour. As a magistrate his decisions and procedure have raised doubts whether he is yet fit to be trusted with important judicial powers. It is clearly shown that he has been in the habit of summarily dismissing complaints on altogether insufficient grounds, and after a very inadequate examination of the complainant, and that, in consequence, many persons have been deprived of the remedy which they had a right to expect at the hands of the magistrate of the district. He has introduced a form of procedure in dealing with criminal cases which is altogether irregular and illegal. Instead of deciding on the complaint and the examination of the complainant, whether processes shall or shall not issue, he calls upon the accused to file an explanation. As pointed out by you the adoption of such a procedure, apart from its illegality, is grossly unfair to complainants who in many cases find their complaints made in open court rejected in favour of explanations made informally by the accused. It is further shown that Mr. O'Donnell has in many cases most unwarrantably stretched the powers with which he has been vested of trying cases under a summary procedure. It may be that he has done this to avoid having his cases heard on appeal, or it may be, as you suggest on his behalf, that it was only from an idle desire to save himself from trouble. Whatever the motive may have been, the wrong done to the public is the same, and an officer who has so abused these powers from motives of any kind cannot be allowed to continue to exercise them, and the Lieutenant Governor therefore directs that they be withdrawn from Mr. O'Donnell. It is not only the commissioner and the magistrate who condemn Mr. O'Donnell's work as a judicial officer that the Lieutenant Governor finds that the officiating judge, Mr. Paterson, reports as to the results of committals by Mr. O'Donnell that have come before him that "these cases show either that the joint magistrate does not know his duties as a committing officer, or that knowing them he does not take the trouble to perform them."

7. There remains another and a very serious charge against Mr. O'Donnell, and that is the use of insubordinate and unbecoming language towards his superior officers in submitting the explanation called for as to his conduct. No doubt Mr. O'Donnell wrote under feelings of irritation as having his conduct called into question, but it was the plain and positive duty of Mr. Barton to bring to the notice of Government the very unsatisfactory manner in which he was performing his duties, and the Lieutenant-Governor will not

permit any young officer in a subordinate position to use language such as that which Mr. O'Donnell has permitted himself to make use of on this occasion, whenever his superior may consider it necessary to criticise his official conduct. If this were Mr. O'Donnell's first offence of this sort, the Lieutenant-Governor would be ready to make every allowance for him; it is not; however, his first offence, he has shown himself throughout his service to be thoroughly insubordinate, and he has habitually set at defiance all rules of discipline; and the Lieutenant-Governor has lately been compelled to bring Mr. O'Donnell's conduct in this respect to the notice of the Government of India. The records of this Government show that during the few years that this young officer had been in the service conduct has been brought unfavourably under the notice of the Government more frequently than that of any other public servant of his standing. In 1877 Mr. O'Donnell was degraded for a period of six months for gross insubordination and disrespectful language, on the representation of the Honourable Judges of the High Court, and his proceedings as a judicial officer were then described as having been "hasty, injudicious, arbitrary and unjust." In 1879, Mr. O'Donnell had to be transferred from Sewan for mal-administration, soon after which he went to England on leave, and while there occupied his time in writing a most insubordinate pamphlet, grossly libelling the acting Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Stuart Bayley, who had criticised unfavourably Mr. O'Donnell's work.

9. On Mr. O'Donnell's return from Europe in 1881, Sir Ashley Eden determined to give him another chance, and promoted him to officiate as joint magistrate of Jessore. He has there shown the same want of all the qualifications necessary for the proper discharge of his judicial duties, the same want of tact, the same want of self-sufficiency and impracticable reliance on his own superior judgment in matters regarding which he could have very little experience, the same petulance and impatience of control, and the same spirit of insubordination and neglect of discipline that he has shown throughout his service. It is clear therefore that he is not amenable to mere censure, and that forbearance only leads him on to greater neglect of duty, and of all the rules of the service to which he belongs; and the Lieutenant-Governor cannot therefore allow him to act any longer in the superior grade of joint magistrate to which he was temporarily promoted or to perform the duties of a joint magistrate. Mr. O'Donnell is clearly not to be trusted to take charge of the office of the magistrate and collector during the absence in the district of his superior officer, this being one of the chief duties of a joint magistrate. He must therefore revert to his permanent appointment in the service, and work as an assistant magistrate under a strict magistrate. Orders will be issued from the Appointment Department of this office transferring Mr. O'Donnell to Mysore, where he will have another chance of qualifying, under an experienced magistrate and joint magistrate, for promotion again to the higher grade as soon as he shall have shown himself fitted for such a position."—*Hindu Patriot*.

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

RETIREMENTS.—Mr. R. B. Chapman has resigned the Civil Service, and Mr. T. C. Hope, C.S.I., has been appointed to succeed him as financial secretary to the Government of India. Mr. A. O. Hume, C.B., intends shortly to retire from the Bengal Civil Service. At present he is on leave at Simla.

THE CALCUTTA ARCHDEACONRY.—The Ven. Archdeacon Baly, well known in connection with educational reform in India, retires in March next, and will, it is expected, be succeeded by the Rev. B. T. Atlay.

FEVER AT AMRITSAR.—Choleraic fever is still raging at Amritsar, about 150 deaths occurring daily.

CHOLERA.—There has been a large decrease of the number of deaths from cholera in Western India during the past fortnight, and the quarantine which was recently established at Goa has this week (Nov. 3) been withdrawn.

THE ALIWA EXPEDITION.—The report that the Government of India has abandoned the idea of sending an expedition against the Aliwals is confirmed.

EURASIAN EDUCATION.—A Government resolution dealing with the question of European and Eurasian education and appointing a committee to draft an education code for Bengal has appeared.

AYUB KHAN.—The reported arrival of Ayub Khan in Persia has been confirmed. There is no important news from Afghanistan this week.

MR. O'DONNELL AGAIN.—A letter written at the instance of Sir Ashley Eden, Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, explanatory of the recent degradation of Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, C.S., has been published. The action of Sir Ashley Eden is said to have met with the approval of the members of the Bengal Civil Service generally. Mr. O'Donnell is understood to have appealed to the Viceroy.

INDORE.—Noticing the report that Sir Lepel Griffin has been busy at Indore, taking part in amateur theatricals—in the representation of a comedy entitled "Woman's Rights," of which the illustrious Gryphon is the author, the *Indian Daily News* remarks:—"This is all very well and all very pleasant, but we should like to know what about the recent arms case at Mhow? Has the original partner of the Mhow

firm, the man who sent up arms and ammunition from Bombay, been discovered; has any record been made of the kind of ammunition sold by the man who was seized; has the use of the arms and ammunition been traced, or does the Resident know what demand it was that created this supply of rifles and rifle ammunition through an agent at Mhow? But of course 'Woman's Rights,' a comedy, is a finer contribution to the happiness of India than the running to earth of a gang of dealers in materials of war whose trade had been discovered by accident."

THE VICEROY'S TRAIN.—It is stated that the Bally railway accident, by which the Viceroy's special train came to grief on a trial trip, was due to an inequality in the Bessemer steel of which the tire of the engine wheel that gave way was formed. It is not a very comforting assurance which Mr. Campbell, acting agent of the East India Railway, gives to the travelling public, when he says it is no unusual thing for steel tires to break—that he has known them break suddenly when standing in a shed, without apparent cause.

THE "CLAN MACDUFF."—The owners of this vessel have refunded to Miss Wilson the passage money paid on account of the artists of the Gaiety Theatre company who embarked in that ill-fated steamer.

EURASIAN EDUCATION.—The Government of India have published an important resolution on the subject of Archdeacon Baly's education scheme; and have appointed a committee consisting of Mr. Croft, Director of Public Instruction, Archdeacon Baly, Father Van Impe, Rector of St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, and the Rev. J. Robertson, Principal of the Free Church College, Calcutta, to frame an education code for Bengal, Bombay and Madras being considered sufficiently provided for.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNORSHIP OF THE N.W.P.—The *Pioneer* says:—"The last news received from home about Sir Alfred Lyall's health, though not creating any serious cause for uneasiness on the part of his friends, seems to raise grave doubts as to whether he will be able to come out again in time to take up his appointment of Lieutenant Governor of these provinces at the expiration of Sir George Couper's tenure of that office. This uncertainty, of course, revives speculation as to who is likely to be selected if, for any reason, Sir Alfred Lyall cannot be the man. It would be too soon, however, to venture a guess as to who among the three or four obvious candidates is most likely to be chosen. Strange to say, the premature selection of a favourite by the public voice, is apt to irritate, against such a selection, the persons finally influential in making it."

THE CENTRAL PRESS.—In continuance of the policy of encouragement to private enterprise, the Government of India have announced an intention of reducing the amount of printing now carried on by the Government Central Press and transferring to private presses as much of the work as these may be able efficiently to undertake.

EXTENSION OF PENSION RULES.—The new pension rules for officers who entered the Staff Corps after September, 1866, have been extended to the old Indian artillery and engineers; but those who avail themselves of this scale, in preference to the old rates, will not be eligible in addition to the special extra rates sanctioned in 1878.

MADRAS.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE MAHARAJA OF MAISUR.—His highness, the Maharaja of Mysor has had a very narrow escape from what might have been a very serious accident. Having recently purchased a pair of horses for a large sum of money, his highness drove them round the Doddokere Tank, when they became unmanageable, and reared and kicked to such an extent as to smash the vehicle to which they were harnessed and to completely destroy the harness itself. His highness and his brother in law, by whom he was accompanied, both jumped out, the Maharaja fortunately escaping with nothing more serious than a slight scratch on his foot. The animals were then released from the tangled trappings which held them, though not until the valuable harness was cut away. His highness proceeded home riding on one of the horses belonging to his silledar body guard, and his plucky behaviour alone saved him from serious injury.

MYSOR CROPS.—Want of rain is again causing alarm at Bangalore. The season reports are very unfavourable, and the crops are failing everywhere.

MADURA MUNICIPALITY.—All the native shopkeepers of Madura have closed their places of business in consequence of being called upon to pay increased municipal taxes.

THE MAHARAJA OF VIZIANAGRAM.—The Raja of Vizianagram has been installed as Maharaja.

WYNAAD GOLD.—At the annual meeting of the Wynaad Planting and Mining Association the state of the gold mining industry was favourably reported upon.

THE NILGIRI RAILWAY.—The proposed railway up the Nilgiris Ghat has received the final sanction of Government.

GENERAL O'CONNELL.—It is believed that Major General O'Connell, quartermaster of the Madras Army, whose tenure of appointment expires immediately, will be continued in his office until the end of the year.

BOMBAY.

THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.—General Hardinge, Commander in chief of Bombay, has arrived at Bombay from Puna. His Excellency leaves Bombay on a lengthened tour on Tuesday Nov. 8.

MR. HUNTER.—Among the arrivals from England by the *Rome* on Monday, Oct. 31, was Mr. W. W. Hunter, C.I.E., LL.D., who returns to civilian duty in Bengal on completion of his great work, the compilation of the "Indian Gazetteer."

THE GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The Government of India have overruled the decision of the Bombay Government prohibiting the Principal of the Grant Medical College from engaging in private practice. The Simla authorities see no objection to Dr. Cook taking consultation cases, provided he confines himself to that branch of private practice only.

NEW BOMBAY FACTORIES.—Several companies have recently been formed in Bombay for the manufacture of cotton goods. This week (Nov. 3) it is announced that a company will shortly be started for the purpose of spinning fine counts of yarn to compete with Manchester goods.

INFANTICIDE.—A case of infanticide in some respects similar to the well-known Surat infanticide case came before the High Court on Friday, Oct. 28, for confirmation. The condemned woman, a widow, appealed against the sentence of the judge, Mr. Candy. The superior court upheld the conviction, but commuted the punishment to transportation for life.

THE BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—Mr. T. W. Wood is returning to India to become agent of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway. Mr. Mathew, the present agent and chief engineer, goes home to take up the position of consulting engineer to the company in London.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.—Replying to the memorial of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, protesting against the appropriation of Rs.15,000 towards the cost of working the C.D. Act in Bombay from the State police grant, Lord Hartington says he will reserve his judgment until he is in possession of the views of the Government of India on the subject.

THE "SERAPIS."—The *Serapis*, which was sent to the Cape to bring troops back to India, has arrived in Bombay with a few officers who embarked in England. The *Junna* sails for Portsmouth on Nov. 4 with the Royal Scots Fusiliers.

BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND.—The Honorary Secretaries, Bombay Military Relief Fund, have forwarded to Col. Anderson, of the 1st Grenadiers, Rs.24,560 for the relief of widows left helpless by the loss of their husbands in the Afghan war.

CEYLON.

THE COFFEE-STEALING ORDINANCE.—At the last sitting of the Legislative Council several bills were progressed a stage; and a rather animated discussion arose on the second reading of the Coffee Stealing Ordinance, the provisions of which a portion of the European unofficials desired should be rendered applicable to other products, but without success. The bill was accordingly left as it stood applicable to coffee alone.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—At the next sitting of our Legislature an amended ordinance for the Medical Wants Bill will be introduced, for the purpose of cancelling those clauses in the previous ordinance relating to an export duty and substituting for them a capitation tax of Rs.2 per annum on the average number of coolies employed by each estate throughout the year, a provision which is certain to be attended with some difficulty and not a little heartburning.

COLOMBO HARBOUR.—Our harbour works question is to be introduced in Council by the Colonial Secretary at the sitting on Nov. 16, when a long and interesting discussion is anticipated, with the foregone conclusion that the Council will adhere to its vote of last year, by which expenditure on these works from the colonial finances was declared not to exceed £800,000. The work of block-laying at the breakwater has commenced again and is being actively proceeded with. The dredger is also busy, keeping the hopper barge and the flotilla of barges continually at work carrying away the sand.

FIRE IN COLOMBO.—On the evening of October 18 a fire broke out in the Government factory here. The soldiers turned out immediately and hastened to the scene of the conflagration to find that our volunteers had been beforehand with them in their endeavours to put out the flames. The arrival of the military enabled the volunteers to be relieved at their arduous task, and the fire was soon put out by the former.

RAILWAY BRIDGE.—Considerable progress has been made in the construction of the new bridge over the railway near Maradana Junction, and it is expected that the whole structure will be completed before long.

CEYLON DEFENCE COMMISSION.—The Ceylon Defence Commission consists of Capt. King, R.N., commander of H.M.S. *Euryalus*, Lieut. Rogers, R.N., the Hon. J. Douglas, C.M.G., Col. Warren, R.E., Col. Smart, R.A., and Col. Armitage, C.L.I.V.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legible written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, NOV. 21, 1881.

THE GENERAL COUNCIL ON EDUCATION IN INDIA.

MANY of the Indian papers have been devoting articles to the examination of a "Report," issued by an association that calls itself "The General Council on Education in India." We think it is greatly to be regretted that a Society, largely composed of gentlemen connected with missionary work, and obviously working in the interests of the Missionary Colleges of India, should have assumed a name that can hardly fail to mislead many readers, and especially many native readers, into the notion that it is an officially-constituted authority. We all know something about "the Committee of Council on Education;" and in India there are many councils, including the Council of the Governor General and those of the Governors of Bombay and Madras, as well as the various Legislative Councils. But all these have high official authority. The name "Council" is not unfrequently applied to the governing body of a society, e.g., the Council of the Royal Asiatic Society; but, even in these cases, the name implies the highest official authority within the society. That, in the case which we are now considering, the high-sounding official title was not assumed with any intention to mislead, goes without saying; for Lord Halifax is the president of the "Council," the Rev. J. Johnston is the secretary, and there is a long list of distinguished names—including those of two bishops—for vice-presidents. But we think most Anglo-Indians will agree with us that the name is a most unfortunate one, for the reason we have given.

Still more deplorable, we think, is the fact that a considerable number of Peers and members of Parliament—many of them only connected with India by sentiments of philanthropy—should have allowed their names to be identified with a movement that is certain to be keenly resented by the educated native community of India. The "Council" is stated, on the title-page of its report, to have been "formed with a view to

the promotion of the general education of the people on a national basis, as laid down in the education despatch of 1854." This is a fine broad platform, on which every educational authority in India will be delighted to stand. But it requires very little knowledge of Indian educational polemics to be aware that the first step towards this desirable object, as contemplated by those who think with the "Council," is the withdrawal of the State from the work of the higher education of the country. A warm sympathiser with the movement that appears to have become embodied in Mr. Johnston's "Council" once described its aim to be "the abolition of the first class classical baboo." Now, we have no hesitation in repeating what we have more than once affirmed in former articles—if there is one subject on which the educated community of India feels more keenly than on any other, it is on this very question of the State connection with the higher education. If India is more grateful to England for one benefit than another, it is for the boon of high education. If Indians are more jealous of the action of the Government in one respect than in another, it is in regard to any apparent curtailment of the opportunities for acquiring high education. Opinions may, of course, differ—we know that they do widely differ—as to whether the native community is right on this point, or wrong; we venture to think it is right; Mr. Johnston and Lord Halifax will probably think it is wrong. But it is impossible for any difference of opinion to exist, among those who have any competent knowledge of Indian feelings and beliefs, as to the fact that the views we have indicated are held by the native community with practically absolute unanimity. It is quite certain that, if the aims of the "General Council on Education for India," in regard to the withdrawal from the State colleges, were to be approved and adopted by the Government of India, the whole educated community of the country to a man would feel that a bitter and unendurable wrong had been inflicted on their country. It is quite certain that the action would be attributed, partly to the desire of the missionaries to obtain increased facilities for making converts, and partly to British jealousy of native civilians. We fully believe that the intentions of Mr. Johnston, Lord Halifax, Lord Shaftesbury, and their "friends in council," are most admirable. But we are absolutely certain that those intentions will be utterly misunderstood in India; and we fear that much of the odium produced—not altogether unreasonably—by their ill-judged agitation will attach itself to Lord Ripon's Government, unless great care be taken by the responsible officers to show most clearly that the Government is in no way connected with or responsible for the "General Council on Education."

FAIR TRADE FOR INDIA.

THERE was once in Laputa a very learned professor, who had devoted a lifetime of labour to the study of the laws of gravitation. Experimentally, he had investigated every possible variation in the phenomena of the Falling Apple. Mathematically, he had wandered in every maze of the Dynamics of a Particle. And so, conscious of the mental efforts by which he had attained his knowledge, he felt himself to be a great authority on falling bodies. A man once spoke to him of the advantage of some plan that necessitated the use of a balloon—of a body that (apparently at least) trans-

gressed the universal law. Thereupon, the learned professor grew very wroth. In order to prove that no heavy body can rise in air, he went back to first principles, and proved over and over again, with perfect accuracy, the theory of gravitation. It was in vain that the man pointed out to the professor that the rising of the balloon was only apparently a transgression of the general law—that really it resulted from the working of that law, only applied in a particular way and under certain conditions to produce this particular result. The professor only called the man a lunatic and an idiot; and, once more proving *ad initio* the truth of the law of gravitation, he declared that any one who said that a heavy body can rise in air must be ignorant of the simplest principles of science.

The attitude of the professor to the man, in this apologue, seems to us to be very like the attitude of the political economists of the Free-trade-at-any-price school at the present day toward the exponents of the various phases of what is known as the Fair-trade movement. They are never wearied of stating and proving the elementary principles of political economy in reference to Free trade, as if their opponents were ignorant of those principles or wished to controvert them. The *Edinburgh Review* thinks that Mr. Bright is privileged to substitute epithets for arguments; but, unfortunately, the habit appears to have filtered downward through the whole party. If any political economist dares to maintain that there are contingencies in which the very principles on which the theory of free-trade is based demand an aberration from the ordinary free-trade practice, he is either summarily dismissed with the epithet of lunatic or idiot; or he is treated to a homily on the teachings of political economy, of which it is assumed he must be ignorant; or, lastly, he is presented with vast piles of trade statistics, brought together under circumstances in which the perturbing influences are altogether absent. This treatment is somewhat exasperating to the man subjected to it; but we believe it is calculated to advance the cause of which he is the champion. Nothing is more likely to "put up the back" of the intelligent public than the hectoring dogmatism of economical bigots. There must be an immense number of educated Englishmen who know enough of the science of political economy to be well aware there is (to say the least) plenty of room for differences of opinion about the questions involved, and that it is by no means likely that one of the disputing parties should be so hopelessly in the wrong as Mr. Bright and the *Edinburgh Review* would have it.

India's interest in this controversy is very great indeed. The Indian market is necessarily a friendly one to England. Many have asserted that we have forced it to be more friendly than has been compatible with Indian interests, and that Indian industries have been sacrificed to the exigencies of Lancashire. But without going to this length it is clear that the Indian market is one of the most friendly in the world; and the extent of our sales there show that we have largely availed ourselves of that friendliness. Now, the fundamental theory of "fair trade" involves the reciprocation of fiscal benefits; so that India has everything to gain from the adoption of such a principle. But further than this, the initial aim of Fair trade—the first means to its end of universal fair and free trade—is an Imperial Commercial Federation, such as we have often advocated in these columns. And this boon, the boon of free trade

between all the component parts of the British Empire, is surely one that should be granted by free traders, even before it is asked by fair traders. And lastly, the temporary expedients by which Fair trade expects to convert the whole world to free trade would give exactly that temporary stimulus to Indian production—and particularly to the growth of wheat—which it needs *for its inception* and which it will be easily able to dispense with when fairly started.

Every political economist recognises that the one great fundamental and undeniable advantage of free trade is that it induces no one to produce anything except that which he can produce most advantageously; so that the consumer—that is, everybody—gets everything at as cheap a rate as possible. But there are cases in which free trade is not strong enough to induce a country to produce that which it can produce more cheaply than any other country. And this is notoriously the case with India. There are millions of acres of wheat-producing land in the North West Provinces and the Punjab, and even in other parts of India; and the cheapness of labour in the country, and the magnitude of its imports from England, give it such an advantage over America that it is hardly doubtful in the long run it could feed us more cheaply than America. But the trade, though already growing to important dimensions, requires some temporary stimulus to bring it into the proper channels in sufficient volume. *Beati possidentes*; the Americans are in possession of the trade, and this alone keeps down their rivals. Now this is exactly one of those cases in which the very principle of free trade (in regard to the importance of confiding the production of a commodity to him who can produce it most cheaply) demands a temporary aberration from free-trade practice. We illustrate this position in another column by reference to Mr. Bourne's statistics of the food supply of England as compared with our export trade.



OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Oct. 29.)

- CHAPMAN, Mr. R. B., C.S.I., is permitted to resign H.M.'s B.C.S. from Aug. 27.
 WATERFIELD, Mr. W., is permitted to resign H.M.'s B.C.S. from Sept. 5.
 RICKETTS, Lieut. Col. M. P., deputy commissioner, 2nd class, in the Central Provinces, to be deputy commissioner, 1st class.
 BROOKE, Major W. S., deputy commissioner, 3rd class, to be deputy commissioner, 2nd class.
 MACGEORGE, Mr. H. J., deputy commissioner, 4th class, to be deputy commissioner, 3rd class.
 TAWNEY, Mr. J. W., C.S., assistant commissioner, 1st class, to be deputy commissioner, 4th class.
 ELLISON, Mr. T. E., C.S., assistant commissioner, 2nd class, to be assistant commissioner, 1st class.
 GOODRIDGE, Mr. J. P., C.S., assistant commissioner, 3rd class, to be assistant commissioner, 2nd class.
 FINCH, Mr. R. H., C.S., supernumerary assistant commissioner, to be assistant commissioner, 3rd class.
 Temporary promotions in the British Burma Commission:—
 GREY—SNOW—BATTEN—POOLE—ADAMSON—JENKINS—IRWIN—HALL—Capt. W. F. H. Grey, assistant commissioner, 3rd (officiating 2nd) grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner 1st grade; Mr. P. C. H. Snow, C.S., assistant commissioner 4th (officiating 3rd) grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade; Mr. H. G. Batten, assistant commissioner, 4th grade, to officiate as assistant com-

missioner, 3rd grade; Major M. C. Poole, deputy commissioner 4th grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 3rd grade; Capt. C. H. E. Adamson, assistant commissioner, 2nd (officiating 1st) grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 4th grade; Capt. T. M. Jenkins, assistant commissioner, 4th (officiating 2nd) grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade; Mr. A. M. B. Irwin, C.S., assistant commissioner, 4th (officiating 3rd) grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade; Mr. W. T. Hall, C.S., assistant commissioner, 4th grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 3rd grade.

COATES—The services of Surg. W. Coates, M.D., are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

PROTHEROE, Major M., C.S.I., deputy superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, to officiate as chief commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars.

SPEEDY, the Rev. T. B., B.A., a junior chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, reported his arrival at Calcutta on the 15th inst. Mr. Speedy's services are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North West Provinces and Oudh.

COPELAND, Mr. J., probationer in the Forest Department of the Punjab, is appointed a sub assistant conservator of forests. Mr. Copeland will continue to be employed in the Punjab.

HOPKINS, Mr. T. C., C.S.I., Bombay C.S., is confirmed in the office of the secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, from Aug. 27.

JACOB, Mr. Stephen, B.C.S., to officiate as accountant-general, Bengal.

LOGAN, Mr. R., B.C.S., to officiate as under secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce.

WESTLAND, Mr. J., B.C.S., confirmed in the offices of comptroller general and head commissioner of the Department of Issue of State Paper Currency.

BARBOUR, Mr. D. M., B.C.S., confirmed in the office of accountant general, Bengal.

TUPP, Mr. A. C., B.C.S., to be accountant general, Madras, and commissioner of the Department of Issue of State Paper Currency at Madras.

Reversions ordered from Oct. 5 :—

HEYWOOD—RHIND—From officiating superintending engineer, Class 1, to superintending engineer, Class 2, Major J. M. Heywood, R.E.; from officiating superintending engineer, Class 2, to superintending engineer, Class 3, temporary rank, Mr. R. H. Rhind.

DAVIES, Hon. Capt. R. G., barrackmaster, 1st class, is posted to the Rawul Pindi Command, Military Works.

JEROME, Lieut. H. J. W., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is posted to the Presidency and Oudh Command, Military Works.

MONK, Mr. H. L., executive engineer, 2nd grade, on the establishment of the Director General of Railways, is posted to the Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway.

DYSON—ALEXANDER—MANSON—CURRY—HEATH—SHAW—GUINNESS—PERCEVAL—JOHNS—Assistant Engineers, 2nd grade, posted as follows :—To Bengal Railway Branch—Mr. R. C. Dyson, Mr. E. J. Alexander, Mr. J. Manson, and W. E. Curry. To Bombay Railway Branch—Mr. A. V. Heath and W. R. Shaw. To British Burma Railway Branch—Mr. H. S. Guinness and R. D. Perceval. To Establishment of Director-General of Railways—Mr. W. A. Johns.

WOOD—The services of Mr. T. Wood, stock verifier for State railways, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, British Burma.

BUYERS—DENNE—Mr. J. W. Buyers, executive engineer, 1st grade, of the Bombay Railway Establishment, and Mr. R. T. Denne, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, of the establishment of the Director General of Railways, are temporarily placed under the orders of the Chief Commissioner of Assam for the special purpose of conducting a railway reconnaissance survey through the Garo Hills.

LASSALLE—LAWRANCE—Major J. H. Lassalle and Mr. W. R. Lawrance, C.S., respectively made over and received charge of the office of assistant commissioner, Ajmere, on 23rd Sept.

DAWSON—Appointment to the Marine Survey Department of India :—Lieut. L. S. Dawson, R.N., to be deputy superintendent, 1st grade, from the 7th Sept.

MILITARY.

Admitted to the Bengal S.C., from the date specified :—
HODGSON, Lieut. G. B., 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 4th Goorkha Regiment, Sept. 15, 1880.

Promotions :—

SAUNDERS—PRENDERGAST—To be lieutenant colonels—Major H. G. Saunders, Oct. 20; Major C. O' L. L. Prendergast, Oct. 23.

HARENC—BROWN—BERESFORD—To be majors—Capt. C. E. Harenc, Oct. 15; Capt. W. H. Brown, Oct. 20; Capt. G. W. Beresford, Oct. 26.

FORBES—CLARE—To be major—Capt. E. M. Forbes, G.L.I., Oct. 20; Capt. A. B. Clare, G.L.I., Oct. 26.

BLEAZBY, Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieut. G. B., to deputy commissary, from Sept. 21.

LEONARD, Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieut. G., to assistant commissary, from Sept. 21.

MACTURK, Lieut. Col. W. D., B.L., is placed on the retired list.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS—Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) H. E. Whish, B.L. S.C. (private affairs), for two years; Lieut. Col. J. W. M'Queen, C. B., B.L. S.C., commandant 5th Punjab Infantry (private affairs), for two years; Major C. O'Donel, B.L. S.C., deputy assistant commissary-general, 1st class (medical certificate), for one year; Capt. L. R. Bittye, B.L. S.C., wing officer, 5th Goorkha Regiment (urgent private affairs), for 182 days.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.
(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Oct. 20.)

POLLARD—7th B.C.—Lieut. W. C. Pollard, from the 16th B.C., to be officiating squadron officer.

Orders confirmed :—

JOHNSON—Cachar Station O., Sept. 21, appointing Lieut. T. G. Johnson, 12th N.I., to be station staff officer.

WHEATLEY—Debra Dun Station O., Oct. 4, appointing Lieut. H. S. Wheatley, 2nd Goorkhas, to be station staff officer.

DENING—Jhelum Station O., Sept. 26, appointing Capt. L. Dening, wing officer 26th N.I., to officiate as station staff officer.

KEENE—Dagshai Station O., Oct. 3, appointing Lieut. C. T. P. Keene, 1st Battalion King's Own Borderers, to be station staff officer.

MACMULLEN—Nowshera Station O., Oct. 4, appointing Lieut. W. H. F. Macmullen, 18th B.C., to officiate as superintendent Sudder Bazaar.

STRICKLAND—ANDERSON—Jubbulpore Station O., Oct. 3, appointing Col. W. G. M. Strickland, 13th M.N.I., to assume command of the station; Major W. Anderson, 13th M.N.I., to act as station staff officer.

CHRISTIE—13th Hussars—R.O., Sept. 13, appointing Capt. W. W. Christie to act as interpreter.

ANDERSON—Scotch Rifles 2nd Battalion O., Sept. 27, appointing Lieut. W. P. Anderson to officiate as interpreter.

MURRAY—Connaught Rangers 1st Battalion O., Oct. 3, appointing Lieut. G. Murray to officiate as interpreter to the Battalion.

FOWLER—Royal West Surrey Regiment, 2nd Battalion O., Oct. 4, appointing Lieut. H. B. Fowler to officiate as adjutant to the half battalion stationed at Jalozai, from Sept. 30.

COLLINS—12th N.I.—R.O., Sept. 4, appointing Lieut. G. A. Collins, wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster.

OLDHAM—ANGELO—COLLINS—Dated Sept. 5, making the following appointments :—Major A. Oldham, wing commander, to officiate as commandant; Lieut. J. W. E. Angelo, wing officer and quartermaster and officiating adjutant, to officiate as second in command; Lieut. G. A. Collins, wing officer and officiating quartermaster, to officiate at wing commander.

BOND—26th N.I.—R.O., Sept. 19, appointing Lieut. W. J. H. Bond, officiating wing officer, on probation, to officiate as quartermaster.

BOILEAU—44th N.I.—R.O., Sept. 15, appointing Lieut. T. S. Boileau, wing officer and adjutant, to continue to officiate as wing commander.

MAINWARING—BOLTON—HODGSON—4th Goorkhas—Sept. 18, making the following appointments :—Major E. P. Mainwaring, wing commander, to officiate as second in command; Lieut. H. J. Bolton, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander; Lieut. B. B. Hodgson, officiating wing officer, on probation, to officiate as quartermaster.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Oct. 21.)

GOODWYN, J. E., deputy assistant adjutant general, is posted to the Peshawar district.

CHERRY, Capt. H. A., brigade major, is posted to Cawnpore.

WESTERN, Lieut. C. M. T., R.H.A., to proceed from Fyzabad to Bangalore, and join B Battery B Brigade.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette.)

CURRIE, Mr. J. M., officiating magistrate and collector, Monghyr, to act as magistrate and collector of Chittagong.

MANSON, Mr. A., joint magistrate and deputy collector, is posted to Chittagong.

DAY, Mr. G. G., to act in the 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors, and is posted to Monghyr.

NORMAN, Mr. T., magistrate and collector of Balasore, to act as magistrate and collector of Rungpore.

COOKE, Mr. H. G., to act in the 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors, and is posted to Dinagore.

BARROW, Mr. F. H., to act in the 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors, and is posted to Shahabad.

COX, Mr. H., assistant magistrate and collector, Rajshahye, is transferred to Rungpore, and is to have charge of the Bagdogra Division in that district.

HOLMWOD, Mr. H., assistant magistrate and collector, Tajpore, Durbhunga, is transferred to Saran, and is posted to the Sudder Station of that district.

HARDING, Mr. F. H., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Bagdogra, Rungpore, is transferred to Durbhunga, and is to have charge of the Tajpore Division of that district.

PETERSON, Mr. H. P., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Beoosera, Monghyr, is transferred to Furreedpore, and is to have charge of the Goalundo Division of that district.

HUME, Lieut. Col. W. W., district superintendent of police, Julpigore, to act as district superintendent of police, Jessore.

PARISH, Mr. C. H., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Dinagore, is transferred temporarily to the Chittagong Hill Tracts for employment on special duty.

MOORE, Mr. G. E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, who has recently been transferred from the Railway Branch to Bengal, to be executive engineer of the Rajshahye Division.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette.)

HENNESSY, Mr. S. H., officiating judge, Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore, to act as assistant commissioner, Jubbulpore.

WILSON, Mr. J. H., executive engineer, is temporarily transferred from the Kanhan Division, Provincial Establishment, to the Reconnaissance Division.

THOMSON, Mr. R. B., executive engineer, is appointed to the Kanhan Division.

NEWTON, Mr. W. G., assistant engineer, is appointed as a temporary measure, assistant secretary P.W.D.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W.P. and Oudh Gazette.)

SANDYS, Mr. M. W., magistrate and collector, 1st grade, is posted to the Muzaffarnagar District.

KNOX, Mr. G. E., officiating judge, from Benares to Mirzapur.

BARRY, Mr. W., officiating judge, from Cawnpore to Benares.

SHERIDAN, Mr. C. J., executive engineer, is transferred from the Fyzabad Division, Second Circle Provincial Works, to the Muzaffarnagar District, Meerut Division, first Circle Provincial Works.

HARRISON, Mr. A. G., assistant engineer, 1st grade, British Burma, transferred temporarily to the Accounts Establishment, with the temporary rank of deputy examiner, 2nd grade, is posted to the Railway Office of Accounts, N. W. P. and Oudh, at Cawnpore.

FRANCKEN, Mr. W. A., executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), is posted temporarily to the office of the superintending engineer, 2nd Circle Buildings and Roads Branch.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette.)

OGILVIE, Mr. G. M., deputy commissioner, is posted to the Hissar District.

HAWKINS, Mr. C. R., officiating deputy commissioner, is placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.

BURNEY, Mr. R. T., officiating additional commissioner and additional sessions judge of the Lahore and Rawal Pindi Division, to officiate as commissioner and superintendent of the Lahore Division.

FURNEAUX, the Rev. W. C., chaplain of Meean Meer, is transferred temporarily to the chaplaincy of Abbottabad.

MORICE—The services of Surgeon Major J. C. Morice, civil surgeon, 2nd class, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.

CLOSE, Mr. A. H. G., assistant district superintendent of police, is transferred from Lahore to Peshawar district.

FRENCH, Mr. E. L., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, to act as assistant district superintendent of police attached to the railway police.

COLLINS, Mr. F. B., assistant district superintendent of police, Karnal, is, as a temporary arrangement, placed on special duty at Mooltan.

FLEMING—3rd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps—Permitted to resign his commission:—Capt. Thomas Daly Fleming, G Company.

Permanent promotions in the Amalgamated Engineer Establishment of the Punjab, P.W.D.

OTTLEY—MILLER—DEMPSTER—BRODIE—ABBOTT—Capt. J. W. Otley, R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, to executive engineer, 1st grade; Capt. J. F. J. Miller, S.C., executive engineer, 3rd grade, to executive engineer, 2nd grade; Mr. J. Dempster, executive engineer, 4th grade, to executive engineer, 3rd grade; Mr. W. P. Brodie, assistant engineer, 1st grade, to executive engineer, 4th grade; Lieut. H. E. S. Abbott, R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to assistant engineer, 1st grade.

FURLONGS.—Mr. C. R. Cooke, inspector of schools, Umballa Circle, to Europe on medical certificate for two years; Mr. T. O. Wilkinson, officiating registrar, Chief Court, Punjab, to Europe for one year.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette.)

BIRKBECK, Mr. M., executive engineer, 3rd grade, reported his arrival at Rangoon on Oct. 13. Mr. Birkbeck is posted to the charge of the Prome Division.

MEALIN, Honorary Lieut. J., assistant engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred from Bassein to Amherst and Tavoy Division.

SMART, Mr. O. G., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Tharrawaddy Division to the Rangoon Division.

HENDERSON, Mr. J. P., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, transferred from Thayemyo to Toungoo Division.

FURLOUGH.—Capt. B. A. N. Parrott, settlement officer, 1st grade, privilege leave for three months.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Oct. 25.)

FOX, Surg. Major W. S., on the personal staff of the Governor, to be, provisionally, civil surgeon, Vellore.

Officers attain the rank of Class 3 on Oct. 7:—Mr. A. J. Stuart, Mr. H. E. Stokes, Mr. H. W. E. Bliss, Mr. J. C. Hughesdon, Mr. J. F. Snaith, Mr. W. H. Glenny, Mr. J. Kalsall, Mr. J. Wallace, Mr. C. S. Crole, Mr. S. T. M'Carthy, Mr. H. St. A. Goodrich, Mr. H. Wigram, Mr. J. D. B. Gribble, Mr. G. A. Parker, Mr. F. H. Wilkinson, Mr. W. F. Grabame, Mr. A. L. Lister, Mr. G. D. Irvine, Mr. C. W. W. Martin, Mr. G. M'Watters, Mr. N. A. Roupell, Mr. J. B. Spedding, and Mr. C. A. Galton.

AGAR, Mr. A. P., assistant superintendent of police, North Arcot, to act as superintendent of police, North Arcot.

ARBUTHNOT, Mr. L. G., assistant superintendent of police, Bellary, to officiate as assistant superintendent of police, North Arcot.

PERSSE, Mr. H., to act as assistant superintendent of police, Bellary.

Promotions ordered:—

BIRD—PAUL—Mr. W. L. Bird, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to be assistant engineer, 1st grade, from Oct. 1, permanent; Mr. J. E. Paul, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to be assistant engineer, 1st grade, from Oct. 1, permanent.

Officiating appointment:—

PAUL, Mr. J. E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, to officiate as executive engineer, 4th grade, South Arcot Division.

MEDICAL.

JAMESON—KILROY—ROBERTSON—ADAMS—Surgeon Major J. Jameson, M.D., A.M.D., from England to general duty Mysore Division and Ceded Districts; Surgeon Major P. L. Kilroy, A.M.D., from England to general duty, Centre and Northern Districts; Surgeon Major W. Robertson, M.B., from England to general duty, Southern and Malabar and Canara Districts; Surgeon R. F. Adams, M.B., A.M.D., from England to general duty, Centre and Northern Districts.

NAILER, Surgeon H. A. F., M.B., C.M., from attached 12th Regiment N.I., Pallaveram, to 12th Regiment N.I., Pallaveram.

MILITARY.

Major A. F. Laughton, S.C., deputy assistant commissary general, 1st class, to act as assistant commissary general, 1st class; Lieut. Col. H. C. Wright, S.C., deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class, to act as assistant commissary general, 2nd class; Capt. W. H. M. Franklyn, G.L.I., sub assistant commissary general, 1st class, to act as deputy assistant commissary general, 1st class; and Lieut. L. J. Torrie, S.C., sub assistant commissary general, 3rd class, to act as deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class.

Order by the officer commanding Malabar and Canara confirmed:—YULE, Capt. W. A., deputy assistant quartermaster general, Malabar and Canara, to the charge of the commissioner's office at Cannanore, Oct. 1.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—Lieut. Col. F. E. West S.C., wing commander 39th Regiment N.I. (private affairs), for two years. Lieut. C. M. Haggard C Battery, B Brigade R.H.A., to England for six months.

EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—Passed the Higher Standard in Persian—Lieut. C. Stevens, S.C., and Lieut. R. C. Andrews, S.C.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Headquarters, Bangalore, Oct. 19.)

RITHERDON, Lieut. R. A., Kings Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment) late 4th Foot, from attached 9th Regiment N.I., to attached 10th Regiment N.I.

SUTTON, Lieut. H. G., 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, is attached to the 34th Regiment L.I., and appointed a probationer for the M.S.C.

HUDLESTON, Major J., S.C., is reappointed station staff officer at Vellore.

Orders confirmed:—

FRENCHMAN—April 18—By the officer commanding Thayemyo, appointing Surgeon E. P. Frenchman, I.M.D., to medical charge of station staff and native details at Thayemyo.

EVANS—Aug. 22—By the officer commanding St. Thomas's Mount, directing Surgeon J. W. Evans, I.M.D., to assume medical charge of the right wing 12th Regiment N.I.

NAGLE—Sept. 30—By the officer commanding Ceded Districts, directing Major H. B. Nagle, deputy assistant quartermaster general, Ceded Districts, to perform the duties of deputy assistant adjutant general.

THOMPSON—Oct. 8.—By the officer commanding Trichinopoly, directing Surg G. M. Thompson, I.M.D., to assume medical charge of the 6th Regt. N.I.

SWIFTE—M'GHEE—YOUNG—Oct. 10.—By the officer commanding 27th Regt. N.I., making the following appointments:—Major J. W. Swift to act as commandant; Major R. J. M'Ghee to act as 2nd in command and wing commander; and Lieut. H. H. Young to act as wing commander.

ANDERSON—Oct. 12—By the commandant 8th Regiment N.I., appointing Major A. Anderson, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander.

ANDERSON—Oct. 17—By the commandant 8th N.I., appointing Capt E. B. Anderson to officiate as adjutant.

(Headquarters, Bangalore, Oct. 24.)

DAWSON, Col. F., C.B., S.C., from commandant 9th Regiment N.I. to command 11th Regiment N.I.

GADSDEN, Col. F., S.C., from second in command and wing commander 9th Regiment N.I., to commandant 9th Regiment N.I.

RICHMOND, Major J. A., S.C., wing commander, 9th Regt. N.I., to wing commander and 2nd in command 6th Regt. N.I.

DAVIES, Major H. C., S.C., from wing officer 9th Regt. N.I., to wing commander 9th Regt. N.I.

WYLLIE, Lieut. F., Princess Louise's Sutherland and Argyll Highlanders, from doing duty (on probation) 9th Regt. N.I., to wing officer (on probation) 9th Regt. N.I.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Oct. 27.)

BAUMGARTNER—WALLER—Col. T. N. Baumgartner and Major W. Waller respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of joint administrator of Sangli on the 13th inst.

BAKER—PHILLPOTTS—Messrs. M. B. Baker and S. H. Phillpotts respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of judge and sessions judge of Ahmedabad on the 19th inst.

AUDING, Mr. J. C., district deputy collector, Dharwar, to do duty as district deputy collector at Ratnagiri.

HORNIDGE, Mr. S., officiating assistant conservator of forests, 3rd

grade, Ratnagiri, passed an examination in the Marathi language, higher standard, on the 13th.

WOODROW, Mr. W. R., assistant conservator of forests, 2nd grade, Kanara, passed an examination in the Kanarese language, higher standard, on the 13th inst.

BULKLEY, Mr. H. G., acting assistant collector of salt revenue, passed on the 10th inst. an examination according to the lower standard.

LELY, Mr. F. S. P., C.S., to be assistant collector, and to act as first assistant collector at Surat.

YOUNGHUSBAND, Mr. A. D., C.S., to be assistant collector, Ahmedabad.

TODD—CANDY—Messrs. T. H. Todd and R. E. Candy respectively delivered over and received charge of the offices of collector and district magistrate, Kanara, on the 14th inst.

SUMMERS, Mr. H. H., assistant superintendent Revenue Survey, relinquished charge of his duties in the Gujarat Revenue Survey on the 6th inst. and joined the Ratnagiri Revenue Survey on the 18th idem.

MEDICAL.

CHANNER, Surgeon O. H., received charge of deputy sanitary commissioner, Southern Decan registration district, Sept 30.

PEACOCKE, Surgeon H. C. H., is appointed civil surgeon at Shikarpur, continuing to act as presidency surgeon, second district and marine surgeon.

GULLAND—MOORE—SUPPLE—MAPLETON—Medical officers appointed to do duty with troops proceeding to England in H.M.'s Indian troopship *Yuma*:—Brigade Surgeon A. D. Gulland, M.D., A.M.D.; Surgeon Major J. H. Moore, A.M.D.; Surgeon Major J. F. Supple, A.M.D.; Surgeon E. A. Mapleton, M.B., A.M.D.

MILITARY.

Permitted to retire from the service from the date specified:—

HOBSON, Col. J. C., S.C., ordinary pension £456 5s., capitalised value of annuity £4,981, dated Oct. 31, to be paid in England.

TOFFT, Honorary Lieut. and Assistant Commissary G. R., barrack-master, Sind Circle, is promoted to deputy commissary.

REID, Lieut. J. H. E., 1st Battalion King's Own Borderers (late 25th Foot), attached to the 3rd Bombay Cavalry, on probation, is permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the B.S.C.

MILITARY FURLOUGH.—Lieut. Col. A. H. Davis, Bombay Infantry, to Europe for two years on medical certificate.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna, Oct. 28.)

JAMES—2nd (Prince of Wales Own) Regiment N.I. Grenadiers—Major C. F. James, S.C. (officiating commander 13th N.I.), to officiate as 2nd in command.

KEITH, Surg. Major R., M.D., A.M.D., is appointed to general duty, Presidency Circle.

M'CREEERY, Surg. Major J., A.M.D., is transferred from general duty, Puna Circle, to general duty, Quetta Division.

PHAYRE, Lieut. A., 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment (officiating wing officer, 21st N.I.), is attached to the 3rd L.C., on probation.

Changes affecting R.A. officers in this command:—

KNOX—MORLEY—Major G. U. Knox, No. 11 Battery, 8th Brigade, has been promoted lieutenant colonel into the 4th Brigade, and is to proceed to England for duty; Capt. C. Morley, No. 20 Battery 10th Brigade, has been promoted major and posted to No. 11 Battery 8th Brig de.

SELBY—The name of Capt. H. O. Selby, R.E., will be added to the list of officers to attend the garrison course on the 1st prox.

Orders confirmed:—

WERGE—Puna Division O., Oct. 24, directing Capt. E. Werge, wing officer, officiating wing commander 11th N.I., to command the depot 8 h N.I. from the 25th idem.

M'KINSTRY—Leicestershire Regiment, 2nd Battalion—R.O., Oct. 21, appointing Lieut. A. W. M'Kinstry, interpreter to the battalion.

FANE—DICKIN—Curtin—Gloucestershire Regiment, 2nd Battalion—R.O., Sept. 12, appointing the following officers members of a committee of paymastership:—President—Lieut. Col. J. Fane. Members—Major J. L. Dickin, Capt. F. J. Curtin. Capt. Curtin will perform the duties of paymaster on the responsibility of the committee.

YATES—26 h N.I.—R.O., Oct. 19, appointing Capt. C. J. A. Yates, wing officer (officiating 2nd in command), to officiate as quartermaster.

FRANCIS—GILES—1st Regiment Sird Horse—R.O., Oct. 10, making the following appointments from the 6th Sept.:—Lieut. G. F. Francis, adjutant, officiating 2nd squadron commander, to officiate as second in command; and Lieut. G. D. Giles, squadron officer, officiating third squadron commander, to officiate as second squadron commander.

WAR OFFICE.

PALL MALL.—Nov. 15.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

To be Colonel:—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. F. T. Whinyates, vice G. Colclough, retired; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. W. N. Waller, from the Supernumerary List, vice G. Davis, V.C., retired; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. A. C. Johnson, C.B., vice C. F. Cockburn, retired.

To be Lieutenant Colonels—Major T. Aremberg de Moleyns, vice Brevet Col. F. A. Whinyates, promoted; Major J. B. Richardson, vice Brevet Col. A. C. Johnson, promoted; Major J. R. King, vice H. Strover, retired; Major W. H. Wardell, vice J. T. B. Brown, C.B., retired; Major W. H. Izod, from the Supernumerary List, vice F. G. Baylay, appointed Lieutenant Colonel of Auxiliary Artillery; Major

C. R. Buckle (late Madras), vice Brevet Col. A. P. Bainbridge (late Madras), retired.

To be Majors—Capt. H. H. Hardinge, upon the Seconded List; Capt. A. N. Pearce, upon the Seconded List; Capt. and Adjutant C. H. Spragge, vice T. A. de Moleyns, promoted; Capt. A. Grubb, from the Supernumerary List, vice J. B. Richardson, promoted; Capt. S. Pym, upon the Seconded List; Capt. J. Wall, vice J. R. King, promoted; Capt. E. Clayton, upon the Seconded List; Capt. F. E. B. Loraine, from the Seconded List, vice W. H. Wardell, promoted; Capt. F. R. Twynam (late Madras), vice C. R. Buckle (late Madras), promoted.

To be Captains—Lieut. J. A. Coxhead, vice T. S. Howie, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces; Lieut. P. A. M'Mahon, upon the Seconded List; Lieut. H. C. C. Walker, vice C. H. Spragge, promoted; Lieut. R. Oakes, from the Seconded List, vice J. Wall, promoted; Lieut. E. N. Henriques, vice F. R. Twynam (late Madras), promoted.

Capt. K. Stephenson to be Adjutant, vice C. W. Long, promoted? Lieut. A. P. Penton, from the Seconded List, to be Lieutenant, vice H. A. Scott, promoted.

Royal Military Academy—Lieut. R. A. M. Henn, Royal Artillery, to be Lieutenant of a Company of Gentleman Cadets, vice Walker, promoted.

MEMORANDA.

Major General A. W. Macintire, C.B., Royal (late Madras) Artillery, upon the Unemployed Supernumerary List, to be Lieutenant General; Major General H. Price de Teissier, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, to be Lieutenant General, vice W. D. Aitken (late Bombay) Artillery, placed upon the Unemployed Supernumerary List; Col. A. A. Bayly, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, from the Seconded List, to be Major General, vice De Teissier, promoted.

Nov. 18.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Lieut. J. R. H. Richards to be Captain, vice J. S. Collins, seconded.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment)—Major E. W. Stokes retires on retired pay; Lieut. T. R. L. Wilson resigns his commission.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Supernumerary Captain R. Auld to be Captain, vice W. F. Way, seconded; Lieut. A. Chancellor to be Captain, vice J. J. Bradshaw, retired.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Lieut. W. C. Jephson has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

The King's (Liverpool Regiment)—Lieut. W. L. Brereton to be Captain, vice J. Dawson, retired; Lieut. L. S. Mellor, to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. H. M. Wade, promoted.

The Norfolk Regiment—Lieut. F. W. Brewster to be Captain, vice F. W. H. D. Butler, retired.

The Devonshire Regiment—Captain C. E. Lang has been seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment)—Captain J. Hosack has been placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major; Lieut. J. W. Thruston to be Captain, vice C. S. Gordon, seconded; Lieut. C. P. Barchard to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. V. R. Rae, promoted.

The Leicestershire Regiment—Lieut. R. J. G. Creed to be Captain, vice F. F. Parkinson, seconded; Quartermaster Sergeant A. J. Garrard to be Quartermaster, vice J. Fallon, transferred to the 3d Battalion.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Major F. Brown retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut. Colonel.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—Lieut. H. R. Alexander to be Captain, vice W. A. Yule, seconded.

The Cheshire Regiment—Captain A. J. G. Bainbridge has been placed on retired pay; Sergeant Major T. Yates, 22nd Regimental District, to be Quartermaster, vice E. C. Hicker, retired.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Lieut. O. De B. Carey to be Captain, vice C. G. A. Mayhew, seconded; Lieut. F. De Courcy Helbert Helbert, from Prince Albert's Light Infantry (Somersetshire Regiment), to be Lieutenant, vice E. Gambier-Parry, resigned.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Captain C. W. Hare has been seconded for service as a Probationer for the Army Pay Department; Lieut. R. M. Greenfield to be Captain, vice A. C. Hill, resigned.

The Gloucestershire Regiment—Major E. W. Rumsey retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel; Lieut. W. M. F. Trotman to be Captain, vice R. U. Somerville, retired.

The East Lancashire Regiment—Sergeant Major F. C. Guest to be Quartermaster, vice J. Rowland, transferred to the 3rd Battalion.

The East Surrey Regiment—Major A. Jebb retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

The Dorsetshire Regiment—Lieut. Colonel and Brevet Colonel E. T. Shifner retires on half pay.

The Essex Regiment—Lieut. R. Bell resigns his commission; Sergeant Major W. B. Tuck to be Quartermaster, vice C. Costeloe, transferred to the 4th Battalion.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—Captain C. B. D. Michel to be Adjutant.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Captain H. R. Mends has been seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces.

The Manchester Regiment—Lieut. G. W. W. Rochfort-Boyd, Adjutant, to be Captain, vice H. R. Gall, seconded.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire) Regiment—Major C. F. Sharp retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel; Lieut. C. E. Bradley to be Captain, vice E. T. B. Sparks, promoted.

The Prince Consort's Own (Rifle Brigade)—Capt. Sir M. Fitzgerald, Bart. (Knight of Kerry), retires from the service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and to wear the prescribed uniform; Lieut. E. S. Nixon, from the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment), to be Lieutenant, vice the Hon. E. Baillie-Hamilton, deceased;

Lieut. F. E. Lawrence, from the Bedfordshire Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice E. Hunt, resigned.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians)—Lieut. T. G. Clery to be Captain, vice F. J. Tidy, promoted.

Major General W. Wilby, C.B., Commanding the Troops, Ceylon, to be Supernumery to the Establishment of General Officers (under the provisions of Article 24 I of the Royal Warrant, June 25).

Deputy Assistant Commissary T. Jones, Madras Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

INDIA OFFICE.

Nov. 16.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. C. B. Porter, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. R. W. Preston, S.C., Major D. C. Pedder, S.C.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. R. A. C. King, R.A., Major H. Wylie, Inf., C.S.I.

Madras Estab.—Major R. H. Hope, Cav., three weeks.

Bombay Estab.—Major A. T. Maider, R.E., one year.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major L. Wavell, S.C., Surg. Major R. T. Lyons, M.D., Capt. F. A. S. D'Acosta de St. Laurent, S.C., Surg. Major J. B. White, Lieut. Col. E. J. M'Nair, Inf., Surg. Major H. D. S. Compigné, M.D., Lieut. Col. G. Stewart, S.C., Major. T. St. Q. Clutterbuck, Inf., Col. James Brown, C.S.I., R.E., Lieut. Col. E. S. Becher, Inf., Major E. C. Corbyn, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Col. W. Thompson, Cav., Major E. A. Bruce, S.C., Lieut. T. W. J. M. Georges, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Major F. H. Jackson, Inf.

HOME NEWS.

OBITUARY.—Colonel William Charles Stanley Clarke, late of the 21st Hussars, died on Saturday, at Ryde, in the Isle of Wight. The deceased entered the army in 1847, and obtained a lieutenancy in 1849. He served throughout the Indian mutiny campaign of 1857-58, and was present with General Seaton's column at the actions of Gungere and Puttali. His subsequent promotions were—captain in 1861, major in 1870, and lieutenant colonel and colonel in 1876.

THE INDIAN FAMINE INSURANCE FUND.—A correspondent of the *Times* calls attention to the notification issued a few days ago by the India-office repeating a notice issued by the Government in India as to the carrying out of the famine insurance policy described in Major Baring's budget. "The fact thus notified is," says our contemporary, "of interest to all those who watch the progress of Indian finance as marking a real beginning in the work of providing a famine insurance fund. The notice is to the effect that a sum of Rs.75,00,000, or £750,000 nominal, provided in the budget of the current year, together with a small amount additional chargeable to the budget of 1882-3, will be applied to the reduction of the debt in India. The famine insurance fund was to be applied either in the construction of works designed to protect the population against famine or in the reduction of debt; and this notification shows that half the provision made for this fund in the current year is actually available for debt reduction. It is also added that the commission for the reduction of the debt referred to in Major Baring's statement will be nominated, and its constitution and duties defined shortly. All this is most satisfactory as regards the present condition of Indian finance. We are glad also to notice that the provision now made is for the reduction of debt in India. We have more than once called attention to the unnecessary increase of the amount of Council bills occasioned by the remittance of money from India to pay off sterling debt in this country when there was plenty of debt in India that might be paid off. According to the arrangement now made the more sensible practice of paying off debt in India will be resorted to."

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—Several changes of quarters of line battalions at home have been ordered, principally in consequence of the approaching return home of eight regiments from Natal and India. Some battalions standing high on the list for foreign service are moved to Aldershot to complete their preparation, while others are being sent to stations in or near the localities with which they are associated under the new system. Three battalions from Ireland—the 1st Norfolk (9th), from Templemore; the 1st Bedford (16th), from Newry; and the 2nd Munster Fusiliers (104th), from Enniskillen—are about to be moved over to England, the 1st Norfolk going to Colchester, the 1st Bedford to Shorncliffe, and the 2nd Munster to Aldershot. Their places on the Irish establishment will be taken by three Irish regiments—the 1st Irish Rifles (83rd), and the 2nd Connaught Rangers (94th), from Natal; and the 2nd Inniskilling Fusiliers (108th), from Preston. The last-named battalion will be relieved at Preston by the 2nd Leinster (109th), from Aldershot. The 1st Liverpool (8th), at Manchester, and the 2nd Dublin (103rd), at Bradford, will exchange quarters on Dec. 7. The 1st West Kent (50th), at Colchester, will move to Aldershot; the 2nd East Lancashire (59th), from Gosport to Chatham; and

the 2nd Berks (66th), from Parkhurst to Gosport. The 2nd Shropshire (85th), now on passage from Natal, will be stationed at Parkhurst on arrival home early in December; and the 1st Scots Fusiliers (21st), from India will take up quarters at Dover. Of the other regiments returning home it is understood that the 1st Dorset will be quartered at Dover, in place of the Buffs, proceeding to Aldershot; the 2nd King's Rifles (60th), at Winchester; the 1st Wilts (62nd), at Devonport; and the 2nd Gordon Highlanders (92nd), at Portsmouth. These regiments will have arrived home by the beginning of March. When the 1st West Kent and the 2nd Munster Regiments arrive at Aldershot there will be six battalions in camp belonging to the 1st Army Corps, each of considerable numerical strength and rapidly approaching a condition of fitness for foreign service, for which they stand high on the list. The 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers number over 1,200 men, of whom about 200 are about to be sent out as a draft to the 2nd Battalion at Belgaum, the headquarters of which will be relieved two years hence by the 1st Battalion. The 11th, 13th, and 16th Batteries of the 8th Brigade Royal Artillery, from Aden, are timed to arrive at Portsmouth in her Majesty's ship *Malabar* on February 14. The 17th Battery of the Queen's Brigade, from Bombay, will be due on May 4. The Queen's Rays, at Longford, and the 18th Hussars, at Manchester, exchanged quarters last week. The 3rd Hussars, from Colchester, have arrived at Aldershot, taking the place of the 7th Dragoon Guards, who have moved three squadrons to Norwich and one to Colchester. The 14th Hussars, on landing in India from Natal, will be stationed at Secunderabad, in place of the 12th Lancers, ordered to Bangalore.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.—The following are the traffic receipts of the undermentioned companies to the dates named, together with the aggregate receipts to date, officially supplied:—

	Date.	Miles open.	Receipts.		Aggregate.		Inc. or decrease.
			1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	
Bombay and Baroda	Oct. 8	444	13,107	13,375			
East Indian	Nov. 12	1507½	21,575	79,230	1,387,778	1,150,436	+239,342
Great Indian Penin.	Sept. 24	14,8	42,457	80,299	467,852	340,441	+127,411
Indus Steam Flotilla	Oct. 15	..	365	490			
Madras	Oct. 1	858	10,225	19,711	137,651	133,498	+4,153
Oudh and Rohilkund	Sept. 17	547	8,444	6,388	83,282	72,717	+10,565
Sind, Pun., and Del.	Oct. 15	676	16,647	25,273			
South Indian	Oct. 1	655	7,501	6,836	59,149	81,670	+22,521

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—Tenders were received on Wednesday at the Bank of England for £400,000 in Government bills on India. The amounts allotted were—To Calcutta, £278,500; to Bombay, £119,900; and to Madras, £1,600. Tenders on all Presidencies, at 18.7½d., being the minimum posted, will receive 38½ per cent. Compared with last week this price shows no alteration. The amount to be tendered for on Wednesday next will be raised to £450,000.

THE SILVER MARKET AND THE EASTERN EXCHANGES.—On Wednesday the silver market showed firmness, the price of bars being 51¾d., and Mexican dollars 51¼d. to ¾d. per ounce, business being done both in the uncoined and coined metal. Rupee Four per Cents. receded 1-16d., to 84½ to ¾, but the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. recovered in equal proportion, to 91¾ to ¾. The exchanges from Bombay and Calcutta were steady at 18.8¼d., the respective rates from Hong-Kong and Shanghai being 38.9¼d. and 58.1¼d.—On Thursday there was a moderate amount of business done in silver, though bars were unaltered at 51¾d. per ounce. Dealings in Mexican dollars were reported in some quarters at 51¾d., the tone of the market being firm. Telegraph transfers from Calcutta slightly receded, the quotation being 18.7¾d. to 18.15-16d. The exchanges from India and China were maintained.—On Friday there was no change to report in silver, bars being quoted at 51¾d., and Mexican dollars at 51¾d. Telegraph transfers from Bombay ruled at 18.7¾d., and from Calcutta were unaltered. The respective exchanges from these centres were 18.3-16d. and 18.8¼d., the China rates being stationary. Rupee Four per Cents. advanced 1-16, to 84.9-16 to 11-16, the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. showing no variation.—On Saturday prices were unaltered.

BOMBAY GAS COMPANY.—The half-yearly meeting of this company was held at the offices on Thursday; Mr. D. T. Evans in the chair. The chairman stated that the report and accounts so fully and accurately stated the condition of the affairs of the company that it left him very little to say on the present occasion, but he wished to state a few facts which he thought would be acceptable, and he hoped assuring. They had sold more gas to private consumers than in any previous half-year since the formation of the company, the increase having been half a million cubic feet, as compared with the corresponding six months of last year. The amount of coal carbonised was ninety tons less, and they had made 162 tons more coke. The leakage had been over 2 per cent. less, having been 14.35 per cent., as against 16.46 per cent. As regarded the gas rental and the amount obtained from residual products, it showed an increase of £541. It was satisfactory to find that the amount of bad debts was almost nil, being only £26 on an income of £25,000 on the half-year.

The expenses had been decreased by £345, chiefly in the cost of coal, and the reduction of the staff in India. Under the head of passage money appeared the item of £200, which was occasioned by the sending out to India of their new manager, Mr. Penny, and the retiring of their late manager, Mr. Scott, owing to ill health. They had carried £500 to the reserve to meet the depreciation of plant, &c., and after deducting the interim dividend of 3½ per cent. for the half-year, a balance of about £800 remained to be carried forward to the current half-year. The stock of coal had not only been maintained but added to at a less price. The stock on hand and afloat was sufficient to last the company to the end of next year. By the adverse exchange they had lost £4,853 on a remittance of £23,268, and they had a balance of £2,280 at the credit of exchange equalisation account to meet future contingencies, but he did not think that they would require any large remittances from Bombay during the current year, having good funds in hand. He thought the future prospects of the company were most encouraging. The report was adopted.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF ALEXANDRIA.—The fifth annual meeting of the proprietors in this bank was held on Thursday, at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street; Mr. Thomas S. Richardson (the chairman of the company) presiding. The chairman congratulated the meeting upon the statement laid before them in the report, and the results achieved. He considered that they were most satisfactory, as they showed that a much larger business had been done both in Alexandria and Cairo, which, thanks to the excellent management out there, as well as at home, had resulted in a larger profit being earned, and thereby enabled the board to propose an increased dividend. Speaking generally, Egypt was never in a better or more prosperous condition than at present. Its future was full of hope and encouragement. At the same time the board were fully alive to the fact that there were many kindred institutions competing in that country for business with this, and seeking safe and profitable employment for money, and shareholders must bear in mind that keen competition meant a lower rate of interest for bankers. He hoped and believed, however, that the competition would not be so keen in future and that business would soon settle down to the ordinary course, and banks would not be compelled to lend money at 3 per cent. or 4 per cent., as had been the case during the past year. He moved the adoption of the report and accounts. Mr. Jacob Bright a director of the company, seconded the motion. Replying to a shareholder, the chairman said it was for the proprietors generally to decide whether the dividend should be increased or the reserve fund augmented in future. The board was by no means insensible of the value of a large reserve fund, but at the same time there were many shareholders who preferred having the full benefit in the shape of dividends of the present earning powers of the bank. The report was adopted *nem. con.*, and the dividend as recommended therein declared. The retiring directors were re-elected, and the auditors reappointed.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—At the annual meeting, to be held on the 6th proximo, the directors will recommend a dividend of 2½ per cent. for the half-year ended Sept. 30 last, with a bonus of 2 per cent. from the underwriting account, making with the interim dividend of 2½ per cent. paid in June a total payment of 7 per cent. for the year.

INDIAN APPEAL CASES.—In the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on Thursday the case of Raghbir Singh v. Narindar Bahadur Singh was concluded. This was an appeal from a decision of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh on Jan. 31, 1878, dismissing an appeal from the Commissioner of the Lucknow division of that province. Mr. Leith, Q.C., and Mr. J. T. Woodroffe were counsel for the appellant; Mr. Doynne for the respondent. The dispute was one as to boundary and the respective rights of the parties to a piece of alluvial land formed by the recession or shrinking of a canal of the River Gogra, in the province of Oudh. Their lordships dismissed the appeal with costs.—On Saturday the hearing of the appeal of Nawab M. Azmat Ali Khan v. M. Lalli Begum was commenced. This case, which related to considerable property of the late Nawab of Kurnal, raised the question whether the widow and her sons could inherit. The Commissioner of Lahore found that neither Mussumat Lalli Begum nor her sons were entitled to inherit. The present appeal was against a decree of the Chief Court of the Punjab which reversed in part and affirmed in part a decree of the Commissioner of Lahore. Mr. Corrie, Q.C., Mr. J. Grahame, Q.C., and Mr. Doynne were for the appellant; for the respondent Mr. Leith, Q.C., and Mr. I. D. Mayne appeared. The principal question was whether the alleged widow of the Nawab was legally married, and whether her sons were entitled to the property. In the course of the case it was proposed to put in evidence a report in two Indian newspapers as to the festivities held in respect of the marriage, and it was said such report could only be regarded as in London "From Our Special Correspondent." The respondent, as Begum of the Nawab, was guardian of her sons. The suit was commenced in the year 1871. The property in dispute was of great value, amounting to Rs. 12,477,38 10 3, or £130,000. The applicant was the son of the late Nawab, and the point was whether the respondent was the legal widow, and her sons entitled under the Mohammedan law to in-

herit. The arguments were continued to the rising of the court, and then adjourned till Tuesday.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

SUGAR is without change, being steady, but quiet. 16,000 bags extra superior Manilla sold at 20s. 6d. Of West Indias only 36 casks reported. Rather more inquiry in the Clyde market at the previous decline.

COFFEE.—Colony kinds of plantation Ceylon have sold at full rates to 2s. advance. 220 casks 95 barrels and bags sold. Good to fine middling colony, 86s. to 89s.; rather bold to bold, 99s. 6d. to 106s.; low middling dull went at 73s. to 76s.; 150 bags native sold bold Ouvah, 61s.; smaller, 57s.; good ordinary, 55s. 547 bags foreign mostly placed. Porto Rico, 68s. to 76s.; Central American, 52s. to 54s. 6d. per cwt.

SALTPETRE.—Bengal landing sold at 22s. 3d., and spot at 23s. 3d. to 22s. 6d. per cwt., according to refraction.

JUTE.—Privately business has been done, but particulars do not transpire. In the auctions, of 2,369 bales there was insufficient sold to test quotations.

COTTON. There has been scarcely any business doing to day, owing to the firmness of holders, and the particulars of the sales are not worth reporting.

THURSDAY EVENING.

Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson state that the produce markets show no symptoms of activity, supplies being large and quotations rather unsettled. Last week's advance upon sugar has since restricted the demand from refiners, and the partial speculation in the lower qualities appears to have subsided. Some Java cargoes for distant shipment are reported sold, of which the particulars do not transpire. Although the entire beet supply for Europe is likely to prove about 65,000 tons less than originally expected—viz., 1,710,000 tons—it is a larger yield than in any former season. The Austrian production will probably fall off to the extent of about 45,000 tons. Notwithstanding these statistics sellers for delivery have accepted 3d. to 6d. under last week's rates. Refined pieces here have fallen quite 6d. per cwt. Good plantation Ceylon coffee is rather dearer, the stock being very low. A few parcels superior colory of the new crop brought extremely high rates. In other respects no improvement can be quoted, and the market is slow. To-day the common descriptions of Costa Rica went rather lower. Good to fine qualities of foreign sold at fully previous rates. The Netherlands Trading Company announce 88,900 bags for public sale on the 23rd inst., against 105,000 bags in November last year. The latest estimate of the Government Java crop is 1,012,950 piculs, or about 60,000 tons, being 27,000 tons above that of 1880, but considerably less than in 1879. Rice continues depressed. There is no alteration to notice in the market for China tea, which remains quiet. The large supplies of Indian at public sale have been taken readily by the trade at full prices. White and black pepper, pimentos and Zanzibar cloves, have further declined without tending to much demand.

COFFEE.—All the better qualities at auction met a steady competition at low rates. Common Costa Rica went rather lower; 196 casks 55 barrels and bags sold—low middling to middling, 74s. to 80s. 6d.; fine middling to bold, 90s. to 103s. 202 cases 371 bags good and fine, 91s. 6d. to 107s.; small to common, 68s. to 72s.; 3,913 bags foreign part sold; colory Costa Rica, 71s. 6d. to 75s. 6d.; pale and greenish, 56s. to 60s.; Porto Rico colory, 71s. 6d. to 78s. 6d.; and Central American, 87s.; bold yellow New Granada, 60s. per cwt.

RICE.—A cargo new crop Burma sold 3s. 3½d. basis Rangoon.

COTTON.—There has been a good general demand at hardening rates, both on the spot and for arrival. Sales about 4,000 bales, including Tinnevely, at 5½d.; Western, at 4¾d. to 5d.; Bengal, at 5¾d.; and Fiji, at 15¼d. per lb. For arrival: Tinnevely, October-December, Suez, 5 7-16d. to 5½d. for good fair; Western Madras, October-November, Suez, 4 13-16d. for truly good fair g.f.c.; 5d. for good f.g.f.c.; Coconada, November-January, Cape, 4¾d. 4½d. for fair red; Bengal, December-January, Suez, 4¾d. for good f.g.f.c. Forward delivery American, December-January, 6 19-32d.; March-April, 6 23-32d. per lb. for middling l.m.c.

JUTE.—Messrs. Falconer and Co. state that, with heavy arrivals during the last fortnight, the market has shown considerable weakness for dock parcels, even although only a small proportion has been offered, and prices generally are about 7s. 6d. per ton lower. For arrivals, in consequence of a heavy fall in freights at Calcutta, especially via Canal, a large business has been carried through at gradually easier rates, the decline at the close reaching from 10s to 12s. 6d. by Canal, and 5s. to 7s. 6d. via Cape. The immediate future of the market will be influenced by the movement in freights, which have ruled exceptionally high this season, and as they are now little likely to recover to any extent for some time, the ultimate future must be judged from the prospect of supplies and the state of the trade. From all they can gather we may not get very much larger shipments than last season, in which case they cannot anticipate a further decline. The sales for the fortnight are estimated at 60,000 bales afloat and 10,000 bales in dock and ex quay.

FRIDAY EVENING.

RICE.—Floating cargo of 1,800 tons Rangoon, off the coast, sold at 7s. 2d., and one of 700 tons Bassein, at 7s. 1½d. open charter.

PEPPER quiet; a few hundred bags Singapore black sold at 5½d.

TEA.—Large arrivals of China, and the stock in first hands further increased. The market, however, shows no alteration. Indian teas firm.

COFFEE.—The public sales have gone with a steady demand, colory kinds at full prices. 555 casks 30 tierces, 18 barrels, 151 bags plantation Ceylon sold, small to middling, at 71s. to 83s.; good middling to fine old at 83s. 6d. to 118s. 6d.

TURMERIC.—About 400 bags Bengal sold at 13s. 3d.

JUTE.—A steady market, and the sales amount to 7,000 bales, chiefly for arrival.

HEMP.—Manilla firm, but not active.

COTTON.—With an active demand a good business has again been done at very full rates. Sales about 4,000 bales, including Tinnevely, at 5 7-16d. to 5 3-4d.; Western, 4 1-4d. to 4 3-4d.; Sind, 4 1-4d. to 4 1-4d.; Persian, 4 3-4d.; and Bengal at 5d. to 5 1-4d. per lb. For arrival, Tinnevely: October-November, Suez, 5 1-4d. for good fair; Coconada, December-January, Cape, 4 13-16d. for fair red; Bengal, November-December, 4 13-16d. for good f.g.f.c. Forward delivery: American, December-January, 6 3-4d.; March-April, 6 3-4d. per lb. for middling l.m.c.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

HEWITT—Nov. 17, at Gladdiswoode, Torquay, the wife of J. F. Hewitt, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, a son.

PRATT—Nov. 15, at Norfolk-square, Brighton, the wife of Captain Pratt, R.A., a son.

STREET—Nov. 14, at Springfield, Sutton, Surrey, the wife of Lieut. Col. C. W. Street, commissioner, Rangoon, a daughter.

THOMAS—Nov. 12, at Bayswater, the wife of Major R. M. B. Thomas, Bengal Staff Corps, a son.

WARLOW—Nov. 15, at 32, St. Michael's-place, Brighton, the wife of Lieut. Col. Picton Warlow, Madras Staff Corps, twin sons.

MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON—**SEARLE**—Nov. 15, at Hyde-park, W., William Danson Anderson, son of William Hedley Anderson, to Rosalind Susan, daughter of Major General Searle, late H.M.I. Staff Corps.

DAVIDSON—**CLARKE**—Nov. 10, at St. Philip's Church, Sydenham, David Charles Davidson, of H.M.'s Indian Medical Service, Bombay Presidency, to Edith Frances Meynell, second daughter of Major General John Clarke, of The Dingle, Sydenham-hill, Kent, formerly commissioner of the Khyrybad Division, Oudh.

DAVIS—**SWANSTON**—Nov. 9, at Leatherhead, Sackville Davis, to Caroline Frances, daughter of the late Clement J. Swanston, Q.C., F.R.S.

GRIFFITH—**WRIGHT**—Nov. 9, at St. Bartholomew's, Sydenham, Arthur Gerald, elder son of Griffith Griffith, M.D., of Taltreudyn, Monmouth, and of Hyeres, Var, France, to Mary Camilla Braybrooke only daughter of W. Dumaresq Wright, Ceylon Civil Service.

MOORE—**FITCH**—Nov. 16, at St. Cassion's Church, Chaddesley Corbett, Worcestershire, Edward Moore, executive engineer, State Railways, India, to Frances, youngest daughter of F. Fitch, Esq., M.D., of Chaddesley Corbett.

READE—**BRIDGE**—Nov. 10, at Slough Parish Church, Alfred James Medley Reade, assistant superintendent of Government Telegraphs, India, to Helen, youngest daughter of Lieut. Col. Bridge, of Upton Park, Slough, Bucks.

REID—**HOUSTON**—Nov. 15, at Sandyhills House, Shettleston, near Glasgow, John Reid, late of Calcutta, to Eliza Hunter, daughter of the late John Houston, of Sandyhills.

STEWART—**DOUGLAS**—Nov. 17, at St. Stephen's, South Dulwich, Lieut. Col. George Stewart, Bengal Staff Corps, (Queen's Own Corps of Guides, Punjab), son of the late Major William Murray Stewart, Ardvorlich, Perthshire, to Mary Douglas, only daughter of John Monteath Douglas, of Kiparra, Upper Norwood.

DEATHS.

BLAKE—Nov. 13, at 20, Lansdown-road, Wimbledon, Henrietta Emily, eldest surviving daughter of the late Col. E. S. Blake, C.B., R.A., Bombay.

CLARKE—Nov. 12, at Ryde, Isle of Wight, suddenly, Col. William Charles Stanley Clarke, late 21st Hussars.

DE COURCY—Nov. 12, at 81, Durnford-street, Stonehouse, Devon, after a short but severe illness, Maria Jane, the dearly loved wife of Colonel N. W. De Courcy, Royal Marines, and daughter of the late William Cooke, H.E.I.C.S.

DILLON—Nov. 1, at Grand Hotel, Vienna, Captain Hewitt M. Dillon, M.P., of county Kilkenny, Ireland.

HIMING—Nov. 6, at Upway, Dorchester, Laura L. L. Himing, last surviving daughter of Jacob Himing, major of engineers of the late East India Company, aged 80.

HODGES—Nov. 14, at Houghton House, Broadstairs, Kent, Matilda, widow of Captain Edward Hodges, E.I.C.S., aged 81.

STRAHAN—Nov. 17, at 5, Gloucester-terrace, Campden-hill, Maria, widow of Col. William Strahan, late quartermaster general of the Madras Army, and eldest daughter of the late Sir Herbert Compton, chief justice of Bombay.

WALHOUSE—Nov. 12, at 9, Randolph-crescent, Maida-vale, after a long illness, Elizabeth A. B. Walhouse, the dear wife of Moreton J. Walhouse, Madras Civil Service, retired, aged 52.

WAUD—Nov. 17, Edward Coey Waud, lieutenant (King's) Dragoon Guards, killed by his horse falling, at Agra, second son of Robert Henry Waud, of 111, Cromwell-road, South Kensington, S.W., aged 23.

WRIGHT—Oct. 27, at Gundisburgh, Suffolk, Clara Lydia, wife of A. H. Wright, C.M.S., Agra.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ANGELO—Oct. 21, at Mussoorie, the wife of Lieut. John W. E. Angelo, adjutant, Khelat-i-Ghilzai Regiment, a daughter, who survived only a few minutes.

ARMSTRONG—Oct. 19, at the Civil Lines, Umballa, the wife of Cap^t. Mansel Armstrong, 5th Bengal Cavalry, a son.

BARROW—Oct. 25, at Benares, the wife of the Rev. K. E. Barrow, M.A., a son.

BATTEN—Oct. 10, at Moulmein, the wife of H. G. Batten, assistant commissioner, a son.

BEYTS—Oct. 30, at Allahabad, the wife of G. F. Beyts, assistant engineer E.I. Railway, prematurely, a daughter.

BLAKER—Oct. 28, at 6, Mission-row, the wife of Horace C. Blaker, a daughter.

CAPPER—Oct. 14, at Colombo, Ceylon, Mrs. G. B. Capper, a daughter.

CHISHOLM—Oct. 26, at Elk Hill, Coorg, the wife of James Chisholm, a daughter.

CLOUGH-TAYLOR—Oct. 26, at Simla, the Lady Elizabeth Clough-Taylor, a son.

COOKE—Oct. 30, at Madras, the wife of A. W. Cooke, a son.

DAUKES—Oct. 26, at Simla, the wife of F. C. Daukes, a son.

HOME—Oct. 23, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. A. L. Home, deputy conservator of forests, a son.

HUNT—Oct. 25, at Bareilly, the wife of Capt. H. V. Hunt, Royal Artillery, a daughter.

IGNATIO—Oct. 24, at Cannanore, the widow of the late Mr. George Ignatio, of Tellicherry, a son.

LOBES—Oct. 27, at Broach, the wife of A. E. Lobes, telegraph master, Government telegraphs, a son.

MACKENZIE—Oct. 26, at Fatehgarh, the wife of H. M. M. Mackenzie, major R.A., a son.

MACKWOOD—Oct. 16, at Marandahn House, Ceylon, the wife of C. Oswald Mackwood, a daughter.

MILLER—Oct. 18, at Lahore, the wife of Capt. J. F. Miller, a daughter, who lived but a few hours.

PEARSE—Oct. 28, at Ootacamund, the wife of Major General G. G. Pearse, R.A., a son.

PONT—Oct. 30, at Jubbulpore, the wife of V. Pont, assistant engineer, E.I.R., a daughter.

POOLE—Nov. 1, at Mount Tower, Mazagon, the wife of Clement Poole, a daughter.

RICE—Oct. 27, at Bailpoharree Factory, the wife of F. T. Rice, a daughter.

SALKELD—Oct. 22, at Lucknow, the wife of Major C. E. Salkeld, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, a son.

SHIRREFF—Oct. 10, at Lahore, Punjab, the wife of the Rev. F. A. P. Shirreff, a son.

SOMERVILLE—Oct. 22, at 12, Flower-road, Ceylon, the wife of William Somerville, a daughter.

THOMAS—Oct. 20, at Palamcottah, South India, the wife of Surgeon G. T. Thomas, L.R.C.P. Lond., Indian Medical Department, a daughter.

THORBURN—Nov. 1, at Malabar-hill, Mrs. Thorburn, a daughter.

VAN HAEFTEN—Oct. 26, at Calicut, the wife of Mr. A. G. Van Haeften, Forest Department, a daughter.

WHITHAM—Oct. 17, at Dr. Sinclair's residence, Upper Pen-y-lan, Ceylon, the wife of Charles Whitham, prematurely, a son, who survived his birth only a short time.

WILLIAMS—Oct. 30, at Bombay, the wife of H. W. Williams, a son.

MARRIAGES.

BOMFORD—**ETESON**—Oct. 17, at Christ Church, Simla, Gerald Bomford, M.D., London, &c., Bengal Medical Service, to Mary Florence, only daughter of Lieut. Col. Eteson, assistant adjutant general Army Headquarters in India.

BYAM—**BEAN**—Oct. 24, at Umballa, by the Rev. J. F. Montgomery, W. Byam, lieutenant-colonel, York and Lancaster Regiment, to Emily, daughter of Major General J. W. F. Bean.

CARTER—**DAVIS**—Oct. 8, at Murree, Punjab, William Graydon Carter, lieut. 1st Battalion Royal Essex, late 44th Regiment, eldest son of the late Lieut. Col. John W. Carter, B.S.C., to Mary Adelaide Horatia, eldest daughter of Col. Horatio Nelson Davis, deputy commissioner, Thayetmyo, British Burma.

CORNFORTH—**GAMBLE**—Nov. 1, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. F. L. Sharpin, M.A., James Pickard Cornforth, to Sarah Sophia, widow of the late Henry Gamble, Esq.

GORDON—**CLEMENTSON**—Oct. 22, at Ootacamund, John Gordon, captain, the P.V. Royal Irish Fusiliers (A.D.C. to the Honourable the Governor), to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Col. C. D. Clementson, of Walthamstow, Ootacamund.

HALSE—**JOHN**—At the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Agra, by the Rev. Father Symphorien, Thomas Halse, to Mary Magdalen, only daughter of the late J. A. John.

KELLY—**ANDERSON**—Oct. 31, by the Rev. J. M'Kay, at St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, Charles Kelly, Esq., of Lahore, to Miss Catherine Anderson, eldest daughter of John Anderson, Esq., of Springburn, near Glasgow, Scotland.

LITSTER—**HILL**—Oct. 27, at the Free Kirk, Esplanade, Bombay, by the Rev. R. Jeffrey, D.D., Alexander Litster, G.I.P.R., to Marion Jane, the only daughter of Mr. Charles Wines Hill, of Lanell.

MATHER—**CROSS**—Oct. 24, at Nowgong, Central India, John Mather, Esq., son of the late Rev. Dr. Robert Cotton Mather, LL.D., to Ethel Kate Tytler, eldest daughter of Robert Cogan Cross, late 17th Bengal Native Infantry, colonel, retired list H.M.'s Indian Army, Southsea, Hants.

RAWLINS—**MURRAY**—Oct. 24, at Simla, Mr. T. W. Rawlins, B.C.S., to Caroline Stanley, daughter of Brigadier General J. J. Murray, C.B.

SPRATT—**CUNLIFFE**—Nov. 15, at Bombay, Major Spratt, 29th Regiment, eldest son of Vice Admiral Spratt, C.B., to Mary Amy, second daughter of Roger Cunliffe, of Stoneleigh, Tunbridge-wells.

UNGER—**O'BRIEN**—Oct. 18, at Vazirabad, Joseph Unger, P.W.

inspector, P.N.S. Railway, to Mary Alice Catherine, daughter of George O'Brien, S.M., P.N.S. Railway.
WARREN—GRAHAM—Oct. 26, at the Cathedral, Ceylon, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Colombo, Philip David, of the Survey Department, son of the late John Neville Warren, of Surrey, to Julia A. M., daughter of John Graham, of Enniskillen, Ireland.

DEATHS.

BACON—Oct. 25, at Mean Meer, Lahore, after a few days' illness of Indian fever, Basil John Bacon, 2nd lieut. Liverpool Regiment, and elder and beloved son of the late Col. Basil E. Bacon, B.S.C., aged 19 years and 10 months.
BERKELEY—Oct. 22, at Bareilly, Agnes Amelia Berkeley, daughter of the late V. C. F. Berkeley, aged 31.
CARTER—Oct. 18, at Calcutta, Sarah Adeline, relict of the late P. P. Carter, of the Bhojpur and Parmandapur Indigo Concerns, aged 64.
COLLISS—Oct. 23, at Indore, Mrs. Alice Colliss, widow, eldest daughter of Thomas Allen, aged 44.
CRAGGS—Oct. 12, at Chandwara, Honorary Surgeon M. Craggs, civil surgeon, Chanda, C.P.
FAIRLIE—Nov. 5, in Ceylon, Evelyns, eldest surviving son of John Fairlie, aged 43.
HARTLEY—Oct. 23, at Assensole, Charlotte, the beloved wife of John Hartley, Esq., aged 40.
LLOYD-JONES—Oct. 20, at Jullundhur, the wife of H. Lloyd-Jones, aged 30.
MEHTA—Oct. 20, at Pe-hawur, Navazbanu, daughter of Hormusjee M. Mehta, aged 4 years.
MILLER—Oct. 22, at Mean Meer, Lydia, the wife of Captain J. F. Miller.
RIGGS—Oct. 28, at Allahabad, Lucy Alexandra, daughter of Mr. A. Riggs, Government Telegraph Department, aged 12 years.
SCHULTZ—Oct. 27, at Mussoorie, E. M. Evrard Schultz, surgeon-dentist, aged 46 years.
TAYLOR—Oct. 21, at Delhi, after a short illness, Adam Taylor, surgeon major Bengal Army, eldest son of the late Adam Taylor, of Norwich, aged 47.
TRIMMEL—Oct. 23, at Madras, after a painful illness, Surgeon Major Edward Alfred Trimmell, M.D., of Chingleput, younger son of the late Rev. G. E. Trimmell, of Lewisham, aged 34.
WHITHAM—Oct. 25, at Dr. Sinclair's residence, Pen-y-lan, Dolesbage, Ceylon, Jane, wife of Wm. Charles Whitham, and daughter of the Rev. Dr. Quarry, Donoughmore, county Cork.
WILLIAMS—Oct. 27, at Cawnpore, Surgeon D. L. Williams, A.M.D., attached to the 2nd Battalion 6th R.W. Regiment.

CHRISTIAN VERNACULAR EDUCATION IN INDIA.
 ON Monday a public meeting in connection with the Christian Vernacular Education Society for India was held in the Law Association Rooms, Liverpool. Mr. EDWARD LAWRENCE presided, and was accompanied to the platform by the following deputation from the society, viz., Sir Richard Temple, Bart., G.C.S.I.; Mr. C. J. Rogers, principal of the society's Training Institution at Umritzur, in the Punjab; and Mr. Lockhart Gordon, of London, secretary of the society. There was only a small attendance.

The CHAIRMAN said he was not personally acquainted with the work of the society, but remembering the object it professed to accomplish, viz., "to provide Christian education for the masses of India in their own mother tongue," no one could avoid the conviction that it was a great and noble work. It must not be supposed that the people of India were altogether uneducated. He was afraid they often made a great mistake in depicting the nations of India in a state of ignorance. It must be recollected they had their own literature, religious literature, some of which was supposed to be, if not so old as our own, at any rate of great antiquity. Many of the nations, too, were highly educated, and amongst the Brahmans especially there were men of very subtle minds. Therefore, the society was not dealing with an ignorant people, and if the work it proposed to itself was a great one, so it was also surrounded with enormous difficulties. Perhaps one of the greatest difficulties was that it attacked not only the religious but the social feelings of the people of India. In India, under the operations of the caste system, social and religious life was so closely interwoven that it was utterly impossible to attempt to do anything in the way of Christianising the people without attacking them in their social relations also; and only those who were familiar with the people of India and their habits knew the difficulty there was in inducing them to adopt Christian ideas. He thought England ought not to forget the responsibilities she owed to India. Not for nothing had God placed under the rule of this country so large a portion of the human race as was confided to us in India; and therefore they ought to feel deeply their responsibility in regard to those people. (Applause.) He regretted that the subject had not interested a larger number of Liverpool citizens than it had, but he hoped they would see what had been done at the meeting and determine to do more for the society.

Sir RICHARD TEMPLE, Bart., who was received with loud applause, said he wished to put before the meeting a number of facts which would convince those present of the magnitude of the field in which they were invited to work. He was glad to say a large amount of success was already being vouchsafed to the society. (Applause.) The result might be indefinitely great in the future, but happily it was definitely great in the present. (Hear, hear.) The number of native Christians in India a year ago was 390,000, and might now be put down at 400,000. Besides these there were 200,000 boys and girls at mission schools, some of whom were Christians, but of

whom the great majority were not Christians, though they were all receiving Christian instruction. The total number of children under education in India was two millions, and the number at the mission schools was increasing at the rate of 50 per cent. each decade. Thus they would see there was a very large field open for the exercise, not only of great missionary effort, but of other auxiliary societies. Out of the 200,000 children under Christian education 40,000, or one-fifth, were at schools belonging to this society. The society had, besides, three training institutions, which had sent out 680 students as trained schoolmasters, doubtless for efficient and effective work in various schools throughout the country. The missionary societies had also many training schools of the same description, but of all the Christian training institutions in India the three belonging to this society were on the whole the best. The principal work of the society was, however, the dissemination of Christian vernacular literature. There was a very extensive reading public springing up in India, and if they did not obtain Christian books to read they would read books of lesser merit. For the most part the old literature was locked up in dead languages, but there was a current vernacular literature springing up, and that literature was much richer and more extensive than was commonly supposed. It was almost entirely secular. It referred to philosophy, science, history, politics, and morality—in fact to everything in the world except religion. The Government had not been behindhand in providing a vernacular for the schools. Indeed, one of the greatest achievements of the British Government in India had been the creation of this vernacular; but the Government was absolutely neutral in religion. The missionaries had not time to undertake the composition of works in the vernacular, and therefore the work devolved upon this society, which sent out 750,000 books annually. He was sorry to say its income was not excessive, but he hoped the subscriptions would increase.

Mr. C. J. RODGERS next addressed the meeting, and was followed by Mr. LOCKHART GORDON, who remarked that there were 23,000 indigenous native schools accessible to their teachers.

Mr. MATHESON moved a resolution embodying a vote of thanks to Sir Richard Temple and the other members of the deputation, and the expression of an earnest wish that the society might be more liberally supported. The amount raised in Liverpool was only £80, but they hoped to see it increased.

Mr. ALEXANDER BROWN seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

A vote of thanks to the chairman brought the meeting to a close.

Prior to the meeting Sir Richard Temple was entertained to luncheon at the Town-hall by the Mayor (Mr. John Hughes). The other guests at the luncheon comprised Alderman Weightman, Mr. E. E. Lawrence, Mr. R. Brocklebank, Alderman Chambers, Mr. S. Smith, Mr. O. H. Williams, Mr. C. T. Bowring, Mr. T. Matheson, Alderman Samuelson, Mr. Thomas Brocklebank, Mr. D. Farnie, Mr. H. Coke, Mr. W. Adamson, Colonel Mewburn, Mr. Christopher Bushell, Mr. A. Turner, Mr. R. Lowndes, Mr. J. Rayner (town clerk), &c.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Nov. 9. Knight of the Bath, Bombay.—11. Charlotte Croom, Calcutta; Kaieteur (s), Karachi; Manel, Calcutta; Mendoza, Manila; Barbara, Rangoon; Cartvale, Calcutta.—12. Sollecito Marconi, Rangoon; Dilawur, Rangoon; St. Gothard (s), Calcutta; Sco's Greys (s), Calcutta; Armenia (s), Bombay; Bartolomeo Marciani, Rangoon; Cyromene, Bombay; Inche'uva (s), Bombay; Lioness, Rangoon; Benan, Calcutta; Inchkeith, Calcutta; Falls of Clyde, Rangoon; Lactura, Calcutta; Annita Menotti, Rangoon; Carl Ritter, Hong Kong; Hougoumont, Moulemin.—13. Broughton, Bimlipatam; Navesink, Manila; Duke of Argyll (s), Calcutta; Helen Pembroke, Calcutta; Atholl (s), Calcutta.—14. Lothesay (s), Calcutta; Armonia, Rangoon; Saturn, Bassein; Hesperia (s), Foo-chow.—15. White Rose, Bassein; Lanercoast, Penang; City of Liverpool, Singapore; Derwent, Mauritius; Diomed (s), Shanghai; Carnarvonshire (s), Singapore; Limpopo (s), Natal; Cyrene, Penang; St. Monan, Calcutta; Bargany, Calcutta; Hartington (s), Akyab; Kepler (s), Calcutta; Mirzapore (s), Galle; Nijni Novorod (s), Manila; Sierra Morena, Rangoon; Speke Hall (s), Bombay.—16. Tamerlane, Manila; Mary Lee, Penang; Adam Sedgwick, Calingapatam; Birnam Wood (s), Calcutta; Star of Scotia, Calcutta; Charles Ball, Calcutta; Glenfruin (s), Shanghai.—17. Ciet (s), Bushire; Deva, Madras; Star of Scotia, Calcutta; Ethelbert, Singapore; Swiftsure (s), Calcutta; Pleiades (s), Calcutta; Edwin (s), Calcutta; Clan Alpine (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—Oct. 27. Burmah (s), Bussorah; Macedon, Liverpool; Geelong (s), Hong Kong; Arrow (s), Cutch; Ede'ine, Mauritius.—28. Athens (s), Cardiff; I.G. May Frere (s), Surderi; John David (s), Cardiff; Lord M'Duff, Mauritius.—29. Pallion (s), Cardiff; Rossmore (s), Liverpool; Cameo (s), Cardiff; Lady Dalhousie (s), Liverpool.—30. Oorun (s), Cutch.—31. Rome (s), London; Hartville (s), West Hartlepool; Euphrates (s), Karachi; H.M.S. Serapis, Portsmouth.—Nov. 1. Verona (s), London; St. Dunstan (s), Port Said; Glen Calder, Mauritius; Hazara (s), Calcutta; St. Bernard (s), Cardiff.—2. Darien (s), Cardiff; Nyanza (s), Zanzibar.

CALCUTTA.—Oct. 23. Lockyer (s), Cardiff.—24. Celtic Monarch (s), Port Said; Commilla (s), Rangoon; Albula, Rio de Janeiro; Isaac

L. Skolfeld, New York.—25. Henzada (s), Rangoon; Zenobia (s), Cardiff; White Adder, Cardiff.—26. Chinsura (s), Bombay.—27. City of Agra (s), Liverpool; Royal Edward (s), New York; Childers, Liverpool.—28. Orion, Liverpool; Ellora (s), Colombo.

MADRAS.—Oct. 26. Sirdhana (s), Bombay; Tibre (s), Galle.—27. Assam (s), Calcutta.—29. Culna (s), Calcutta.—30. Camorta (s), Calcutta.—21. Duke of Sutherland, London; Deccan (s), London.

COLOMBO.—Oct. 16. Amethyst (s), Cardiff.—18. Siam (s), Calcutta; Herold, Galle; Pleiades (s), Calcutta.—19. Ellora (s), Calcutta.—21. Sirdhana (s), Bombay; Hazara (s), Calcutta.—22. Bouldana (s), Calcutta; Orion (s), Liverpool; Osaka, Mauritius.—24. Navarino (s), London.—25. Rohilla (s), London.—26. Mee Foo (s), Shanghai.—27. Duke of Sutherland (s), London; Shahjehan (s), Calcutta; Adjutant (s), Calcutta; Malabar (s), Genoa.—28. Chyebass (s), London; Chanda (s), Bombay.—28. Chindwara (s), Calcutta; Scindia (s), Calcutta.—30. Amethyst (s), Cochin.—31. C. T. Hook, Java.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Nov. 10. Earnest, Natal; Airey (s), Madras.—11. Notting Hill (s), Algoa Bay; Ajax, Singapore; Kaffir Chief, Natal; Cape Comorin, Cape; Alleghany (s), Bombay; City of Calcutta (s), Calcutta.—12. Tenasserim (s), Rangoon; Maud Hartmann (s), Aden; Largo Bay (s), Aden; Rydal Hall (s), Bombay; Laertes (s), Penang; Gulf of Panama (s), Karachi; Her Majesty, Madras.—13. Agra (s), Karachi; Edinburgh (s), Penang.—15. Northern Star, Natal; Georgesville, Mauritius.—16. Kaisar-i-Hind (s), Bombay; Manora (s), Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; Flamingo (s), Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta.—17. Argosy (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—Oct. 27. Lamperts (s), Karachi; Bretton Hall (s), London; Cathay (s), Southampton.—28. Calcutta (s), K.C. and Karachi; Prince Arthur, Calcutta; H.M.S. Malabar, England; Adria (s), Mauritius; King Arthur, Persian Gulf.—29. I.G. Tenasserim (s), Cutch; Arrow (s), Cutch; Bhundara (s), Calcutta.—31. Loch Awe, Calcutta; Helena (s), Port Said.—Nov. 1. Oorun (s), Cutch; Manila (s), Genoa; Eurus, Mauritius; Burmah (s), Persian Gulf; Borradaile (s), Port Said; Simoom (s), Antwerp; Adirondack (s), London.—2. Elysia (s), Marseilles; Ethiopia (s), Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.—Oct. 23. Balmuir (s), Adjutant (s), Scindia (s), Compta (s), Peer of the Realm (s), and Culna (s).—24. Assam (s), and William Symington (s).—25. Governor (s).—26. Victoria (s), and two steamers (numbers undistinguishable).—28. Camorta (s), and City of Canterbury (s).—29. Commilla (s), and Rajpootana (s).

MADRAS.—Oct. 26. Asia (s), Rangoon; Tibre (s), Calcutta.—27. Assam (s), London; Sirdhana (s), Calcutta.—30. Navarino (s), Calcutta.

COLOMBO.—Oct. 16. Socotra (s), Cocanada.—17. Bhundara (s), Bombay.—18. Siam (s), Calcutta.—19. Pleiades (s), Liverpool; Castore (s), Trieste.—21. Huzara (s), Bombay; Ellora (s), Calcutta; Sirdhana (s), Calcutta.—22. H.M.S. Ready, Chagos; Orion (s), Calcutta; Amethyst (s), Lyndon via Cochin.—25. Rohilla (s), Australia via Galle.—26. Navarino (s), Calcutta; Bouldana (s), London; Trossachs, New York.—27. Mee Foo (s), London; Duke of Sutherland (s), Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Rome*, Oct. 31.—From Gravesend: The Right Hon. M. E. Grant-Duff, Mrs. Grant-Duff, Miss Grant-Duff, Mrs. Grant-Duff's two children, governess, and European female servant, Mr. Grant-Duff's coachman, wife, and two European female servants, Mr. and Mrs. Turner, Mr. Turner, jun., Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. R. Wynne, Mr. H. J. Wynne, Mr. H. V. Wright, Miss Newby, the Hon. and Mrs. G. Addington and European female servant, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hay, infant, and nurse, Mrs. E. Hay, Dr. and Mrs. Hutchinson and child, Mr. and Mrs. Little, Miss Little, Mr. J. Brooke, Mr. R. J. Joyer, Mr. M. A. Watson, Mr. E. Davies, Miss A. Nathan, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Drysdale, ayah, and infant, Mrs. Richardson and infant, ayah, and child, Capt. G. T. Churchill, Capt. Clerk's ayah, Rev. W. Windsor, Rev. H. Lewis, Mr. G. Böckart, Mrs. Mackenzie and two daughters, Capt. W. E. Gordon, Brigadier Surgeon W. E. Cates, Mrs. Gamble, Miss Gamble, Miss M. Stephen, Miss H. Stephen, Mrs. Murrell, Miss Clark, Col. Sir C. B. Keyes, Lady Keyes, infant, child, and European female servant, Mr. Hoare, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Walker, Mr. J. Ralph, Surgeon Major J. Mackenzie, Lieut. C. C. Cavendish, Mr. E. J. Alexander, Mr. J. Y. Macknight, Mr. W. G. Taylor, Mrs. M. A. Tumber, infant, and two children, Miss Metcalfe, Mr. R. R. Deams, Miss Greenfield, Mr. and Mrs. Morrison, infant, and two children, Mrs. S. G. Lines, Mrs. Chamberlain, Mr. A. C. D. Sewell, Miss K. Anderson, Mr. Phillips, Mrs. Ingham, Mrs. H. Morland, Mr. F. Williamson, Mrs. A. B. Smith, Mrs. Tawse, Mrs. M. Tootill, Mr. G. Erner, Mr. J. Higgs, Government apothecary, and Mr. W. Jamieson. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Watt, Mr. A. Craig, Mr. D. Fuchs, Mr. A. Michie, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Thomas, Mrs. MacLeish, Lady Campbell, Miss Campbell, Mr. Richardson, Mr. W. Fuchs, Mr. C. Lyon, Master Knop, Mr. A. W. Nesbit, Mr. J. Clemmer, and Mr. C. F. Metcalfe. From Brindisi: Mr. L. E. Griffiths, Mr. J. P. Thomas, Mr. R. S. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Thurburn, Mr. W. Nosworthy, Mr. H. M. Bli's, Mr. and Mrs. Fedden, Mr. H. L. Dampier, Capt. and Mrs. Clark and servant, Capt. Awdry, Mr. R. Miller, Mr. W. R. Brenton, Mr. J. Fleming, Dr. W. W. Hunter, C.S.I., Mr. A. Wells, Mr. C. W. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Mr. J. Munroe, Mr. and Mrs. Kray and infant, child, and two ayahs, Mr. Silcock, Mr. T. Tate, Lieut. G. H. Coats, Dr. O'Reilly, Mr. T. F. Diblee, the Rev. W. C. Noyes, General Evans, Mr. C. J. Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Myers, Mr. E. A. Hautchmann, Mr. H. Cousins, Mr. R. Donoghue, Capt. E. A. Campbell, Miss E. Dampier, Mr. W. Pearce, General Anderson, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. G. W. Llewellyn, Mr. J. R. Baillie, Mr. L. Price, Mr. C. Buillat, Mr. Horton, Mr. Torks, and Mr. Willgruslein. From Aden: Mr. A. C. Maitland.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Verona*, Nov. 1.—From Southampton: Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wright, Col. and Mrs. Watson and child, Miss Watson and European female servant, Mrs. and Miss Roberts and infant, Mrs. Voyle, Mr. and Mrs. J. White and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Thackeray, two children, Miss Divett, Miss Hughes, Mr. J. D. Radcliffe, Capt. M'Cudden, Mrs. and Miss James, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Kean and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Dyer, three children, and infant, Miss Graham, Lieut. and Mrs. Roberts, Miss Roberts, Mr. Varsey, Major and Mrs. Hogg, Miss Richmond, Mr. Merivale, Mr. K. Wasey, Mr. Erskine, Mr. Pemberton, Mr. and Mrs. Clarke, infant, and six children, Col. Woodthorpe, Rev. A. O. Mitchell, Major Warburton, Major and Mrs. Ives, Col. F. W. Pelle, Major Elden, Mrs. Briscoe, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Leech, Mr. Woodhouse, and Mr. R. Howarth. From Venice: Mr. W. B. McGavin, Mr. G. L. Gibson, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Miss French, Mr. R. F. Bruce, Dr. T. Cooke, and Mrs. Lake. From Trieste: Mr. and Mrs. Panioty. From Brindisi: Mr. E. M. Rivaz, Mr. G. W. Llewellyn, Mr. E. J. Stanley, Lieut. C. A. Hill, Mr. D. J. Zemio, Mr. E. Bedford, Lieut. Col. C. A. Munro, Mr. A. M'D. Salmon, Mr. C. P. Carmichael, Mr. H. F. Maguire, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. St. Clair, Mr. and Mrs. E. Turner, Mr. L. Frazer, Mr. C. W. Beaufort, Mr. J. L. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. H. Wilkinson and native manservant, Mr. and Mrs. Whympier, Mrs. C. Gordon, Mr. A. Andrae, Mr. Donaldson, Mr. Macleod Stewart, Mr. H. Cowie, and Mr. Angelo. From Aden: Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Bombay and Rev. A. Walsh and three servants.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Bangalore*, Nov. 18.—From Alexandria: Dr. G. Zancaroe, Madame G. Braglio, Col. and Mrs. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, Mr. Gilmore.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM LONDON.—Per *Pekin*, Nov. 9.—For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Pearce, son, and daughter, Miss Dougall, Mrs. J. G. Cooke, Messrs. J. and J. H. Hickie, Mr. W. W. Duff, Mrs. Cowie, Miss Buckland, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Leitch, Rev. T. and Mrs. Hudson, Mr. Shaw, Lord C. Fitzgerald, Mr. R. II. Pilcher, Mr. H. Hartigan, Mr. Cooper. For Madras: Mrs. Arbutnot and child, Mr. A. Rooper, Mrs. Orr, Miss Elliott, Rev. J. and Miss English, Mr. F. Pinsent, Conductor Chatham, Major L. Gordon. For Bombay: Mrs. Kennedy, Lady Gough and two children, Miss Gough, Mr. Kingcombe, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Allen, Mr. A. E. Evans, Mrs. Evans, Mr. J. Wright, Mr. W. C. Holmes, Mr. T. Smith, Mr. B. Sharpe. For Suez: Mr. W. D. James, Mr. G. P. Aylmer, Mr. C. W. Woodall and brother, Mr. C. H. Colvin, Commander Green, R.N., Mr. G. A. Gott, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Mason, Mr. W. R. Collyer, Mr. Stanhope. For Malta: Col. C. Briggs, Mrs. Carey, Mr. A. T. Shields, Mrs. Billings, Lieut. Mansell, Lieut. Henshaw, Staff Commander Moore, Mr. Owston, Mr. Sayce, Miss Sayce, Capt. and Mrs. Sandford, Mr. Hanbury, Lieut. Dods, Mr. Rich, Mr. Smith, Mr. Lawless, Miss Rowsell, Mrs. Hanbury and child, Sergeant Hanley. For Hong Kong: Mr. M'Laurin, Major Hallahan, Mr. Weston, Lieut. T. G. Best. For Shanghai: Mr. J. Marsh. For Zanzibar: Mr. A. E. Saul.

FROM GRAVESEND.—Per *Kaisar-i-Hind*, Nov. 16.—For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Down, Mrs. Hughes and children, Capt. and Mrs. Hogg and children, Miss Henderson, Col. and Mrs. Stoddart, Mr. and Mrs. Macbay, Major and Mrs. P. Lambert, Miss Lambert, Col. Daant, Mrs. Moore Lane and four daughters, Miss Hatchell, Miss Tribe, Mr. Dashwood, Miss Parrott, Mr. G. Shaw, Mr. Lace, Mr. J. S. Carr, Mr. Hampden, Miss Murray Aynesley, Miss Dewar, Miss Whitehill, General Boisragon, Miss Black, Mr. Chandley, Mrs. Whelan, Mrs. Fanning's child, Mr. C. Shepherd, Mr. Maclean, Miss Fairbanks, Mrs. C. H. T. Marshall, Mr. M'Kinnon, Miss Cook. For Malta: Miss Proby, Miss C. Murray Aynesley, Mr. J. Richardson, Mrs. Quarrell and two daughters, Major and Mrs. Dyer, Mr. F. Dyer, Mr. B. Bowden, Mr. and Mrs. Teevan, Rev. R. and Mrs. Stoddart and child, Mr. Stradling, Mrs. Hawkins and child, Miss Awdry, Rev. E. Awdry, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Fielder, Mr. Purchard, Mrs. Sedgwick and child, Miss Pake, Mr. Cartwright, Mr. Darnell.

FROM VENICE.—Per *Tanjore*, Nov. 18.—For Hong Kong: Mr. Weston, Mr. M'Laurin. From Brindisi: Hon. A. Lambert, Mr. Held. For Calcutta: Mr. H. Gillam, Mr. H. Miller, Mr. S. S. Britain. For Madras: Col. F. Beeching. For Bombay: Brigadier Surgeon and Mrs. Sutherland, Mrs. Silcock, Mr. Crosthwaite, Mrs. Moss, Mrs. Gray, Mr. Gray, Mr. C. Mason, Col. Mulle. For Aden: Rev. W. S. Price. For Alexandria: Mrs. Scott and children and friend, Mr. Collier, Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Collier, Mr. and Mrs. Minto, Mr. and Mrs. Mein, Mr. A. A. Blair, Mr. Biddle, Mr. Blair, Madame Robins and friend.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Cathay*, Nov. 3.—For Southampton: Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Smith and five children, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Winch, and Mr. K. Datta. For Venice: Mr. J. Sparenborg. For Trieste: Mr. M. R. Trower. For Aden: Mr. M. R. Kharas.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Manilla*, Nov. 1.—For Genoa: Mr. C. B. Winchester, Mrs. Winchester, Mrs. Tyndall and four children, two Misses Bradford, Mas'er Bradford, Mrs. A. B. Simpson, two children, and one infant, Mr. C. R. Cooke, Mrs. Cooke, Master Cooke, Miss Middleton, Mrs. Baber, Mr. Monnet, Major J. S. Irvine, Capt. B. Wemyss, Mr. H. L. Rundle, and Capt. Battye. For Port Said: Sigr. Pansioti Marsello and Mr. Hajee Mahomed. For Suez: Mr. J. A. Massue.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

British General, to Calcutta, Sept. 20, 13 N., 28 W.; Ardgowan, for Calcutta, Oct. 5, 4 N., 25 W.; Martin Scott, for Calcutta, Oct. 19, 10 N., 25 W.; Commonwealth, for Calcutta, Oct. 18, 11 N., 25 W.; Andromeda, for Hong Kong, Oct. 5, 3 N., 27 W.; British Crown, Colombo to New York, Sept. 30, 13 S., 9 W.; Sir Henry Havelock, Colombo to Havre, Oct. 15, 7 N., 25 W.; Paul Rickmers, Rangoon to Bremen, Oct. 8, 12 N., 27 W.; Exporter, Bombay to Havre, Oct. 7, 8 S., 14 W.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—Nov. 2.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs 101½
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	109½
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan	100
Ten years	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans	115

BANKS.

	Paid-up	Cash
	Rs.	Rates
Bank of Bombay	500	730
Bank of Bengal	500	800xd.
Bank of Madras	500	670xd.
Agra	130	130
Chartered of India and China	20	330
Chartered Mercantile	25	280
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28½	600
National of India	12½	104
Oriental	25	290

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba	297½	82½
Frere	150	20
Mazagon	2,000	30xd
Port Canning	1,400	212½

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	2,850	900
Albert Ginning	500	425
Albert, Karachi	1,100	950
Apollo (small shares)	2,200	410
Bellary	1,000	575
Benar Cotton Ginning	500	425
New Indian	350	180
Broach Cotton Ginning	250	38
Carwar	1,500	20
Colaba	1,880	975
Dhilleria Ginning	300	195
East India	1,000	1,100
Fort	8,500	2,300
French	500	455
Sind	750	430
Mofussil	400	207½
Prince of Wales	1,350	1,350
Sind and Punjab Cotton	753	1100
Sassoon	500	450
Volkart	1,000	400

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,300	1,425
Anglo-Indian	100	136
Alfred Manufacturing	500	665xd
Alliance Spinning	2,500	950
Bhowanuggur Mills	2,000	930
Bombay United	1,000	1,000
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	425
Central India S. W. and M.	500	790
Coorla Mills	1,000	940
D. Spinning	2,000	795
Hindustan	1,000	1,135
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	1,000
Khandeish	1,000	1,060
Madras	1,250	—
Madras United	1,000	1,925
Manchester Spinning	50	1 noml
Mazagon Spinning	500	255
National Spinning	1,000	1,110
New Great Eastern	1,000	1,120
Oriental	625	810
Prince of Wales Spinning	1,250	400
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	1,000	—
Sholapore Mills	1,000	1,125
Victoria Mills	1,000	990

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock	218-3-0	315
Do. New 500 Shares	130-14-6	70
Do. do.	65-7-3	50
Do. do.	21-13-1	71
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	1,000	1,275
Do. New 515 Shares	106-5-15	275

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Ice Manufacturing	100	160 xd.
Bombay Burma Trading	1,500	2,425
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	10	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping	200	460
Treacher and Co.	500	935
Thacker and Co.	100	170

CALCUTTA.—Oct. 29.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

% Promissory Notes	Rs 100 13 to 100 14
4½ of 1870 (1885)	102 12 to 101 0
4½ of 1871 (1881)	100 12 to 100 14
4½ of 1878-79 (1893)	109 3 to 109 5
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	109 3 to 109 5
Debentures of 1867	100 12 to 100 14

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884)	Rs. 111 8 to 112 0
6 of 1865 (1885)	112 0 to 112 8
6 of 1866 (1886)	112 8 to 113 0
6 of 1867 (1887)	113 0 to 113 8
6 of 1870 (1890)	113 8 to 114 0
6 of 1872 (1892)	114 0 to 114 8
5 of 1878 (1908)	111 8 to 112 0

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	120	122 to 123
Agra Savings	100	125 to —
Allahabad	100	175 to —
Alliance of Simla	100	135 to —
Bank of Bengal	500	805 to 807½
Do. of Upper India	100	128 to —
Delhi and London	125	240 to —
Himalaya	100	120 to 125
Mussoorie	100	100 to —
National of India	100	102 to 103
Simla Bank Corporation	500	515 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra)	100	90 to 92

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

Asiatic Jute	100	20 to —
Bally Paper Mills	100	115 to —
Barnagore Jute	100	85 to —
Bengal Coal	1000	1760 to —
Bengal Ironworks	100	10 to 14

Ballaghhatta Jute	100	— to —
Bengal Mills	1100	10 to —
Bonded Warehouse	445	425 to 430
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	10 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	103 to 104
Burrakur Coal	100	140 to —
Calcutta Docking	700	280 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	121 to —
Calcutta Jute Mills	200	20 to 3
Carew and Co. (Limited), gar	100	114 to 115
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	115 to —
Darjiling Steam Tramway	100	130 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	95 to 96
Eastern Bengal Railway	100	10 to —
East Indian Railway	100	190 to 195
Equitable Coal	250	48 to 49
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	305 to —
Goswary Cotton Mills	100	96 to —
Gouripore	250	158 to —
Great Eastern Hotel	500	105 to 110
Howrah Docking	100	94 to 95
Howrah Mills	1000	1400 to 17 pm.
India General Steam Navigation	50	10 to —
Kamerhatta Jute Mills	100	78 to 79
Labour Transportation	100	100 to —
Landing and Shipping	500	170 to —
Merchants' Steam Tug	100	75 to —
Murree Brewery	95	330 to —
Naini Tal Brewery	100	85 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press	30	100 to 100
Nanthore Indigo	100	85 to —
New Beerboom Coal	100	100 to —
Oriental Jute Manufacturing	100	100 to —
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway	100	90 to 100
Rajmahal Stone	100	85 to —
Ramkistopore Press	100	82 to 83
Raneengunge Coal Association	90	100 to —
Riverside Press	100	260 to 263
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas	100	100 to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co.	100	74 to 75
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail.	100	102 to 105
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing	100	104 to 105
Strand Bank Press	100	80 to —
Watson's Patent Press	100	75 to —

TEA COMPANIES.

Adulphore Terai (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Amicable (Assam)	100	80 to —
Amuckie	100	75 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	95 to —
Assam	100	630 to 660
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	95 to 96
Baree (Kangra)	100	64 to 65
Bengal (Cachar)	100	54 to 55
Do. contributory	100	260 to —
Bishnauth (Assam)	100	130 to —
Do. contributory	100	160 to 165
Borelli (Assam)	100	100 to —
Borsillah (Assam)	100	60 to —
Burkholia (Cachar)	100	73 to —
Central Cachar	100	75 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling)	500	50 to 505
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	95 to —
Chota Nagpore	100	60 to —
Cinnatollah	100	72 to —
Colonial (Assam)	100	110 to 112
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	310 to —
Cutlecherra (Cachar)	100	35 to —
Darjiling	100	66 to 68
Dedur Kosh (Cachar)	100	80 to —
Dehing (Assam)	100	65 to 70
Dehra Doon	100	62 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam)	100	78 to —
Durrung (Assam)	100	57 to 58
Eastern Cachar	100	85 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	62 to 63
Giel'e (Darjiling)	100	250 to —
Gowhaty (Assam)	100	92 to 93
Grob (Assam)	100	110 to —
Holta (Kangra)	100	50 to —
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	90 to 91
Hoolgongrie (Assam)	100	545 to —
Indian Terai	100	230 to —
Jellalpor (Cachar)	100	50 to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	100	103 to —
Jokai (Assam)	100	80 to —
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	30 to —
Kangra Valley	100	133 to 135
Kunchanpor (Cachar)	100	105 to 106
Kurseong and Darjiling	100	6 to 7
Do. contributory	100	100 to 105
Kurseong and Terai	100	64 to 65
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	105 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	150 to —
Longview (Darjiling)	100	30 to —
Loobah	100	110 to —
Lower Assam	100	75 to —
Luckimpore (Assam)	100	70 to 72
Majagram Cachar	100	63 to 65
Mim. (Darjiling)	100	53 to 55
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	80 to —
Do. contributory	100	100 to —
Moran (Assam)	100	125 to —
Mothola (Assam)	100	100 to —
Do. contributory	100	100 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	100	100 to —
Muttuck (Assam)	100	100 to —
Do. contributory	100	100 to —
New Falodhi (Darjiling)	100	100 to —
New Gholia Ghat (Assam)	100	100 to —
New Mutual (Cachar)	100	100 to —
Nutanpore (Cachar)	100	100 to —
Phoenix of Cachar	100	100 to —
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	100 to —
Puttarea (Sylhet)	100	100 to —
Rajabare (Assam)	100	100 to —
Sapakat	100	100 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	100	100 to —
Seemah	100	100 to —
Singbullia and Murmah	100	100 to —
Singell (Darjiling)	100	100 to —
Soom (Darjiling)	100	100 to —
Springside (Darjiling)	100	100 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong)	100	100 to —
Teendaree (Darjiling)	100	100 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling)	100	100 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	100	100 to —
Tukvar (Darjiling)	100	100 to —
Upper Assam	100	100 to —

MADRAS.—Oct. 30.

Four cent	1 to 1½ % pre.
Four and half per cents 1879	9½ to 9½ pre.
Four and half per cents 1878 (1893)	9½ to 9½ pre.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885)	2 to 2½ do.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881)	1 to 2 do
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882)	1½ to 2 pre
Bank of Madras Shares	36 to 37 prem.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
Banks, demand	Rs. 7 23-32d.	Rs. 7 15-16d	Rs. 7½d
Do. Tele.	—	—	—
Do. 6 mo. sight	Rs. 7 15-16d	—	Rs. 3 5-16d
Do. 4 do.	Rs. 7 27-32d.	Rs. 8 5-32d.	Rs. 8½d
Do. 3 do.	Rs. 7½d.	Rs. 8½d.	Rs. 8½d
Cred 1 mo. sight	Rs. 8½d.	Rs. 8 7-16d.	—
Do. 2 do.	Rs. 7 1-32d.	—	—
Do. 6 c. sight	Rs. 8½d.	Rs. 8 1-16d.	Rs. 8½d
Do. 3 do.	Rs. 8d.	—	—

LONDON.—Nov. 19.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
India Stock, July 5, 1880	104½ to 105½
Do. October 10, 1888	84 to 85
India Encased Paper	— to —
Do. do. 1885	— to —
Do. do. 1893	97½ to 97½
Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882	— to —
Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12)	1 dis to 2 pm
Do. under £1,000 (months' notice)	3 dis to 2 pm
Do. Deb. Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500	102 to 102½
Ceylon, 1882 and 1883	101 to 105
Do. do.	105 to 107
6 Mauritius, 1882	103 to 105
Do. 1895-96	116 to 119
Do. do.	105 to 107
4½ Straits Settlements Government	102 to 104

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

	Price.
Perpetual Debenture Stocks.	—
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c.	100 to 108
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c.	114 to 116
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c.	107 to 108
Oudh and Rohilkund, 4 per cent.	105 to 107
South Indian, 4½ per cent.	115 to 117

RAILWAYS.

B. B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	137 to 139
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	100	151 to 153
E. Indian, 4½ p. c. Ann. A. 1953	—	24½ to 25½
Do. Ann. B. 4½ p. c. (less 1/4)	—	24½ to 25
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4%	—	146 to 148
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c.	100	136 to 138
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	125 to 128
Do. do. 5 do.	all	— to —
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	119 to 121
Do. do. 4 do.	100	113 to 115
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c.	100	125 to 127
Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c.	100	126 to 128
Do. do. 5 p. c. shares	5	— to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	127 to 129
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua.	100	115 to 117

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern	10	10½ to 10½
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883	100	100 to 103
Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887	100	100 to 103
Do. 6 per cent. Preference	10	12½ to 13½
Eastern Exten., Austr. & China	10	10½ to 11½
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891	100	108 to 111
Do. 5½ (A. G. S.) Deb. Sc., 1900	—	103 to 106
Do. registered, repayable 1900	—	103 to 106
Indo-European	25	27½ to 28½

BANKS

Agra	10	10 to 10½
Delhi and London	25	— to —
Chartered of India, A., and C.	20	23 to 24
Chartered Mer. of I., L. and C.	25	50½ to 51½
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28½	49 to 50
Land Mortgage of India	2½	2½ to 2 dis
Oriental Corporation	25	19 to 20

COLONIAL HANDBOOKS, MAPS, &c.

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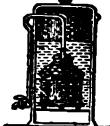
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, NOV. 28, 1881.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Our advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, Nov. 10; Madras and Allahabad, Nov. 8; Calcutta, Nov. 7.

We are glad to observe, in Lord Hartington's thoughtful speech at Blackburn on Saturday, that his lordship protested, for his own part, against the statement made by the supporters of the present Ministry, that England approved of Mr. Gladstone's Afghan policy, because England was glad to escape from foreign complications "on whatever terms." That "terms" derogatory to the honour of England would be wittingly proposed by Lord Hartington, or supported by the true Liberals of England, we do not for a moment believe; but might not the very fact that the supporters of Mr. Gladstone's Government—for it was not an enemy that said this thing—put forward such pleas for the approval of the people of England, suggest to Lord Hartington that most of the world (political friends as well as political enemies) regard the Gladstonian policy in the light suggested? And is there not likely to be a good deal of truth in what most of the world believe in such a case? We have always consistently maintained that the policy of universal surrender is as much opposed to the traditions of the Liberal party as to those of the Conservatives. Objections may fairly be raised to Lord Palmerston's *Civis Romanus* theory; but at any rate that great Liberal Chief was a typical Englishman and no "scuttler." The "exigencies" of Mr. Gladstone's position in Opposition introduced the surrender policy of the Radicals into the Liberal programme; we believe that the Liberal party, and the whole nation, would hail with acclamation a withdrawal from that policy headed by the true Liberal chief of to-day.

THE announcement that Russia will demand the control of the administration of the vitally-important vilayet of Erzeroum, as a guarantee for the payment of the war indemnity, is one that will appear to all Anglo-Indians—may we not say to all intelligent Englishmen?—fraught with the most tremendous consequences. Reported to be withdrawn almost as soon as made, the demand is at present passing through the initial phases usual in the life of all such Russian demands; we doubt not that we shall be brought face to face with it again before long. Thanks to the political foresight of Lord Salisbury, the terms of the protocols relating to such a contingency, drawn up at Berlin, are so perfectly plain and unambiguous that not even Russian astuteness, or Gladstonian elasticity of interpretation, can evade them. It remains to be seen whether the Russians will treat them as they did the Black Sea clauses during Mr. Gladstone's last administration—tear them up.

TO-DAY'S telegrams from India, given in another column, deal with no less than four separate and independent sources of anxiety from "frontier disturbances." From the Mahsud Waziris and the Aliwals on our extreme west, to the Abar and Lushai hill tribes on our furthest eastern frontier—and who shall say at how many other points in the two or three thousand miles that intervene?—our frontier is disturbed. And our friend the Amir, in return for the guns and ammunition we have been giving him, is said to be piling huge imposts on the Khaibar trade; and his officials are exacting them "with great rigour" at Daka! And yet, as the old man said to Wilhelm, "It is a famous policy"—this policy of universal surrender.

WE observe that a syndicate, emulating that which has so successfully introduced Indian tea into the Australian market, wishes to try the same trick in Central Asia, and babbles about Peshawur as a depot. We advise them to

try the Askabad route, now that our friend the Ameer is "rigorously exacting customs duties" on the Afghanistanside. Odessa or Moscow will be found a much more convenient *entrepot* than Peshawur.

WE gave last week, from the *Hindu Patriot*, the leading points of Mr. O'Donnell's "case." That it should have made a stir in the Indian papers was inevitable; for that young gentleman is blessed with a capacity for intrigue, and a skill in advertising himself, that ought long ago to have made the fortune of an "O'Donnell Fund," or some similar enterprise for the reward of oppressed merit. Many of our readers will remember the astonishing success of the first flight of his precocious genius in the line of insubordination, when he got every paper in India to notice the malicious tissue of insolence and misrepresentation, for which he procured fame by sheer force of pushing, under the title of the *Black Pamphlet*. A forcibly-worded article in the *Calcutta Review*—which was afterwards confirmed and made even stronger by some letters from the editor of the *Review* which appeared in the *Englishman*—demonstrated the utterly untrustworthy nature of that precious production. Of a similar character was another sensational pamphlet on Behar, which again attracted much attention mainly from the astonishment felt by Anglo-Indians at the sight of a member of the Indian Civil Service fouling his own nest in such an audacious manner. Mr. O'Donnell, aided by his brother in Parliament, seems to have considered it to be his mission, first to discredit the Indian administration of the hated Saxon; and secondly, to become a famous martyr. When Lord Hartington spoke of Lord Salisbury in the Liberal meeting at Blackburn on Saturday one of the free and enlightened gentlemen present shouted out "Give it him hot!" We fear that a somewhat similar sentiment will be felt in regard to Mr. O'Donnell by most Anglo-Indians, who have not usually very lax notions of discipline. And the most lenient will feel that, in such a case, sparing the rod would result, not only in spoiling the child, but in very serious injury to the interests of the public service.

MAJOR BARING is evidently determined to utilise the rails that were taken up from the more advanced sections of the Kandahar line. To-day's telegrams in the *Times* give the details of some more "State" railways. A very little line in Gorakhpur is to be entrusted to "private enterprise," *nam-ke-waste*.

DR. VINCENT RICHARDS, the same telegram tells us, believes he is on the eve of the discovery of the long-sought-for antidote to cobra poison. A similar belief has been held by several other people on previous occasions. Dr. Richards's book on Snakes will be remembered by many of our readers as an amusing record of the habits of his pets. The cold-blooded way in which he talked in that book, some years ago, about putting his hand into a basket of cobras and pulling out a particularly lively beauty, makes it a pleasant surprise to find that he is still living anywhere except in history.

THE new Governor of Madras appears to be launching out into reckless expenditure, for it seems the state coach difficulty has been got over, and Mr. Grant-Duff did not drive from the station to Government House in a hack buggy on his arrival. We give elsewhere an account of his reception, the arrangements for which have offended half Madras society. The newspapers will have a good time in Madras.

THE *Amrita Bazar Patrika* defends Madame Blavatsky and the Simla "Theosophists" against the strictures of the *Saturday Review*, in a remarkable article of great force and originality, from which we will extract a few paragraphs. We fear there is a good deal of truth in the charge of insular arrogance brought by the *Patrika* against the average Britisher, who regards everything unknown as false or impossible. And the failing is not confined even to the average. Mr. John Bright, conscious of his own extended knowledge and great attainments, dismisses as "lunatics" or "idiots" those who venture to hold an

economical theory with which he does not agree. Of a similar character are the invectives poured out by Mr. Gladstone against Lord Lytton and Sir Bartle Frere. Certainly no one who has conversed for ten minutes with Madame Blavatsky would admit for a moment that that amazingly clever and learned lady could be described as a "vulgar adventurer." Some will probably believe that the clever Russian has assumed the theosophic drivel, much on David's principle at Ziklag, with some vague notion that the Simla correspondent of the *Moscow Gazette* might otherwise find things made somewhat uncomfortable for her. Others will think that it represents the "one tile loose" on a brain otherwise magnificently equipped. But all who know Madame Blavatsky will speak of her with the respect due to unquestionable ability and marvellous attainments. Nor will the respect be diminished—whether we approve of the political principle involved or not—by the consideration that this strange Russian lady, by the sheer force of intellect, has won for herself large numbers of devoted adherents not only among the philosophic youth of Bengal, but amongst the Mahratta Brahmins of Puna and other sections of the Indian populations. Madame Blavatsky has often been the guest of the editor of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, so he informed his readers sometime ago; and this is how he speaks of her:—

"The *Saturday* remarks that Madame Blavatsky's chief claim to attention is the invention of a certain mystic brotherhood which, with the customary Western assumption of omniscience, it sets down, being entirely ignorant on the subject, as a pure fiction. Can anything be more absurd when there are hundreds and thousands, if not hundreds of thousands, of us in India who know that this mystic brotherhood exists, aye, and has existed for thousands of years, who know the paths by which men like ourselves rose to join that sacred fellowship, and who have more or less knowledge of the spiritual truths to which they have attained? But the West can conceive nothing to be possible of which it is ignorant. It is unable to realise that Western intellect, working along one line, the physical, has indeed in this made marvellous progress, but is yet grossly ignorant of the even more marvellous results at which Eastern minds, working for thousands of years along another line, have arrived. The blatant West has ever paraded every scrap of its so-called knowledge, which deals only with phenomena, to which it has attained, but the silent East, that deals only with noumena, that has grasped the only true knowledge, what we are, whence we come, whither we go, has ever veiled her attainments in sacred secrecy. The men of the West are brave, energetic, practical, and deeply skilled in physical science, but they are materialistic, ignorant of psychical science and the higher spiritual truths, and so steeped in self-conceit that they deem everything unknown or inexplicable to them false or impossible. It has been good for us that they have brought us peace, fairly good government, and their Western culture; but it is bad for us that they have, in their blind contempt for all they do not know, trampled out or, nearly so, our national pride in that religion, science, and literature which we have inherited from a thousand generations, and that by their materialistic Western system of education they have almost blotted out from our cognisance the higher and eternal spiritual truths that lie veiled in our ancient literature. Be it so. All things in their appointed cycle. The sun is still there, though the earth turns away from him. But are better times never to return? The night has been long and weary; will the dawn never come? It may be but the dream of some few tired watchers, but to us it seems as if even now there were a glimmer in the East."

THE same journal thus comments on the vigour of the Russian advance:—

"The Russian Government is considering a scheme for forming a body of Cossacks in their new province of Kars. The proposal is to transplant some 10,000 or 15,000 families of the Don Cossacks to Asia Minor. This is a measure which ought not to escape the notice of English politicians; for it will add greatly to Russia's strength on the frontiers of Turkey in Asia."

AND in another column it comments, with great justice, on the weakness displayed by the English Government:—

"It seems only too probable that no immediate action will be taken by the Government to punish the Afridi tribes for their recent offences on the frontier; the matter, we understand, will be left in the hands of the local authorities with orders to make all smooth again."

THE truth is gradually leaking out about the atrocities to which we abandoned our friends at Kandahar when

we scuttled out of that city. The *Indian Daily News* has the following on the subject:—

"Why does not the Government publish all it knows of the disgraceful facts connected with the sacking of Kandahar, and the marauding that went on in the villages in the neighbourhood of that city? It would surely be better for the Government to publish such facts as may have come to its knowledge than to allow such a paragraph as the following to appear in the semi-official print:—'Some painful details are gradually getting known about the incidents which attended the Ameer's triumph at Kandahar. The place is in a deplorable state, and if Mr. Gladstone could relish "atrocities" that have no immediate bearing on party interests he would be able to discuss the state of Kandahar in the old Bulgarian style. Considerable, however, as the damage done inside the city has been, it is outside that the wreck has been most complete. Numbers of Duranis were killed trying to save their women from the Ghilzais, and numbers of women were carried off. Those inhabitants who were left were stripped of everything they possessed, and for miles round Kandahar the country and the villages are deserted.'"

UNSEEMLY merriment is being made in some of the Indian papers over the bear that "fell to Mr. Primrose's rifle," the sole victim in the way of big game that gratified the bloodthirstiness of the recent Viceregal shooting party. The telegraph carried far and wide, even unto London, the tidings of the fall of that bear. But it is now mischievously whispered that the intelligent creature's "fall" was very much like the fall with which it had often delighted the nursemaids and frightened the children at Simla; and hopes are freely expressed that it will yet survive to dance many a solemn jig as of old to the cheery accompaniment of the "baloo-wala's" rattle.

WE devote one of our leading articles to-day to a consideration of the very interesting and important incident of the meeting of a *quasi* Parliament at Mysore, on the 7th ultimo, under the chairmanship of Mr. Ranga Charlu, C.I.E., the Dewan of the State. The orders of His Highness the Maharaja, under which it assembled, were dated August 25, 1881. The representatives numbered 144, and the method by which they were selected is clearly detailed in the orders, which ran thus:—

ORDER.—His Highness the Maharaja is desirous that the views and objects which his Government has in view in the measures adopted for the administration of the province should be better known and appreciated by the people for whose benefit they are intended, and he is of opinion that a beginning towards the attainment of this object may be made by an annual meeting of the representative landholders and merchants from all parts of the province, before whom the Dewan will place the results of the past year's administration, and a programme of what is intended to be carried out in the coming year. Such an arrangement, by bringing the people in immediate communication with the Government, would serve to remove from their minds any misapprehensions in regard to the views and action of the Government, and would convince them that the interests of the Government are identical with those of the people.

2. This annual meeting will be conveniently held at Mysore immediately after the close of the Dasara Festival, which occasion will offer an additional inducement to those invited to attend the meeting. For the present, the local fund boards of the several districts will be asked to select from among themselves and others of the district the persons who are to be deputed to represent their respective districts at the meeting. In order to represent the landed interests of all the taluks, as well as the interests of trade, there should be sent one or two cultivating landholders from each taluk, possessed of general information and influence amongst the people, and three or four leading merchants for the district generally. A list of them should be sent beforehand to this office, in order to arrange for their accommodation at Mysore. They may be allowed a small sum from the local funds to meet the actual expenses of their travelling.

3. The attendance at the meeting is intended to be entirely voluntary. In making the selection, therefore, the wishes and convenience of the persons invited should be consulted.

At the meeting of the Institution of Civil Engineers, on Tuesday, the 22nd November—Mr. Abernethy, F.R.S.E., president, in the chair—the paper read was on the "Forces and Strains of Recoil considered with reference to the Elastic Field-Gun Carriage," by Mr. H. J. Butter, M. Inst. C.E. It was stated to be of great importance in field-gun carriages to reduce the weight as much as possible, and this could only be safely effected by a correct appreciation

of the action and extent of the force of recoil. Considerable obscurity existed in respect to this question. It was the object of this paper to endeavour to define the action and laws which governed recoil, as well as to describe the principle and design of the Elastic Field-Gun Carriage. It was stated that there will be, on Tuesday, November 29, at eight p.m., a discussion upon Mr. Butter's paper on the "Forces and Strains of Recoil in the Elastic Field-Gun Carriage."

A committee, consisting of Captain King, of H.M.S. *Euryalus*, the Hon. J. Douglas, C.M.G., Colonel Warren, Colonel Smart, and Lieutenant Rogers, torpedo instructor H.M.S. *Euryalus*, has been appointed to report on the present defences of Ceylon, with a view to steps being taken for the better protection of the colony.

THE *Standard* states that, although Sir Frederick Roberts will hold the local rank of Lieutenant General in India whilst employed as Commander in Chief of the Madras Army, the military authorities at the Horse Guards have declined to make substantive the rank which he held in Afghanistan. General Roberts has not yet been three years a general officer, and he occupies so junior a position on the list of majors general that it is held that it would be an injustice to advance him over the heads of his present seniors, more especially as a similar privilege was denied to Sir Garnet Wolseley after his return from South Africa.

WE understand that it is highly improbable that the appointment of Public Works Minister to the Government of India will be re-established, as the proposal meets with strong opposition at the India-office. If, however, it should be finally decided to appoint an officer to undertake the duties lately discharged by Sir Andrew Clarke, an offer will, in the first instance, be made to Major General Sir A. Taylor, now at the head of the Cooper's-hill College, to proceed to India, with a view of his filling the position of Adviser on Public Works questions in the Viceregal Council.

COL. T. ROWLAND, C.B., 2d Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, has been appointed to the command of the Agra Brigade, in succession to Col. Macdonald, 12th Madras Native Infantry, and has taken over the duties.

THE Secretary of State for India in Council having ruled Major General A. Cadell, R.E., to be ineligible for the appointment of Inspector General of Military Works in India, for which he was lately selected, on account of his having succeeded to colonels' allowances, the appointment has been offered to and accepted by Colonel J. J. McL. Innes, V.C., C.B., R.E., who has been employed for some years past as Accountant General and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department.

WE extract from the *Englishman* the following on the Calcutta freight market up to November 7:—

"Our freight market has been comparatively quiet during the last week, the demand for forward chartering having somewhat subsided, the last shots fired being one steamer and two sailing ships for Barrow, and one January loader for Dundee. Every shipping house has now been pretty well supplied with ships and steamers for the next two months, provided the vessels all arrive nicely just when they are wanted. This is nearly invariably the case with steamers, but sailing ships taken for November have sometimes an uncomfortable habit of arriving in December or January, and yet have to be taken by charterers, as in almost every instance the cancelling dates are put a month beyond the time of probable arrival. This system requires to be changed, and the risk of late arrival not be entirely borne by the merchant. On Saturday there was a sudden demand for wheat. Steamers for forward loading and several steamers which had been for some time offering have been fixed at 67-6 for December and 65 for January loading. Particulars of charters are given below. We have had no arrivals during the last week, and our unfixed tonnage consists of only three ships with a total tonnage of 3,699 tons."

MESSRS. CARRITT AND CO. thus reported on the Calcutta tea market for the week ending Nov. 7:—

"Public auctions of tea have been held on the 27th ultimo

and 3rd instant; at the former, 8,635 chests were brought forward, of which 8,153 found buyers. The teas were principally of Assam growth and generally showed fair quality in cup, but there was less inquiry and prices ruled in favour of buyers; we quote a decline of about half an anna per lb. all round, except for broken Pekoes, and invoices from the Darjiling district. On the 3rd instant 8,381 chests were sold under the hammer, 496 being withdrawn for higher limits, in addition to several invoices taken out prior to the sales. The bidding was more spirited, and the decline in prices was recovered."

THE *Times of India* gives the following obituary of the week ending Nov. 10:—The Maharaja of Durnraon; Lieut. Col. P. A. Van Homrigh, Madras Staff Corps; Mr. Napier Campbell, assistant commissioner, Darjiling; and Mr. J. B. Hutchins.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

In the official crop and weather report for the week ending November 1 it is stated that the north-east monsoon has apparently set in in parts of Southern India, as slight rain has fallen in some districts of the Madras Presidency and of the Mysor State, and more is expected. In Coorg and the Nizam's territories also rain is needed in places, and it is urgently required in the Southern Mahratta Country of the Bombay Presidency. In Berar and the Central Provinces, in the Central India and Rajputana States, and in the Punjab (excepting one district) agricultural prospects are good; the kharif crops are being harvested and rabi sowings are in progress. In the North Western Provinces and Oudh also the rabi is being generally sown, though sowings are hindered in some localities by deficient moisture. In Bengal the standing crops are promising, and operations for the winter crops are going on satisfactorily; more rain is, however, wanted in Orissa. In Assam and British Burma agricultural prospects are good."

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE following telegram, dated Sibi, November 20, was delayed in transmission, and arrived too late for our last issue:—

"No news of importance has lately been received from Kandahar. The Ameer has a difficult task before him in arranging for the loyalty of Southern Afghanistan after his return to Cabul. The Duranis hold aloof, and, although the Ameer shows signs of being willing to conciliate them, he no doubt feels unable to treat many chiefs with confidence. Some sirdars he still retains in confinement, among them being sirdar Gholum Mahomed Khan, son of Sirdar Rahim Dil Khan, Fateh Khan, Achakzai, and Sirdar Sher Mahomed Khan, who is a brother of the Wali Shere Ali Khan, the late ruler in Kandahar. Another brother of the Wali is a refugee in Beluchistan. The Ameer is encamped outside the city, and has collected supplies and carriage for his return march northwards.

"Kohistan is said to be disturbed, and the Ghilzais between Jellalabad and Cabul are likely to give some trouble. These local disturbances, however, seem to be of no great importance and are such as must be always expected. Either Sirdar Habibullah Khan, a son of the late Ameer, Dost Mahomed, or Sirdar Hashim Khan, son of a succeeding Ameer, Mahomed Azim Khan, will probably be selected to remain as governor in Kandahar.

"The feeling in Herat seems to be entirely with the Ameer, and Abdul Kudus Khan, who took possession, remains as governor. The Ameer is probably awaiting, before he starts, the receipt of a further supply of ammunition from the British Government. He has sent camels to Quetta to receive it in charge. This assistance from us will no doubt greatly strengthen his position, and after his departure, by our continuing the occupation of Quetta and Pishin, the malcontents in Southern Afghanistan will be more easily constrained to accept the inevitable and become quiet and peaceable subjects of the ruler for the time being. The moral effect is unquestionably great and of great value, not only to the Ameer, but to the people generally. Trade is already beginning to flow from Herat southwards, and caravans from Kandahar towards India are showing some preference for the new Hurnai route over that of the Bolan. This is protected by two posts from the Quetta Brigade, which is now reduced to about 4,500 men of all arms, under Brigadier General Edwardes.

"General Hume has just returned to Sibi by the Hurnai route, and has left for his divisional command at Lahore. The column proceeding to Dera Ghazi-Khan by the Bozdar route is already on its way, and Brigadier General Wilkinson will probably open out the old caravan route which is said to have

existed in other days between Dera Ghazi-Khan and Kandahar through Thal-Chotiali and the assigned districts.

"Lieutenant Colonel St. John made over the charge of the Beluchistan Agency to Lieutenant Colonel Waterfield, formerly Commissioner of Peshawur, on the 14th inst. and proceeds on furlough. After visiting the Viceroy's camp the new agent to the Governor General proceeds up the Bolan to Quetta and Pishin."

THE following is the telegram of the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, dated November 27:—

"The Ameer is still encamped at Deh Khoja, outside Kandahar, and is collecting transport for an early march. Reports differ regarding his intentions. One rumour—and that the more likely one—is that he is anxious to return to Cabul, and will start for the capital soon. Another rumour has it that he has ordered a portion of his harem to be sent from Cabul to Herat, and that he will spend the winter in the last-named city. It is also said that he is offering a remission of the year's revenue to all the Kandaharis returning to their homes, and that numbers are obeying the summons.

"A large caravan from Herat lately arrived at Kandahar, and the trade between the two places seems to be recommencing. Both cities are reported to be quiet.

"Abdul Kudus Khan continues to act as Governor of Herat, and Sirdar Habibullah Khan, the Ameer's uncle, remains in charge of Kandahar.

"A Lahore paper gives currency to a rumour that heavy customs duties have been imposed on the Khyber trade, and are being enforced with great rigour at Daka.

"The announced early settlement of the Mahsud-Waziri difficulty may now be confidently expected. Yarik, the last of the ringleaders of the raid on Tank, whose son was given up as a hostage, has now himself surrendered, and the tribe have sent back a Hindu lately kidnapped from the Bannu district.

"The *Pioneer* states that, although it has been decided that the proposed expedition against the Aliwal tribe will not come off this year, yet the idea has not been finally abandoned, and the matter may be reconsidered in the spring.

"The Abor expedition, consisting of 312 men of the 43rd Assam Light Infantry, under Major Beresford, started from the Dibong outpost on the 12th inst., and have thus far met no obstacles beyond those presented by the thick jungle and difficult country through which the march lies.

"Some anxiety is felt in Cachar owing to the attitude of the Lushis. Two sections of that tribe have been engaged for the last few years in constant internecine feuds, and have neglected their agricultural operations. The result is that one section has been reduced to great distress, and is assembling in large numbers on the Cachar frontier. The British authorities are taking steps to relieve them, and it is hoped that the timely assistance now given may prevent their yielding to the temptation to raid on the almost defenceless tea gardens of Cachar.

"The reduction in the strength of the artillery in India, which was recommended by the Army Commission, has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State. The number of batteries will henceforth be 77, instead of 88. An attempt will be made to secure a greater efficiency by keeping up the full complement of officers and men, particularly in garrison batteries. The scheme does not, however, appear to meet with unanimous approval.

"This winter promises to be a period of some importance in the history of Indian railway enterprise. Two new State lines are to be commenced, both as protective works against famine. The first of these is the metre gauge line, starting from Rewari, on the Rajputana Railway, and extending to Hissar. It will be carried on ultimately to Ferozepore, and when finished will greatly shorten the communications between the Punjab and Bombay. The second line, also of the metre gauge, will connect Bellary with Portuguese Goa and the Marmagao Railway, and will have a branch from Gadac to Sholapore, on the Great Indian Peninsula line. Surveys are to be made of the three alternative routes between Calcutta and Nandgaon, the present terminus of the Nagpore-Chatisgarh Railway. Doubtless the work will be begun as soon as the best route has been selected, and the long-talked-of direct Calcutta and Bombay railway may shortly become an accomplished fact. Another survey party will examine the country between Mymensing and Gowhatty, in Assam. The country north of the Ganges, from a point opposite Patna to Baraich through Goruckpore, is also to be explored, and it is rumoured that, if the Government decides on a railway there, its construction will be entrusted to private enterprise. There is also talk of surveying for a line to connect Bundelcund with the Central Provinces system. A meeting has been held at Rawul Pindi to discuss the project of a railway thence to the hill station of Murree, and it was determined to take steps for the formation of a company.

"The returns lately received from the tea districts show that the whole crop will probably not exceed 47,500,000lb. Putting the exports to Australia at 750,000lb., and setting aside 570,000lb.

for the country consumption, this leaves an available total of 46,000,000lb. for export to England. The home tea planters and the merchants in Upper India, encouraged by the success of the Calcutta syndicate in opening the Australian market, have formed a syndicate for the purpose of trying to push the tea trade with Central Asia. Peshawur will be the headquarters of the operations.

"Dr. Vincent Richards, a well-known authority on Indian poisonous snakes, has commenced a series of experiments to test the efficacy in cobra poisoning of Dr. Lacerda's plan of injecting permanganate of potash. He states that the experiments, although not absolutely conclusive, have yet, so far as they have gone, led to much more hopeful results than any previously instituted, and believes that the ground for hoping for a practical remedy has at last been found. The progress of Dr. Richards's experiments will be watched with much interest.

"The Mysor harvest reports are favourable. Rain is falling throughout the province. The crops are in good condition, and prices are decreasing."

THE following telegrams, received through Reuter's agency, have appeared in this morning's papers:—

AGRA, Nov. 26.—The Viceroy has returned here.

AGRA, Nov. 27.—The Viceroyal party left here this evening for Benares.

BOMBAY, Nov. 27.—The Viceroy has sanctioned a considerable reduction of the present tariff for inland telegrams.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 26.—The trading caravan under Mr. Dalgleish reached Yarkand on Sept. 8 last, and was cordially received by the Governor of Kashgar, who granted Mr. Dalgleish permission to reside in the city and dispose of merchandise anywhere in Kashgar.

COL. OSBORN, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY, AND THE INDIA-OFFICE.

THE appointment of Lieut. Col. R. D. Osborn to give a series of lectures on Indian history at the University of Cambridge has been cancelled. In a letter to the *Calcutta Statesman* Col. Osborn says:—

"In the last *Friend of India* that has arrived in England I see an announcement to the effect that Lieut. Col. R. D. Osborn has been appointed lecturer on Indian history at the University of Cambridge. This announcement, true at the time, is no longer so, the nomination having just been cancelled; and, as the entire transaction is instructive as indicating the relations which exist between the India-office and the universities, I hope I shall not be considered by your readers to be guilty of undue egotism if I make it the subject of my letter of this week.

"The appointment in question is a new one, it having been, in fact, only created this year, and had I been allowed to retain my nomination I should have been the first incumbent. The intention is to appoint a lecturer every year, who shall deliver a course of ten lectures on Indian history, primarily for the benefit of such undergraduates as are going out to India as civilians; but the desire of the University authorities is to obtain lectures of sufficient interest to attract the students generally. The duty of selecting lecturers belongs to the Board of Historical Studies. The first I knew of either this board or these Indian lecturers was in the month of July last, when a member of the board, Sir Rowland Wilson, called at my house, and to my great astonishment inquired if, in the event of my being nominated by the board, I would deliver the first course of ten lectures. He added that the subject on which in all probability the board would desire me to lecture would be the Mahomedan period of Indian history. I said that, if limited to that subject, I would not lecture, as I deemed it to be one destitute of practical utility; but that I would gladly deliver a course of lectures on India subsequent to the foundation of the British power. At the same time, I was careful to warn Sir R. Wilson that, if Indian officials were consulted on the propriety of my giving such a course of lectures, they would protest against it most vehemently. Notwithstanding this warning on my part, about a month later I got a formal invitation from three members of the board delegated for that purpose, to deliver at the university a course of lectures on the Mahomedan period of Indian history, in conjunction with Professor Max Muller, who was to deliver five on the Hindu period. I replied as I had done to Sir Rowland Wilson, that I would not lecture on the Mahomedan period, but suggested as an alternative that I should be allowed to deliver a series of lectures on 'Indian Land Tenures as affected by British Rule.' I did not expect any notice to be taken of this suggestion, and my surprise was proportionally great when a few days later I received the following letter:—

"Since I last wrote to you matters have been a good deal simplified by a letter which I have received from Professor Max Muller, to the effect that, owing to the state of his health, he will certainly not be able to lecture in the October term, and cannot make any binding promise as to the Lent term. Consequently, my colleagues and I consider that we shall be quite within our instructions in nominating you on behalf of the board as our first lecturer, to give five lectures at all events in the course of November, and

five more later in the year, in the event of Max Muller failing, should you feel disposed so to do, and in asking you to choose your own topics without reference to any particular series.

"This, you will perceive, is as formal and explicit an invitation as a man could possibly receive. I accepted it, and began forthwith to prepare my lectures, which are now nearly completed—four of them entirely so. But I now learn that, previously to their invitation being sent to me, a member of the board had gone to the India House and consulted General Strachey on the propriety of the nomination. General Strachey, as was quite natural, declared it to be the most improper nomination that could be imagined—that 'my name stank in the nostrils of the Indian Government,' with much else to the same effect. Since that time members of the board have been plying with 'private and confidential letters' from Indian officials, whose names are withheld from me, but who are regarded (I am told) as 'authorities,' and who are all agreed that a series of lectures by me on 'British Rule in India' would greatly corrupt and mislead the minds of the ingenuous youth who were so unfortunate as to hear them. The result is that the board has become terrified, and 'caved in.' Having to choose between the alternative of giving offence to a powerful body like the India-office, or merely to inflict a wrong upon a powerless individual like myself, it has, as might be expected, elected for the latter. It has wriggled out of the difficulty by repudiating the action of its delegates as going beyond the letter of their instructions; but it is good enough to say that if I will give five lectures on the Mahomedan period, as originally proposed, they will send up my name for the confirmation of the senate. This alternative I have declined, or rather intend to decline; for, though I have been informed privately of the course of procedure which the board intends to adopt, I have as yet received no official notification on the subject. I suppose I shall do so in a few days, as the board was to meet yesterday to come to a final decision on the subject.

"I have not told this story with any desire to exhibit myself to your readers as a martyr. In fact, but for the announcement in the *Friend of India* that I have been appointed to the lectureship I should not have referred to the matter at all. But the occurrence has a public importance, in so far as it discloses the almost insuperable difficulties against which those have to struggle who try to place before the British nation any view of British rule in India other than the rose-coloured official one. The officials of the India-office, not content with governing India with despotic authority, actually dictate to a board of university professors the view of Indian history which shall be taught to the undergraduates, and the board meekly acquiesces in their right so to dictate, the reason being that all established institutions, whether universities or India-offices, feel that they have one instinct in common, which overrides all other inclinations—the instinct of self-preservation. The man who desires to reform anything, no matter what it is, is a hateful and alarming phenomenon to all institutions which know that sooner or later the reformer will be knocking at their own doors. Such a man belongs to a variety of the human race which they would be glad to see extirpated altogether; and consequently they are ready to lend a helping hand to each other when one of these unpleasant gentry has to be suppressed or got out of the way. So great, indeed, is the power of these established institutions that, but for the law which converts the possessor of a bad conscience into a coward, they would be impregnable. They and their abuses would flourish unpruned for centuries. But, happily, they are cowardly to the core. They cannot refrain from persecution. They select some man who, if left alone, would be capable of doing no harm to them, and make him a power potent against themselves, by the petty wrongs to which they subject him. For the public at large, careless of general questions, the particulars of which they do not understand, are quick to resent injustice to an individual. And so, through the individual case, they rise to a knowledge of the host of abuses which exist around and beyond it. When the India-office officials, who have prevailed upon the board to suppress these lectures of mine, come to hear of their success, they will doubtless rejoice. But I am not without hope that their rejoicing will be turned into sorrow. To the general English Liberal there is nothing perhaps in the whole empire so entirely hateful as the India-office and the Government of India—no two institutions which he believes to be more rotten and mischievous, or which he would sooner see swept out of existence. And this suppression of my lectures will give to English Liberalism an opportunity of showing up these twin institutions which they are not likely to let slip. The lectures, suppressed at Cambridge, will most probably be delivered in London, and if so, to audiences all the larger because of the circumstances under which they will be delivered."

MR. GRANT-DUFF'S RECEPTION AT MADRAS.

THE very precise orders that had been issued by the Government and the railway authorities for the reception of Mr. Grant-Duff, the new Governor of Madras, were obeyed in every particular; but it is open to question whether the arrangements to protect his Excellency from the inconvenience of being slightly crowded were not too stringent. Tickets for admission to the platform at the railway station were issued to fifty persons, and the members of the Governor's staff were passed; but those officers, gentlemen, and ladies who were not favoured

with the agent's authority were compelled to await the Governor's arrival in the corridor outside the ornamental rails and under the verandah. The platform, up to which the special train was brought, would easily accommodate five hundred people, so there was room and to spare for the not considerable number of people who assembled under the verandah. It was a novelty, which can hardly be approved, to debar officers wearing her Majesty's uniform, and some of the most charming members of local society, from entering an enclosure of great magnitude for the purpose of according by their presence a courteous welcome to the new ruler of the presidency. It was alleged that when Mr. Adam arrived he was almost hustled; the fact really being that there was a small crowd of local notables who trod just a wee bit on each others' heels in their movement forward to see what his Excellency was like. The authorities have now gone to the other extreme, and in their exaggerated anxiety to protect the sacred person of the Governor from contact with the graceful folds of a fair lady's dress, or the withering touch of a scarlet tunic, they put a slight on a good many people who are not usually—as the regulations would seem to imply—addicted to rushing and pushing in the unpleasant manner that is characteristic of "Arry of the City of London." In order that there might be no evasion of the regulations, two British sentries were placed at the west end of the red cloth and two more at the gates leading to the platform. These soldiers had strict injunctions to closely scrutinise all tickets presented, and refuse admission to, it not also to bayonet on the spot, all who did not hold them; and four more sentries paraded along the red cloth to come to the rescue of their comrades in the event of their being worsted in their gallant endeavour to resist the encroachments of generals, surgeon generals, inspector generals, colonels, bishops, vicar apostolics, archdeacons, astronomers, and the fair sex. We should add that about 150 chairs were placed in the corridor for the accommodation of ladies and others, and, on the train being signalled as having left Perambore, the sentries were directed to "see that all the general visitors accommodated in the corridor retire behind the rope, which will be placed so as to leave the passage to the carriage quite clear." We are rejoiced to have to say that the sentries did their duty bravely, and that the officers of distinction and ladies of fashion did what they were told to do by the military Cerberuses. The discovery, beneath one of the chairs, of the following ode would, however, seem to show that the author—a "doing duty" officer it is said—was unhappy:—

"I shall always remember
A warm fifth of November,
The Government's stern orders and plot,
When I failed to make entry
Because of a white sentry
To a place where my rank was forgot."

The platform—the departure one was used for the arrival!—was covered with scarlet cloth. A guard of honour from the Volunteer Guards, with the regimental colour and band, under the command of a captain, and with Colonel Ross Church, the commandant, in attendance, was drawn up on the southern side of the platform. The special train arrived punctually at 8 a.m., and was stopped rather higher up the platform than had been calculated upon by the body of select officials who were waiting for it. A strategic movement to meet it having been successfully accomplished, a pause ensued, and then Mr. Grant-Duff alighted, and was received by the Honourable R. Davidson, C.S.I., the chief secretary, who, in the nearest approach to "war paint" that was ever designed, gave a martial air to the proceedings. Mrs. Duff now descended from the train, and was followed by her children and their attendants. Captain Awdry, R.E., the private secretary to his Excellency, Major Kenney Herbert, military secretary to the Provisional Governor, Dr. Mackenzie, H.E.'s surgeon, Mrs. Mackenzie, Captain Cavendish, A.D.C., and others alighted from the other carriage, in the train. Mr. Davidson introduced a few of the nearest gentlemen and ladies to his Excellency, and Sir Charles Turner, C.J., offered his arm to Mrs. Grant-Duff, and escorted her, the Governor following, down the platform to the place where the ticketless officers and others were gathered together, and thence to the carriage, which was drawn up on the other side of the station. The carriage was drawn by four horses, with postillions in scarlet jackets, black and gold caps, white breeches and black boots. The Governor and Mrs. Grant-Duff having entered the carriage, were followed by Mr. Davidson and Capt. Awdry, and the station was left by the door of the north corner. The Governor's body guard was drawn up in review order in the compound before the building, and as soon as the carriage was perceived emerging from the arch a bugle sounded, the troopers drew their swords, and when the carriage came up they formed a guard before and behind it, and the procession, so well known to people in Madras, was complete. On passing the hospital a successful effort was made by some military patients in the verandah to satisfy his Excellency that they were not suffering from pulmonary affection, and the native crowd, which was rather dense in this part, mildly echoed the hurrah of the warriors on the sick list. The procession moved on to the Fort, and the Government-office was soon reached. Here a guard of honour from the wing 2nd Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers, consisting of 100 rank and file, with the band of the 39th Regiment

N.I., were paraded in review order, under command of a captain, and received the Governor with due honours. His Excellency then proceeded to the Council Chamber and the chief secretary read the warrant of appointment.—*Mail*.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."]

Sir,—I have read Sir George Campbell's letter on the opium trade, which appears in your paper of the 12th inst., with much pleasure. It contains admissions which are noteworthy. I hail his invitation, "Let us reason together," and his statement of the case as he views it, "put fairly and in good faith," as an earnest that the facts as they are will be really faced. My sole object in this letter is to ascertain the facts. Until this has been done we have no certain basis upon which we can reason. I will therefore confine my remarks to the objection taken by Sir George Campbell to that part of the resolution adopted at the Mansion House which stated it to be our duty "to withdraw all encouragement from the growth of the poppy in India except for medicinal purposes." This he considers quite misleading. "The Government of India," he says, "does not encourage, but restrains, the growth of opium." This is no doubt true, but only in a certain sense. Throughout by far the larger portion of our territories the growth of the poppy is, as he states, absolutely prohibited. I would, however, venture to ask him whether, in another sense, his own statement is not misleading. I would ask whether—first, the number of sub-agencies under the Opium Department, and the local areas within which the cultivation of poppy is permitted, have not both been considerably increased of late years. Secondly, whether, under the orders of the Government of India, in No. 533 Financial Department, dated May 14, 1869, it was not directed that "the most energetic measures should be taken to increase the cultivation, with the least possible delay, to not less than 790,500 beegahs, as estimated by the Lieutenant Governor, or to 800,000 beegahs;" and that these efforts were so far successful that 778,331 beegahs were under cultivation in 1869-70, exclusive of the areas in which the crop failed. Thirdly, whether, in order to equalise the price of Malwa and Bengal opium, it was not determined to increase the quantity, and thereby lower the price of the latter, and to raise the duty on the former. (Reports on the Material and Moral Progress and condition of India, 1872-73, page 9.) Fourthly, whether the course taken in purchasing opium grown in Nepal, an independent State, has not had the effect of stimulating the production in that State. (Report on the Material and Moral Progress of India for 1877-78, page 23.) That the Government of India does encourage, nay, press the cultivation, is, I submit, proved by a comparison of the number of chests of opium shipped from Bengal in the following years:—

	Chests.		Chests.
1874-75 ...	45,704	1877-78 ...	49,591
1875-76 ...	46,629	1878-79 ...	54,572
1876-77 ...	47,126	1879-80 ...	59,622

The Government of India is armed with full powers to deal with this subject. Act I of 1878 provides that, except in districts specially exempted, no one shall—(a) cultivate the poppy, (b) manufacture opium, (c) possess opium, (d) transport opium, (e) import or export opium, (f) sell opium, (g) omit to warehouse opium brought from foreign territories, under penalties which may extend to one year's imprisonment, or fine, which may extend to Rs.1,000, or with both.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully, C. W. TREMENHEERE, Lieutenant General.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."]

Sir,—As one who took part in the Mansion House meeting I ask the favour of being allowed to reply shortly to Sir George Campbell's letter. We rejoice to think that there is no difference between us as to our duty towards China, and that we are not justified in enforcing treaties for the admission of opium into that Empire. The next question is, are the Chinese really in earnest in desiring the prohibition of the poppy cultivation in their own country, or are their objections to the traffic on moral grounds a mere subterfuge to get rid of the foreign drug, and so to derive a larger revenue from the home growth? In answer to this we say that Emperors, Prime Ministers, and Ambassadors have maintained an unvarying and emphatic protest against the traffic and the vice of opium smoking, and that in 1839 they made an heroic attempt to annihilate the trade, both within and without the Empire, by throwing into the sea 20,000 chests of opium, a course which only failed because not seconded by this nation. But now, were we to hold out to them the hope of our support in their effort to prohibit the native cultivation in China, it would impart to them a moral power which, with the growing strength of their naval and military armaments, would give a fair prospect of success.

Turning now to India, there might be some ground for Sir George Campbell's comparison of our Indian monopoly with the Gothenburg system had our Government adhered to the principle stated by Lord Cornwallis, "to obtain the largest amount of revenue from the smallest possible amount of consumption," but, instead of this, the cultivation has been rapidly extended, in order to retain command of the China market by under selling the Chinese-grown opium. The export from all India to China has risen from 2,000 to 100,000 chests during this century. What we aim at is, that the growth of the poppy in Bengal should be prohibited, and not merely

discouraged, and our Government has in its own hands the instrument for effecting this on a simple and equitable principle, and without any violent shock to our Indian revenue. The prohibition will be no loss to the Indian farmers or ryots. On the contrary, the cultivation is in a manner forced upon them now by undue facilities in the form of advances of money. Let our Government, then, propose to aid the Chinese Government in arresting this poppy plague in China by gradually reducing the extent of cultivation in Bengal under the monopoly till the production is extinguished in the course of a few years. At the same time let the duty on opium from the independent native States on the Bombay side be raised from year to year, so that in the course of a few years the price of opium in China will be raised to such a figure as to place it beyond the reach of the masses, and thus gradually to extinguish the vicious habit. In this way ample time will be given for the gradual substitution of other sources of revenue in India, while in China the moral sense of the nation will be satisfied as well as that of our own. Instead of drugging to death the customers whom we expect to purchase our manufactures, a great hindrance will be removed from the expansion of legitimate commerce, to which, with a country so rich in mineral and agricultural wealth, and a population so vast and industrious, we can set no limits. Should smuggling be attempted it will not be under the old conditions of a feeble Chinese Executive and a tacit recognition of it by our Government, but we may hope under an international code of laws which will deal with it as it has dealt with slavery. Those who know what opium smoking is protest against this vice being put on a level with the use of strong drink in this country. The Oriental vice is far more seductive and deadly in its result.—Yours, &c., DONALD MATHESON.

A NATIVE RAILWAY ENTERPRISE.

WE are glad to observe that native capitalists are coming forward to lay out money for the construction of railways. We have before us the prospectus of what is called "A Light Passenger Railroad from Ranigunj to Puri, through Bankura, Midnapore, Balasore, Cuttack and Khorda." The projectors thus estimate the probable cost of the undertaking:—

"From a prospectus of a European firm of contractors, Messrs. Oldham and Brothers, to which we have had access and a page from which we extract below, it will be seen that supposing the concession of the land and the existing road be made by Government a general traffic railway according to size, &c., will cost from Rs.36,200 to Rs.55,000 per miles supposing the whole length to be bridged. We do not propose to bridge any of the following rivers on which arrangements would be made for a steam ferry, viz., 1. The Cossai.—2. Suburnarekha.—3. Baitarni.—4. Brahmani.—5. Mohanadi, and the reduction in the mileage rate in leaving these rivers unbridged will be very great. It is then justifiable to adopt for the purpose of this note that a line for general traffic could be constructed at the lowest estimate (No. 4) which is "for a line of 20 miles of railway for general traffic with three intermediate and two terminal stations and allows for the construction of the line and its complete equipment with rolling and other working stock." If such a line be constructed north of Midnapore, we should have to estimate increased receipts from traffic but in laying out these proposals it is desirable to confine our attention at first solely to the question of the construction of a line for the transport of passengers until it is seen what prospects there are of collecting the capital for a greater work. Looking to all the grounds for reducing the rate for such a light railway and to the fact that his Highness the Maharaja of Mourbhanj has agreed to allow the sleepers from the southern extremity of Midnapur to Ranitalow near Bhadrak, a distance of about seventy-eight miles to be furnished from his forests without royalty, it is thought that Rs.30,000 per mile is a rate far above any thing that the proposed line will cost. The distance from Ranigani to Puri is 312 miles. The distance from Ranguni to Cattack only would be 260 miles. The total cost of a light passenger railway to the former place would on the basis of the above figures be Rs.93,60,000 while to the latter place it would be Rs.78,00,00,000. But to avoid any possible under estimating for the purposes of the present note, the figures Rs.1,15,10,000 and Rs.1,00,000 will be respectively taken."

We observe that a committee has been formed at Balasore for the promotion of the scheme, consisting of the following gentlemen:—The Maharaja of Moourbhanj, Raja Shyamanand De, Babus Umefhchander Mandal, Radharaman Das, Jagannamohan Ray, Madanmohan Das, Kumar Baikanthanath De, honorary secretary, and Babus Becharam Nandi B. A. and and Trailokyanath Ghosh B. A. honorary assistant secretaries. We wish the projectors every success. A railway to Puri will be a decided advantage to the country.—*Hindu Patriot*.

GOLD MINING PROGRESS IN KOLAR.

THE accompanying extract from the *Madras Mail* gives some idea of the progress of works in the Kolar gold field:—

"It is fortunate that the apprehensions which are now widely entertained in England about the prospects of gold mining in India; are exerting no influence on the progress of works. The persons actually engaged in mining have not allowed themselves to be influenced by the elevation or depression of folks at a great distance, who know no more about the difficulties to be overcome in gold-mining than they do about the habits and customs of men in the

moon. The Kolar gold field is distant but a night's railway journey from Madras; and any one who is anxious to see for himself what is doing there will be sure of a welcome. Should he, perchance, arrive expecting to find the road to the field from the station paved with gold, or it, indeed, he should limit his anticipation to seeing the neat houses of mining captains decorated with blocks of stone glittering with precious metal, he will be disappointed. But he will notice on all sides that stone is being brought up from shafts, and that there is a good show, if not of gold, at least of pit labour, ingenuity, machinery, life, and cheerfulness. Should he put on the most childlike expression of innocence that he can command and essay to 'draw' the mining captains, he will discover that some men rise earlier in the day than he does, and sleep with one eye wide open. The captains are courteous and communicative, but they are also cautious, and they are careful to say no more than that they are 'on good stone,' or words to that effect. They leave time and the assayers to prove what the reefs they are working are worth, but they do not mind saying that they are happy as far as they have got. Just a few words, then, as to the progress that has been made. At the (Madras) Baiaghat Company's ground work is going on steadily in the main and one other shaft, the former being down close on 80 ft. deep. Good stone has been come across in the old workings, and Mr. Tom Bray, the mining captain, is as sanguine as ever. At the Kaisar-i-Hind Company's ground two large shafts have been commenced, and a number of trial shafts have been sunk. Mr. Plummer, captain of the Nundydroog, is pushing on his three shafts with great energy, and is completing a large tank for the storage of water. The works of the Ooregum Company are being zealously directed by Capt. Bryant. The management of this company has been defective, and this is the more to be regretted as the show of gold in earth washed in pans continues to be remarkable. The Mysor Company are going on steadily crushing during the day with one elephant stamp, and to date they have done 100 tons. Their 30-head battery is rapidly approaching completion, and should be ready for work in ten or twelve weeks. When it is ready the company will be able to work night and day, and 150 tons in stone will be put through in the twenty-four hours. The company have 1,000 tons of stone on the surface, and the engineer is sure that by the time the 30-head battery is ready the available supply from the several shafts that are now well advanced will exceed the daily consumption. As soon as 400 tons have been crushed the result will be made public by the directors in England. At present Captain Rogers is not crushing his best stuff exclusively, for he has orders to mix the stone from all his shafts and thus obtain a fair average. The assays in the company's laboratory on the field have been borne out by independent assays at home. Captain Roach, in charge of the Kolar Company's works, is showing much energy and skill. The work of the other companies calls for no special remark."

CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLISH PUBLIC OPINION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—What a wonderful agent in the affairs of the world is English public opinion! Just as the advocates of an excessive salt tax were beginning to hope that the whole question had been allowed to drop, had been pigeon-holed, they are terrified at the mere notion of the publication of some of the iniquities which every day are committed in collecting the tax. Lord Castlereagh and the rest of King George the Fourth's Ministers in 1822 refused to reduce the exorbitant tax on English salt, and in the year following the whole tax was swept away by the indignant voice of English public opinion; which has also swept away the slave trade, and will, I hope, sweep away the cruel laws which in India still make debtors the slaves of their creditors. In page 377 of the *Allahabad Pioneer Mail* of the 1st of this month you will find what alarm has been created in India by an old woman at Karachi. She had the misfortune to bring into her hut a lump of earth for the purpose of repairing her fireplace. The warmth of the fire brought out a slight deposit of salt, and in an unlucky moment she was accused of manufacturing illicit salt and punished accordingly. Now, there are tens of thousands of cases as bad in India; the only difference is that they are not published. At Kalabagh, on the Upper Indus, men, women, and children are liable to be shoved into prison if they dare to scrape their walls, their floors, or their ceilings. Englishmen can scarcely conceive the furtive joy with which old women and children successfully bring in saline earth to mix with drinking water. Those who love and lay heavy burdens on the poor are alarmed; they say that a story of this kind in the hands of opponents of the salt tax may be almost enough to secure the subversion of the whole system by which alone the salt revenue can be obtained. My advice to them is at once to reduce the tax to a decent rate. Let the poor in India eat sufficient salt on condition of paying a salt tax equal to 2 per cent. income tax. The highly paid European civil officers give their doctors one week's salary in the year. Salt is the best

medicine for the poor, and a 2 per cent. tax on industry ought satisfy the most determined collector of taxes.—Your obedient servant,

Nov. 24.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

THE CARRIAGE OF GRAIN.

In our daily issue has appeared an advertisement, signed by the traffic superintendent of the Rajputana Railway, stating that the through rate for grain brought from Delhi and Agra to Bombay via Sabarmati would, from November 1, be one rupee one anna and five pies per maund. It was also announced that the Bombay and Baroda Railway had decided to charge seven annas and five pies per maund from Sabarmati to Bombay. As the distance from Sabarmati to Bombay is only 312 miles, whilst the distance from Delhi to Sabarmati is 577 miles, such a rate would be higher in proportion than that of the Rajputana line, and, as the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Company are known to carry goods at low rates, this appeared to us to be somewhat surprising. It will be seen, however, by an advertisement which appears in another column, that the traffic superintendent of the Rajputana Railway was not authorised by the Bombay and Baroda Company to quote seven annas and five pies as the rate per maund from Sabarmati to Bombay, and that the through rate, instead of being Rs. 1-1-5 per maund from Delhi and Agra to Bombay, is fifteen annas and five pies from Delhi and fifteen annas and ten pies from Agra. This anomaly of charging a higher rate from Agra to Bombay than from Delhi to Bombay, although the distance from Agra is less, is, we believe, due to the fact that the Rajputana Railway has refused to agree to the proposal that a through rate from both places should be fixed, and divide between the two railways in accordance with their respective mileage. It seems to us very strange that a narrow-gauge railway, the construction of which cost so much less than that of the broad gauge, should insist on claiming a higher rate, mile for mile, than they are prepared to allow the broad gauge to enjoy in conjunction with them. The attention of the Government might possibly be directed with advantage to this matter, as the frequent alteration of rates, especially when they are suddenly increased, has a tendency to disorganise trade; for just previous to such alteration a firm may have entered into a contract for the purchase of grain at a certain rate, and afterwards find that it cannot be delivered at the railway station before the increased rate comes into operation, and a loss on the transaction may be the result. A few days ago we drew attention to a circular issued by the Government of India in which it was distinctly laid down, as a rule not to be departed from, that the rates of freight from Delhi and Agra to Calcutta should be the same as those from Delhi and Agra to Bombay. But from inquiries we have made we find that this order is being ignored; and the increase of rates which the Rajputana Railway is apparently attempting to force on the Bombay and Baroda Company will make the through rates from Delhi and Agra to Bombay higher than the rates from those places to Calcutta. In the interests of the trade of the city this matter should be looked into, and a check placed upon the practice of so frequently altering the rates of freight.—*Bombay Gazette*.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE AFGHANS.

MR. GLADSTONE has found out that the Afghans are gallant. "Well, gentlemen," the Prime Minister said to the working men of Leeds—he had just been talking of the heroic Montenegrins—"Well, gentlemen," I go to other regions—I go to the region inhabited by another gallant people, the people of Afghanistan." So, in future, we must think of our late enemies as gallant, just as the Achæans were well greaved. Yet it requires an effort to overcome old prejudices; and we are tempted to think that if Mr. Gladstone were really to go—in person and not figuratively—to the country of the gallant Afghans, he would have his throat cut in anything but a gallant fashion. Is it gallant to be so faithless that "*Afghan be-iman*" is a proverb; to be so revengeful that no man, they say, is safe from the vengeance of an elephant, a cobra, or an Afghan? They were not gallant men who massacred the Cavagnari mission, whose fate Mr. Gladstone seems to have forgotten. Nor does history, any more than their latest achievements, show that the Afghans were ever gallant. Thus Dr. Bellew says, "a darker record of misgovernment, of vice, of treachery, of savage cruelty, and of oppression, than marks the career of the independent Afghans, is hardly to be found in the annals of any other independent State of modern times or of the same period." So much for the gallant people of Afghanistan—these gallant mountaineers, as Mr. Gladstone calls them later on. The workmen of Leeds are imbibing queer notions of gallantry.—*Pioneer*.

THE SAME.

THE Prime Minister of England, in all human probability, will find an early opportunity afforded him for speaking of "another gallant people—the people of Afghanistan." An Afghan chief would sell Mr. Gladstone any commodity he might be possessed of, and, having secured the purchase money, would then murder the Prime Minister, or anybody else, to get the article back. Brave they are, in the

sense of fearlessness; cowardly in their treachery; and worse than Red Indians in their spirit of revenge and savage cruelty. Mr. Gladstone over painted the Afghan character and used a wrong word when he associated "gallantry" with such people. It was scarcely gallant of the Ameer to destroy Wali Shere Ali's house at Kandahar and to banish the Wali's brothers. The act, besides, was a reflection on any unknown quantity of loyalty the Ameer may feel for his English benefactors. The Wali was an open friend of the English, and the Ameer's dislike, or hatred of his old antagonist might have been politically cloaked by that fact. The Ameer's act adds one more to the number of those intriguers by whom his reign will be surrounded. Although in Persia the fugitive Ayub is not alone, Ahmed Ali Khan is with him, and Musa Jan, the direct heir apparent, in the views of the Shere Ali faction, is said to be about to join him. Ayub is, moreover, within easy reach of Meshed and the Russian camp. Ayub Khan, at the age of twenty-one, in his plans for empire, is too astute to neglect any opening which a Russian secret alliance might afford him. Russian intrigue, and plans for advancement in Central Asia would readily recognise and take advantage of the opportunity which the secret, or even open, support of Ayub Khan would afford. General Vehrverg, at Askabad, but little more than 150 miles from Meshed, would be a ready and willing adviser to Ayub to help to a Russian occupation of Herat. Between Askabad and Bami, the Daman-i-kuh terminus of the Russian railway, from Mekhaslovsk, on the Caspian, there are four new fortresses constructed by the Russians. Already certain Merv chiefs are reported by Reuter to have been bribed to go to the headquarters of General Vehrverg, at the Russian headquarters at Askabad, and to make their submission. The demand by the Russian Government that the Merv Turcomans shall surrender their guns is another link in the chain of the Russian advance in Central Asia. That Russia will stay that advance at Askabad is not only improbable but now impossible. Merv, or Herat, or both, are already within the scope of the designs of Russian statesmen, and the power of the Russian Central Asian armies. Ayoub Khan's cause might be made to furnish another step in the advance, unless an understanding between Russia's former guest and Afghanistan's present ruler—Abdur Rahman—should preclude a fresh arrangement with his newly beaten enemy. The whole prospect is a grave one for British statesmen—who slumber on. The Persian frontier has already been violated, and reports state that Russian aims at advancing the boundary between her own acquisition and Persia, up to the Arak and Kesneg rivers, and that the arrangements will be discussed on the occasion of the Shah of Persia's visit to Russia next year. It any thing is ever to arouse the English Ministry on this Central Asian question, these facts might be expected to do so. Instead of the recent withdrawal from Kandahar, England may soon find it necessary to advance again into Afghan territory, and even beyond—if only to stop the "spread of civilisation à la Russe."—*Indian Daily News*.

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

THE VICEROY.—It is reported from Calcutta that the Viceroy has consented to give away the prizes at St. Xavier's College on the 9th December, and at the La Martinière on the 15th of the same month.

THE P.W.D., N.W.P.—Colonel Frederick Weston Peile, Royal (Bengal) Engineers, has arrived at Allahabad to assume the post of chief engineer and secretary to Government, N.W.P. and Oudh, in the room of Colonel H. A. Brownlow, R.E.

MR. TOLBORT, deputy commissioner, Umballa, has been granted two years' furlough. The Umballa District will be held by Mr. Benton, at present officiating deputy commissioner, Karnal.

MAJOR FLOWDEN.—We regret to hear that Major T. C. Plowden, deputy commissioner, Kohat, is seriously ill, and has been compelled to apply for two years' furlough. Mr. H. Tucker, at present officiating deputy commissioner, Dera Gazi Khan, will, on being relieved by Mr. Fryer, who is on his way back from furlough, be posted to the Kohat District.

SIR R. EGERTON.—His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab was to start on the 10th inst. for the Peshawur frontier, where he will be on tour for rather more than a month. According to published arrangements, the principal halts will be at Peshawur and Kohat. His Honour returns to Lahore a few days before Christmas.

QUETTA NEWS.—General Hume, with his staff, left Quetta on the 1st of the month, intending to meet Col. St. John at Kach, to discuss the utility of maintaining that place as a permanent military post. General Wilkinson's force started from Quetta on the same date for their return march through the Bozdar country. It is believed that the Ameer will shortly return to Cabul, as the Kohistan and Hazara Districts are said to be a good deal disturbed.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, PUNJAB.—Mr. Harvey, tutor to the Raja of Chumba, has been appointed inspector of schools for the Mooltan Circle.

THE COMMISSARIAT FRAUDS.—It is reported from Ferozepore that Davi Chund, one of the local merchants concerned in the

supposed commissariat frauds, has committed suicide. Anxiety of mind, says a contemporary, had unhinged his nerves, and led to an act which is luckily very uncommon among natives of his character and standing.

THE INDIAN PATRIOTIC FUND.—The subscriptions from the North West Provinces and Oudh to the Indian Patriotic Fund amount to a lakh and nearly thirty-eight thousand rupees.

IMPROVEMENTS IN CAPUA.—It is said to be probable that the 23rd Pioneers will be sent to Simla in March next, to construct a carriage road to Mashobra, which shall avoid the present unpleasant and damp tunnel, and make Mashobra almost as much a part of Simla proper as Chota Simla is at present.

IMPUDENCE.—The "Society for Securing the Interests of Native Christians in India" has memorialised the Government of India to exempt native Christians from the operation of the Arms Act.

THE LATE MAHARAJA OF DUMRAON.—The Maharaja of Dumraon, who only a few days before had been created a Knight of the Star of India, died on Saturday, the 5th inst.

BULRAMPORE.—A correspondent, writing from Gonda, notices a recent act of characteristic liberality and kindness on the part of his Highness the Maharaja:—"On hearing that fever was very prevalent in this district, the Maharaja promptly wrote to Calcutta for a large supply of chinchona febrifuge, and ordered that, on arrival, it was to be sent to the outlying dispensaries and thanas for distribution to the sick poor. Although this is only one of the thousand charitable deeds performed by this philanthropist, yet it speaks volumes for his thoughtful kindness." We greatly regret to hear that the Maharaja has been very ill with remittent fever of a severe type. The fever has now left him, and, though he is still far from strong, confident hopes are entertained of his recovery.

THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.—Sir Donald Stewart left Dibrugarh for Shillong on Oct. 30.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.—Sir Ashley Eden will probably leave Darjiling for the plains on the 8th inst.

FEMALE EDUCATION.—The Government of Bengal has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 10,000 in aid of the Bow Bazaar Girls' School.

THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.—The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has sanctioned the expenditure by the Port Commissioners of a sum of Rs. 91,000 for the provision of additional engine and boiler power for working the hydraulic cranes at the jetties.

REWARDS.—The following members of the Bengal Civil Service, having passed the high proficiency examination, have obtained the authorised donation of Rs. 1000 each:—Mr. E. R. Henry, for Hindi, and Messrs. F. B. Taylor and H. A. D. Phillips, for Bengali.

CINCHONA.—The *Darjiling News* says:—"The Java process of shaving the bark of cinchona trees, which was introduced into Darjiling by Dr. King, has proved a decided success. The bark renews itself perfectly within about a year, and the trees do not appear to have suffered the least check."

ILLNESS OF THE LATE MAHARAJA OF DUMRAON.—A correspondent, writing on Nov. 1, speaks of the Maharajah being ill with the prevalent malarious fever. The letter concludes thus:—"I have just learnt with sorrow that the Maharaja's case has become still worse. Dr. Thornton, civil surgeon of Arrah, has been engaged to attend him. A special train has been kept ready at the railway station at the cost of the Maharaja to convey him to Benares in case any mishap takes place. The Maharaja's illness has cast a gloom over the whole town."

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE AT OOTACAMUND.—A correspondent of the *Madras Times* writes, Oct. 24:—"The last day of last week was enlivened by no less a ceremony than the marriage of Miss M. Clementson, youngest daughter of Col. Clementson, and Capt. F. Gordon, A.D.C. The marriage service was performed at St. Thomas' Church by the Rev. O. Dene, principal of the Lawrence Asylum, Lovedale. The bride takes precedence of course. Ivory or cream satin trimmed with lace of seed pearls, and several etceteras made up a very handsome toilette for the occasion; a wreath of orange blossom, and a veil completed the costume. The bridesmaids were Miss Clementson, sister of the bride, Miss Dene, Miss Aspinwall, and Miss Tarrant, each dressed alike—satin skirts of old gold, and coat-shaped bodies of red brocaded velvet, the bonnets to match made of a shape new to Ooty. Behind these four young ladies followed two dear little specimens of humanity, Miss Alice Hamlin, niece of the bride, and Miss Marguerite Souter; these were dressed in blue material—I can't give it a name—trimmed with lace, and bonnets and muffs to match. Several presents have not yet arrived, among them a silver tea set from the Ladies Grenville; the Duke sent his former A.D.C. a very substantial instance of his regard and remembrance."

NEW ARCHDEACON OF MADRAS.—On Wednesday evening last a special service was held at St. George's Cathedral in connection with the induction of the new Archdeacon of Madras, the Rev. G. Warlow, M.A.

LOAFERS.—The Government of Madras have appointed a committee to devise means for providing employment for European vagrants in that part of the country, in order to save the expense

which now devolves upon Government of deporting them. The committee is composed of the Commissioner of Police, Captain Taylor, Mr. C. A. Galton, and Mr. G. Hamnett.

DEATHS IN MADRAS.—From the 22nd to the 28th ultimo four Europeans, eleven East Indians, ten native Christians, 199 Hindus, and forty-three Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 267 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 258. The deaths are thus classified: Five from small-pox, two from measles, eighty-four from fever, thirty-five from dysentery, sixteen from diarrhoea, and 127 from other diseases. The population, according to the last census, being 379,552, the death-rate in the week under notice was at the rate of 34.9 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 33.8 per 1,000 per annum.

H.M.'s 2-7TH ROYAL FUSILIERS.—The four companies of this regiment at present garrisoning Fort St. George will join headquarters at Bellary during next month, and will be relieved by the Essex Regiment H.M.'s 44th from Rangoon.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS TO MADRAS.—His Highness the Raja of Vencatagiri, C.S.I., has arrived at the Presidency, with the view of paying his respects to the Hon. Mr. Grant-Duff, our new Governor, on his arrival. His Highness Raja Rao Gangadhara Rama Rao, Rajah of Pittapur, is expected to arrive about the middle of next month with the same object.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.—With the view of the services of trained men who pass out of this institution being more largely availed of, the Government have directed that the principal be in future supplied at stated intervals with a list by the presidents of local fund boards and municipalities, of the engineers and upper subordinates employed in their circles in the Engineering Department.

A COMFORTABLE BERTH.—The average monthly income in his official capacity of Mr. Gould, the administrator general of Madras, during the half-year ending Dec. 31 last was Rs. 2,368, or about the pay of a district collector or a district judge. He is free to practise at the bar.

THE S.S. AFRICA.—Captain C. C. Thompson, who was in command of the B.I.S.N. Co.'s s.s. *Africa* at the time she stranded, has been honourably acquitted by the court of inquiry convened at Calicut to inquire into the matter, but the certificate of Mr. Cowan, the second officer, who was on duty at the time of the accident, has been cancelled.

BOMBAY.

THE AMEER.—Not the least objectionable act which the Ameer Abdurrahman has committed lately was the destruction of the Wali Shere Ali's house at Kandahar and the banishment of the Wali's brothers. The Wali is our particular friend; he has done us good service; and, considering all we have given the Ameer, it was hardly unreasonable to expect that his Highness would refrain from gratifying any private spite against our proved friends.

THE BOMBAY SECRETARIAT.—The Hon. C. Gonne, chief secretary to Government in the Political, Secret, Educational, and Judicial Departments, has been allowed special leave on urgent private affairs for six months, from such date in the present month as he may avail himself thereof, as also subsidiary leave for ten days previous to his departure from Bombay. During Mr. Gonne's absence Mr. J. B. Peile, C.S.I., will act as chief secretary to Government in the Political, Secret, Educational, Judicial, and Separate Departments, and Mr. J. Nugent, C.S., will take Mr. Peile's place as secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments.

POLICE DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.—Mr. R. H. Vincent, the deputy commissioner of police, Bombay, has been appointed by Government to be district superintendent of police in the Hyderabad District, vice Major G. B. Simpson, who has been appointed district superintendent of police, Karachi, vice Mr. G. T. Gierzen, retired. Mr. H. G. Gell, district superintendent of police in the Panch Mahals, has been appointed deputy commissioner of police, Bombay.

THE WEATHER.—Heavy rain has fallen in some parts of the Berars and Southern Mahratta Country—a most unusual circumstance for the time of year.

THE BOMBAY GARRISON.—The whole of the troops of the Bombay garrison were inspected on Monday by his Excellency General Hardinge, who on the following day left for Karachi on a lengthened tour in Sind and other parts of the Presidency.

CATHOLIC EXTENSION.—A new Roman Catholic church, which has been built by the Jesuits in Byculla, a populous district of Bombay, was consecrated on Sunday last by the Right Rev. Monsignor Mehrin, Catholic Bishop of Bombay.

BOMBAY TRAMWAYS.—The authorities have sanctioned a further extension of the Bombay tramway from the esplanade to the Prince's Dock.

THE GOVERNOR.—Sir James Fergusson left Puna for his riding tour through the Southern Mahratta Country on Oct. 5.

THE BERAR QUESTION.—The *Bombay Gazette* says that the young Nizam of Hyderabad is to make a tour through the Berars next month, accompanied by Sir Salar Jung.

THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.—General Hardinge left Bom-

bay for Karachi on his cold weather tour in Sind and the North West on Tuesday. His Excellency is expected to return on Jan. 11.

INDIAN MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE question of issuing claret in regimental canteens is under the consideration of the authorities.

Veterinary Surg. C. Clayton, G-4th R.A., at Meerut, has been ordered to the Naga Hills, to investigate and report on the cause of the outbreak of disease among the commissariat and transport animals.

Capt. Deering, 2nd Battalion, the Cheshire Regiment, is compelled to resign the adjutantcy of the battalion owing to ill health; he appears before a medical board, and proceeds to England at once; Capt. Wyley succeeds to the appointment thus vacant.

Col. W. Carey, R.A., commanding Royal Artillery in the Quetta division, will probably be transferred, shortly, to Sind, in a similar capacity.

Lieut. Col. Sillery, Suffolk Regt., goes home to command the 2nd Battalion of his regiment.

Col. H. E. Whish, Bengal Staff Corps, contemplates retiring from the service in December next, under the bonus scheme.

Capt. R. K. Ridgeway, V.C., of the 44th Assam Native Infantry Regt., who was wounded at the taking of Khonoma, in the Naga Hills, in 1879, has been granted a wound pension of £70 per annum.

Capt. Aberigh-Mackay, 8th Bengal Cavalry, is to be attached to the Adjutant General's office, as a temporary measure, for the purpose of compiling statement of staff and war services of officers of the Bengal Staff Corps and Indian Army for the War-office Army List.

The troops for the Viceroy's camp at Agra are gradually arriving there. On the 29th the Chesnut Battery and the King's Dragoon Guards marched in from Meerut, and the 14th Bengal Cavalry are expected shortly from Gwalior. Major Gibbings, of the King's Dragoon Guards, died on the march, and was buried at Agra on the 28th.

GENERAL COBBE, who is officiating for General Hume in the command of the Lahore Division, has obtained three months' leave to Dalhousie, therefore will not return to Jubbulpore quite as soon as was expected. He was at the head-quarters of his division all the past trying season, when cholera was raging at Meean Meer, carrying off so many victims, and last year also had to face a cholera epidemic in his command, as he was at Allahabad when cholera was so bad amongst the men of the 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regt. Since August last year General Cobbe has not spent one whole month at the head-quarters of his permanent command, having been kept continually on the move, officiating for absent divisional commanders at different stations. In August, 1880, he was directed to proceed to Allahabad to command the division, and on arrival found the European Infantry away in camp on account of cholera. After a couple of months, and when things had settled down into their normal condition, General Hume returned, and General Cobbe rejoined at Jubbulpore—in October—only, however, to be again sent back within a week to resume command of the Allahabad Division in place of General Hume, under orders for Kandahar, and then for Major General Sir H. Macpherson, K.C.B., V.C., who had proceeded to England on leave. He was allowed to remain quiet till February this year, when, on the arrival of General Macpherson, he returned to Jubbulpore, hoping to be allowed a little rest so as to make himself acquainted with the troops in his own command; but no such luck, for he was ordered off almost immediately to Lahore, where he still is.

His Excellency Sir Donald Stewart is expected to arrive in Calcutta from Assam on or about the 24th inst.

Colonel W. Carey has been appointed to command the Royal Artillery in the Sind district as a temporary measure.

The order as regards officers wearing the badge of rank on their shoulder straps has been made applicable to the Volunteer forces in India.

The place at Secunderabad of the 1st Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, who have just gone back to England, is being temporarily occupied by a wing of the 2nd Somerset Regiment from Kamptee.

Colonel W. W. Goodfellow, C.B., R.E., Major G. F. Bryant, Staff Corps, Lieutenant J. W. Gordon, Staff Corps, and Surgeon Major W. Gray have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

The 7th and 9th Batteries of the 9th Brigade Royal Artillery which arrived from England in the troopship *Crocodile*, and were landed at Colaba on the 4th inst. were to proceed to Rangoon in the I.G. steamer *Tenasserim* on the 15th instant.

It is stated that the new pension rules for officers who entered the Staff Corps after September, 1866, have been extended to the old Indian Artillery and Engineers; but those who avail themselves of this scale in preference to the old rates will not be eligible in addition to the special extra rates sanctioned in 1878.

The death is announced of Lieut. Col. Peter Arding Van Homrigh, Madras Staff Corps. The deceased entered the service in 1855, and was appointed commandant of the European Veterans at Palaveram in 1879. The deceased was buried in the Palaveram Cemetery with the usual military honours.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legible written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, NOV. 28, 1881.

AN ADVANCE TOWARDS REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT IN MYSORE.

THE young Maharaja of Mysore and his accomplished and enterprising Dewan, Mr. Ranga Charlu, C.I.E., are to be congratulated on the success of an essay they have made in the direction of introducing representative government into India. On the 7th ult. an assemblage of landholders and merchants, to the number of one hundred and forty-four, met at the "Public Buildings," Mysore, to discuss the affairs of the State. The Dewan was in the chair, and read to the assembled lieges a financial and administrative report of the past year and estimate for the coming year, framed very much on the lines of a Secretary of State's Budget Statement. Thereupon followed a discussion or debate, which lasted over two days; in the course of which many interesting points were elicited. From the report of the proceedings that is now before us we gather that the representatives spoke with much good sense and moderation, and were met by the Dewan in a spirit of consideration and respect. The date of this assemblage marks an epoch of considerable importance in the constitutional history of India; we have little doubt that it will be looked back to as the occasion on which, for the first time in the annals of India, representative men have been brought together in sufficient numbers, and from all the districts over a sufficiently wide and diversified area, to warrant the hope that in this gathering we see the germ and the model for future Indian Parliaments.

The representatives were nominated in accordance with the wishes of his Highness the Maharaja, as recorded in the proceedings of the Mysore Government for the 25th of August last. Most, if not all, the taluks of each district were represented—from ten to twenty members representing each district. It will, of course, be at once observed that an assembly of which the members are nominated by the Local Funds Boards, themselves nominated by the

Government, is still very far removed in character from a really representative body. But until the education of our Colleges and High Schools has had time to filter down more thoroughly through the various classes of the population we imagine that Indian public opinion—that of the most intelligent and most patriotic of our fellow-subjects throughout the country—will not sanction much further advance towards a purely elective system, the results of which might possibly discredit the first Indian attempts at self-government. The names of all the representatives, with those of the taluks which they represent, are published with the proceedings of the assembly, and afford a tangible guarantee of the good faith of their representative character. And it is, we hold, a very important point gained that a public assembly of this character and this importance should have been held, in which discussion was free, in which every member was invited to speak, and was listened to and answered by the representative of the head of the State. This is a long step towards the development of a true Indian Parliament. Mr. Ranga Charlu's sagacious and well-considered experiment will, we are confident, redound to his own credit and to the honour of his master, the Maharaja; and we believe that the hopes which he expressed in opening the proceedings will be justified by the event. These were the Dewan's words:—

"We are met here to-day by command of his Highness the Maharaja, and it is his Highness's wish that I should place before you, at these annual meetings a report of the administration of the past year and an outline of the measures proposed to be carried into effect in the coming year. His Highness hopes that by this arrangement the action of the Government will be brought into greater harmony with the wishes and interests of the people. His Highness's Government will be glad to receive any observations and suggestions which you may wish to make in the public interest, and I need not assure you that they will meet with every consideration. I have only to express my hope that, appreciating the spirit in which these arrangements have been initiated, your observations may be directed to matters of real public interest."

The administrative report, being the first of the new régime, was in every way interesting. The most important point of it was one that exhibits in a striking light the intelligence and progressive character of Mr. Ranga Charlu's administration on behalf of the Maharaja; it was, the extraordinary attention that is being paid to the rapid development of the railway communications of the State, and the marked liberality with which funds have been assigned for this purpose. This is what the Dewan said on the subject, after detailing the operations on the Bangalore-Mysore line, commenced under the late Administration:—

"Other lines of railway are even more urgently required for the province. A central line leading from Bangalore to Tumkur, Tiptur, and on to Tarikere, a total distance of 150 miles, is of far greater importance as regards the great bulk of the province. It will tap the great coffee and arecanut producing districts of Hassan, Kadur, and Shimoga; bring all remote parts of the province within easier reach of Bangalore, and may be regarded as the one most necessary work in the province to provide against future famines. Cartage from and to the above remote districts of the province, where good draught cattle are scarce, is very costly and totally inadequate for the transport of food in times of famine. The railway, besides being profitable in itself, will greatly add to the wealth of the exporting districts, and secure economy and efficiency in the Administration, and will be invaluable for promoting industry and cultivation and the general development of the province. The railways from Bellary, Goa, and the Southern Mahratta country converging at New Hoobli, when completed, can, with great advantage, be connected with this line. The distance from Tarikere by Shimoga to the frontiers of the province on this line will be a little more than fifty miles, and the total length of 200 miles from Bangalore can be completed and provided with rolling-stock for less than 80 lakhs of rupees, Rs.40,000 per mile being considered the maximum rate. The other railway extensions which can also be usefully undertaken are—a line from Mysore to

the Wynaad, and another from Mysore to Coorg frontiers, the length of the line to be constructed in each case within the province being about fifty miles. These two lines will traverse comparatively poor tracts of the province. They are required to establish railway communication between Mysore and the important coffee districts of Wynaad and Coorg, which are dependent on it for supplies of provisions and labour. They will serve to draw the increasing traffic of these coffee and gold-mining districts to the already completed railway from Mysore to Bangalore, and thence to Madras, and when either of them is further extended to the western coast, to Beypore by the Wynaad, or to Tellicherry by South Coorg, it will also be of use for the large trade existing between Mysore and the Western Coast and Bombay. The want of such a connection with the Western Coast was very much felt during the last famine for getting down into the province the rice and other food grains cheaply brought by ships from Calcutta to the ports of Beypore, Calicut, and Tellicherry. These three railways, about 300 miles in length, may cost 120 lakhs of rupees. It is not to be expected that such costly works could be constructed out of the current revenues of the province. English enterprise, which had, unfortunately, been long kept out, seems now favourably disposed to embark on such undertakings in India, and arrangements could be made with English companies to undertake the construction of these railways by the guarantee of a moderate interest of 4 per cent. on the outlay only during the first few years of the construction. It is confidently expected that the railway will soon begin to repay the interest and become altogether self-supporting, and thus these important works so essential to the prosperity of the province will have been provided without any cost to the State."

We cannot refrain from supplementing this quotation with another, in which the Dewan expresses the enlightened interest that is taken by the Maharaja's Government in the rapidly-developing gold mining industry:—

"Another enterprise, which is also now largely engaging the attention of capitalists in England, is the mining for gold. Auriferous reefs are believed to run through different parts of this province on an extensive scale, and if those engaged in the enterprise should succeed in working these reefs with profit, they would completely revolutionise the future of the country. Lands supposed to contain reefs have been and are being leased out largely without any restrictions or any immediate money consideration, simply providing for the payment of the assessment on the lands with a royalty of 5 per cent. on the gross proceeds of the mines. His Highness's Government has also promised to take into consideration any proposals for the commutation of the royalty for the period of the lease by a present payment of Rs. 55,000 for each square mile. The prospects must yet be regarded as uncertain, but it is to be hoped that the attention of English capitalists now awakened to India may be soon directed to the development of other mineral sources and other industries in the country."

We are glad to discern, running through the whole of the Dewan's report, the spirit of liberality tempered with discretion which marks the two paragraphs we have here extracted; and the remarks of those representatives who offered suggestions or complained of grievances, were, as a rule, distinguished by the same sober and thoughtful tone. We regard this meeting—which is to be repeated annually, immediately after the close of the Dasara Festival—as very full of promise for the future happiness and prosperity of India.

MR. GLADSTONE AND SIR BARTLE FRERE.

Most of our readers are already familiar with the powerful defence put forth by Sir Bartle Frere, in reply to the virulent attack on his character as a statesman that was made by Mr. Gladstone in the course of the Midlothian "campaign." That attack had been made during Sir Bartle's absence in a remote and troubled Governorship, and at a time when the exceedingly difficult and delicate duties of his position ought to have enlisted on his side the warm sympathy and cordial support of every patriotic Englishman. During the past week the correspondence that has ensued on that reply has been made public; and deserves the close attention of

every one who appreciates the vast responsibilities imposed on the English body politic by the Providence that has confided to English hands the tremendous task of administering an Empire in every quarter of the globe. Mr. Gladstone's letters are of the usual type. They are full of the most gushing expressions of esteem and affection for the victim of his aspersions—expressions that (as Sir Bartle modestly hints in his concluding letter) only serve to accentuate the recklessness with which the aspersions must have been originally flung. Now that those aspersions have served their turn, by discrediting the political party whose opinions were supposed to be typified in Sir Bartle Frere's alleged iniquities, the traducer expresses his willingness to make every possible explanation or retraction short of the only sufficient one, a frank and full confession that the aspersions were from first to last wholly unwarrantable and unjustifiable. Sir Bartle Frere, with equal force and justice, pins his assailant to the simple facts of his case—that at a time when he was engaged in negotiations of the most delicate nature, and of the highest importance to the welfare of our Colonial Empire, and when he was utterly precluded from saying a word in his own defence, he was described to the British public by Mr. Gladstone in terms that have without doubt identified his name, in the minds of a very large number of his countrymen, with all that is most truculent and most detestable in that figment of the Gladstonian imagination, the sanguinary Jingo of our Indian and colonial administrations. Glancing only slightly at the terrible consequences to himself personally that have resulted from the unjust impeachment—consequences by no means measured by the comparatively insignificant incident of his recall from South Africa, but involving the defeat of all his highest and noblest aspirations for the public good, and the temporary clouding of a reputation that has been surpassed by none of the brightest names in Indian story—Sir Bartle Frere shows that the harm done to the Empire in South Africa was even greater and more irretrievable. "If I could feel," he says, "that great national interests were not being sacrificed in South Africa, I should have little regret for anything that has befallen me personally in the strife of parties." But the British public will, we believe, note and sympathise with the magnanimity and the deep and earnest patriotism that can inspire such sentiments. In another letter Sir Bartle Frere says, with a touch of sadness that would have forced from most correspondents a very different response from the stereotyped phrases about "high character" and "distinguished abilities" actually evoked from Mr. Gladstone:—"The public servant who loses, as a consequence of party strife, any reputation he may have earned for judgment, justice, and sound patriotism, has no more right to complain than he who loses any less valued possession, health, or limb, or life in his country's service." These simple words, dignified and sad, seem to us to depict, more forcibly than the most fiery invective, the wicked and un-English character of the reckless personalities and slanders that invaded English political life, and unhappily proved such a powerful political weapon in the strife that brought about the downfall of Lord Beaconsfield's Administration. Every patriotic Englishman will heartily agree with Lord Hartington when, in his speech at Blackburn on Saturday, he protested against the "irresponsible and too often reckless criticism" of the acts of public men—criticism such as that which was brought into vogue by the Midlothian campaign.



OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Nov. 5.)

RENNICK, Mr. C. S., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, posted to Rajputana by the Government of India, P.W.D., for the purpose of undergoing a course of practical training, is attached to the Ajmere Provincial Division.

MANDERSON, Major T. C., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Meerut Command, Military Works, to the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works.

EGERTON, Mr. R. W., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the P.N.S. Railway, construction section.

SHERMAN, Mr. G. J. H. M., storekeeper, officiating in 3rd class of revenue scale, is posted to the Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway.

GAIL, Mr. J. D., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service from Aug. 13.

Goss, Mr. L. A., junior inspector, to officiate as senior inspector of schools.

HODSON, Mr. R. G., late inspector of schools in Mysor, and now officiating principal of the Rangoon High School, to be senior inspector of schools from the 1st Oct.

TANNER—The services of Lieut. Colonel H.C. B. Tanner, of the Survey of India, on special duty under the Foreign Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Revenue and Agricultural Department from the 1st Nov.

HAMILTON, Mr. R. E., is to officiate as deputy accountant general, Madras.

PALMER, Mr. E. M., is to officiate as assistant accountant general, Madras.

BIDDULPH, Mr. T. H. S., to officiate as assistant accountant general, Punjab.

MALLET, Mr. R. T., superintendent engineer, director of State Railway Stores, is appointed engineer-in-chief of the Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway.

THOMAS, Mr. G. E., locomotive superintendent in Class II. of the Revenue Scale, is posted to the Railway Establishment of British Burma for employment as locomotive superintendent of the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway.

BROCKMAN, Mr. W. D., officiating superintending engineer, Class III., N.W. Provinces and Oudh, is temporarily promoted to that class, from Aug. 10.

Promotions in the Military Works Branch, from Oct. 7:—

ALVES—BROADBENT—JACKSON—DUPERIER—Major M. A. Alves, R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, to 1st grade; Capt. J. E. Broadbent, R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, to 2nd grade; Major G. D'A Jackson, executive engineer, 4th grade, to 3rd grade; Lieut. H. W. Duperier, R.E., temporary executive engineer, 4th grade, to the same grade permanently.

MILITARY.

BAKER—Admitted to the B.S.C. from the date specified—Lieut. R. A. Baker, 1st Battalion, East Kent Regiment, wing officer, 25th N.I., Sept. 12, 1879.

Appointment on H.E. the Viceroy's and Governor General's Personal Staff:—

BERESFORD, Capt. Lord W. L. De la P., V.C., 9th Lancers, aide de camp, to officiate as military secretary.

ROSE—Calcutta Volunteer Corps—Mr. J. Rose to be captain.

ROSS, First Class Assistant Apothecary W. A., is permitted to retire from the service, receiving a gratuity.

Promotions:—

Bengal Army—To be colonel—SHAW, Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) William Butler, Infantry, Oct. 29.

To be major—NAPIER, Capt. (Brevet Major) the Hon. George Campbell Napier, C.I.E., G.L.I., Nov. 4.

Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps:—

KENNEDY, Capt. Samuel Clarke Kennedy, to be major.

LOCH—H.M.'s Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on Major General F. A. E. Loch, C.B., Bombay S.C.

MILITARY FURLONGHS.—Lieut. Col. G. C. De Prée, B.S.C., deputy superintendent, 1st grade, Survey of India, private affairs, for one year; Major R. E. S. Smith, G.L.I., wing officer, 15th N.I., medical certificate, for one year; Capt. C. A. Coles, B.S.C., wing officer, 36th N.I., medical certificate; Lieut. G. B. Crawley, B.S.C., medical certificate; Surg. Major J. Jones, M.D., surgeon superintendent, Presidency General Hospital, private affairs, for one year; Capt. W. J. A. Birch, S.C., wing officer, 6 h N.I., leave to sea, medical certificate, for ninety-one days; Major J. M. Benthall, 1st Dragoon Guards, to England, for three years, on private affairs; Capt. M. S. Bell, E.E., for ninety days on urgent private affairs; Lieut. G. W. Freckleton, 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers, to England, for twelve months, on private affairs.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Oct. 29.)

DAVIS, Col. G., R.A., to proceed to England in anticipation of his retirement.

Qualified for promotion to the rank of captain:—

LUMLEY, Lieut. F. D., 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regt.
BRUNKER, Lieut. J. M. S., G Battery, A Brigade, R. H. A., to proceed from Morar to Agra for duty with E Battery, A Brigade.

Orders confirmed:—

SPANKIE—Aimora Station, O., Oct. 1, appointing Lieut. J. P. W., 3rd Goorkhas, to act as station staff officer.

POLLARD—16th B. Cav.—R.O., Oct. 4, appointing Lieut. W. C., officiating squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander.

BECHER—Eyre—Oct. 12, making the following appointments:—Major A. W. R. Becher, squadron commander, to officiate as 2nd in command; Lieut. T. H. Eyre, squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander.

NIXON—18th Bengal Cavalry—R.O. Sept. 28, appointing Lieut. J. E. Nixon, officiating squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander.

NIXON—Dated Oct. 1, appointing Lieut. J. E. Nixon, officiating squadron officer, to officiate as adjutant.

BAILEY—1st N.I.—R.O., Oct. 11, appointing Capt. T. J. Bailey, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander.

TAYLOR—35th N.I.—R.O., Oct. 1, appointing Lieut. R. E. S. Taylor, officiating wing officer on probation, to officiate as wing commander.

SPENCE—TAYLOR—Dated Oct. 7, making the following appointments:—Lieut. E. K. E. Spence, wing officer on probation, to officiate as quartermaster, and also to officiate as wing commander; Lieut. R. E. S. Taylor, officiating wing officer on probation, to officiate as adjutant.

SHOUBRIDGE—TERNAN—SPENCE—TAYLOR—Dated Oct. 15, making the following appointments:—Major H. W. Shoubridge, officiating wing commander, to officiate as second in command; Lieut. A. G. B. Ternan, wing officer and quartermaster, to officiate as wing commander; Lieut. E. K. E. Spence, wing officer on probation, to officiate as quartermaster; Lieut. R. E. S. Taylor, officiating wing officer on probation, to continue to officiate as adjutant.

RENNICK—38 h N.I.—R.O., Sept. 27, appointing Capt. R. H. F. Rennick, officiating wing officer, to officiate as wing commandant.

SPANKIE—3rd Goorkhas—R.O., Oct. 1, appointing Lieut. J. P. W. Spankie, wing officer and officiating quartermaster, to officiate as adjutant.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Oct. 31.)

Transfers and postings of administrative medical officers:—

FRASER—WEBB—READE—Deputy Surgeon General A. H. Fraser from the Peshawar District to the Rawal Pindi Division; Deputy Surgeon General W. M. Webb, now on passage to India, to the Meerut Division on arrival; Brigade Surgeon J. B. C. Reade to the Peshawar District on arrival.

HUMPHREY, Lieut. S., 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regt., to be adjutant.

SILLERY, Lieut. Col. C. J. C., Suffolk Regt., to proceed to England, to command the 2nd Battalion of his regiment.

TRENCH, Capt. H. W., Royal West Surrey Regt., having completed the special duty upon which he was employed at Simla, to rejoin his regiment.

Permitted to exchange to the battalions specified against their names:—

BUTLER—RAE—West Yorkshire Regt.—Capt. S. J. Butler, 1st Battalion, and Capt. V. R. Ræ, 2nd Battalion.

Qualified for the rank of lieutenant:—

BLACKETT—WICKHAM—CODRINGTON—O'BRIEN—MURRAY—LITTLE—Lieut. C. M. Blakett, 4th Bengal Rifle Brigade; Lieut. W. J. Wickham, Lieut. E. W. Codrington, and Lieut. D. J. T. O'Brien, 1st Battalion Manchester Regt.; Lieut. G. Murray and Lieut. W. R. Little, 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers.

Orders confirmed:—

HALLIDAY—Lahore Division O., Oct. 14, appointing Major G. T. Halliday, 15th Bengal Cavalry, to officiate as deputy judge advocate to a general court-martial ordered to assemble at Moulton on the 17th idem.

BROOKE—1st Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment—Battalion O., Oct. 8, appointing Lieut. A. W. Brooke assistant instructor of musketry.

BIRCH—BOILEAU—6th N.I.—R.O., Oct. 10, making the following appointments:—Capt. W. J. A. Birch, wing officer, to officiate as 2nd in command; Capt. L. M. Boileau, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander.

MARSHALL—LONDON—28th N.I.—R.O., Oct. 13, making the following appointments:—Major H. S. Marshall, wing commander, to officiate as 2nd in command, and Major A. Landon to revert to his officiating appointment of wing commander.

HUTCHINSON—3rd Goorkhas—R.O., Oct. 18, appointing Lieut. F. P. Hutchinson, officiating wing officer on probation, to officiate as quartermaster, and also to officiate as adjutant.

EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES—Passed the higher standard in Hindustani:—Captain J. A. Lawrie, R.A.; Lieutenant A. C. Bailward, R.A.; Lieutenant C. D. Cave, 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment; Lieutenant C. A. Bray, 1st East Lancashire Regiment; Lieutenant J. Shaw, 2nd Battalion Scotch Rifles; Lieutenant S. G. L. Steel, North Staffordshire Regiment, on probation 2nd B.C.; Lieutenant H. R. W. Lumsden, East Surrey Regiment on probation, 3rd B.Cav; Lieutenant E. T. Paul, 6th Bl. Cav; Lieutenant C. A. Roberts, Leinster Regiment, on promotion 7th Bl. Cav; Lieutenant C. F. G. Young, Wiltshire Regiment, on probation 6th N.I.; Lieutenant H. Rose, Cheshire Regiment, on probation 2nd Goorkhas. Passed the lower standard in Hindustani:—Major V. Wing, R.A.; Lieutenant H. E. S. Abbott, R.E.; Lieutenant J. A. Tanner, R.E.; Lieutenant W. B. Fletcher, R.H.A.; Lieutenant F. E. Cooper, R.A.; Lieutenant A. L. M. Turner, R.A.; Lieutenant B. J. Bacon, 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment; Lieutenant W. A. Cuppige, 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment; Lieutenant H. F. Loch, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Regiment; Lieutenant C. J. Corfield, 1st Battalion King's Own Borderers; Lieutenant R. S. Alexander, 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers; Lieutenant J. S. M. L. Conyngham, 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers; Lieutenant F. G.

Atkinson, 18th N.I.; Surgeon E. F. H. Dobson, Indian Medical Service; Surgeon W. Deane, Indian Medical Service.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette.)

BADSHAH, Mr. K. J., assistant magistrate and collector, Goalundo, Furreedpore, is transferred to Dacca, and is posted to the Sudder Station of that district.
PAUL, Mr. A. W., to act in the 1st grade of joint magistrate and deputy collectors.
MACDONALD, Lieut. C. E. W., to act as assistant cantonment magistrate of Dum-Dum.
MANISTY, Mr. G. E., officiating joint magistrate and deputy controller, Tajpore, Durbhunga, is transferred to Cuttack, and is posted to the Sudder station of that district.
BRADBURY, Mr. J. F., joint magistrate and deputy collector, 24-Pergunnahs, to act as district session judge of Pubna.
PANT, Mr. A. W., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, is transferred to Manbhoom, and is posted to the Sudder station of that district.
MANSON, Mr. C. T., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, to be also sub-registrar of Doomka, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.
CHESTER, M. E. G., assistant conservator of forests of the 1st grade, in Bengal, to act temporarily as deputy conservator of forests of the 2nd grade.
MEIN, Mr. A. J., assistant conservator of forests of 1st grade, in Assam, to act temporarily as a deputy conservator of forests of the 2nd grade.
JELlicoe, Mr. J. T., assistant conservator of forests of the 1st grade, (lately transferred from Mysor), to act as a deputy conservator of forests, of the 2nd grade, in Assam.
ROBERTS, Mr. S. C. R., deputy revenue superintendent, 2nd grade, is posted to the Midnapore series of canals.
FURLOUGH—Mr. F. W. Badcock, joint magistrate and deputy collector, Midnapore, leave for three months.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Nov. 5.)

HARINGTON, Mr. H. B., district judge, 2nd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner of Sultanpur.
DENNISTON, Mr. J. L., assistant magistrate and collector, to be joint magistrate, 2nd grade.
EVANS, Mr. L. G., C.S., to the Jhansi District, and to officiate as assistant commissioner of the 2nd class.
ROSS, Mr. H. G., C.S., to the Benares District as officiating magistrate and collector.
STEEL, Mr. C. D., officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade.
WOODBURN, Mr. J., deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 2nd grade.
GRIGG, Major E. E., assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 3rd grade.
BATEMAN, Mr. H. B. J., officiating assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade.
WELLS, Mr. W. F. W., officiating assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade.
REDFERN, Mr. T. R., C.S., to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade.
BATEMAN, Mr. H. B. J., officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade.
PETRE, Mr. F. L., to be assistant magistrate and collector, 2nd grade.
HAMBLIN, Mr. R. E., assistant magistrate and collector, from Cawnpore to Agra.
SANDERS, Mr. J., assistant magistrate, from Bulandshahr to Partabgarh, as assistant commissioner, 3rd grade.
CUMINE—The services of the Rev. R. A. Cumine, chaplain, Lucknow Cantonments, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.
SMITH, Mr. W., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, is posted temporarily to the charge of the Northern Division Ganges Canal.
FURLOUGH—Mr. C. L. M. Eales, assistant commissioner, Partabgarh, privilege leave for three months.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Nov. 5.)

BERRY—On being relieved by Mr. F. C. Anderson, C.S., of the office of assistant secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Mr. F. C. Berry is posted to the Nagpur District.
ISMAY, Mr. S., C.S., assistant commissioner, Rajpur, is appointed to the executive charge of the Rajpur Goal.
THOMAS, Major R. M. B., received charge of the office of cantonment magistrate, Kamptee, on the 29th idem.
HENNESSY, Mr. S. H., officiating judge, Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore, received charge of the office of assistant commissioner, Jubbulpore, on the 19th idem.
HOGO, Major T. W., officiating deputy commissioner, Seoni, to officiate as deputy commissioner, Damoh.
FRASER, Mr. L., C.S., commissioner of excise, superintendent of stamps and inspector general of registration, Central Provinces, resumed charge of his duties on the 2nd current.
NETHERSOLE, Mr. W. C., C.S., assistant commissioner, Saugor, received charge of the Saugor Treasury on the 17th ult.
LAWRIE, Mr. L. K., C.S., to officiate temporarily as judge of the Small Cause Court, Nagpur.
MACDOUGALL, Major J. W., deputy commissioner, 4th class, reported his arrival at Bombay on 18th current, on return from furlough on medical certificate. Major Macdougall is posted to the Sambalpur district.
TEMPLE, Major J. A., deputy commissioner, 4th class, and officiating cantonment magistrate, Kamptee, is posted to Seoni.

ADDISON, Lieut. J. C., R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, is appointed to the executive charge of the Hoshangabad Division.
FURLOUGH—Mr. W. A. Nedham, officiating deputy commissioner, Sambalpur, three months privilege leave.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette.)

PARKER, Major J. W., is transferred to Mooltan as officiating judicial assistant.
JOHNSTONE, Mr. P. de L. H., will remain attached to the Mooltan District as assistant commissioner.
POWELL, Mr. B. H. B., deputy commissioner, to officiate as additional commissioner and additional sessions judge of the Lahore and Rawul Pindi Division.
HENDERSON, Mr. E. P., C.S., barrister at law, Government Advocate, Punjab, reported his arrival at Bombay on Oct. 18, on return from furlough.
WARD, Mr. W., district superintendent of police, is posted to the Bannu District.
HUNTER, Mr. D. H., assistant district superintendent of police, now officiating district superintendent of police, Bannu, is transferred to Lahore in his substantive capacity.

ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, Oct. 29.)

MACPHERSON, Mr. W. C., assistant commissioner, Sylhet, received charge of the Habiganj Sub Division, in Sylhet, on the 18th inst.
M'CABE, Mr. R. B., assistant commissioner, Sibsagar, received charge of the Golaghat Sub Division, in Sibsagar, on the 13th inst.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette.)

FANSHAWE, Mr. R. A. L., assistant superintendent of police, officiating district superintendent, 5th grade, reported his return from leave, and is appointed to the charge of the Thonegwa district police.
BURGESS-SYMES—Mr. G. D. Burgess, C.S., resumed charge of the offices of secretary to the chief commissioner and officer in charge of State prisoners from Mr. E. S. Symes, C.S., on Oct. 13. Mr. Symes resumed charge of the office of junior secretary from Mr. Sankey, C.S., on the same date.
SANKEY, Mr. H., C.S., assistant commissioner, is posted to Rangoon on special duty.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Nov. 1.)

WILTON, Major W. H. St. A., superintendent of police, 3rd grade, to act as superintendent of police, 2nd grade.
CIVIL FURLOUGH—Surgeon M. S. Eyre, acting civil surgeon, Mangalore, privilege leave for three months.
EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES—Passed the High Proficiency Test in Hindustani:—Private G. Robb, Royal Scots Fusiliers.

MEDICAL.

MALLINS—The services of Surgeon C. Mallins, M.B., are placed at the disposal of Surgeon General H.M.'s Forces, Madras, for orders.
GULLAND, Brigade Surgeon A. D., M.D., A.M.D., having completed a tour of foreign service, will proceed to England by troopship.
ALLEN—The services of Surgeon R. M. Allen, acting civil surgeon, Vellore, are placed at the disposal of the Surgeon General, H.M.'s Forces.

Medical subordinate passed by the board of examiners:—
COOPER—At Singapore—Second-class Assistant Apothecary W. H. Cooper, as 1st class assistant apothecary.
OGG—Brigade Surgeon G. S. W. Ogg, M.B., M.A., to assume officiating medical charge of the 24th Regiment N.I.

MILITARY.

PRESTON, Lieut. J. E., 1st Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment, officiating wing officer 31st Regt. N.I., is admitted to the S.C. from Sept. 20, 1880.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Headquarters, Bangalore, Oct. 26.)

Orders confirmed:—

WESTMACOTT—April 5—By Capt. D. F. Huyshe, R.A., commanding troops, Rest Camp, Puna, directing Lieut. R. F. Westmacott, 77th Regt., to perform the duties of acting adjutant.
BARON—Sept. 14—By the officer commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, appointing Lieut. E. B. Baron, 1st Battalion Duke of Wellington's Regt., aide de camp.
THOMAS-SPRY—Oct. 21, by the commandant 38th Regt. N.I., making the following appointments:—Major E. H. Thomas to officiate as 2nd in command, and Major F. E. Spry to officiate as wing commander.
 Removed to the battalion of his regiment specified opposite his name:—
KELLY—Royal Scots Fusiliers, Capt. Kelly, 1st Battalion.
POTTS, Capt. W. H., R.A., to proceed to Mooltan to join L Battery 5th Brigade.
BURROWS, Lieut. E. A., K Battery 6th Brigade, has been appointed to B Battery B Brigade, R.H.A.

Orders confirmed:—

TRAVERS—June 13—By the officer commanding 1st 21st Royal Scots

Fusiliers, appointing Second Lieut. M. T. O. Travers to perform the duties of inspector of musketry to the battalion.
STEVENSON—Sept. 28—By the commandant 31st Regiment L.I., appointing Major K. F. Stevenson, wing officer, to officiate as 2nd in command.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Nov. 3.)

SIMPSON, Major G. B., to be district superintendent of police, in the Karachi District.
VINCENT, Mr. R. H., to be district superintendent of police, in the Hyderabad District.
GELL, Mr. H. G., to be deputy commissioner of police, Bombay.
DANIELL, Major H. S., to be 1st grade district superintendent of police.
PORTMAN, Major A. B., to be 2nd grade district superintendent of police.
HUMFREY, Capt. J., to be 3rd grade district superintendent of police.
FITZGERALD, Mr. H. V. S., to be 2nd grade assistant superintendent of police in the Panch Mahals District.
HOLLAND, Mr. W. J., to act as district superintendent of police in the Kaira District.
KENNEDY, Mr. H., to be district superintendent of police in the Kolaba District, continuing to act at Ratnagiri till relieved by Mr. J. E. Down.
DUGGAN, Mr. H. J., to be district superintendent of police in the Kaladgi District.
VINCENT—SOUTER—Mr. R. H. Vincent and Sir F. H. Souter, Kt., C.S.I., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of commissioner of police, Bombay, on Oct. 27.
SMITH—VINCENT—Messrs. J. G. Smith and R. H. Vincent respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of deputy commissioner of police, Bombay, on Oct. 27.
BAKER, Mr. M. B., assumed charge of the office of senior assistant judge and sessions judge at Sholapur on Oct. 22.
MANLEY, Mr. J. S., to act as assistant cantonment magistrate, Puna and Kirkee.
HATCH, Mr. H. F., assistant superintendent, Ratnagiri Survey, is promoted from the 3rd to the 2nd grade assistant superintendent, from June 14.
WILTSHIRE, Mr. C. P. B., C.S., to be second assistant collector.
WADDINGTON, Mr. G., C.S., to act as collector and magistrate of the district of Sholapur and political agent and district registrar, Sholapur.
OWEN, Capt. C. A., assumed charge of his duties as assistant collector of salt revenue in charge Northern Frontier on Oct. 26.
YOUNGHUSBAND—LELY—Mr. A. D. Younghusband delivered over and Mr. F. S. P. Lely received charge of the office of the assistant agent, in charge Sachin State, on Oct. 24.
DAVIES—COTGRAVE—Mr. D. Davies delivered over and Mr. G. W. Cotgrave received charge of the office of first assistant district superintendent of police, Khandesh, on Oct. 8.
RYAN—DAVIES—Mr. R. Ryan delivered over and Mr. D. Davies received charge of the office of second assistant district superintendent of police, Khandesh, on Oct. 9.
STACE, Major E. V., acting second in command, Savantvadi Local Corps, and ex officio assistant to the political superintendent, received charge of his appointment on Oct. 27.
FOOKS—KEELAN—Surg. G. E. Fooks and Surg. Major B. C. Keelan respectively delivered over and received charge of the Shikarpur District Gaol on Oct. 20.
EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES—Mr. H. Kennedy, acting district superintendent of police, Ratnagiri, has passed an examination in Marathi. Police officers passed the Higher Standard Examination:—Mr. J. B. D. Adams, acting superintendent of police, Thana; Mr. D. Davies, acting second assistant superintendent of police, Khandesh; Mr. L. H. Spence, acting assistant superintendent of police, Panch Mahals.

MEDICAL.

Medical officers brought on the strength of the Bombay Medical Establishment from the dates specified:—
CORKERY—BRAGANZA—AVETOOM—STEVENSON—Oct. 19.—Surgs. W. A. Corkery and M. B. Braganza. Oct. 24.—Surgs. S. T. Avetoom and H. W. Stevenson.
ARCHER, Surg. T., M.D., A.M.D., is brought on the strength of H.M.'s British forces from Oct. 25.
FOOKS—The services of Surg. G. E. Fooks, I.M.D., are replaced at the disposal of the Government in the Military Department.

MILITARY.

OWEN, Capt. C. A., G.L.C., to be major from Oct. 27.
HOWE, Lieut. J., is permitted to resign his appointment in the Sind V.R. Corps.
BLAIR—Infantry—Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) C. R. Blair to be colonel, with the colonel's allowance, from Oct. 31.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna, Nov. 4.)

BUTLER—2nd Regt Light Cavalry—Lieut. J. B. R. Butler, S.C. (wing officer 24th N.I.) to be squadron officer.

HODGKINSON—11th Regiment N.I.—Lieut. C. C. Hodgkinson, S.C., officiating wing officer (adjutant and quartermaster), to be wing officer and quartermaster.

CAHILL—14th Regiment N.I.—Major C. J. S. Cahill, S.C., wing commander (officiating second in command), to be second in command.

GREIG, Major P. H., G.L.I., wing officer (officiating wing commander), to be wing commander.

CAREY, Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. W., 1st Brigade R.A., to be appointed to command the R.A. in the Sind District as a temporary measure.

AUCHINLECK—COKER—An exchange of batteries has been sanctioned between Capt. W. H. Auchinleck, No. 17 Battery 8th Brigade, and Capt. L. E. Coker, No. 7 Battery 9th Brigade R.A. Capt. Auchinleck will join his new battery on its arrival at Bombay from England.

BIRCH—GOULD-ADAMS—An exchange of batteries has been sanctioned between Lieut. A. H. C. Birch, No. 11 Battery 8th Brigade, and Lieut. H. E. F. Gould-Adams, No. 10 Battery 11th Brigade R.A. Lieut. Birch will join his new battery at Peshawur.

OGLIVIE, Lieut. N. S., No. 14 Battery 9th Brigade, has been transferred to G Battery 1st Brigade R.A.

ANNESLEY—STRACEY—STAVELEY—FRENCH—MINTER—GORDON—GARNETT.—Passed a course of instruction at the Army Veterinary School, Puna:—Brigadier General A. Lyttelton Annesley, adjutant general; Lieut. Col. H. H. D. Stracey, military secretary to H.E. the Governor; Major E. Staveley, R.A.; Capt. F. H. French, R.A.; Lieut. J. S. Minter, R.A.; Lieut. L. A. Gordon, 2nd Light Cavalry; Lieut. C. F. Garnett, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment.

Orders confirmed:—

MONK—Indore Station O., Oct. 24, directing Lieut. R. P. Monk, 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, to act as station staff officer.

LOW—East Yorkshire Regiment, 2nd Battalion—R.O., Oct. 17, appointing Lieut. P. Low, assistant instructor of musketry to the battalion.

LOW—R.O., Oct. 29, appointing Lieut. P. Low interpreter to the battalion.

JONES—HODGES—2nd Light Cavalry—R.O., Oct. 31, making the following appointments:—Capt. W. H. D. Jones, 3rd squadron commander, to officiate as 2nd squadron commander, and Lieut. H. F. E. Hodges, officiating squadron officer, to officiate as 3rd squadron commander.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—Majors James Creagh and F. S. S. Brind, Leicestershire Regiment, 2nd Battalion, to England for twelve months, med. cert.

WAR OFFICE.

PALL MALL—NOV. 22.

MEMORANDUM.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the under mentioned regiments, now styled—The Cameronians (Scotch Rifles), Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs), being in future styled respectively—The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's).

2nd Dragoon Guards—Lieut. Gen. and Hon. Gen. T. Pattle, C.B., to be colonel, vice Gen. Alexander Low, C.B., transferred to the 4th Hussars; dated Oct. 27, 1881.

4th Hussars—Gen. A. Low, C.B., from the 2nd Dragoon Guards, to be colonel, vice Gen. W. Parlbay, deceased; dated Oct. 27, 1881.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Gen. Sir R. Wilbraham, K.C.B., from the 2nd Battalion the South Staffordshire Regiment, to be colonel, vice Gen. Richard Lord Airey, G.C.B., deceased.

The South Staffordshire Regiment—Lieut. Gen. and Hon. Gen. the Hon. St. G. G. Foley, C.B., to be colonel, vice Gen. Sir R. Wilbraham, K.C.B., transferred to the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment).

Royal Engineers—Major R. G. Thorold to be lieutenant colonel, vice Brevet Col. G. Graham, V.C., C.B., promoted.

Ordnance Store Department—A.D.A. Com. Gen. of Ordnance C. H. Brereton to be deputy assistant commissary general of ordnance, vice D.A. Com. Gen. of Ordnance, C. J. Dromgoole, deceased; Cond. of Stores G. Harris to be quartermaster to complete establishment.

Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. Gerald Graham, V.C., C.B., Royal Engineers, to be major general, vice I. Nicholson.

INDIA OFFICE.

NOV. 22.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers of her Majesty's Indian forces:—Lieut. Col. and Bt. Col. J. C. Hobson, of the Bombay Staff Corps, Lieut. Col. A. M'L. Stewart, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Lieut. Col. W. Robertson, of the Madras Staff Corps, Lieut. Col. F. P. Bartholomew, of the Bombay Staff Corps, Surg. Maj. W. Caldwell, M.D., of the Bengal Army.

BREVET.

The undermentioned officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

To be Major General—Lieut. Col. and Bt. Col. J. C. Hobson, of the Bombay Staff Corps.

To be Colonel—Lieut. Col. A. M'L. Stewart, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Lieut. Col. W. Robertson, of the Madras Staff Corps, Lieut. Col. F. P. Bartholomew, of the Bombay Staff Corps.

To be Surgeons General—Dep. Surg. Gen. J. Wilson, of the Madras Army; Dep. Surg. Gen. H. R. Oswald, M.D., of the Madras Army.

To be Deputy Surgeon General—Brig. Surg. W. H. Harris, M.D., of the Madras Army.

To be Brigade Surgeon—Surg. Maj. H. O. Thorold, of the Bombay Army.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Bengal Estab.—Major W. Hopkinson, S.C., Lieut. G. H. More-Molyneux, S.C., Lieut. G. A. Money, S.C.

Bengal Estab.—R. J. Bailey (Uncov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Bengal Estab.—E. Forrest (Uncov.), two months' furlough; T. D. Berrington (Uncov.), three months, med. cert.; W. H. M. Hare (Uncov.), six months' furlough; F. Jones (Cov.), six months, med. cert.; J. Peake (Uncov.), two months' furlough; G. W. Dodsworth (Uncov.), to June 20, 1882, furlough; G. Knox (Uncov.), six months, med. cert.; H. C. Williams (Cov.), one week's furlough; G. Hughes (Cov.), six months, med. cert.; J. J. Laing (Uncov.), two months, med. cert.

Madras Estab.—C. W. Burrough (Uncov.), three months, med. cert.; L. A. Campbell (Cov.), two months' furlough.

Bombay Estab.—W. C. Rennie (Uncov.), three months' fourteen days' furlough.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Bengal Estab.—Col. J. C. Rowcroft, S.C., Major E. Bruce, S.C., Major C. W. Campbell, Cav., Lieut. Col. H. L. A. Tottenham, S.C., Capt. J. A. C. Wedderburn, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Major W. H. Hallett, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. Major N. Hopkins, Lieut. Col. A. Durand, S.C., Major A. R. Heyland, S.C.

Bengal Estab.—F. N. Wright (Cov.), D. O. Meiklejohn (Cov.), W. P. Thomas (Uncov.), C. M. Russell M.D. (Uncov.), M. V. Portman (Uncov.), W. Holmes (Cov.), J. Smith (Cov.), C. W. Imrie (Cov.), Joseph Elliott (Uncov.), S. M. Johnson (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—W. D. Ainslie (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—F. L. Goldsmid (Uncov.).

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. Major J. Wilson, M.D., six months; Major H. Wylie, C.S.I., Inf., one month; Major H. S. Anderson, Inf., one year; Lieut. Col. J. Upperton, S.C., two months.

Madras Estab.—Surg. Major C. A. Harvey, six months.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. A. Wapshare, S.C., one month.

Nov. 25.

Her Majesty has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant Colonel—Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. B. P. P. Campbell.

To be Major—Capt. E. S. Neave.

BENGAL ARMY.

INFANTRY.

To be Majors—Capt. G. M. D. Hill, F. H. Hinde.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant Colonels—Major. H. P. R. F. Crawford, R. S. Jago, C. D. Baynes, F. Weldon, H. A. T. Nepean.

MADRAS ARMY.

CAVALRY.

To be Major—Capt. C. M. A. Mo'ant.

MADRAS MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Brigadier Surgeon Major W. Houston, M.D.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant Colonel—Major M. D. V. T. Grant.

BOMBAY ARMY.

INFANTRY.

To be Major—Capt. W. S. Hore.

ERRATUM.—The name of a gentleman appointed to be a surgeon on the Bengal Establishment in the *London Gazette* on Feb. 27, 1874, should be "A. J. Willcocks," and not as stated in that *Gazette*.

HOME NEWS.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—Tenders were received on Wednesday at the Bank of England for £450,000 in Government bills on India. The amounts allotted were:—To Calcutta, £289,900; to Bombay, £17,200; and to Madras, £142,900. Tenders on all presidencies at 18.7½d., being the minimum posted, received 92 per cent. Compared with last week this price shows no alteration. The same amount will be offered for tender on Wednesday next.

THE SILVER MARKET AND THE EASTERN EXCHANGES.—On Wednesday in the silver market the tone was inactive, bars being quoted as previously at 51½d., and Mexican dollars at 51¼d. per ounce. Telegraph transfers and Four per Cent. Rupee Paper underwent no alteration, but the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. receded ¾, to 91 1-16 to 3-16. The exchange from Bombay ruled at 18.8 3-16d.; Calcutta, 18.8¼d.; Hong-Kong, 38.9¾d.; and Shanghai, 58.1¾d. On Thursday the market showed a distinctly weaker tendency. The price of bars fell 1-16d., to 51 13-16d., at which figure only a limited business was transacted. Mexican dollars, though unaltered at 51¼d., were dull. The exchanges from Bombay and Calcutta were telegraphed respectively at 18.8 3-16d., Hong-Kong being

38.9¾d., and Shanghai 58.1¾d. Telegraph transfers for India ruled at 18.7½d. to 15-16d. Rupee Four per Cents. declined ¾, to 84 3-16 to 5-16; the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. being unchanged. On Friday an amount of bars to the value of £25,000 received by the Chili packed was disposed of for the Continent at 51¾d., being 1-16d. above previous price. Mexican dollars remained nominally at 51¼d. without business. Telegraph transfers and rupee paper were unaltered. The exchanges from Bombay and Calcutta were quoted at 18.8 3-16d., the rate from Hong Kong being 38.9¾d., and Shanghai 58.1¾d. On Saturday the market was extremely quiet, and prices were unaltered. The rates of exchange from India and China were unchanged, but the announcement of a reduction of ½ per cent. in the discount and advance rates of the Imperial Bank of Germany slightly stimulated the market for rupee paper. There were more buyers and the quotations at the close were firm at 91½ to 91¾ and 84¼ to 84½ for the Four-and-a-Half and Four per Cents. respectively.

H.M.S. TROOPSHIPS.—The *Malabar*, Captain Grant, arrived at Portsmouth on Thursday, a day before time, having left Bombay on the 28th of October. She brought home 23 invalids and 806 time-expired men for Netley, four invalids and 53 time-expired men for Woolwich, 43 women, 100 children, and 36 officers. There was one birth and a death—that of Private Greggs, of the 1st (Royal Lancaster) Regiment—during the voyage. The following are the names of the officers:—Capt. Belford, 17th Lancers; Capt. Dittmas, Royal Horse Artillery; Lieut. Col. Woreham, Capt. Allsopp, and Lieut. Wynyard, R.A.; Lieut. Inglefield, East York Regiment; Major Brind, Leicester Regiment; Lieut. Begbie, Worcester Regiment; Major Rumsey, Gloucester Regiment; Capt. Tyler, Quartermaster's Department; Sub-Inspector Cartwright, Education Department; Capt. Thring, R.A.; Capt. Spring, South Wales Regiment; Lieut. Duff, 8th Hussars; Lieut. Phillips, 10th Hussars; Lieuts. Hewson and White, R.A.; Lieut. Johnston, R.E.; Lieuts. Crawley and Briscoe, Bengal Staff Corps; Capt. Longbourne, Royal Warwickshire Regiment; Lieut. Hatchell, Royal Irish Regiment; Major Tulloch, Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Capt. Conner, Westmoreland Regiment; Major Wilkinson, South Lancashire Regiment; Capt. Brereton, North Lancashire Regiment; Major Westropp, Capt. Hilliard, and Lieut. Noel, Durham Light Infantry; Major Montgomery, Rifle Brigade; Deputy-Surgeon General Gibbons, Brigade Surgeons Reid and Sparrow, and Surgeons Major Owen, Price, and Anthony, of the Army Medical Department. The *Fumna*, Capt. Church, now on her way home to Portsmouth from India, embarked at Bombay the 1st Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, late 1st Battalion 21st Foot, consisting of Col. Templeman, Majors Hamilton and Jackson, Capt. Bovill, Croker, Pollock, Wilson, and Kelly, Lieuts. Carr, Lowry, Toogood, Blake, Fienness, Travers, Bowes, Davidson, Eyre, and Coles, Quartermaster Browne, Paymaster Furlong, 386 men, 30 women, and 67 children; 22 invalids, 518 time-expired men, 16 women, 38 children, and the following officers:—Capt. Watts, Royal Irish Fusiliers; Lieut. Haggard, R.H.A.; Lieut. Conner, R.E.; Capt. Cooper, Somerset Regiment; Capt. Martin, Bedford Regiment; Brigade Surgeon Galland, Surgeon Majors Moore and Supple, and Surgeon Mapleson, Army Medical Department; Lieut. Villamil, R.E.; Lieut. Borton, Norfolk Regiment; Major Thomas, King's Own Borderers; and Capt. Stepping, South York Regiment. The Royal Scots Fusiliers will be stationed at Dover. The *Serapis* was reported 340 miles south of Dædalus Light, in the Red Sea, on the 21st inst., proceeding under sail and steam, having carried away three blades of her screw; orders have been given to her Majesty's ship *Crocodile* to tow her to Malta, where she will be docked. A telegram was received on Saturday afternoon at the Admiralty from Suez, stating that the *Crocodile* was in sight, towing the *Serapis*. As the *Téméraire* has been despatched to Port Said in order to tow the *Serapis* to Malta, the *Crocodile* will proceed homewards as soon as she arrives at Suez, and it is not now anticipated that her arrival at Portsmouth will be delayed. The *Orontes*, troopship, Capt. Kinahan, in spite of the threatened gale, left Portsmouth on Saturday afternoon for Simon's Bay. With the exception of Major Fawcett, 1st Sutherland and Argyll Highlanders; Major Cramer, 3rd King's Own Rifle Corps; Lieut. the Hon. A. Lambart, R.A.; and 12 men, she left empty. Leaving Simon's Bay on the 31st of December, she will proceed to Natal, where she is due on the 3rd of January. At Natal she will embark the 2nd Battalion 21st Regiment, and the 99th Regiment for conveyance to Bombay, which will be reached on the 22nd of January. At Bombay the *Orontes* will remain seven days and will then return empty to Natal. On the 18th of February she will return to Simon's Bay, whence, having embarked a regiment of cavalry and an infantry battalion, she will sail on the 1st of March for Portsmouth, where she may be expected about the 28th of March. The cruise will cause the *Orontes* to traverse 22,300 miles.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.—The following is the official statement of the movements of her Majesty's ships:—From the East Indies—Letters have been received from the Commander in Chief, Rear Admiral W. Gore Jones, in the *Euryalus*, at Trincomalee, up to the 27th of October; would probably remain there until about the 15th of December, and then visit Calcutta, Madras, &c. The *Eclipse* was en route to Mauritius, Madagascar, Mozambique, and

Zanzibar (see movements of the 8th of November). The *Ready* left Colombo for Chagos Islands on the 22nd of October; would return to Galle and, if in time, convey the Board of Trade engineer to Minikoi on the 24th of November. The *Ranger* arrived at Bombay on the 16th of October; after refit, would come to Trincomalee for inspection, and would convey engineer to Minikoi if the *Ready* had not returned. The *Ruby*, on completion of refit at Bombay, would temporarily replace the *Ranger* in the Persian Gulf, and, on being relieved, would proceed to Trincomalee for employment in the Bay of Bengal Division.

OBITUARY.—General Sir Edward Harris Greathed, K.C.B., died on Saturday week at Uddens, Dorset, in his 70th year. He was the eldest son of the late Mr. Edward Greathed, of Uddens, by his marriage with Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late Sir Richard Glyn, of Gaunt's House, Dorset, and was born in 1812. He was educated at Westminster School, and entered the army in 1832. He became a captain in 1838, colonel in 1858, and was placed on half pay in the following year. He served with the 8th Regiment at the siege of Delhi in 1857, and was present at the repulse of several sorties; he also commanded a column sent to occupy the Khoodeiabagh, by which operations the batteries were advanced to within 180 yards of the walls. He afterwards led the regiment to the assault and served with it in the city. On leaving Delhi he had command of a movable column, and defeated the enemy at Bolundshur, Allyghur, and Agra; he subsequently commanded the 3d Brigade of the army under Lord Clyde, from November, 1857, to January, 1858, and was present in the action of Dilkoosha, in Lucknow, during the operations which resulted in the relief of the garrison. He likewise commanded the advanced pickets at Cawnpore, taking part in several engagements, including the action of Khudagunj and the occupation of Futtehghur. He was promoted to the rank of colonel and nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath for his distinguished services in the field, and was made D.C.L. of Oxford University in 1859. The gallant officer commanded the Eastern District of England from 1872 to 1877, and attained the brevet rank of general in 1880. The funeral took place on Wednesday at the family burying-place in Ham Preston Churchyard, near Wimborne, Dorset. An escort of the Dorset Yeomanry Cavalry met the hearse at the churchyard, and a large number of the Freemasons of Wimborne and vicinity walked in procession, the relatives and friends following the hearse in carriages and on foot. About 300 were present, including Mr. Greathed (son of the late general), Lord Wolverton, Captain and Mr. Okeden, General Parke, C.B., Sir Richard Glyn, Hon. and Rev. Carr Glyn, Mr. Henry Glyn, Mr. C. Parke, Sir Charles Wellesley, Captain Clark Kennedy, General Sir Charles D'Oyly, Colonel Leopold Paget, Mr. Paget, Rev. C. Paget, Rev. G. Goode, and General Maclean. The coffin was of English oak, and was covered with beautiful wreaths of flowers sent by various friends, including Colonel and Mrs. Paget, and Captain and the Hon. Mrs. Clark Kennedy. Many of the shops in Wimborne were closed, and general respect shown by all classes.

FOOTBALL.—Royal Military College, Sandhurst, v. Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's-hill. These two Rugby Union clubs met on Saturday week on the ground of the Military College, and, after a well-contested game, Sandhurst were defeated by two goals and two tries to nothing. The cadets kicked off and at the outset had the advantage, but by vigorous play the ball was taken back to their twenty-five; it was, however, shortly returned, and for some time Cooper's-hill were penned almost on their goal-line, when Starkey, by some brilliant play, worked the ball back, and by following up soon after got in and secured a try between the posts, which he easily converted into a goal. After the kick-off some even play resulted until Green, by a good run and by clever passing, enabled Harrison to get hold of the ball and secure a second try for the visitors; the place kick, however, though an easy one, failed. Nothing more occurred until "half-time," and when ends were changed the game proceeded with alternating success until Starkey ran in from about the middle of the ground and obtained a third try for Cooper's-hill; the place-kick (a long one) was, however, again unsuccessful. Sandhurst then played up harder than ever, and for some time penned the visitors in dangerous proximity to their goal line, until by some good rallies the ball was gradually worked out to the centre of the ground, when Harrison once more ran in and secured a fourth try for Cooper's-hill, which Starkey converted into a goal just before "no side" was called. For Sandhurst Crabbie, Buck, Gray, and Burton were most conspicuous, while for the visitors, Starkey, Harrison, Clark, and Webb did excellent work. The following were the teams:—Royal Military College, Sandhurst:—J. Crabbie, W. M. Tracy, and W. J. Buck, three-quarter backs; W. R. Minchin and F. E. Younghusband, half backs; E. A. Snow, back; J. Dowell, captain; F. Gray, W. Ward, F. Parker, H. W. Campbell, P. Westmoreland, E. Wathen, O. H. Pecl-y, and C. Burton forwards. Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's-hill: W. B. Starkey and H. H. Green, three-quarter backs; G. M'C. Harrison and J. C. Lyle, half backs; H. Barlow and H. B. Taylor, backs; C. C. Clark, captain; A. L. Webb, A. Younghusband, J. F. S. Eve, S. S. Bonhote, P. L. Rooper, C. Egerton, L. F. Robertson, and G. Waddell, forwards.

INDIAN APPEAL CASES.—In the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council the case of *in re Shama Churn Kas Navis* has been

decided. This was a petition praying for special leave to appeal *in forma pauperis* from a judgment of the High Court of Judicature of Bengal, by which the petitioner was six years since struck off the rolls as a pleader in the Indian courts. Mr. C. W. Arathoon, who appeared in his behalf, stated that the petitioner was what was known and well understood in India as "second grade pleader," and he was accustomed for many years to practise in the local tribunal at Patna-Khai, within the Bengal Presidency. In September, 1874, an official attached to that court informed the moonsiff that the petitioner had, as he alleged, offered him a bribe to affix the seal of the court to a deed. The moonsiff, to whom the petitioner utterly denied the charge, told him that if he confessed it he would be forgiven. The petitioner consulted with his brother pleaders, who persuaded him, notwithstanding his innocence, to take the moonsiff's advice, which he accordingly and reluctantly did, and the matter ended there for a time; but it ultimately reached the ears of a district judge, who, of his own motion, reported it to the High Court. A criminal prosecution was ordered to be instituted against the petitioner, and although the judge said there was no evidence against him, and that he appeared to have acted through fear of the moonsiff and the persuasion of his brother pleaders, the High Court ordered him to be disbarred and struck off the rolls as a pleader. Application which had been made to reinstate him were refused, and for six years the petitioner had been deprived of his only means of subsistence and been cast into great distress and poverty. He now, assuring their lordships of the utter illegality and injustice of the whole proceedings, asked that he might be allowed to appeal to them *in forma pauperis* from the decision of the High Court by which he had been disbarred. Their lordships, in the end, ordered the petition to stand over, and directed that, in the circumstances, the petitioner should have power to apply to the High Court to readmit him to practice and reinstate him as a pleader.—The case of the Nawab Azmit Ali Khan v. Lalli Begum and others has also been before their lordships. This was an appeal from a decree of the Chief Court of the Punjab of December 1, 1876, reviewing a judgment of the Commissioner of Lahore. Mr. Cowie, Q.C., Mr. Graham, Q.C., and Mr. Doyne were counsel for the appellant; Mr. Leith, O.C., and Mr. Mayne for the respondents. The original suit was instituted by Lalli Begum, who sued on her own behalf as widow of the late Nawab of Kurnal, and also as mother and guardian of the two minor sons of the deceased. Her claim was disputed by Azmit Ali Kahn, the eldest son by a former wife, and the successor of the late Nawab. The Commissioner of Lahore found that neither the claimant nor her sons were entitled to inherit, being of opinion that she was never married to the Nawab, and that her sons, who were not originally legitimate, had not been rendered so by subsequent recognition. On remand, he found that by family custom even a lawfully married widow could not inherit. The Chief Court, on appeal, accepted that finding as to the widow and dismissed her claim, but held that her two sons were entitled to inherit, as being either legitimate or by subsequent acknowledgment made so. From that latter decision the Nawab appealed. At the close of the appellant's case, the arguments in which had lasted three days, their lordships, without calling upon the counsel for the respondents, affirmed the decision of the Chief Court, and dismissed the appeal, with costs.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.—The following are the traffic receipts of the undermentioned companies to the dates named, together with the aggregate receipts to date, officially supplied:—

	Date.	Miles open.	Receipts.		Aggregate.		Inc. or decrease.
			1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	
Bombay and Baroda	Oct. 15	444	14,866	12,565	..	..	..
East Indian ..	Nov. 19	1507½	84,058	79,258	1,473,836	1,229,694	+244,142
Great Indian Penin.	Oct. 1	1448	39,790	29,759	507,642	370,201	+137,441
Indus Steam Flotilla	Oct. 15	..	165	490	..	..	..
Madras	Oct. 8	858	10,692	10,339	148,343	143,837	+4,506
Oudh and Rohilkund	Oct. 1	547	10,312	4,323	102,483	81,427	+21,056
Sind, Pun., and De.	Oct. 15	676	16,647	25,273	..	..	..
South Indian	Oct. 8	655	6,477	6,214	95,626	90,885	+4,741

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.—The report for the half-year ending June 30 states the gross receipts at £175,390, against £174,931 in the corresponding half of last year; the working expenses £93,647, against £102,949; and the net earnings £81,743, against £71,982. The gross earnings, as compared with those of the corresponding half-year of 1880, show an increase, and the working expenses a decrease. In order, however, to allow of comparison, a deduction must be made from both sides of the account for the half-year of 1881 of £2,579 in respect of the carriage of revenue stores. In previous half-years the carriage of such stores was not charged in account; but, in accordance with a resolution come to at a conference of representatives of all the Indian railways, it is now charged. If this amount be deducted the increase in the net earnings will be £9,761. It should be noticed that in the half-year ended June 30, 1880, the working expenses included exceptional expenditure. The profits in excess of guaranteed interest amount to £4,414. The amount to be divided among the shareholders as surplus dividend will depend on

the rate of exchange at which the portion of this dividend payable to shareholders on the English register can be remitted to this country; at the current rate it would work out approximately that, including £504 balance of last surplus in hand, there would be to divide amongst the shareholders about £2,499. This sum would afford a dividend of 2s. per £100 of ordinary stock, in addition to the guaranteed interest of £2 10s., making, with it, a total of £2 12s. per cent. for the half-year. A resolution authorising the payment of the above dividend, or such other dividend as may be available, will be submitted to the meeting. The trade in connection with the Northern Bengal State Railway continues to increase; the company's gross earnings from this source during the half-year amount to £33,893, as compared with £29,852 for the corresponding half of 1880, an increase of 13 per cent. The gross earnings during the first 16 weeks of the current half-year amount to £212,767, as compared with £178,085 for the corresponding period of 1880, showing an increase of £34,683.

THE ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.—The first meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute for the session 1881-2 was held in the library of the Grosvenor Gallery, New Bond-street; the Duke of Manchester, K.P., president, in the chair. There was a large attendance of members and visitors. A large portion of the sitting was taken up with the reading and discussion of an elaborate paper, by Mr. Robert G. Webster, on "England's Colonial Granaries," who discussed in detail the grain-producing capacities of the three great colonial sources whence England at present draws a large proportion of her cereals—India, Canada, and Australia. Among the British dependencies there was none that would reap greater advantages by an increased export of wheat to our shores than would India. The cultivation of wheat was greatly increasing over the North West Provinces, Oudh, the Punjab, and Bengal, the Government having seemingly done all in its power to improve its cultivation, and having established model farms in different parts of India. In the Central Provinces the Nagpur model farm had been very successful, and done much to demonstrate to the cultivators the advantage of improved methods of culture for the common crops of the country. For wheat cultivation the results obtained from manuring and irrigation were such that the produce of an acre of white wheat amounted to 2,200lb., instead of about 410lb., and the value would be over £6, the cost of cultivation being not more than £1. By the extension of railways and irrigation works and wells throughout the length and breadth of India the danger of famines would be practically minimised. Were we to draw from India a larger bulk of wheat in exchange for our manufactures and our gold it would be greatly to the gain both of India and England. A discussion followed.

ORIENTAL GAS COMPANY.—The annual general meeting was held on Friday at the offices, St. Mary-axe. Mr James Sydney Stopford presided, and, in moving the adoption of the report, reminded the shareholders that, in order to obtain a renewal of the contract which they were now working under, they had been compelled to expend a large amount of capital and to make a considerable reduction, amounting to nearly £4,000 a year, in the charge for street lamps. As a set-off, however, they had secured an extension of public lighting and exclusive privileges for twenty-one years from May, 1880. In about two years hence a bridge would be built across the Hooghly, connecting the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways, and by this the company would largely benefit, as they would then receive their coal direct from the collieries without transhipment. Their future prospects were bright and encouraging. Mr. William White seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously. The retiring directors and auditors were re-elected, and a dividend of 5 per cent. was declared, making 9 per cent. for the year.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

TEA.—Messrs. J. C. Sillar and Co. state that they have no improvement to notice in the market, which remains extremely quiet. Telegrams have been received from China stating the export to this country up to the 18th inst. to have been 129,000,000lb., against 142,000,000lb. last year, 140,000,000lb. in 1879, and 151,000,000lb. in 1878 at the same date. The estimates of the total export last year at this time were very much under the actual shipments, but if the present depressed state of the market continues it will be a surprise if they exceed 162,000,000lb. this season. Congou and Souchong.—New season's Congous are quoted as low as 6d per lb., and old season's at 5d. Speculators are now buying sweet new season's red-leaf teas at about 7d. per lb. Black-leaf kinds have been taken up to 10d. for export, and latterly a Russian demand has sprung up for good Monings from 1s. 5d. to 1s. 9d. per lb. Letters just received from Shanghai state that there remained 40,000 half-chests of Shantam Congou in stock, the quality being reported very poor, much worse than last season's. The quality of the stock at Foochow is also reported to be very poor, much of it being unfit for shipment to this country.

COFFEE.—The last sale of the Dutch Trading Company for the year was held to-day, and went at valuations to 1 cent advance. The market here is steady. By auction 23 packages plantation Ceylon sold at previous rates, and part of 933 bags foreign at 59s. 6d. to 60s. per cwt. for pale grayish washed Rio.

RICE.—Off coast a cargo Rangoon, 1,630 tons, reported at 7s. 3d. per cwt. open charter, and business has been done in new crop, February-April, at 8s. 3d. basis Rangoon.

COTTON.—The market is unchanged, and, with a moderate demand, the sales amount to about 1,800 bales, including Tinnevely at 5½d. to 5¾d.; Bengal at 4 11-16d. to 5 3-16d.; and Sind at 4½d. per lb. For arrival, Bengal, November-December, Suez, 5 3-16d. for fine f.g.c. Forward delivery, American, January-February, 6 17-32d.; April-May, 6 21-32d. per lb. for middling l.m.c.

THURSDAY EVENING.

Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson state that the markets still present a quiet appearance, and are so influenced by the improved state of trade in other parts of the kingdom, buyers as a rule restricting their operations to current requirements. Refiners take very limited supplies of sugar, and quotations have in many cases declined 6d. to 9d. per cwt. The late speculative movement in low brown East India descriptions has entirely abated. Crystallised Demerara by auction went slowly at the above reduction. Beet sugar for delivery offers at easier rates. The public sale of coffee on account of the Netherlands Trading Company was held yesterday, and went better than anticipated, valuations to 1c. advance being realised. Good ordinary Java quoted about 35¼c. to 35½c. The result has not, however, affected this market. A few parcels of coloury new crop plantation Ceylon have sold at 104s. to 118s. 6d. per cwt. To-day Costa Rica only partly found buyers at irregular or lower prices. Other descriptions are without material alteration. There is rather more inquiry for rice, some cargoes being disposed of on previous terms. China tea remains depressed. Common red-leaf Congou of last season's import sold by auction at 5½d. to 5¾d. per lb., being a lower price than at any former period. There is a good demand for Indian at steady rates. The spice markets are unsettled, quotations of black pepper and pimento having further receded.

COFFEE.—Plantation Ceylon firm for coloury; 71 casks 32 barrels and bags sold—low to middling, 75s. 6d. to 80s.; good middling to bold, 85s. to 111s. Part of 2,961 bags Costa Rica was taken in; some of the pale and mixed qualities sold under valuations—dull greyish, 63s. to 66s.; coloury brought 71s. 6d. to 76s.; 1,786 bags other foreign partly sold—fine coloury new Grenada, 86s. 6d. to 91s.; dull coloury Porto Rico, 75s. to 75s. 6d.; pale Guatemala, 52s. to 56s.; Central American, 52s. 6d. to 57s. 6d.; greenish, 61s. 6d. to 64s. per cwt.

RICE.—Business done in Madras on the spot, and market steady for cargoes of soft grain.

COTTON.—With a small demand, the sales only amount to about 500 bales, at unchanged rates, including Western at 4¾d. to 5d., and Sind at 3¾d. per lb.

FRIDAY EVENING.

RICE.—Firm. Two cargoes of Rangoon, new crop, spring shipment, sold at 8s. 1½d. to 8s. 3d., and during the week 23,000 bags Madras at 6s. 10½d. to 7s. 6d. per cwt.

COFFEE.—The auctions to-day were small. Plantation Ceylon coloury, new crop, sold steadily, at high prices, but foreign kinds went slowly. 43 casks, 12 tiers, 8 barrels 12 bags plantation Ceylon sold; small at 62s. to 69s.; middling to good middling, new crops, at 85s. 6d. to 88s. 6d.; bold, at 103s. to 114s. 148 bags East India withdrawn. 3,179 bags foreign small part sold; washed Santos, at 66s. 6d.; and Costa Rica, at 64s. Singapore bought in at 48s. for Bally.

COTTON.—The market has been quiet, and prices show no change. Sales about 2,000 bales, including Bengal at 4½d., and China at 5d. to 5 15-16d. per lb. For arrival—Tinnevely, September-October, Suez, 5½d. for fully good fair g.f.c.; Western Madras, September-October, Suez, 5½d. for good f.g.f.c.; Bengal, November-December, Suez, 5 3-16d. for fine f.g.c., 4 13-16d. for good f.g.f.c. Forward delivery—American, December-January, 6 15-32d.; January-February, 6 17-32d.; March-April, 6 19-32d.; May-June, 6 21-32d. per lb. for middling l.m.c.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

HAILES—Nov. 23, at Clarence Lodge, Cheltenham, the wife of Captain W. Hailes, Bengal Staff Corps, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BISHOP—MEADOWS—Nov. 12, at St. Luke's Church, Paddington, Major Leslie Trevor Bishop, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, to Mary Dupre Sherlock Sutherland-Meadows, youngest daughter of the late Rev. J. C. Meadows, formerly incumbent of All Saints', Jersey.

MONEY—JOHNSTON—Nov. 22, at St. Jude's, Southsea, Charles Gilbert Colvin Money, 5th Fusiliers, eldest son of Gilbert P. Money, late Bengal Civil Service, to Sophia Louisa (Louie), eldest surviving daughter of the late Alexander Johnston, Bengal Civil Service.

RALLI—RALLI—Nov. 24, Ambrose P. Ralli, of Calcutta, to Marietta, third daughter of Stephen Ralli, Esq., of Cleveland House, Clapham-park.

DEATHS.

BEAN—Sept. 17, on the voyage to Australia, for the benefit of his health, Willoughby John Bean, Esq., C.E., younger son of Surgeon Major John Bean, late of the Bombay Medical Service, aged 23.

GILL—At London, William Gill, Esq., barrister at law, of the Inner Temple, late of Bombay.

OLIPHANT—Oct. 25, at Cloverdale, California, Catherine Maria, widow of the late Sir Anthony Oliphant, C.B., formerly chief justice of Ceylon, aged 72.

WRIGHT—Nov. 22, at Hollycot, Lasswade, Alexander Wright, Esq., surgeon general, retired, Bombay Army, aged 71.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BAYLEY—Nov. 2, at Ballygunge, the wife of Charles S. Bayley, Bengal Civil Service, a daughter.

CALVERT—Oct. 28, at Hope Town, Darjiling, Bengal, the wife of John Calvert, a son.
 COOKE—Oct. 27, the wife of H. G. Cooke, B.C.S., a son.
 CORDNER—Nov. 5, at Meerut, the wife of R. A. Cordner, executive engineer, a son.
 COSTELLO—Oct. 29, at Mysor, the wife of M. James A. Costello, a daughter.
 CROOKE—Nov. 3, at Calcutta, the wife of F. J. C. ooke, a son.
 DAUKES—Oct. 26, at Simla, the wife of F. C. Daukes, Esq., a son.
 DUNDAS—Oct. 31, at Umballa, the wife of G. W. M. Dundas, lieutenant 4th Gorkhas, a son.
 FOOTE—Oct. 21, at Madras, the wife of H. Bruce Foote, Esq., Geological Survey of India, a daughter.
 GRIFFITH—Oct. 31, at Mhow, Central India, the wife of Lieut. Col. C. M. Griffith, Bombay Staff Corps, a daughter.
 HAMILTON—Nov. 22, at Sialkote, Punjab, the wife of Major Henry B. Hamilton, 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers), a son.
 HARWOOD—Oct. 29, at Calcutta, the wife of Waller L. Harwood, a son.
 HINDLEY—Nov. 1, at Naval Hospital-road, Madras, the wife of J. George Hindley, assistant apothecary, I.M.D., a daughter.
 JOSEPH—Nov. 5, at Ghazipur, the wife of G. J. Joseph, district engineer, a daughter.
 KAY—Oct. 25, at Ferozepore, the wife of Sergeant G. Kay, supervisor Sirhind Canal, a son.
 KEMP—Nov. 1, at Fort William, Calcutta, the wife of Walter H. Kemp, A.V.D., a daughter.
 LAING—Nov. 4, at Kilpauk, the wife of T. W. Laing, a daughter.
 LE MESSURIER—Oct. 29, at Bangalore, the wife of Lieut. Col. Le Messurier, R.E., a son.
 MACKRODT—Oct. 31, at Lucknow, the wife of H. C. Mackrodt, a son.
 M'NAMARA—Oct. 27, at Arrah, the wife of J. M'Namara, Esq., a son.
 MARETT—Oct. 27, at Barabunki, the wife of Major Marett, a son.
 MILL—Nov. 13, at Tempest Hill, Chittagong, the wife of James F. Mill, a daughter, stillborn.
 MONTGOMERY—Nov. 3, at South-road, Entally, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. P. Montgomery, a son.
 MORAN—Oct. 21, at the Hat Dibrugh, Upper Assam, the wife of F. C. Moran, Esq., a son.
 NOLAN—Oct. 26, at Jhansi, the wife of Mr. A. H. Nolan, assistant apothecary, Leicestershire Regiment, a daughter.
 OLDHAM—Oct. 30, at Nya-Doomka, Sonthal Pergunnabs, Bengal, the wife of W. B. Oldham, Esq., acting deputy commissioner, a son.
 RATTIGAN—Nov. 3, at Lahore, the wife of W. H. Rattigan, a son.
 RENNICK—Oct. 28, at Mooltan, the wife of Captain A. de C. Rennick, Bengal Staffs Corps, a daughter.
 ROSS—Oct. 26, at Chatrapur, Gunjam District, the wife of Harry T. Ross, superintendent of police, a daughter.
 SEYMOUR—Oct. 19, at Dehra Dun, the wife of A. J. C. Seymour, prematurely, a daughter (still-born).
 SMITH—Nov. 1, at No. 15, Chowringhee, the wife of Captain J. Smith, B.I.S.N. Co., a son.
 STRACHAN—Oct. 30, at Dinapore, the wife of William Strachan, a daughter.
 TREVELYAN—Nov. 22, at Calcutta, the wife of Ernest John Trevelyan, Esq., a son.
 UPCOTT—Oct. 26, at Rawul Pindi, Punjab, the wife of Frederick Robert Upcott, M.I.C.E., a daughter.
 WALKER—Oct. 29, at Morar, the wife of Veterinary Surgeon W. Walker, F.C.A.V.D., a daughter.
 WEATHERALL—Oct. 29, at Dilkhoosha, Dacca, the wife of H. Loftus Weatherall, Esq., manager of the estates of Nawab Ahsunolla, K.B., a daughter.
 WILKS—Oct. 28, at Kurnool, the wife of C. H. Wilks, M.I.C.E., a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BEALE—JOHNSON—Oct. 10, at Srinagur, Kashmir, James Ashton, son of J. A. Beale, of Cuttack, Orissa, and late of the Bengal Irrigation Department, to Ellen Elizabeth, daughter of W. H. Johnson, Governor of Ladakh.
 CORNFORTH—GAMBLE—Nov. 1, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, James Pickard Cornforth, Esq., to Sarah Sophia, widow of Henry Gamble, Esq., late official assignee of the High Court of Bombay.
 DE ROZARIO—HINE—Nov. 2, at Umballa, William Richard DeRozario, to Anna, Alexandra, daughter of Mr. Wilfred Hine, late postmaster of Delhi.
 M'LIESH—HILL—Nov. 19, at Calcutta, John M'Liess, of Rangoon, British Burma, to Cicely Anne (Lillian), second daughter of the late Edward Hill, M.A., rector of Wolston, Bucks.
 PAYNE—WHITMORE—Nov. 21, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, Arthur J. L. Payne, eldest son of Dr. A. J. Payne, surgeon general of Bengal, to Grace Emily, youngest daughter of the late William Lechmere Whitmore, and granddaughter of the late General Sir George Whitmore, K.C.H., R.E., of Lower Slaughter, Gloucestershire.
 PORTER—BRINKWORTH—Oct. 28, at Rawul Pindi, William Robert Porter, to Miss Amelia Brinkworth.
 SMITH—JUNOE—Oct. 29, at Calcutta, Julian Carter Smith, surgeon, Bengal medical service, to Ella, daughter of the late John Balfour Junoe, M.D., of Peebles, Scotland.
 YATES—WATSON—Nov. 1, at Holy Trinity Church, Bombay, by the Rev. Charles Gilder, F. Yates, to Ann Barron Watson.

DEATHS.

CORNELL—Oct. 28, at Midnapore, Emma, the beloved wife of Wm. Cornell, C.S., aged 48.
 CRAGGS—Oct. 12, at Chanda, Honorary Surgeon M. Craggs, civil surgeon, Chanda, C.P.

DUNSFORD—July 11, at Calcutta, of heart disease, Maria Birtha Dunsford.
 GIBBINGS—Oct. 27, at Sydadab, on the march to Agra, Major Arthur Gibbings, King's Dragoon Guards, aged 35.
 GOULDSBURY—Oct. 27, at Darjiling, Margaret Mary, the twin daughter of Charles Elphinstone Gouldsbury, Bengal police, aged 5 months 17 days.
 HARVEY—Oct. 29, at Gunnessh Khind, Alfred, the beloved son of Sergeant and Mrs. James Harvey, of H.E. the Governor's band, aged 15 months.
 HUTCHINS—Nov. 6, at Bombay, James Blake Hutchins, sub assistant superintendent of Government telegraphs (late of Afghanistan) aged 38.
 LAWLER—Nov. 4, at the Lahore High School, Vera Harriette, infant of Osmond and Florence Lawler, aged 3 months and twelve days.
 MICHAEL—Nov. 2, at Serampore, Robert Michael, late of Surdah, Rajshahye.
 PERMIEN—Nov. 1, at Allahabad, John Henry Permien, pensioner, aged 66.
 RADCLIFFE—Oct. 16, at Umritsur, Conductor Hugh Chalmers Radcliffe, sub-engineer, D.P.W.
 SOPARIWALA—Nov. 9, at her residence at Dadur, Bhicajee, wife of Mr. Dinshaw Hormusjee Sopariwala, aged 68.
 VAN HOMRIGH—Oct. 31, at Palaveram, Madras, Lieut. Col. Peter Arding Van Homrigh, Madras Staff Corps, eldest son of the late Capt. Henry Davis Van Homrigh, 48th B.N.I., aged 44.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Nov. 18. Geo. Watson, Singapore; Vero F., Rangoon; British Peer, Gopaulpore; Lanercos, Penang; Woodburn (s), Calcutta; General Domville, Rangoon; Clan M'Leod (s), Bombay; Martaban (s), Rangoon; Condoren, Yliolo.—19. Ravenscraig, Calcutta; Ironside, Gopaulpore; Joseph Ferens (-), Calcutta; City of Canton, Rangoon; Lord Lyndhurst, Calcutta; Lord Derby (s), Java.—20. Wyberton (s), Batavia; Jorawur, Calcutta; Lovis, Rangoon; Luigia C., Bassein; Cinque, Rangoon.—21. Bellerophon (s), Shanghai; Semantha (s), Cocanada; Lauderdale, Calcutta; Flying Venus, Calcutta.—22. Dilawur, Rangoon; Arvonis, Rangoon; Cornelius Smit, Batavia; Prinses Marie (s), Batavia; Leverrier (s), Calcutta; Hong Kong (s), Hong Kong; Oregon, Java; Seafeld, Bimlipatam.—23. Cathay (s), Bombay; Massnymph, Manila; City of Edinburgh (s), Calcutta; Semantha, Bimlipatam; Triumph (s), Calcutta.—24. Bengal (s), Sourabaya; Peter Rickmers, Moulmein; Clandon (s), Calcutta.
 BOMBAY.—Nov. 2. Amyone, Liverpool; Amizada, Mozambique.—3. Sarah Ann (s), Cardiff; Punjaub (s), Bussorah; I.G. Tenasserim, Cutch-Mandvee; Arrow (s), Cutch.—4. H.M.S. Crocodile, Portsmouth; Copre (s), Cardiff; Hartlepool (s), London; India (s), Glasgow; Norfolk (s), Liverpool.—5. Assam (s), Calcutta; Glendower (s), Cardiff; Clan Stuart (s), Liverpool.—6. Ambriz (s), Cardiff; City of Baltimore (s), Liverpool; Sarmatian, London; Oorun (s), Cutch.—7. Calcutta (s), Karachi.—8. Helios (s), Trieste; Sestos (s), Cardiff; Coventina (s), Reunion.—9. Oxford (s), Cardiff; William Douglas, New York; Sumatra (s), Suez.
 CALCUTTA.—Oct. 30. Lennox (s), Hong Kong; Tibre (s), Point de Galle; Pemba (s), Singapore; Nusser Musjeed, Jeddah.—31. Maharaja (s), Akyab.—Nov. 3. Navarino (s), London; Tower Hill (s), Cardiff; Beaconsfield, Singapore.—4. Rollo, Melbourne; Duke of Sutherland (s), London; Deccan, London; Sirdhana (s), Bombay.—5. Discoverer, Liverpool; Baron Colonsay, Cardiff; Bertram Rigby, Liverpool; Tycoon, Natal.
 MADRAS.—Oct. 30. Camorta (s), Calcutta.—31. Duke of Sutherland (s), London; Deccan, Southampton.—Nov. 2. Chanda (s), Bombay.—4. Duke of Devonshire (s), Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Nov. 17. Inventor (s), Calcutta; Ralston, Mauritius.—18. Sherborne (s), Colombo; Montreal (s), Point de Galle; Adele C., Rangoon; Florence (s), Bombay; Austerlitz (-), Singapore.—19. Viceroy (s), Calcutta; Hampshire (s), Bombay; Sandal (s), Aden; Louise H. (s), Bombay; County of Pembroke, Singapore; Cyphrenes (s), Bombay.—20. Herbert Black, Singapore; Cerigo (s), Bombay; Glencee (s), Singapore.—22. Teviot (s), Bombay; Empress of India, Port Natal; Roumania (s), Bombay; Escambia (s), Penang.—23. Ancona (s), Calcutta; Cacin, Rangoon; Indus (s), Bussorah; Regent (s), Bombay; City of London (s), Calcutta; Deucalion (s), Penang; Harter (s), Yokohama; Duke of Buckingham (s), Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; Thor, Thoresen, Bangkok; Flamsteed (s), Madras; Minerva (s), Calcutta.—24. Pharos (s), Aden; Clan Maclean (s), Bombay.
 BOMBAY.—Nov. 3. Wachusett, San Francisco; Siam (s), Trieste; Knight of St. Patrick (s), Liverpool; Newnham (s), Marseilles.—4. John David (s), London; Fallen (s), Antwerp; Branksome Hall (s), Liverpool; H.M.S. Jumna, England; Rome (s), Australia; Euphrates (s), Karachi.—5. Verona (-), China; Calleroe, Calcutta; I.G. Tenasserim, Cutch-Mandvee; Bransley (s), Havre.—6. H.M.S. Ranger, Persian Gulf.—8. Oorun (s), Coast and Cutch; I.G. May Frere (s), Karachi.—9. Mary Nelson, Chittagong; Mauric -et-Reunion, London; Keerata Roodrin, Cochin; Huzara (s), Coast and Calcutta; Punjaub (s), Persian Gulf.
 CALCUTTA.—Oct. 30. Ossian (s), Huntingdon (s), Uppingham (s), and a steamer (number undistinguishable).—31. Henzida (s), and Embleton (s).—Nov. 1. Duke of Devonshire (s).—2. Mecca (s), Palm (s), and Sir John Lawrence (s).—3. Naworth Castle (s), and Blodwen (s).—4. Medina (s), and Purulia (s).—5. Elloa (s), Celtic Monarch (s), and Maharaja (s).
 MADRAS.—Oct. 30. Navarino (s), Calcutta.—31. Deccan (s), Calcutta.—Nov. 3. Hydaspes (s), Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Sumatra*, Nov. 9.—From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Pigot, Mr. and Mrs. Vogel, Mr. J. R. Woodruff, Dr. Arnott, Rev. W. Jones and Miss Jones, Mr. Biast, M. Liebnitz, Mrs. Lee Warner and infant, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Reid and infant, Mr. A. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Nugent and child, Sir W. Eden, Mr. D. Lawlor, and Mr. R. Findlay. From Brindisi: Mr. L. Forbes, Mr. J. W. Quinton, Mr. H. E. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Wilson, Mrs. Twentyman and child, Mr. J. P. Parsons, Mr. A. D. Fox, Mr. Karples, Mr. Hebst, Mr. and Mrs. Fryer, Mr. W. O. Clarke, Col. and Mrs. Butler, Capt. H. P. Okden, Mr. W. Finckl, Col. D. Laurie, Col. Gordon, Major Barnard, Mr. J. O. Porter, Col. Meiklejohn, Mr. Dubbers, Major Bedford, Col. and Mrs. Johnstone and child, Mr. H. W. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Manisty, infant, and European female servant, Mr. W. F. Stutz, Major E. Mocken, Mr. T. Summons, Mrs. H. Day, Major Prideaux, Major Creak, Dr. Earle, Mrs. and Miss Brandreth, Major L. Nutt, Major Wiggins, Major Motet, Mr. Breadall, Mr. G. H. Ford, and Major Sartorius. From Gravesend: Mr. and Mrs. Oliver, Miss Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Wright, Mrs. Bedford, Mr. J. Begbie, Mr. F. Ryves, Mr. W. G. Stack, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Mrs. A. Palmer, Mrs. Trevet, Miss M'Leod, Miss A. Collins, Lieut. J. M. Owen, Lieut. Milne, Mr. Somerlot, Mrs. Prevost, Miss J. Sharpe, Mrs. Campbell, infant, and child, and Col. and Mrs. Nimmo and infant. From Aden: Col. W. J. Chads, Lieut. Col. Gream, Lieut. Knowles, R.A., Capt. Stevens, and eleven natives (deck).

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Helios*, Nov. 7.—From Trieste: Mr. and Mrs. E. Neale, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Moore, Mrs. C. Blascheck, Mrs. F. Baker, Count Hunjady, Professor E. Haeckel, Rev. Mr. J. H. Messmor, Rev. Mr. A. D. Rowe, Rev. Mr. A. Holcomb and Mrs. Holcomb, Mrs. Rowe and four children, Mr. A. Krick, Mr. H. Will, Mr. G. B. Stacey, Mr. D. Preingert, Father O. Ehrle, Mr. H. Hoffmann, Mr. N. Christenson, Mr. J. Tintner, and Mr. G. Marinitsch. From Brindisi: Major G. D'Aguiar Jackson. From Port Said: Mrs. A. Marconetti. From Aden: Mrs. Carey and two children and Mrs. Cranfield and children.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Teheran*, Nov. 10.—From Bombay: Mr. Ruggles, Mr. and Mrs. Vidal, Mr. and Mrs. Cobb, Col. and Mrs. Godby, Miss Spear, Col. H. E. Whish, Mrs. Galloway, Col. G. S. White, Mrs. White, Mr. Hart Davies, Mr. Happell, Lieut. Col. Wm. Campbell, Major Nuthall, Mr. T. W. Anderson, Mr. A. Stockmann, Major E. H. Eyre, Mr. W. Owen, Miss Wright, Mr. A. H. Wright, Mrs. Shipton, Mr. C. H. Byrne, Mrs. Adam Taylor, Miss Holberton, Miss Collett, Mr. H. Briggs, Miss Amas, Miss Bland, Surgeon General G. M. S. Fogs, Mr. W. Ogden.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Siam*, Nov. 14.—For Southampton: Mr. Litchfield. For Venice: Col. Cadell, Lieut. Col. Carey. For Brindisi: Major P. and Mrs. Nisbet, Mr. J. R. H. Stewart, Major Eden.

FROM VENICE.—Per *Bokhara*, Nov. 25.—For Bombay: Mr. J. G. M. Rennie, Mr. and Mrs. Steiner and child, Mr. and Miss Leslie, Mrs. Leslie, Dr. J. B. White, Mr. J. Cowan, Mr. H. Cohn. For Alexandria: Mrs. Place, Rev. and Mrs. Dennis and child, Messrs. Allen.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Teheran*, Nov. 10.—For Southampton: Miss Knight, Miss Holberton, Mrs. Arch and three children, Mr. A. H. Wright, Mrs. D. P. Kipton and child, Mr. C. H. Byrne, Mr. Thos. Lott, Miss Collett, Mrs. A. Taylor and infant, Miss Dittmas, Miss Bland, Miss and Master Rebslop, Mr. Wm. Briggs, a gentleman, Mr. J. Earl, Mr. F. W. Peterson, Mr. W. Ogden, Mr. T. L. Seliger, and Mr. D. Kochs. For Brindisi: Col. J. C. and Mrs. Godby, Miss Spear, Lieut. Col. G. S. White, Mrs. White, Mrs. F. Galloway and infant, Lieut. Col. Wm. Campbell, Col. H. E. Whish, Mr. Happell, and Dr. and Mrs. Caff. For Venice: Major E. H. Eyre, Major H. J. Nuthall, and Mr. T. W. Anderson. For Suez: Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Vidal. For Malta: Mr. W. Owen.

FROM LONDON.—Per *Ancona*, Nov. 23.—For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. N. M'Donald, Mr. Martin, Mrs. Cooke, Miss Oakes, Mr. and Mrs. Sneyd, Mrs. Wilson and two Misses Argles, Mr. Slade, Mr. E. C. S. Baker, Mr. J. White, Mr. Hickley, Mr. and Mrs. Hare, Mr. W. E. Creaton, Miss Zimmermann, Mr. Pereira, Mr. Gashar. For Bombay: Mrs. Nares, Mrs. and Miss King, Mr. King, Major Gunthorpe and child, Miss Maridon, Mrs. S. Mackenzie, Mr. E. B. and Mrs. Thornhill and two daughters, Mr. F. Ford. For Madras: Mr. A. Ewing, Rev. N. Platt, Miss Wilson, Mr. Prentice, Miss Bennett, Mr. J. A. Wallace, Mr. A. J. Pagden. For Gibraltar: Mrs. Blair and friend, Miss Archdale, Mr. S. Peel, Mr. E. B. Nelson, Mrs. Huyshe, Mr. Holloway, Col. Berger, Miss Hallett, Mr. Blandford, Mr. Parker, Mr. Heidseick, Mr. T. Steinberg, Mr. and Mrs. Burnob, Miss Trench, Mr. W. A. Western, Mr. Rugeroni, Rev. — Lenig. For Suez: Mr. A. Lyde, Mr. A. P. Matheson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Lee, Miss Lee, Mr. and Mrs. J. Tullis, Rev. Canon Scarth.

LIVERPOOL FOR BOMBAY.—Per *Roumania*, Nov. 22.—Mr. A. H. Dack, Mr. J. G. Heaton, Mr. Stewart, Mr. F. W. Brownigge, Mr. W. H. Chippendale, Mr. D. Hastie, Mrs. Watson and two children, Miss Watson, Dr. A. M'Cabe, Mr. Morrison, Mr. John Watson, Mr. Thos. Bushby.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

William Leavitt, from Moulmein, Nov. 4, 13 N., 27 W.; Howrah, for Calcutta, Oct. 5, 1 N., 24 W.

CASUALTIES.

The s.s. *Flamingo*, from London to Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, went ashore at St. Margaret's Bay, near Deal, on the night of Nov. 16. A small quantity of cargo has been saved, but it is supposed that the steamer will become a total wreck.

The *General Domville*, from Rangoon, at Plymouth, is reported leaky.

The *Culzean*, of Greenock went ashore in the Sound of Jura on the

night of the 22nd inst. She had recently arrived from Calcutta with a cargo of jute, and, having discharged this, was proceeding to Glasgow for repairs. It is feared that all hands are lost.

EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN EDUCATION.

AN important resolution appears in the *Gazette* of Oct. 29 with reference to European and Eurasian education. It reviews at great length the whole question, and states the conclusions arrived at by the Government and the measures it is prepared to sanction or support. The resolution begins by stating that the local Government reports, called for in 1879, have received the full consideration of the Governor General in Council, together with a further report by Archdeacon Baly. Archdeacon Baly's inquiries show that in Bengal, including the Lower, the North Western and Central Provinces, the Punjab, Assam, Berars, Ajmere, and Central India, upwards of 5,000 European and Eurasian children are growing up in absolute ignorance. The Viceroy agrees with the conclusion of former Governments, that this state of things is lamentable, and if allowed to continue will, in the words of Lord Canning, ultimately become a glaring reproach to the Government. The Government consider that the adoption of a system of common education for Europeans and natives is impossible. The chief objections are that there would be no religious instruction, and the whole atmosphere would be non-Christian. No provision for the education of European girls in separate schools is therefore necessary. The Government are opposed to the imposition of an educational cess and compulsory education, but proposes to aid local Governments and railway companies in expanding the existing school accommodation by an improved system of grants in aid. They consider the existing provision of hill schools suffices for all immediate wants. They desire the opening of schools wherever an average daily attendance of twelve can be secured. Religious neutrality must be strictly observed in the ordinary course of instruction, facilities being afforded for religious instruction at suitable hours. The Government favour the establishment of a system of Government scholarships to be secured by competition. To carry out the principles here laid down Government have determined to appoint a committee to frame a draft Education Code. The committee will be constituted thus:—president, Mr. A. W. Croft, director of Public Instruction; Bengal members, Archdeacon Baly, Father Van Impe, rector of St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, and Rev. J. Robertson, principal of the Free Church College, Calcutta. The committee are to submit their report and Code before the close of the present cold season, in order that the system may come into force at the commencement of the next financial year. At present the Government expenditure on education amounts to over two lakhs annually. It is believed that, taking into account the Bruce legacy for Calcutta, amounting to eighty thousand pounds, a further Government expenditure of one lakh annually will meet all the eventual requirements, and the committee will bear in mind the wish of the Governments to limit the whole annual expenditure to three lakhs. The propriety of establishing a training college for teachers is considered at present premature. The introduction of an efficient pupil teacher system is considered important. This scheme only affects educational wants in Bengal. Bombay and Madras are considered sufficiently provided for, though this belief is not based on detailed inquiries; and those Governments are invited to review the question in the light of the resolution regarding the establishment of technical schools and the employment of youths whose education is completed. The Public Works Department are requested to consider the whole question in connection with Government factories and railway workshops; also the introduction of a regular system of apprenticeship. Local Governments are also invited to report how far the system of competition might be applied to the admission of these youths to Government clerkships. Government do not propose to reserve any certain proportion of these appointments for European youths domiciled in India, but consider that they might be fairly allowed to compete with educated natives on equal terms, if such a system could be adopted without detriment to the public interests. The resolution concludes by expressing the obligations of Government to Archdeacon Baly for his able and complete reports, his valuable assistance, and the fair and impartial spirit and liberal breadth of view of his proposals.

A RUSSO-TURKOMAN ARMY.—The coming change will merely be the repetition, in other scenes and in other circumstances, of the unification of the Kirghiz and other Tartars with whom at an earlier period the Russian conquerors came in contact. And the Turkoman recruiting ground will be the finest in Asia. At the very lowest estimate Russia would be able to place one hundred thousand Turkomans in the field sufficiently well armed and drilled and ready for active service. It is calculated that the whole of the Turkoman country numbers two hundred thousand tents, or about 1,200,000 souls. Of these the Tekkes (Akhal and Merv) are supposed to have sixty thousand tents, and the Sariks of the Upper Murghab ten thousand. One Turkoman horseman for every ten of the population does not seem an over estimate.—*Englishman*.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—Nov. 9.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs 102½
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	110½
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan	100
Ten years	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans	115

BANKS.

	Paid-up	Rates
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	500	735
Bank of Bengal	500	800xd.
Bank of Madras	500	670xd.
Agra	10	130
Chartered of India and China	20	330
Chartered Mercantile	25	280
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28½	600
National of India	12½	104
Oriental	25	230

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba	2,975	835
Frere	150	20
Mazagon	2,000	30xd
Port Canning	1,400	215

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	2,850	900
Albert Ginning	500	425
Albert, Karachi	1,100	1,015
Apollo (small shares)	2,700	410
Bellary	1,000	575
Berar Cotton Ginning	500	415
New Indian	350	180
Broach Cotton Ginning	250	39
Carwar	1,500	20
Colaba	1,880	950
Dholleria Ginning	300	195
East India	1,000	1,100
Fort	8,500	2,325
French	500	455
Sind	750	430
Mofussil	400	305
Prince of Wales	1,500	1,400
Sind and Punjab Cotton	753	1020
Sassoon	500	450
Volkart	1,000	400

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,500	1475
Anglo-Indian	100	130
Alfred Manufacturing	500	670xd
Alliance Spinning	2,500	960
Bhownuggur Mills	2,000	950
Bombay United	1,000	1,000
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	495
Central India S. W. and M	500	790
Coorla Mills	1,000	950
D. Spinning	2,000	800
Hindustan	1,000	1,095
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	1,120
Khandeish	1,000	1,000
Madras	1,250	—
Madras United	1,000	1,925
Manchester Spinning	50	1,200
Mazagon Spinning	500	255
National Spinning	1,000	1,020
New Great Eastern	1,000	1,110
Oriental	625	810
Prince of Wales Spinning	1,250	400
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	1,500	—
Sholapore Mills	1,000	1,125
Victoria Mills	1,000	990

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock.	218-3-0	315
Do. New 4½ Shares	130-14-5	70
Do. do.	65-7-3	50
Do. do.	21-13-7	71
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	1,000	1,275
Do. New 4½ Shares	106-5-15	275

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Ice Manufactory	100	160 xd
Bombay Burma Trading	1,500	2,425
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	10	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping	300	360
Treacher and Co.	500	925
Thacker and Co.	100	170

CALCUTTA.—Nov. 5.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

% Promissory Notes	Rs 101 9 to 101 10
4½ of 1870 (1885)	102 12 to 101 0
4½ of 1871 (1881)	101 9 to 101 10
4½ of 1878-79 (1893)	110 0 to 0
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	110 0 to 0
Debentures of 1867	100 12 to 0

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884)	Rs. 111 0 to 111 8
6 of 1865 (1885)	111 8 to 112 0
6 of 1866 (1886)	112 0 to 113 0
6 of 1867 (1887)	113 0 to 113 8
6 of 1870 (1890)	113 0 to 113 8
6 of 1872 (1892)	113 8 to 114 0
5 of 1878 (1898)	111 8 to —

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	100	122 to 123
Agra Savings	100	125 to —
Allahabad	100	127 to —
Alliance of Simla	100	135 to —
Bank of Bengal	500	835 to 820
Do. of Upper India	100	128 to —
Delhi and London	100	240 to —
Himalaya	100	120 to 125
Mussoorie	100	200 to —
National of India	100	102 to 103
Simla Bank Corporation	100	515 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra)	100	90 to 92

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute	100	20 to —
Fully Paper Mills	100	215 to —
Bagpore Jute	100	84 to —
Bengal Coal	100	175 to —
Bengal Ironworks	100	30 to 14

Ballaghat Jute	100	— to —
Bengal Mills	1750	10 to —
Bonded Warehouse	445	425 to 430
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	70 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	102 to —
Burrakur Coal	100	135 to —
Calcutta Docking	700	280 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	130 to —
Calcutta Jute Mills	200	2 to 3
Carew and Co. (Limited), gar	100	114 to 115
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	115 to —
Darjiling Steam Tramway	100	130 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	95 to 96
Eastern Bengal Railway	100	— to —
East Indian Railway	100	— to —
Equitable Coal	100	102 to 105
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	48 to 49
Goosery Cotton Mills	100	305 to —
Gouripore	100	95 to —
Great Eastern Hotel	250	158 to —
Howrah Docking	500	105 to 10
Howrah Mills	100	93 to —
India General Steam Navigation	1000	135 to 17 pm
Kamerhaty Jute Mills	50	— to —
Labour Transportation	100	— to —
Landing and Shipping	100	78 to 79
Merchants' Steam Eng	500	— to —
Murree Brewery	100	170 to —
Naini Tal Brewery	95	75 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press	500	350 to —
Nanthpore Indigo	30	— to —
New Beerboom Coal	100	85 to —
Oriental Jute Manufacturing	100	— to —
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway	100	90 to 100
Rajmahal Stone	100	85 to 86
Ramkistopore Press	100	85 to —
Raneegunge Coal-Association	100	80 to —
Riverside Press	90	100 to —
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas	100	— to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co.	500	260 to 263
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail.	100	— to —
Seepore Jute Manufacturing	100	73 to —
Strand Bank Press	100	104 to —
Watson's Patent Press	100	104 to 105

TEA COMPANIES.

Adulpore Terai (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Amicable (Assam)	100	80 to —
Amuckie	100	75 to —
Arcturipore (Cachar)	100	95 to —
Assam	100	630 to 660
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	95 to 95
Baree (Kangra)	100	90 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	64 to 65
Do. contributory	80	54 to 55
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	260 to —
Do. contributory	100	130 to 165
Borelli (Assam)	100	— to —
Borsillah (Assam)	100	60 to —
Burkholah (Cachar)	100	60 to —
Central Cachar	200	73 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	75 to —
Chandypore (Cachar)	500	50 to 505
Chota Nagpore	100	95 to —
Cinnatollah	100	60 par.
Colonial (Assam)	100	60 to —
Coocheela Cachar	100	72 to —
Cutlucherra (Cachar)	100	110 to 112
Darjiling	100	310 to —
Dedun Kosh (Cachar)	100	35 to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	65 to 66
Dehra Doon	100	80 to —
Dessaai and Parbut (Assam)	100	65 to 70
Durrung (Assam)	100	62 to —
Eastern Cachar	100	78 to —
Eas. Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	57 to 58
Giele (Darjiling)	100	85 to —
Gowhaty (Assam)	100	62 to 63
Grob (Assam)	500	210 to —
Holta (Kangra)	100	91 to 92
Hoolmarce (Assam)	100	110 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	85 to —
Indian Terai	500	515 to —
Jellalpor (Cachar)	250	230 to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	100	50 to —
Jokai (Assam)	100	103 to —
Kalscherra (Cachar)	100	80 to —
Kangra Valley	100	par.
Kunchanpore (Cachar)	100	30 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	133 to 135
Do. contributory	200	105 to 105
Kurseong and Terai	100	6 to 7
Kuttal (Cachar)	5000	12000 to —
Laktoora (Sylhet)	100	64 to 65
Longview (Darjiling)	100	103 to —
Loobah	100	150 to —
Lower Assam	100	30 to —
Luckimpore (Assam)	100	110 to —
Majagram Cachar	100	75 to —
Mim. (Darjiling)	100	70 to 72
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	63 to 65
Do. contributory	90	53 to 55
Moran (Assam)	80	20 dis.
Mothola (Assam)	100	80 to —
Do. contributory	90	70 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	100	— to —
Muttuck (Assam)	200	100 to —
Do. contributory	125	50 to —
New Fallothi (Darjiling)	100	100 to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam)	100	100 to —
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	100 to —
Nutanpore (Cachar)	200	180 to 200
Phoenix of Cachar	85	75 to —
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	95 to —
Puttarea (Sylhet)	100	50 to —
Rajabare (Assam)	100	104 to 105
Sapakat	100	100 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	50	20 pm.
Seemah	100	par.
Singbullia and Murmah	100	103 to —
Singel (Darjiling)	100	87 to 86
Soom (Darjiling)	100	95 to —
Springdale (Darjiling)	100	100 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong)	100	90 to —
Teendarrae (Darjiling)	100	83 to 84
Teesta Valley (Darjiling)	100	109 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	80	95 to —
Tukvar (Darjiling)	100	390 to —
Upper Assam	100	40 to —

MADRAS.—Nov. 7.

Four cent	1½ to 1¾ % pre
Four and half per cents 1879	10 to 10½ % pre
Four and half per cents 1879 (1893)	9½ to 10 % pre
Four and half per cents 1879 (1895)	2 to 2½ % do
Four and half per cents 1879 (1881)	1 to 2 % do
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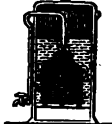
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, DEC. 5, 1881.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, Nov. 17; Madras and Allahabad, Nov. 15; Calcutta, Nov. 14.

OUR readers will have seen in to-day's *Times* the telegram of the Calcutta correspondent of that paper, giving with almost official authority the astounding intelligence that Lord Ripon's Government has decided on the immediate re-imposition of the income-tax in India, and stating that the sanction of the Secretary of State has already been asked in a formal despatch. We believe that Lord Hartington's sound good sense will induce him instantly to veto the insane proposition. Even if this were not so, we believe that the universal howl that is certain to be raised, both in the Indian press and in every section of the Anglo-Indian and native communities must prevent the attempt being made to carry it into effect. But it is wearisome to think that the old, old story has to be gone through once more, and that the battles so often fought out have to be fought over again. When will Englishmen learn that India cannot be governed, and certainly cannot be taxed, according to English preconceived notions? It is not only the fact of the difference of native feelings and traditions and customs that forbids the attempt; we have further a thousand difficulties in the matter of taxation, caused by our being an alien Government, and by our own necessary ignorance of and lack of control over the lower ramifications of our executive system. The necessarily inquisitorial nature of the income-tax is alone amply sufficient to condemn its application to peoples so sensitive in such matters as are the various Indian nationalities. Its most prominent result is the establishment of the cruellest despotism, that of the *Amla*, already too potent for evil. That it produces horrible oppression, wide-spread corruption and misery, and universal discontent, has been proved over and over again, *usque ad nauseam*. But for the authoritative and circumstantial character of the telegraphed announcement, we should have deemed it impossible that such an attempt as that now contemplated should be made—at least during the official life-time of the generation that witnessed the terrible disclosures, which satisfied Lord Mayo (see Mr. Hunter's life of that revered Viceroy) of its unwisdom, and which induced Lord Northbrook to abolish the tax.

An official *communiqué*, published in the Indian papers on Saturday last (of which a summary has been telegraphed home), shows that Lord Ripon is still endeavouring to prove the untrustworthy nature of the numerous rumours in regard to the existence of "white slaves"—British soldiers captured at Maiwand, and carried away to the living death of slavery in Western Afghanistan, on the Persian and Turkoman frontier. The evidence of the sepoy who first furnished the information was not shaken, though it was made pretty clear that the keen wish of his interrogators was to prove that he lied. It will seem incredible to most impartial persons, we think, that the sepoy's story should have been a pure fabrication, invented for no possible reason, and involving a good deal of personal responsibility; and it is equally unlikely that all the other similar reports current on the frontier should have been also at fault. We think it most unfortunate that Lord Ripon should have made it so clear from the first that he wished to have these unpleasant rumours discredited. It is easy enough to produce a thousand witnesses who can truly say they never saw or heard of the British prisoners. The immortal Sam Weller, when he fixed his eyes on the ceiling, was able comfortably to swear that he did not see his father in Court.

THERE is a Cabul rumour—published in "an up-country paper" and telegraphed to the *Times* to-day—that the

whole story of the occupation of Herat is a figment, and that Abdul Rahman and Ayub have come to a private understanding. The rumour, whether true or false, strikingly illustrates (1) the trustworthy character of the information on which we now have to rely for our knowledge of current events in Afghanistan, and (2) the consideration in which the wishes and interests of the British Government are now held at Cabul.

WE would call attention to the opinion expressed by the zemindars of Behar, in their address to Sir Ashley Eden last Wednesday, of the remarkable advance in prosperity made by that province during the last three years. We commend the words of the Behar Landowners' Association to the careful perusal of those pessimists who (like Mr. Fawcett in his pre-Ministerial stage of development) are never weary of declaiming against the results of British rule in India. To such ill-conditioned persons the statement ought to be as striking, as it must be undoubtedly gratifying to Sir Ashley Eden and his lieutenants.

WE are glad to observe that Dr. Anderson, of the Calcutta Museum, is to accompany Colonel Branfill's surveying expedition to the Mergui Archipelago. Those who remember Dr. Anderson's most interesting—and from a scientific point of view, most valuable—account of his deputation on the Chinese Frontier Mission, contained in his "Mandala to Momien," will look for a solid addition to our scientific knowledge from this tour.

AN Abor deputation has interviewed our expeditionary force, and heard what our officers had to say; and having marched down the hill, has marched up again.

THE Press Commissioner (who is he?) announces that extensive military preparations are going on in Yarkand and Kashgar, but does not know why; he rather fancies the Chinese troops are intended to occupy Ili after the Russian evacuation. Mr. Dalglish, the well-known and enterprising agent of the Central Asia Trading Company, writes to the *Civil and Military Gazette* from Yarkand, to say that these wonderful troops are armed with rusty spears and tridents—the latter being presumably relics of Roman gladiatorial contests, long buried in the recesses of Central Asia. Mr. Dalglish thinks that a few hundred Cossacks will be more than a match for the trident-men. What with English diplomacy in Afghanistan, and Chinese tridents in Yarkand, the Russians may congratulate themselves on their prospects in Central Asia.

LORD LYTTON has addressed the following letter to a gentleman who challenged the accuracy of a statement made by the Marquis of Hartington at Blackburn on the 26th ult.:—"Carlton Club, Dec. 1, 1881.—Sir,—The statement quoted from a recent speech by Lord Hartington is entirely contrary to fact. I never entertained designs for the 'military annexation or occupation of the whole of Afghanistan,' and I never advocated or approved a policy embracing those measures, or any measure in the remotest degree resembling them.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, LYTTON."

A BATCH of "Further Correspondence relating to the affairs of Afghanistan"—including the transfer of the administration of Kandahar to Abdul Rahman Khan, and bringing the miserable story down to the end of last July—has been published this week as a Parliamentary Blue Book. A leading supporter of the Ministerial policy in the London press is of opinion that we may accept this further instalment with satisfaction, as showing that we have cut ourselves clear of Afghan complications "on whatever terms." There is little doubt of the character of the "terms" on which we have endeavoured to make our surrender, *coute que coute*, a final one; but whether we are really clear, is a very different question—and one in regard to which the man must be a veritable Mark Tapley who derives any satisfaction from the papers now published.

WE would direct especial attention to Abdul Rahman's letter to the Viceroy, dated April 12, 1881 (Blue Book, page 87), in which he lays down the conditions under

which his Highness will condescend to treat with humanity those unfortunate people of Kandahar "who have made themselves conspicuous for their friendship and assistance to the British Government." The chief condition is, that they are "not to allow vain thoughts or absurd ideas to enter their heads." By "vain thoughts or absurd ideas," the Ameer appears to mean, foolish reliance on the power and good faith of the British Government; and it is to be feared that the unfortunate people had already committed the unpardonable offence in this respect.

FURTHER instructive reading may be found in the despatch from the Home Government to the Government of India on the question of the retention of Pishin and Sibi (Blue Book, page 88). The Government of India had most strongly expressed its opinion (repeated at page 95) that "our departure would expose the country to disorder, and our friends to the consequences of having dealt faithfully with the British Government." The Home Government (at page 89) assents reluctantly to the "postponement of the relinquishment of Pishin and Sibi;" but at the same time directs Lord Ripon to take "no step which might place any permanent obstacle in the way of the ultimate fulfilment" of the policy of surrender—adding the following emphatic protest against the employment of an adequate force on the Khelat and Quetta frontier of Afghanistan:—

"The strength of the force which, according to apparently authoritative statements in the public press, has been detailed to remain at Quetta and along the line from Chaman to Sibi is largely in excess of what her Majesty's Government had anticipated would be required, even temporarily, and seems to be inconsistent with the opinions expressed in the papers under acknowledgment as to the facility with which the assigned districts could be held. The retention, therefore, beyond the frontier for any length of time of a force not required for objects of a purely local character such as from the tenor of your Lordship's despatch you appear to have had mainly in view in desiring to postpone the evacuation of the territory in question, might tend to a belief that it is designed for purposes of possible future intervention in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, which are no less opposed to your Lordship's views and intentions than to those of her Majesty's Government."

SOME statistics regarding the chiefs and peoples of Southern Afghanistan, collected by Sir R. G. Sandeman and by Colonel St. John, given at pp. 19-28 are both interesting and useful.

THE "First Appendix" to the report of the Famine Commission has appeared this week. It embodies a most valuable mass of authentic information and authoritative opinion on the general condition of the country and people of India. A collection of "Notes on Indian Land Revenue" (pp. 135-146) will prove, we think, of great and abiding interest; they were elicited by a clear and powerful minute, recorded by Sir Louis Mallet in February, 1875, calling attention to the economical, social, and political evils caused by "the absence of any kind of common understanding or agreement . . . as to the relation of the Government to the occupiers of the soil." At the present moment these notes will be read with an interest more than usually keen.

ANOTHER useful Blue Book has just been issued, in the shape of a return "giving a list of all banks carrying on business in India and in each British possession; statement of all authorities, imperial or local, whether charter, statute, or other instrument, under which each bank carries on business; and, of all general laws, imperial or local, regulating the conduct of banking in India and each British possession."

THE long looked for autobiography of Mr. William Tayler is out this week—at least, its first volume is; and more than fulfils all the expectations that have been formed of it. As a detailed and yet vivid and sparkling record of the official and general life of a Bengal civilian, who spent thirty-eight years in the country, and occupied almost every conceivable official position, from the lowest to all but the highest, it will be read with delight by every Anglo-Indian, and especially by every Bengal man. In quaint humour, as well as in beauty and accuracy of execution, the nu-

merous illustrations are simply unrivalled; and no less excellence than this will be expected by all those who remember the marvellous skill of the late Commissioner of Patna's pencil. The letters from well-known personages, and anecdotes about well-known officials, give a lively charm to the book that must make it a success; whilst a judicious selection from the ephemeral Bengal squib literature of the period described—such as Henry Torrens's "Chaldean manuscripts," and the Latin sapphics on Mr. Peter, the cook and Khansamah of the Kishnagur dak Bungalow, will endear it to the lovers of Anglo-Indian gossip. When we are told in the "Chaldean manuscript," that "the name of the chief scribe of Bung was Fredoc Kallidad," it is not difficult to guess the original of Fredoc Kallidad, of Seed'um, and even of Sryhen Radingee. Chapter xix., on "Secretariat Finesse," introduces us to some of those official quarrels, of which we shall probably hear more in a later volume, and which impart a melancholy interest to Mr. Tayler's career; but for the most part the volume that is now before us is the thoroughly readable account of a more than usually varied official life in Bengal stations, admirably told, and still more admirably illustrated. Mr. Tayler's Indian crows and Indian babies are works of genius that deserve the highest praise. We shall hope to review this charming work in more detail in an early issue.

WE observe that Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, the famous tour agents of Ludgate-circus, have published two very interesting and useful programmes, one of tours in India, and the other of tours from India, at the low price of one shilling each. The routes and prices of the tours from India will interest a large number of our readers. Many of them are arranged so as exactly to fit in the three all-too-brief months of privilege leave. It is really astonishing how much ground may be covered, and that too without any intolerable rush, in that time by dint of careful management and guidance. Two months' leave only, including time for going and coming between Calcutta and Bombay, is sufficient to "do" Egypt and Italy, or Egypt and the Nile, or Egypt and the Holy Land. Egypt, Constantinople, Athens, and the principal cities of Italy, can be done in the three months, allowing nine days in Turkey, seven in Greece, and sixteen in Italy. The programme of tours in India will be found very useful indeed by those who intend to spend a winter in this very sensible way.

WE give in another column a full report of the exceedingly interesting meeting of the National Indian Association, held on the 29th ultimo, with Colonel Malleon in the chair; Colonel Macdonald's paper dealt, in an admirable way, with one of the most important social problems awaiting adequate solution in India; and the discussion was a suggestive one, well opened by Colonel Keatinge, and carried on with spirit, a large number of Indian gentlemen joining in it with great advantage to the elucidation of the subject. The Association is probably well-known to, and appreciated by, nearly all our readers; but in case there are any who are not acquainted with its scope and aims, it may be useful to give a statement of its objects:—

"To extend a knowledge of India in England, and an interest in our Indian fellow-subjects. To co-operate with the efforts made by Indians for education, and for the improvement of their countrymen. To promote goodwill and friendliness between England and India. These objects are carried out by:—1. Friendly intercourse with Indians who come to England, supplying them with introductions, arranging visits to public institutions, affording informations in regard to professional studies, &c. 2. Organising lectures by Englishmen and Indians on subjects connected with India. 3. Undertaking the superintendence of teachers sent to England from India for the study of methods of teaching, and selecting English teachers for families and schools in India. 4. Scholarship grants in encouragement of female education, and grants to educational and philanthropic institutions in India, books to libraries, prizes for schools, &c. 5. The publication of a monthly journal, recording unsectarian educational work in India, and containing articles by Englishmen and Indians of experience on subjects of social reform, &c. 6. Soirées held three times in the year, January, April or May, and November, open to members. This association, which was established by Miss Carpenter, has now existed ten years. It has branches at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, and committees

at other places in India, which undertake secular educational work and promote social intercourse between English and Indians. The committee desire to promote, by the various practical methods indicated above increased sympathy and union between the people of England and the people of India. They therefore request co-operation from all who are interested in India's moral and intellectual progress. In all the proceedings of this association, the Government principle of non-interference in religion is to be strictly maintained."

From the December number of the *Journal* of the Association, we learn the following in regard to the doings of our Indian visitors:—

"Mr. E. J. Khory (Inner Temple) has passed the Final Examination of the Inns of Court held in Michaelmas Term. Mr. C. N. Banerjee and Mr. D. K. Ghose (Lincoln's Inn) and Mr. Jitendra Nath Banerjee and Mr. Mohammad Rafique (Middle Temple) have passed the examination in Roman Law held in the Inns of Court in Michaelmas Term. Mr. M. D. Karangia has passed the M.R.C.S. (London) Examination. Mr. Phani Bhushan Mukerji, of Dacca (University College), has passed the B.Sc. Examination of the University of London in the Second Division. Mr. G. C. Bezbaroa has passed the first M.B. Examination of the University of Glasgow. Mr. P. N. Roy has passed an examination in Latin and mechanics in the University of Glasgow (Medical Department). Mr. A. L. Sandel and Mr. Tamiz Uddin Ahmed have passed the 3rd M.B.C.M. examination, and Mr. M. L. Dey the 2nd M.B.C.M. examination, of the University of Glasgow (Medical Department.) Mr. Aziz Ahmed has matriculated in the University of Glasgow. Mr. Ashutosh Chowdhuri, M.A., has joined St. John's College, Cambridge. Mr. Namasivayam Tyagaraja, of Ceylon, has joined Christ's College, Cambridge. Mr. Narendra Nath Mitra has joined the Middle Temple. Mr. S. P. Sinha has joined Lincoln's Inn. Mr. B. P. Chowdhuri, Zemindar of Nuddea, who some months ago entered the Tee Side Engineering Works, Middlesborough, is working satisfactorily, and has been advanced in the workshops. He looks forward to establishing a manufactory on his return to India. *Arrivals*.—Mr. U. D. Banerjee, from Calcutta, for Medicine; and Mir Mahommed, from Delhi. *Departures*.—Raja Ram Pal Singh, for Oudh; Kumar Gajendro Narayan, M.R.A.C., for Kuch Behar. We regret to announce the death, at Gwalior, on Oct. 20, of Mr. Syed Waris Ali, of Christ's College, Cambridge, who returned to India last year. He was the only son of a high official of Gwalior, and his friends had looked forward to his having a useful career in the service of the Maharaja. His death is much lamented in his own country, and numbers attended his funeral. His refined and amiable character will long make him remembered by his English friends."

The Secretary of State for India in Council has decided to extend to the officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, now serving under Indian pension rules, the recently revised and improved scale of pensions as laid down for officers who entered the Indian Staff Corps subsequent to September, 1866, with this stipulation, viz., that increased rates—i.e., 20 years £250, 24 years £305, 28 years £500, 32 years £700, and 38 years £750—shall not be given to officers availing themselves of the extra annuity provided for in the Royal Warrant of June 25, 1881, officers retiring on those terms being restricted to Indian retiring pensions hitherto in force.

Information has reached England from India announcing the appointments which have been made by Mr. Grant Duff to his personal Staff at Madras, with a view to the publication of the names of the several officers in the *London Gazette*: Captain Ambrose Awdry, Royal Engineers, to be Private Secretary; Major Almeric G. Spencer, the Essex Regiment, to be Military Secretary; Lieutenants Cecil O. Cavendish, Highland Light Infantry, and Arthur H. T. Bagot, Prince Albert's Light Infantry, to be Aides de Camp; Lieutenant William E. Evans-Gordon, Madras Staff Corps, to be Extra Aide de Camp; Surgeon Major John Mackenzie, M.D., Army Medical Department, to be Surgeon; and Sudar Bahadur Oosman Khan, Body Guard, to be Native Aide de Camp.

The *Englishman* gives the following account of the Calcutta Freight Market for the week ending Nov. 14:—

"Since last mail our market continued very quiet, and there was hardly any cargo offering for shipment. A feeling of uneasiness gradually gained ground, and it was felt that a collapse would probably take place in steam freights."

Rates were for some days unsteady, and tending towards a decline, which developed itself into a drop of ten shillings a ton on Friday last when the London berth steamers took jute and tea at 65s. The demand for forward steamers has ceased entirely, and although many steamers are offering for January and February loading, no offers of any kind were obtainable. Sailing freights have been somewhat better maintained, as there are no ships open to work, but it is not likely that the present high range for sailors can be maintained should steam freights continue to decline which is very probable, unless there is a lasting rally in the wheat market at home, and a corresponding demand for wheat tonnage here. Our unfixed tonnage stands at 3,000 tons

We take from the same source Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.'s report on the Calcutta Tea Market:—

"During the fortnight two public auctions have been held amounting to 15,591 packages, viz., 8,381 chests on the 3rd inst., and 7,210 on the 10th inst. There was no change of importance to notice in the former sales, except for common grades, which closed dearer, while at the sales held last week there was a good general demand, and prices ruled fully one anna per lb. higher, probably more noticeable for useful liquoring pekoe souchongs and good medium descriptions. The following extract taken from the letter of the Melbourne agents of the Calcutta Tea Syndicate, will, we think, be of interest to those connected with the enterprise:—"Darjilings continue in favour with buyers who find their customers take more readily to the fruity flavour of these teas. Large leaf teas sold far better than we expected, and a demand is springing up for broken teas with thick liquors. We think our market is now ripe to take about 2,000 half chests per month, and will keep up steady monthly sales if you can send us full supplies of tea." We are indebted to the honorary secretary of the Tea Association for the following statistics which enable us to arrive at a very close approximation of the season's crop. The figures furnished in response to his circular show actual manufacture to October 31, with an estimate of the quantity to be made during the remainder of the season. Up to date the returns sent in amount to thirty-four millions, which quantity is 300,000lb. only in excess of the crop of 1880 from the same concerns. This should fairly represent the ratio of increase on the total crop, and on this basis the total increase on last seasons outturn may be put down at about half a million pounds only.

Crop 1880	...	...	...	...	46,569,681 lbs.
Increase in 1881	...	...	...	...	500,000 "
Total crop, 1881	...	...	...	...	47,069,681 "
To be disposed of as follows:—					
Australia and colonies	...	...	...	...	1,250,000 "
Local, Madras, and other ports	...	...	...	...	750,000 "
Great Britain	...	...	...	...	45,000,000 "
Total	...	...	...	...	47,000,000 "

MESSRS. WILLIAM MORAN AND Co's circular has the following on indigo for the fortnight ending Nov. 14:—

"Native indigo has continued to arrive freely from the north west during the past fortnight, and further sales have daily been effected by private contract at about previous prices. The quantity now disposed of in this manner amounts to about 800 chests. The first public sale of the season is announced for to-day; but scarcely any indigo of European manufacture has yet arrived in the market, and business for the next week or ten days will be chiefly confined to native oudes. Exports of indigo from Oct. 20, 1881, to 11th inst.:—

	Chests.	Mds.	S.	Ch.
To Great Britain	108	442	20	0
" France	9	30	0	0
" Trieste	17	67	20	0
" America	335	1,326	0	0
" Gulphs and Levent	18	88	20	0
Total	487	1,954	20	0

The *Times of India* gives the following obituary for the week ending Nov. 17:—Sayyid Self, eldest son of the Sultan of Zanzibar; Munshi Chinniam Lal, extra assistant commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan.

A TELEGRAM from Calcutta to the *Bombay Gazette*, dated Nov. 16, and rightly headed "An Extraordinary Affair," runs as follows:—

"The *Englishman* hears that the whole of the Accountant General's office, with the exception of some of the more superior officers, has been suspended, because, during the change of premises from the treasury buildings to the new offices, vouchers representing a sum of three lakhs of rupees were missing."

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THERE has been good rain in several districts of the Madras Presidency and in the Mysor State, as well as in Coorg and in parts of the Bombay Presidency. In Mysor, where the want of rain has been especially felt, the rainfall has been the heaviest and most beneficial. Prospects are generally good in Madras, and fair in Bombay. In the Central Provinces and Berar slight showers have fallen in several districts; the prospects of the kharif crops continue good, and the rabi sowings have been, or are almost, completed. In the Punjab rain is wanted in parts, but agricultural prospects continue favourable, and rabi sowings are in progress. In the North Western Provinces and Oudh also the want of rain is felt in the central tract, where the rabi sowings are impeded by deficient moisture; the kharif harvest is nearly complete with a fair average outturn. In Bengal there has been slight rain in a few districts, and the prospects of rice, save on the high unirrigated lands of Orissa and elsewhere, are generally favourable. In Assam and British Burma the condition of crops continues satisfactory; and in the Rajputana and Central Indian States the favourable character of the season is still maintained.

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE following telegram to the *Times*, dated Quetta, Nov. 27, again delayed in transmission, did not arrive in time for publication in our last issue:—

"The Ameer appears to be making some progress towards effecting a settlement in Southern Afghanistan, but he has many difficulties to contend with, the chief being the selection of the governors and the satisfying of the rival claimants. Although desirous of returning himself from Kandahar to Cabul, his camp still remains outside the former city. It is said that differences between Sirdar Abdul Kudus Khan, who captured Herat for the Ameer, and Sirdar Mahomed Yusuf Khan, who had been directed to proceed from Fara to assume the governorship, have caused the Ameer some anxiety, and made him contemplate the sending of reinforcements of Cabuli regiments to Herat. This misunderstanding appears to have been removed. At Kandahar the Ameer is now said to have selected Sirdar Abdul Rassul Khan, a grandson of Newab Jabbar Khan, for governor, and to have summoned him from Cabul. This has given umbrage to Sirdar Mahomed Aziz Khan, an executive person, whom the Ameer will now for safety take with him to Cabul. Two regiments recently recruited in Kandahar, with one Herati regiment, who are supposed to be in sympathy with Aziz Khan, are, it is said, about to be sent away to Cabul under the charge of Mustaufi Mir Hassan Kazilbash. On the other hand, some Sirdars of Ayub Khan's party are said to be giving in their allegiance to the Ameer. Winter has set in at Quetta with ten degrees of frost and strong winds. The Brahew inhabitants have all left the uplands for their winter quarters in the plains near Sibi, and thither, also, the Khan has repaired from Khelat. The work on the suspended railway between Sibi and Peshin is sadly missed by the frozen-out Pathan labourers. Large caravans pass southwards daily from Kandahar to Hindustan. The new agent, Colonel Waterford, reached Quetta to-day."

THE following is the telegram of the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, dated Dec. 4:—

"An official *communiqué*, published yesterday, states that a careful inquiry has failed to elicit any confirmation of the rumour regarding British prisoners in Western Afghanistan; but news has been received from Herat that after Ayub's first flight from Kandahar several Mahomedans arrived from that place, who described themselves as natives of Peshawur and deserters from the British army. One of them, having murdered a Kandahari soldier in a quarrel, was put to death by Ayub's orders. The remainder are said to have been treated kindly and accompanied the Herat army to Kandahar last summer. Another report from Herat is that some time ago a man, who looked like an Englishman, arrived there *via* Ana-Dara. He gave himself out as a native of Cabul, but appeared to know nothing of that place. Ayub, therefore, put him under arrest, but he was soon afterwards released and left Herat. Since then nothing has been heard of him.

"The Ameer appears to have left Kandahar for Cabul with three regiments ten days ago. He is said to have appointed Sirdar Abdul Rasool Khan Governor of Kandahar, and it is reported that this appointment has caused some discontent among the disappointed aspirants to the post.

"An up-country paper publishes a rumour from Cabul that most of the people there disbelieve the story of the occupation of Herat, and assert that the Ameer and Ayub have come to a private understanding.

"A feeling of astonishment—I might almost say of consternation—has been excited throughout India by a rumour that the Government intends to make the abolition of the remaining cotton duties and the substitution for them of an income-tax the main feature of the next Budget. When the report was first started no one was disposed to believe that Major Baring, who was supposed to be a warm admirer of Lord Northbrook's financial policy, would lend himself to a scheme for reviving the hated impost which that nobleman had swept away. Unfortunately there is only too good ground for accepting the correctness of the rumour, at least to this extent, that some such plan has been sent home by the Indian Government for submission to the Secretary of State. So profound is the distrust with which the people of this country regard both political parties in any matter in which the interests of India and those of Manchester come into collision that no one feels any doubt as to the view Lord Hartington will be inclined to adopt. Unless, therefore, a strong popular agitation is raised in India and is supported at home, there is every reason to fear that next March may witness the reimposition of a tax which the people of India hoped had been finally consigned to the limbo of obsolete abuses. The Indian press has begun to raise its voice and is repeating the well-known and unanswerable arguments to prove that an income-tax is utterly unsuited to the country; that it is at once the most unpopular, the most oppressive, and the least productive of all forms of taxation. The trade returns clearly show that the partial remission of the duty on gray piece goods granted some time ago has produced a confusion which Lord Lytton and Sir J. Strachey did not anticipate, and as it would be hopeless to expect a return to the import duties abolished in 1875, it may be admitted that the next best thing would be to sweep away the remaining duties. If that can be done, however, only at the cost of the reviving of the income-tax, then it were infinitely better to let the confusion continue some years longer until India can better afford the loss. I have no hesitation in asserting that a return to that tax, after the experience which the Government has already had of its working, will do more to alienate the affections of the natives of India, and to loosen our hold on the country than any other official act of this century. Lord Northbrook, by repealing the tax, earned for himself a popularity with the native community surpassed by none and equalled by few of his predecessors. Lord Ripon has already won the respect and esteem of the people, but the fabric of the popularity which he has been building up during the last eighteen months will fall to pieces in a day if he ventures to identify himself with the income-tax.

The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal is still travelling in Behar. Last Wednesday he received at Bankipore an address of the Behar Landowners' Association, in which his attention was called to the great improvement in the condition of that province within the last three years. Sir A. Eden, in replying, expressed the pleasure with which he had witnessed the extraordinary amelioration in the condition of the peasantry. He attributed it, first, to the plentiful harvests of the past three years, and next to the general awakening of intelligence. He hoped that still greater results would follow the increased railway communication now in progress, and he trusted that the association would give every help to the Government in the task it had undertaken of revising the law of landlord and tenant.

"The Viceroy arrived in Calcutta on Friday. He starts for Burma about the 16th inst., returning about the end of the year. In January he will be visited here by Holkar.

"The Abor expeditionary force, under Major Beresford, arrived at Bonjour, opposite the first Abor village, on the 17th ult., and occupied Nizamghat without opposition on the 19th, stockades being erected at both places. A deputation of the Abors arrived at the camp on the 25th, and the views of the Government were explained to them, after which they withdrew. The rumour of a combination of the Abors and Mishmi against the expedition is generally discredited.

"A survey party, under Colonel Bramfil, has left Calcutta for the purpose of verifying and completing the survey of the Megin Archipelago. The work, including the measurement of the base line, is expected to occupy about six months. Dr. Anderson, Superintendent of the Indian Museum, has accompanied the party and will take the opportunity of instituting a thorough investigation of the local fauna.

The completed totals of the Bombay census shows an actual decrease of 550,244 of the population of 1873 and a decrease of 963,843 on what the population should have been had it increased as in ordinary times. Three of the districts affected by the late famine—namely, Khandeish, Nassick, and Suttara—show some increase. In the other famine districts the percentage of decrease is as follows:—Ahmednugour, 3'48; Puna, 2'45; Sholapore, 19'02; Belgaum, 8'56; Dhwar, 10'78; and Kaladje, 21'77.

"An interesting letter from Mr. Dalglish, a gentleman who has gone to Yarkand on a commercial venture, appears in a late number of a Lahore paper. He states that he has been most hospitably received by the Chinese authorities, and has obtained permission to dispose freely of his goods. The Amban,

or Governor, of Yarkand asked many questions about India, and spoke of the lasting friendship between England and China. Mr. Dalgleish describes the Chinese army of occupation as a disorderly rabble, armed with rusty spears and tridents, and whom a few hundred Cossacks could easily put to flight. No Russian merchants have yet appeared in Kashgaria, and he thinks that they would not be well received if they came, as the natives of Russian Turkestan coming to Kashgaria are not allowed to live in the city, but only to enter in during the daytime. On the other hand, the English name stands high, and entire freedom was accorded not only to Mr. Dalgleish, but also to native traders from British India.

"A memorandum issued from the Press Commissioner's office states that extensive military preparations are going on in Yarkand and Kashgar. Their object is unknown, but it is commonly rumoured that the troops are to be sent to Ili from various garrisons in Chinese Turkestan, probably to occupy that province after the Russian evacuation."

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of the National Indian Association was held on Nov. 29, at the rooms of the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi, at which a paper was read by Colonel R. M. Macdonald, late director of Public Instruction, Madras, on Home Education for Indian Ladies; Colonel G. B. Malleon, C.S.I., occupied the chair, and in a few introductory remarks referred to the important bearings of the education of the women of India as the increase of social intercourse between Europeans and the natives of that country. The following is an abstract of the paper read by Colonel Macdonald:—

"It is generally known that female education in India, notwithstanding the efforts which have been made to foster and develop it, is still in a very backward condition; but persons who have always lived in Europe and are accustomed to the influence which refined and highly cultivated women exercise in their homes and in society, can perhaps scarcely fully realise the great gulf between husbands and wives which our system of education is creating. In India law, tradition, and custom have for ages been opposed to anything like a general diffusion of female education. No doubt if we go back to the Vedic period we shall find women occupying a high position and learn that some of the most beautiful hymns were composed by ladies and queens, but at this time the institution of cast, in its later sense, had not come into existence, and life was patriarchal. If we pass from these early times to the more recent, but still remote age, represented by the Code of Manu, we shall find that already a great change had taken place in the position of women in India. In the ninth chapter it is laid down that 'women have no business with the text of the Veda; thus is the law fully settled; having therefore no evidence of law, and no knowledge of expiatory texts, sinful women must be as foul as falsehood itself.' Women are reduced in the code to a state of complete dependence and are constantly spoken of as standing on the same level as slaves, servants, and children. Minute directions are given regarding the choice of a wife, but nothing is said about her mind. It is probable that even in these times women were subjected to less social restraint than they are at present, but although the precise period at which the seclusion of women began cannot be ascertained, there seems reason to conclude that it prevailed at a very remote period, although it has never been universal. We have very little real information as to the state of education among Hindu women prior to the British period, but the testimony of such writers as the Abbé Dubois and Sir Thomas Munro in Southern India, of Mr. Ward and Mr. Adam in Bengal and Behar, of Sir John Malcolm in Central India, and of Colonel Tod in Rajputana, seems to show that girls' schools were unknown, and that such female education as then existed was altogether of an exceptional kind and confined to particular classes. The daughters of rajas, chieftains, and zemindars were often taught to read, write, and keep accounts, because this knowledge was necessary for the management of their affairs. Dancing girls strove to be accomplished, because accomplishments made them more attractive. The female followers of Chaitanya and the Jain priestesses, known by the name of Arjah, learned to read and write, but unfortunately neither class had a high reputation for morality. In many parts of India education was regarded as unbecoming the modesty of the sex and as facilitating intrigue. In some parts no man would marry a girl who was known to be capable of reading. A superstitious feeling prevailed that a girl taught to read and write would soon become a widow, the greatest of all calamities in the eye of a Hindu. All the evidence seems to confirm the conclusion arrived at by Mount Stuart Elphinstone. 'Women,' he says, 'are everywhere almost entirely uneducated.' Christian missionaries were the first in the field to combat the strong prejudices which existed against female education. The honour of the earliest and completest victories belongs to them. They have been most successful among their own converts, among the lower castes and among the outcast tribes, but they have also succeeded in establishing numerous schools for girls of the higher castes. The example set by the missionaries have been followed by a few Hindu gentlemen, who have had the moral courage to rise superior to the prejudices of their age and country, among whom the late Maharaja of Vizianagram may be specially mentioned. Besides the mission schools and secular

schools of various sorts there are a certain number of girls' schools supported by municipalities, local fund boards, and Government. The general result of all these combined efforts is summed up for 1877-78 in Dr. Hunter's *Imperial Gazetteer*. Total girls' schools, 2,002; pupils, 66,615. Mixed schools for boys and girls, 2,955; pupils, 90,915. Total amount expended on girls' schools, £78,729. The statistics laid before Parliament for 1878-79 show only a slight advance on these figures, but it must be remembered that statistics of this kind are never complete as regards schools which receive no aid from the State. The great majority of the pupils in these schools never get beyond the elementary stage of education, because Hindu girls leave school when they are about eleven. In boarding schools and in day schools, in which the teaching is entirely intrusted to women, it is beginning to be found that they remain to a later age, and this circumstance shows one direction in which progress may be expected, but the same obstacles which interfere with the progress of ordinary girls' schools are at present impeding the success of normal schools. The burden of maintaining a girls' school is often considerable, because the parents, instead of paying school fees, expect to be bribed with presents of money and clothes for their children, and require a staff of servants to be kept up to conduct them from and to school. Again, many parents are unwilling to send their girls to any school, although they are not unwilling to allow them to receive instruction in their own homes. It is to meet these difficulties that most of the missionary societies have found it necessary to resort to what is called the system of zenana teaching. Under this system a teacher goes from house to house, giving lessons at stated hours on fixed days to young married women who have already attended school in their childhood, and also to young women and girls who have not had the advantage of any previous instruction. This system has the disadvantage of being very costly and somewhat ineffective, but at present it seems necessary. The missionary agencies, of course, combine religious teaching with the ordinary subjects of education, and there are many homes into which they are not allowed to penetrate, because parents and husbands fear that attempts may be made to tamper with the religious belief of their daughters and wives. These homes offer a field for philanthropic enterprise, based on the principle of religious neutrality, on which Miss Carpenter organised the National Indian Association. In Bengal this work was taken up about two years ago by the local branch of the association. As yet it is on a small scale, only two teachers being employed. Under the excellent supervision of Mrs. Knight the work has been carried on regularly and successfully, but the fees cover very little more than the conveyance hire of the teachers, and the branch has been obliged to appeal for special assistance. It is probable that the same kind of work will be taken up by the Madras Branch, and that additional funds will be needed there also. The Parent Association is not at present in a position to render much pecuniary assistance to any of its branches, but a special fund has been opened for this purpose, and one of the objects of this meeting is to endeavour to create more general interest in the subject. The experience of the past shows that every kind of education in India, as at first started needed artificial support, and female education is still in its infancy. It is also desirable that the work should be systematically taken up by some permanent association. Many persons, who are quite willing to have their daughters and wives educated, may not have the leisure or skill to organise and carry out a proper scheme for this purpose. In matters of this kind it is very important that we should carry the natives of India with us in our reforms, and that the best and most enlightened of them should be associated with us in the planning and execution of our schemes. The opinions expressed on this subject by Mr. Shooshee Chander Dutt, Rai Bahadur, in "India: Past and Present," seem to be those generally held by Indian gentlemen, who are friendly to the cause of female education. He does not think that the European model is the best to imitate. The education of European females would, he thinks, "make woman a wild animal beneath the burning sun of the tropics." The kind of teaching which seems to commend itself to most native gentlemen is education of somewhat elementary type, conducted entirely through the medium of the vernacular languages of India. It seems best at present to accept that decision. This is home education in its least costly form, and a comparatively small sum will suffice for the continuance and extension of the operations which have been commenced at Calcutta, and for the gradual establishment of agencies of the same kind in other large towns. A time may perhaps come when men, who have themselves received a wider and deeper culture, will not rest satisfied with an education of this humble type for their wives and daughters.

The discussion which followed was opened by Col. R. H. Keatinge, V.C., C.S.I. He showed that, while many well supported societies do a great deal of educational work in India, their instruction is joined with religious teaching; and he considered that a serious obstacle is thus placed in the way of their educational success. The peculiarity of the efforts commenced by the National Indian Association is that the instruction given is not connected with religious instruction. It thus tends to bring the intellect of women to a level with that of their husbands, without teaching them to believe a religion which their husbands do not accept. He urged that the system inaugurated by Miss Carpenter was a wise

one and ought to have a fair trial, and he believed that it might obtain influential support if properly placed before the public.

Mr. Hodgson Pratt spoke of the importance of not leaving education alone where religion cannot be introduced. He considered that the results of the educational system adopted in India had been excellent in a moral point of view, and it ought to be extended to women. We shall do what we can, and not lose all by trying to do more than we can. He urged that English ladies in India had great responsibility in regard to social intercourse. Mr. E. J. Khory spoke hopefully of the probable progress of female education in India. Mr. Hamid Ali Khan also spoke of education for women as an inevitable result of men's education. Mr. C. C. Macrae made some practical suggestion as to how teachers could best accomplish the results aimed at, by leaving the vernacular by trying to assemble native ladies in each others houses for classes. He did not agree with Colonel Macdonald that English education may be left alone at present. He thought vernacular literature would not suffice for Indian ladies. Mr. B. Mukerji said education was a matter of demand and supply. Bengali literature of a good kind was increasing and education was gradually spreading partly by the efforts of Indian graduates and students.

The Chairman proposed a vote of thanks to Colonel Macdonald for his able lecture, and concluded by expressing his decided opinion that secular education for Indian ladies was of the highest importance. A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

CHOLERA IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

THE following statement has been compiled, and is issued from the General Department, Secretariate, showing the attacks of and deaths from cholera in the Bombay Presidency from Jan. 1 last:—

Districts.	Population according to census of 1881.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Per-centage of attacks to popu-lation.	Per-centage of deaths to popu-lation.	Remarks.
Bombay City	773,196	574	446	'074	'057	Nov. 4
Ahmedabad	856,324	320	157	'037	'018	Oct. 21
Kaira ...	804,800	165	59	'020	'007	Oct. 14
Surat ...	614,118	5,242	2,589	'85	'42	Oct. 7
Broach ...	326,930	154	115	'047	'035	Aug. 31
Thana ...	908,548	890	510	'097	'056	Oct. 14
Kolaba ...	381,649	907	554	'23	'14	Sept. 21
Ahmednagar	751,228	5,466	2,505	'72	'33	Oct. 14
Puna ...	900,621	2,215	1,018	'24	'11	Sept. 30
Khandesh ...	1,237,231	7,358	3,117	'59	'25	Oct. 14
Nasik ...	781,206	2,599	1,062	'33	'13	Oct. 7
Sholapur ...	582,487	2,676	1,244	'45	'21	Oct. 14
Satara ...	1,062,350	1,340	534	'12	'050	Oct. 7
Belgaum ...	864,014	647	245	'074	'028	Oct. 22
Kaladgi ...	638,493	190	85	'029	'013	Oct. 21
Kanari ...	421,840	4	2	'0009	'0004	Apr'l. & July
Ratnagiri ...	997,090	219	40	'020	'0004	July 31
Total ...	12,902,205	30,966	14,282	'24	'11	

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

A BOOK OF DAILY DEVOTIONS.

DR. E. J. WARING, late of the Madras Medical Service, is well-known among Anglo-Indians as the author of several valuable medical works, his "Manual of Therapeutics," and "Bazaar Medicine," having had a large and useful circulation throughout India. His book on "Cottage Hospitals and their Objects" led him by a natural transition to a work of even higher usefulness, the "Hospital Prayer Book." In the little book before us we have the same excellent idea carried further, and adapted for all that large class of persons who, whilst desirous of never neglecting those daily devotional exercises which are the first and highest duty of those who would be "members of the household of faith," are, nevertheless, precluded by circumstances or position from devoting a lengthened period day by day to the exercise of private reading and meditating on the Word of God. It provides, for every day in the year, a short passage—only a verse or two—from the Bible, and about twenty lines of devout meditation suggested by the selected passage. Travellers, busy men of the world, soldiers on active service, and many others whose time is fully occupied, may find, in the daily use of such a book as this, great help in observing what should be a rigid rule of every Christian man's life. As Dr. Waring well observes in his preface, "A single verse from God's Word, pondered over and received into the heart, will tend more effectually to promote spiritual life than a whole chapter, with a learned commentary, read in haste and speedily forgotten amidst the business or pleasures of life."

LETT'S DIARIES FOR 1882.

ONE of the pleasures of the approach of the new year is an inspection of the marvellous series of diaries and almanacs of all sorts and sizes that are produced every year in greater variety and with additional conveniences by Messrs. Letts, Son and Co. (Limited.) There is to be found, in Messrs. Letts's list, something to suit the requirements of everyone—from the lady's pretty little bijou pocket book up to the huge but useful scribbling

diary. As a handy and convenient diary for the desk or pocket, we prefer the long narrow size No. 29, price one shilling, or one-and-sixpence if interleaved with blotting paper. For an *edition de luxe*, we might choose No. 13, in "Royal Exchange Russia leather wallet, lined calf, diary covered satin, very strong, fastening with elastic band;" but as this costs one pound, most people will prefer to get it as a Christmas present from a sister, cousin, or aunt.

THE JOURNAL OF THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR DECEMBER.

THE December number of the *Journal of the National Indian Association* contains an unusually large amount of interesting matter. We are glad to see that the editor has done us the honour of reprinting two of the articles that have recently appeared in *Allen's Indian Mail* on the "Support of High Education in India." The contents of the number are as follows:—Home Education for Indian Ladies, The Place which the Rig-Veda occupies in the Daily Morning and Evening Prayers of the Hindus, The Support of High Education in India, Professor Max Müller's Lectures on the Science of Religion, Women Doctors in India, Hindu Widows, The Legend of Sakuntala, Sanskrit as a Living Language in India, Review—Mahomedan Education in Bengal, Indian Intelligence, Personal Intelligence.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE supplement to the *Gazette of India* contains a resolution of the Governor-General in Council on Mr. Blanford's scheme for the improvement and further development of the Central Meteorological Department. With a view of improving and extending the distribution of the present daily weather bulletins, Mr. Blanford proposed:—

(1.) To attach a chart, showing the distribution of pressure, wind, and rainfall, to the daily weather statements, and to elucidate these by a verbal description throughout the year instead of during the Simla season only.

(2.) To distribute the daily reports to all divisional and district officers stationed within one or two days' post of the place of publication, and to any others who may wish to have them; to make them available to the public generally on payment of a subscription of Rs.2 per mensem, and to furnish them gratis to such newspapers as agree to publish them.

(3.) To telegraph to presidency towns and other seats of Local Governments, for the information of Government and the public press, a condensed summary of the remarks which accompany the daily weather reports.

(4.) To put the Meteorological-office at Simla in direct electrical communication with the Telegraph-office, and to lithograph the report and chart in the Meteorological-office, so as to issue them as far as possible on the afternoon of the day to which they relate.

To enable these changes to be carried out, he further proposed that a scientific assistant to the meteorological reporter should be added to the existing establishment.

With the exception of that for the publication of a daily chart, those proposals have been sanctioned by the Government of India.

With a view of extending the distribution of the information recorded, the Meteorological reporter proposed:—(a) To publish a periodical report (monthly during the rains and bi-monthly during the fine season), giving such a resumé of the character of the season as can be gathered from the daily weather bulletins supplemented by the weather and crop reports received in this department, and indicating, where this can be safely done, the ensuing prospects of the season.

(b) To publish a popular treatise on Indian meteorology founded on the data already collected.

(c) To publish on the 1st January and the 1st June in each year a short historical summary of the weather phenomena of the half-years 1st May to 31st October and 1st November to 30th April.

These proposals have been sanctioned tentatively. It was further proposed to establish seven new observatories; to allow salaries to the observers at Utakamand, Sambhar, and Katmandu; to appoint a well-trained European observer to visit the various observatories, and instruct, where necessary, the observers in charge, and to increase the allowances of certain meritorious observers. These measures have also been sanctioned, with the exception of the appointment of a trained European instructor, whose duties, it is considered, can be undertaken by the scientific assistant already referred to.

In order to facilitate the extension of our knowledge of the meteorology of the Indian seas, Government has further, on Mr. Blanford's recommendations, sanctioned, experimentally, the establishment of a system of collecting information regarding the weather on those seas from pilots and logs of vessels coming to Calcutta, and the reduction and discussion, at a cost of Rs.5,000, of the twenty years' statistics of Indian marine meteorology received from the London Meteorological-office.

As the best means of carrying out the suggestion of the Famine Commission that the investigation of the coincidence between rain-

fall fluctuations and sun spots should be continued, Mr. Blanford recommended that a trained European observer should be sent up to Leh, to start actinometric observations there and instruct the permanent native observer. This has been sanctioned, together with the cost of a Winstanley instrument, and the Solar Physics Committee have undertaken to send out a competent sapper from England for the work. These changes will involve, in the aggregate, an annual outlay of Rs.25,721 and a special grant of Rs.7,800.

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.—His Excellency the Viceroy has been stationary in camp at Agra during the past week (Nov. 15) except for a brief visit to Futtehpore Sikri. His Excellency exchanged visits with the native Princes—Scindia, Bhurtpore, and Dholepore—which, however, were regarded as private, the salutes in consequence being omitted. On the 10th the Viceroy visited the city, and was enthusiastically received by the people; in the evening an address was presented by the Municipality, to which his Excellency replied at length, complimenting the inhabitants upon the beauty of their buildings and monuments, and then passing on to the subject of the harvest and agriculture, the institution of the new Agricultural Department and the means of famine prevention. While on this subject his Excellency paid a high tribute to the manner in which a policy of agricultural development had been forwarded in the North West Provinces by the Lieutenant Governor, Sir George Couper. The Viceregal party were to leave for Jeypore on Nov. 16.

THE P.N.S.R.—The opening of the Northern Punjab State Railway line to Nowshar for public traffic is fixed for Dec. 1, and to Peshawur on Jan. 1, but there will be no opening ceremonies, as on the occasion of the opening to Haji Shah. The completion of the Attock Bridge is, however, still an affair of the future.

MR. THORNTON.—The resignation of Mr. T. H. Thornton, D.C.L., S.C.I., Judge of the Punjab Chief Court, which was recently mentioned as on the cards, has now, we hear, actually been sent in.

THE MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.—Not indeed before it was needed has a deputy been appointed to Major Newmarch, Financial Secretary in the Military Department, one of the most laborious of our public servants.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.—The statement of the opium revenue up to the commencement of the present month shows that a sum of Rs. 1,425,825 has been realised in excess of the return estimated. The sales too of Bengal opium have produced more than was reckoned; on the other hand, the Bombay export duty has made less, but a comparison of the two figures discloses a balance above the estimates of Rs. 8,99,122.

THE CALCUTTA BENCH.—Sir Richard Garth, chief justice of Calcutta, is reported to be ill, having been attacked by fever during a holiday shooting excursion, and had a relapse since his return. The two additional judgeships talked of for the Calcutta High Court are not likely to be sanctioned it seems, and Mr. O'Kinealy, who would have been raised to the bench if they had been, returns to his old post of legal remembrancer.

THE GWALIOR RESIDENCY.—Col. John Watson, V.C., who will succeed Mr. Melville at Baroda, has taken over for the present the political agency at Gwalior, left vacant by the death of Col. Willoughby Osborne.

THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER, OUDH.—It is understood that Mr. Sparks, Commissioner of Lucknow, will succeed Mr. Capper as Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.

CASH BALANCES.—The following were the balances held in the civil treasures of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the presidency banks and their branches on the last day of October, 1879, Rs.12,61,71,000; 1880, Rs.9,27,54,000; 1881, Rs.11,46,41,000.

THE "CLAN MACDUFF."—Intimation has been received by the director of the post-office in India of the loss by the wreck of the steamer *Clan Macduff* of 3,516 letters and 2,314 newspapers for soldiers and seamen.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.—A short railway is to be constructed in Bengal, from Baidyanath to Deoghur and Rohini (six miles), by Messrs. Burn and Co., of Calcutta, entirely as a private enterprise.

PUNJAB MORTALITY.—There were 53,921 deaths registered in the Punjab in September (as compared to 31,476 in the corresponding month of last year), including 2,560 from cholera.

THE P.W.D.—We hear that new pension rules have been sanctioned for officers of the P.W. Department guaranteeing a retiring allowance of Rs.6,000 per annum after twenty-five years' service, and also making provision for every assistant engineer becoming a 1st grade executive within twenty years of his joining the service.

A VERY BIG GOOSEBERRY.—The big gooseberry season in Calcutta having produced a rumour that Sir Ashley Eden was about to retire shortly, an official denial has been published that the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has any intention of leaving his post before the expiration of his term of office in October, 1882.

THE CAPUAN OFFICES.—The new Central Government offices at Simla are estimated to cost at least fifty-five lakhs of rupees.

MARRIAGE REFORM.—A society has been formed at Durb-

hanga through the exertions of Munshi Peary Lal to promote social reforms, especially in regard to marriage. The *Hindu Patriot* states that the Maharaja of Durbhanga is lending most efficient support to the society, by contributing Rs.1,000 annually to its funds, as well as assigning a building, and making grants towards the travelling expenses of the Munshi.

REDUCTION OF DEBT.—An important notification has been issued by the Government of India, announcing the application of 75 lakhs provided under the head of famine insurance money in this year's Budget, and of about seven lakhs in that of next year, to the reduction of the public debt of the country in the discharge of certain specified loans.

REORGANISATION OF THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—A resolution has been issued by the Government of India reorganising the superior grades of the telegraph department. The deputy director-general and the two directors obtain a slight increase of salary; superintendents of the second grade are also given an increase, which enables them to earn the higher pension of Rs.5,000, per annum; the pay of third grade superintendents is fixed at Rs.800; and sixteen new appointments of superintendent, fourth grade, on Rs.600, are created. Promotions under the revised scale are to have retrospective effect from the 1st April, 1880.

THE SURVEY IN BURMA.—A large party of the officers employed in the survey of India will leave Calcutta for Mergui about the 5th or 6th inst. Amongst them are Colonel B. R. Branfill (in charge of the party), and Lieut. the Hon. M. G. Talbot. A base line is to be measured at Mergui, about Jan. 18 next. This party will probably be engaged about Mergui, for about six months, in verifying and testing former calculations and surveys.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE VICEREGAL TRAIN.—From the official report on the subject of the late fatal railway accident which occurred on the East Indian Railway line at Bally, on the morning of Sunday, the 9th instant, it appears that Mr. Campbell, the acting agent, after carefully inquiring into the circumstances of the accident, is of opinion that the breaking of the tire was due to the inequality in the manufacture of the steel, and states that, in 1870, the year in which the tire in question was manufactured, the manufacture of Bessemer steel, of which the tire is made, was comparatively in its infancy, as the castings differed very much in quality. Mr. Campbell says that he has known steel tires of engines to break suddenly while they were simply standing in their sheds without any apparent cause. As no other conclusion than the above can be arrived at, it is by no means reassuring to think that the steel tires manufactured eleven years ago, and of which the East India Railway have a stock on hand, are liable at any time to similar sudden fracture as that which was the cause of the late fatal accident.

RETIREMENTS FROM THE I.M.D.—The following is a list of the medical officers to whom annuities have been assigned from the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund for the year 1882:—Surgeon Major J. B. S. Brown, retired; Deputy Surgeon General W. H. Adley; Deputy Surgeon General J. A. C. Hutchinson, M.D.; Surgeon Major J. B. Scriven, retired; Brigade Surgeon J. Pichall, M.D.; Surgeon Major H. W. Graham; Brigade Surgeon P. Ringer, M.D.; and Surgeon Major P. F. Bellew.

CHARITABLE NURSING IN CALCUTTA.—Three sisters from the Clewer Sisterhood are expected in December next to undertake the superintendence of the nursing at the General Hospital in connection with the Canning Fund. They are, therefore, not in any formal connection with the Oxford mission, though they probably would not have come had that mission not been already in existence here. Some good ladies and sisters are coming out at the same time to work in the Scott's-lane mission.

THE BAKR EED IN CALCUTTA.—Thursday being the festival of the Bakr Eed, the Sunni sect of the Mahomedans congregated together on the maidan at nine o'clock in the morning to offer up prayers under the conduct of the great Moulvi—better known as the "Pir Sahib." There perhaps has never been—certainly not within the last ten years, the last occasion being when the Moulvi's father held a similar service near the Ochterlony monument—such a concourse of natives seen within a limited space. The devotees had arranged themselves in about sixty lines in close order, each averaging 350 men (the whole body numbering over 20,000, and covered a tract of the Maidan about five acres square near the Golf Club ground. The Moulvi, who was dressed in black silk with a *choga* of the same material of purple over the former, led the service with the latter garment over his head during prayer. The crowd was most orderly throughout, but when prayer was over a rush was made for the Moulvi, and hundreds of pairs of hands were laid on his clothes, feet, legs, &c., with a view to attaining some of that virtue which it is believed is in this saint's peculiar province to dispense. Hundreds also were there with earthen pots of waters to be blown upon with a view to its being imbued with healing and curing properties, but these people were disappointed, as the Moulvi, after having been hemmed in by a dense crowd for an inconvenient period, eventually, and with difficulty, managed to escape from his, so to speak, worshippers in a gharry.

THE CALCUTTA TRAMWAYS.—Mr. Kittredge, the manager of the Bombay Tramway Company, visited Calcutta a few days ago, and while there inspected the Calcutta Tramway lines, and inquired into their working. He is said to have expressed satisfaction with

all that he saw, and suggested some slight improvements. The tramways committee connected with the Calcutta Municipal Corporation object, from all accounts, to steam engines being employed on the tram line in Chowringhee, but the objection came in too late, since the engines have been ordered and are expected to arrive in a very few days. They are coming out on board the s.s. *Discoverer*, in charge of Capt. Hughes, consigned to Messrs. Peel, Jacob, and Co. So soon as the engines arrive and are fitted up a trial trip will be made. Mr. Souttar, of the tramway company, the chairman and engineer of the corporation, the commissioner and deputy commissioner of police, accompanied by a few friends, made a trial trip on the Chowringhee line, the result of which was satisfactory.

MADRAS.

THE GOVERNOR.—His Excellency the Right Hon. Mr. Grant Duff held his first levee on the evening after his arrival at Madras. A large assembly of European and native gentlemen attended to pay their respects to the new Governor.

STORM AT MADRAS.—A storm of great severity burst at Madras on Saturday, Nov. 12, causing great damage to the new harbour works. The titan cranes on both piers were carried away, and about seven hundred feet of the east pier are reported to have been lost. Two barges, which had been engaged in laying moorings in the harbour, capsized and sank, fourteen of those on board being drowned. A boat returning to shore at Coconada from a steamer was overtaken by the storm and capsized, by which the French Consul and two daughters of the Master Attendant, Capt. Gilham, lost their lives.

THE LATE MR. P. R. CHETTI, C.S.—A meeting has been held at the Cosmopolitan Club, Madras, at which Hon. T. Muthosawmy Iyer Avergal presided, for the purpose of addressing a letter of condolence to Mr. P. Remasawmy Chetti and his family on the death of Mr. P. Ratnavelu Chetti, of the Madras Civil Service.

WIDOW MARRIAGE.—A Hindu gentleman at Coconada Madras, is trying to form public opinion in favour of widow marriage by means of popular songs, which he causes to be recited among large assemblies of people.

PERSONATING THE VICEROY'S CHAPLAIN.—At the opening of the sessions on Tuesday, Edward Seymour Austin Burch, who was charged with forging the name of the Rev. Father Kerr, the Viceroy's private chaplain, and defrauding the Very Rev. J. Colgan of the sum of Rs.200, was placed at the bar, and Mr. Tarrant said that an affidavit had been filed for the examination of Father Kerr by commission, and he did not know if the prisoner had anything to say or wished to forward interrogatories. His Lordship observed that sufficient ground had been shown for the examination of Father Kerr by commission, and he wished to know if the prisoner had anything to say to it. The prisoner said that he had no questions to ask the Rev. Father Kerr. His Lordship said that the only question which remained for decision was, whether this case should be adjourned. According to the Crown Prosecutor's statement the Commissioner was not likely to return till next month, and as his evidence was material the case must be adjourned. As he was an under-trial prisoner he did not wish to keep him in gaol, and, again, he did not wish to put other people to inconvenience by making them to attend on another day. His Lordship said that if he was prepared to give bail he would release him. The prisoner was unable to give bail, and said that if there was no alternative the case must be adjourned. His lordship adjourned the case to the next sessions. The commission is made returnable within six weeks. The witnesses in connection with this case were ordered to return to Bombay and Bandora, with directions to be present at the next sessions.

BOMBAY.

WOOLLEN MILLS FOR BOMBAY.—Mr. J. E. O'Connor, in his latest trade review, suggests that woollen mills should be started in the Bombay Presidency, and possibly some enterprising Parsee may take up the idea. Woollen mills are working in the North West Provinces, in the Punjab, and in Mysor, but none in Bombay.

TELEPHONES IN BOMBAY.—At a meeting held lately the corporation considered the town council's resolution with reference to the application of the Oriental Telephone Company for permission to place telephone wires throughout the city. The municipal commissioner said he proposed to levy some small rental for the right of putting up wires, and to make such rental subject to revision after, say, five years, when it would be seen how the company worked, and what their prospects were. He also thought that it should be stated in the agreement that no posts or wires should be put up in the streets without his permission, and that when brackets were fixed they should be fixed by the officers of the municipality, and that full compensation should be given for any damage done. It was proposed by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeebhoy "that, as recommended by the town council, the municipal

commissioner be authorised to give permission to the Oriental Telephone Company to place telephone wires throughout the city; that the permission hold good for the term of ten years, and be granted subject to such conditions, and to the payment of such rent by the company as the municipal commissioner, with the sanction of the town council in the interests of the municipality, may see fit to impose." Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban seconded the proposition. The chairman proposed "That the consideration of the town council's resolution No. 7842 of 1881 be postponed until the corporation have perused the draft agreement which it is proposed to enter into with the Oriental Telephone Company, and that in the meantime the proposed agreement with the company be printed and circulated." The proposition was carried by a large majority.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—A branch of the Bombay S.P.C.A. was opened at Ahmednagar on the 29th ult. A correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* thus describes the proceedings:—A large and influential public meeting was held here yesterday afternoon. Mr. Richey presided; and General Schneider and a number of European gentlemen of position were present. Addresses in English and Gujarati were delivered, and a branch of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was formally established. The collector has accepted the office of president of the branch, and Rao Sahib Mahipatram Rooram was appointed one of the joint honorary secretaries. A large sum was subscribed on the spot, and promises of liberal donations to the branch are made by some of the trade associations in the city. The movement is highly approved of by the Jains and other classes.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.—The inquest concerning the deaths of three labourers of the Bombay Health Department through being sent into a sewer and suffocated by mephitic gases, resulted in a verdict being returned to the effect that the deaths were purely accidental, and that no blame was attached to any one.

MORE BHIL TROUBLES.—We hear that in consequence of the threatening attitude of the Bhils in the Edur district, two companies of the 26th Regiment N. I., under the command of Captain Yates, left Ahmedabad on Monday last. The despatch of troops, it is understood, is a matter of precaution only. Major Probyn, who is on special duty in connection with the Bhils, has also left for Edur.

THE C. IN C.—His Excellency General Harding has left Bombay for Sind.

BARODA.—A small military camp is to be formed at Baroda on the occasion of the investiture of his Highness the Gaekwar, which will be maintained for purposes of drill and manoeuvres up to about the middle of January. It will be composed of one Battery of Artillery, the headquarters, and 200 men of the Royal Lancaster Regiment, one Regiment of Native Cavalry, and three Regiments of Bombay Native Infantry.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Deputy Surgeon General Gilborne, A.M.D., who arrived in India by the troopship *Crocodile*, is appointed surgeon general of her Majesty's forces in Bombay, in succession to Dr. Fogo.

THE TELEPHONE.—The municipal corporation of Bombay have granted permission to the Oriental Telephone Company to place telephone wires throughout the city, with the proviso that nothing in the agreement shall be taken as conferring a monopoly on the company.

TRANSFER.—The services of two junior civilians of the Burma Commission have been placed, temporarily, at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, their places being supplied by the creation of three Burmese extra assistant commissioners.

THE GOVERNOR.—Sir James Fergusson was expected to return to Mahabaleswar, after his tour in the Southern Mahratta Country, on the 28th Nov.

THE SOUTH MAHRATTA RAILWAY.—It is stated that Col. J. G. Lindsay has been appointed engineer in chief of the Southern Mahratta Railway, and that the system will include the Bellary and Hubli line and the Bombay Eastern Decca Railway.

THE BOMBAY THEATRE.—Miss Wilson has succeeded in engaging artistes to supply the places of the unfortunate ladies and gentlemen who were lost by the wreck of the *Glan Macduff*. The company are to come out by the Peninsula and Oriental steamer, *Khedive*, which leaves London on the 23rd inst., and it is expected that the Gaiety season will open on Christmas eve.

ART IN INDIA.—At the Puna exhibition of the Western India Arts Society, curiosities and works of art other than pictures have for a second time been added to the collection. Many specimens of art furniture were exhibited by the Ratnagherry School of Industry, and there was fine wood carving, ivory work, and silver manufacture. The vases in bidri work (iron inlaid with silver) sent by H. E. Nawab Sir Salar Jung from Hyderabad were greatly admired.

INDIAN MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

On the recommendation of the Indian Government, her Majesty's Government have conferred a good service pension on Major General F. A. E. Loch, C.B., Bombay Staff Corps, from February 21 last, in the room of Colonel J. A. M. Macdonald, C.B., succeeded to the colonel's allowance.

Two native officers of the Bombay Army, Ressaldar Major Sobut Sing, 3rd (Queen's Own) Bombay Light Cavalry, and Res-

said Major Shaik Jamal, 3rd Sind Horse, have been admitted to the 2nd Class of the Order of British India in recognition of their services during the late war in Afghanistan.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BARKER—Nov. 21, at Belgaum, the wife of Captain C. Arundel Barker, P.V.'s Royal Irish Fusiliers, a son.
CONINGHAM—Nov. 13, at Bangalore, the wife of Lieut. Col. W. Coningham, M.S.C., a daughter.
CLOUGH-TAYLOR—Oct. 26, at Simla, the Lady Elizabeth Clough-Taylor, a son.
CROOKE—Nov. 3, at Outram-street, Calcutta, the wife of F. J. Crooke, Esq., a son.
GARRETT—Nov. 6, at Jalsa Deccan, the wife of Lieut. R. Vernon Garrett, Hyderabad Contingent, a daughter.
GLASS—Nov. 8, at Jubbulpore, C.P., the wife of J. G. H. Glass, executive engineer, P.W.D., a son.
GRIEVE—Oct. 28, at The Lakes, Rangoon, British Burma, the wife of Mr. William Grieve, a son.
KIDD—Nov. 6, at Cuddalore, the wife of D. Wilson Kidd, chaplain of Cuddalore a daughter.
KEBLAN—Nov. 5, at Cashmere, the wife of R. L. Keelan, Postal Department, a son.
KUNHARDT—Nov. 5, at Simla, the wife of H. G. G. Kunhardt, R.E., a daughter.
LAMBERT—Nov. 2, at Bezwa, Kistna, the wife of G. R. Lambert, Esq., Madras Public Works Department, a son.
MARSH—Nov. 2, at Julunder, the wife of Major H. C. Marsh, a son.
MACONACHIE—Nov. 13, at Malabar Hill, the wife of G. A. Maconachie, M.D., a son.
MACFAYDEN—Nov. 15, at Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill, the wife of D. Macfayden, a daughter.
MACIVOR—Oct. 17, at Bushire, the wife of I. Macivor, lieutenant, B.S.C., assistant resident, a daughter.
NOBLE—Nov. 10, at Malabar Hill, the wife of G. E. Noble, a daughter.
ONSLow—Nov. 27, at Roorkee, N.W.P., the wife of Lieut. Gerald C. P. ONSLOW, R.E., a daughter.
PHILLIPS—Nov. 19, at Sabathu, Punjab, the wife of L. Horace Phillips, Esq., H.M.'s Norfolk Regiment (late 9th), a daughter.
PILLANS—Oct. 26, at Darjiling, the wife of C. H. Pillans, a son.
SKELTON—Oct. 16, at Kingston, Jamaica, the wife of John Skelton, 2nd West India Regiment, a daughter.
SMITH—Nov. 4, at Amritsar, the wife of Walter Smith, assistant engineer, P.W.D., a son.
SMITH—Nov. 5, at Puna, the wife of Captain C. Mitchell Smith, Royal Artillery, a son.
UPCOTT—Oct. 26, at Rawul Pindi, the wife of F. R. Upcott, P. N. S. Railway, a daughter.
VANDERLOWEN—Nov. 2, at Bangalore, the wife of Thomas VanDerlowen, Moonsiff, Kolar, a daughter.
WALSHE—Nov. 7, at Puna, the wife of Jas. Franklin Walshe, telegraph master, H. E. the Governor's offices, a daughter.
WYCKOFF—Nov. 12, at Tindivanam, South Arcot, the wife of the Rev. J. H. Wyckoff, American Arcot Mission, a son.

MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON—COLLINS—Nov. 14, at St. Mary's Church, Puna, by the Rev. A. O. Walsh, George Arthur Anderson, youngest son of Col. W. C. Anderson, B.S.C., to Ada, eldest daughter of William Collins, Esq., of Belfast.
BROOME—KING—Nov. 7, at the Byculla Church, Bombay, by the Rev. G. C. Reynell, William Arthur Broome, Esq., captain B.S.C. (2nd Belooch Regt.), to Amy Stuart, youngest daughter of George King, Esq., of Gowrie, Darling Downs, Queensland.
CLIBBORN—HAMILTON—Nov. 8, at Naini Tal, by the Rev. F. Orton, John Clibborn, captain B.S.C., of Moorock, King's County, to Leonie, daughter of J. Butler Hamilton, M.D., surgeon major, A.M.D.
HEARNE—JOHNS—Nov. 7, at St. Georges' Church, Agra, by the Rev. Allan Ramsey, M.A., Mr. John Patrick Hearne, to Miss Cornelia Victoria, daughter of S. P. Johns, Honorary Assistant Surgeon to H.E. the Viceroy.
KAY—SHARP—Nov. 10, in the Free Church, Bombay, by the Rev. Robert Jeffrey James Kay, G.I.P. Railway, Hurda, to Janet Sharp, second daughter of James Sharp, Polmont, Stirlingshire, Scotland.
KENSINGTON—JOHNSTONE—Nov. 1, at Simla, Alfred Kensington, B.C.S., third son of Arthur Kensington, Esq., to Alice Harriett Margaret, second daughter of General H. C. Johnstone, C.B.
NERO—GOWE—Oct. 31, a Davella, Lawrence Wellington, son of the late Mr. Thomas Nero, to Lydia Phoebe, eldest daughter of Mr. William Gowe.
MIDDLETON—CORDELL—Nov. 2, at Mian Mir, William Thomas Wade Middleton, to Constance Alicia Rosamund Anne, daughter of Apothecary Charles A. Cordell, Station Hospital, Mian Mir.
PAUL—PORTER—Oct. 17, at Akyab, Edward Campbell, son of the late P. J. Paul, attorney at law, High Court, Calcutta, to Margaret Edith, daughter of the late Capt. W. Porter, H.E.I.C.S., late master attendant, Akyab.
PENNY—CUNNINGHAM—Nov. 15, at Christ Church, Byculla, by the Rev. G. C. Reynell, M.A., Edmund Penny, D.P.W., to Ellen Margaret (Nellie), second daughter of Major General Percy Scudamore Cunningham, late commandant 3rd M.N.I.
REDDIE—JENKINS—Nov. 25, at Maulmain, British Burma, William Graham, youngest son of the late Robert Reddie, Esq., of Hong Kong, to Agnes Mary, eldest daughter of Colonel Alexander Jenkins, commandant 2nd M.N.I.

SPRATT—CUNLIFFE—Nov. 15, at the Cathedral, Bombay, Major E. Spratt, 1st Battalion Worcester-shire Regiment, son of Admiral Spratt, C.B., to Amy Cunliffe, second daughter of Roza Cunliffe, of Stoneleigh, Tunbridge-wells.

TATE—ROBERTSON—Nov. 5, at Cuddalore, A. C. Tate, Madras C.S., to Helen Mary, daughter of Surgeon Major C. Robertson, Cuddalore.

WARREN—GRAHAM—Oct. 26, at the Cathedral, Colombo, Ceylon, Philip David Warren, of the Government Survey Department, youngest son of the late John Neville Warren, C.E., to Julia, third daughter of John Graham, S.C.S., Enniskillen, Ireland.

WILLIAMS—CLIFFORD—Nov. 1, at Augurparah, Bengal, the Rev. Henry Williams, C.M.S., to Margaret, daughter of the Rev. J. B. Clifford, of Bristol.

WILLIAMSON—RETALLICK—Nov. 6, at Karachi, Cyril Ven Wilton Williamson, Bengal Staff Corps, late Royal Marine Light Infantry, only son of O. J. Williamson, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn, and Fair View Tunbridge Wells, Kent, to Eva Mary Catherine, only daughter of the late John Retallick, Esq., R.N.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—Nov. 2, at Darjiling, Bengal, William Napier Campbell, assistant commissioner, son of the late Archibald Campbell, M.D., of the Bengal Medical Service, aged 32.

CAMPBELL—Nov. 4, on board s.s. *Canara*, Roland Angus, infant son of Major J. R. Campbell, 2nd Punjab Cavalry.

CORNELL—Oct. 28, suddenly, of heart disease, at Midnapore, Emma, the wife of William Cornell, M.A., Bengal C.S., district and session judge.

DESOUZA—Nov. 15, at Upper Mahim, next door to the Scottish Orphanage, Emigdio DeSouza, aged 47.

GLASCOCK—Nov. 2, at Dhurmsala, Gay Vernon Coulson, son of Major and Mrs. Glascock, aged 10 months and 17 days.

MACKENZIE—Nov. 12, Fatehgarh, the infant son of Major and Mrs. H. M. Mackenzie.

NICOL—Nov. 9, at Cachar, William Nicol, of Chultakandy Tea Estate.

PALMER—Nov. 7, at Etawah, the infant son of Charles and Isabel Palmer, aged 38 days.

PILLANS—Nov. 4, at Darjiling, Charles Henry, the infant son of Charles and Florence Pillans.

RICKETTS—Sept. 15, at Allahabad, of cholera, Edward Launcelot, son of E. G. Ricketts, Madras U.C.S., aged 19 years.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

FRY—Nov. 25, at 24, Cornwallis-gardens, Hastings, the wife of Surgeon Major Walter Fry, H.M. Indian Army, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GRINDROD—LAWRANCE—Nov. 28, at St. James's, Piccadilly, Barton Grindrod, Esq., of Colombo, Ceylon, to Margaret Drysdale, widow of Surgeon Major Edward A. Lawrance, H.M. Bombay Army, and younger daughter of John Duncan, Esq., Advocate, Aberdeen.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON—Oov. 27, at 5, Minford-gardens, West Kensington-park, W., Albert, twin son of R. A. Anderson, of Barguai, Munzerabad, aged three weeks.

PALMER—Nov. 29, at No. 20, Monmouth-road, Colonel Conolly O'Brien Palmer, of the Indian Army (retired), aged 56.

ROBERTS—Nov. 27, at 13, Gloucester-road, Queen's-gate, Emma Champion Roberts, of 11, Kensington-gore, widow of Charles Roberts, Esq., Madras Civil Service, and daughter of the late Lieut. General Sir Richard Armstrong, K.C.B., K.C.T., and S., &c., aged 77.

VALLANCY—Nov. 25, in London, George D'Estampes de Vallancy, eldest son of the late Colonel Vallancy, H.M. Indian Army, and great grandson of General Charles Vallancy, chief engineer of Ireland, LL.D., Soc. of Antiq. Hib. et Scot. Sec., from the combined effects of scarlet fever and smallpox, aged 21.

THE SILVER MARKET AND THE EASTERN EXCHANGES.

On Wednesday bar silver remained at 51½d. per ounce. Business in Mexican dollars was restricted, but the amount of these coins received by the West India steamer was disposed of at the previous quotation of 51¼d. The firmness of the market for the uncoined metal was supported by the increased demand for remittance to India, as shown by the allotment made of the India Council drafts. Rupee Four-and-a-Half per Cents. improved 1-16, to 91¾d. to 7½d. The exchanges from the East were steady, but unaltered.—On Thursday there was no movement to report in the silver market, bars being unaltered at 51½d., and Mexican dollars at 51¼d. per ounce, without any considerable business. Telegraph transfers from Calcutta were quoted ¼d. higher, at 1s. 7 15-16d. At the same time Rupee Four-and-a-Half per Cents. were dealt in at an advance of 1-16, the price being 91 13-16 to 15-16, while the Four per Cents. improved ½, to 84 9-16 to 11-16. The exchanges from Bombay and Calcutta were telegraphed at 1s. 8 3-16d. respectively, the rate from Hong-Kong being 3s. 9¾d. and from Shanghai 5s. 1¾d.—On Friday the market was without the least movement, the quotation for bars being 51½d., and Mexican dollars 51¼d. Telegraph transfers inclined downwards at 1s. 7½d. to 15-16d.; Bombay, on the other hand, being a shade better at 1s. 7 15-16d. Rupee paper was unaltered, and the only change in the Eastern exchanges was a fall of ¼d. in the Shanghai rate, to 5s. 1½d. The same remarks apply to Saturday.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legible written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, DEC. 5, 1881.

THE EXTENSION OF GENERAL EDUCATION IN INDIA.

In discussing the question of Indian education, we believe it is impossible to insist too often or too urgently on the great fact that it is to the higher education of our Colleges and High Schools that we have to look, for the creation of the class that is to improve the social condition of the people of India, and to develop alike the civilisation, the intellectual enlightenment, and the material resources of the country. To those who view India solely from the English standpoint, this important fact is apt to be obscured by sentiments of philanthropy, as well-meaning and as mistaken as those that provide flannel petticoats and moral pocket-handkerchiefs for the South Sea Islanders. Here in England we have an enormous number of highly educated men, far more than sufficient for all possible requirements, belonging to a class generally wealthy, and having all the benefit of the vast endowments of many centuries; whilst, on the other hand, we have—or, at least, had, within the last few years—a proletariat steeped in the grossest and most appalling ignorance. In England, then, it has long been impossible to doubt in which direction the educational efforts of the State ought to be most strenuously applied. But in India, as we trust we have shown with sufficient clearness, the conditions are entirely altered; but it would be well if English philanthropists carefully studied the altered conditions, before lending their names to an agitation that, if successful, must do infinite harm to the future of the country they wish to befriend. If it be possible without harm to the higher education, by all means let us endeavour largely to extend the beneficent influence of our primary education among the masses of India. But let us never, for one moment forget that if, in order to give to the Indian ryot the not inconsiderable blessing of a knowledge of the three R's, we in any way maim the higher education, we shall be cutting at the very root of both the material prosperity and the moral and intellectual advancement of the country.

But is it entirely impossible to extend the education of the masses without aiming at the higher education that blow, the striking of which seems to be the first aspiration of the reverend and philanthropical members of the "General Council on Education in India?" We are very confident that the cause of General Education in India has suffered more from the disunion that has ever existed among those who are interested in it than from any other thing; and most of all from the ill-judged and misdirected efforts of those who take upon themselves to advocate the extension of mass-education at the expense of the State colleges and high schools. Such proposals outrage native feeling in one of its most sensitive points. Any attempt to carry them out will be met with the utmost force of native opposition; whilst it must ever be difficult for conscientious local officers to support with any enthusiasm a policy that is manifestly as unjust as it is unpopular—and that is, moreover, as inexpedient as it is unjust, except for the lowest and most contemptible reasons of race-antagonism, or the less criminal but not less mistaken motives of religious propagandism. Sir George Campbell, when Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, advanced but a little way on this path; he cut down some colleges to provide for his schemes of primary education, but he largely supplemented the funds so obtained by grants from the general revenues. Nevertheless, what was the result? The name of Campbell became a bye-word in the native community for everything that was unjust and tyrannical; nor did the gentlemen of Bengal rest until they obtained from wiser and less despotic successors more than all that had been taken from their collegiate education by Sir George Campbell. And as for the usefulness of the grants then made to the *pathshalas* of Bengal, it was notorious that when a *gurumahashay* obtained a grant of Rs.25 from Sir George Campbell, he was commonly "cut" to that extent by the parents of the boys, the net result being *pro tanto* to pauperise the parents without improving the education. Of course, the enormous increase then made in the grant for primary education did ultimately—under the more cautious regulations of subsequent Lieutenant Governors—result in a proportionate increase of the number of primary schools brought under cognisance of the Education Department, and doing good work. But it is fairly certain that at least equally good results in this line would have been obtained if not a single rupee had been taken from the colleges; whilst in that case, much individual hardship to students interrupted in a promising career, and much public irritation, would have been avoided. It was the suddenness of the extension—district officers having to go out into the highways and hedges to compel roadside schools to accept grants—as well as the improper source from which was wrung part of the money granted, that caused all the mischief. And these circumstances should be a warning to Lord Shaftesbury and the other philanthropic gentlemen, of the evils that may be produced, with the best possible intentions, by the thoughtless adoption of an unjust and inexpedient policy.

We will now try to answer briefly the question proposed at the beginning of the last paragraph. We do most unhesitatingly think it quite possible that much good might be done by the Reverend Mr. Johnston and his powerful "Council" in extending the education of the masses in India, if they only went the right way to work. The great mistake they make, we venture with all respect

to think, is, that they offer no practical constructive scheme; they have been hitherto content with destructive proposals. Secondly, they should endeavour to carry native opinion along with them, instead of arraying it in bitter opposition against them; even Lord Shaftesbury—*clarum ac venerabile nomen*—may be very sure that the wise and thoughtful men of India know better than he does what accords with the highest interests of their own country and their own people. And, lastly, they should most studiously avoid even the appearance of urging on the Christian Government of India a policy, offensive and injurious to its Hindu and Muhammadan subjects, and beneficial chiefly to Christian Missionary Institutions.

To put these suggestions into a more definite shape. Instead of calling on Lord Ripon's Government to maim the high education of the country, the "Council" should use its influence to induce that Government to assign a larger proportion of the general revenues to the purposes of education—the increase to be entirely devoted to primary instruction on a cautious and well-considered plan. At present, the total amount given to Indian education from all public sources—including provincial revenues and local and municipal funds—is hardly more than a million sterling per annum; the portion contributed from provincial revenues is about £780,000—what a miserable percentage on an Imperial revenue of more than £60,000,000 per annum! Mr. Ranga Charlu has just announced that a larger proportion of the revenues of the native State of Mysore will be applied to education; surely Major Baring might be stirred up to emulate Mysore, even if it be impossible for him to aspire to the liberality of an ordinary European State?

Again, the "Council," instead of vaguely asserting their belief that private enterprise would step into the gap if the Government were to shut up the State colleges, might well do something to make that belief a less unreasonable one than it is at present. For instance, they might raise subscriptions for the purpose of endowing the Metropolitan College of Calcutta, a private institution, and other similar colleges, to an extent that would enable them to compete on equal terms with the richly-endowed missionary colleges. When the "Council" has provided in this way for the fair treatment of private colleges, it may justly hope that such colleges will exist and thrive. At present, there is absolutely no reasonable ground for such a hope. The Government colleges, as we have shown, compete with no one. They frankly charge a very high fee, relatively higher than the fees in any college of Oxford or Cambridge, much higher than those of the missionary or private colleges; and in return for this, they maintain a staff that costs more than all the fees. Were they swept away, it would be impossible for the private colleges to compete with the missionaries; for the latter could employ all the revenues derived from the subscriptions of the wealthy English societies, either in the overwhelming reduction of fees, or in the great improvement of the collegiate staff, whichever might best succeed in attracting to their class-rooms the crowds of students shut out from the Government colleges.

It has been ruled that in future all officers of Government, not being military officers subject to military rules in the Military, Public Works, Marine, Ordnance, and Commissariat Departments, will be required to appear before military boards when applying for leave on medical certificate, or retiring on pension under circumstances requiring medical certificate. The local head of the department to which the applicant belongs will have to apply to the general officer commanding the division or district for the assembly of a board to report on the case.



OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Nov. 12.)

TANNER—SMITH—BEVERLEY—The services of Lieut. Col. H. C. B. Tanner, deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, having been replaced at the disposal of the Revenue and Agricultural Department, the following reversions will take place from the same date:—Major H. L. Smith, officiating deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of assistant superintendent 1st grade; Mr. W. G. Beverley, officiating assistant superintendent, 1st grade, to revert to his officiating appointment as assistant superintendent, 2nd grade.

HENDLEY, Surgeon Major T. H., in medical charge of the Eastern Rajputana States Agency, returned on Oct. 1 from the privilege leave granted him.

WARD, Captain A. E., S.C., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is posted to the Sirhind and Lahore command, Military Works.

MEIN, Lieut. A. L., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on Sept. 13.

HUGHES, Mr. E. W. M., locomotive superintendent in Class II of the Revenue Scale, is confirmed in his appointment of locomotive superintendent, I.V.S. Railway.

SNOW—MORRISSON—The services of Mr. P. C. H. Snow, C.S., and Mr. E. C. Morrison, C.S., as assistant commissioners in British Burma, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

WRIGHT—The services of Surgeon Major R. Temple, M.D., official civil surgeon, Jaunpur, North West Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the chief commissioner of the Central Provinces.

CALLAGHAN, Mr. D., 1st class apothecary, Hyderabad Contingent, is appointed civil surgeon of Buldana in the Hyderabad assigned districts.

DEANE, Mr. A. W., to be 4th grade officer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation.

BELL, Mr. Horace, superintending engineer, Class II (temporary rank), is placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department Railway Branch.

LINDSAY, Lieut. Col., J. G., R.E., superintending engineer, Class I, is retransferred to the Railway Branch, and is appointed engineer in chief of the Southern Mahratta Railway. This system includes the lines hitherto known as the Bellary-Hubli Railway, and the Bombay Eastern Deccan Railway.

HAROLD, Mr. C. C., examiner of accounts, 4th class, 3rd grade, officiating examiner of accounts, N. B. S. Railway, temporarily to officiate as assistant accountant general, Public Works Department.

TILLY, Mr. H. L., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, British Burma, reverted to his substantive rank, of assistant engineer, 1st grade, from Oct. 31.

CLANCEY, Mr. D. J., assistant engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred from Rajputana to Assam.

MARSHALL, Major C. F. L., R.E., assistant secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, to officiate as under secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, with the temporary rank of superintending engineer, 3rd class.

CIVIL FURLOUGH.—Major W. A. J. Wallace, R.E., manager N.B.S. Railway, three months special leave.

MILITARY.

Admitted to the B.L.S.C., from the date specified:—

BUNBURY Second Lieut. W. E., 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regt., officiating wing officer, 25th N.I., Sept. 14, 1880. Second Lieut. Bunbury will rank as Lieutenant from Sept. 14, 1880.

GORDON—GOLDNEY—MARTIN—LIDDELL—Promotions.—To be Capt.—Lieut. J. C. F. Gordon, Nov. 10; Lieut. F. C. N. Goldney, Nov. 10; Lieut. M. K. Martin, Nov. 10; Lieut. C. Liddell, to be Capt. Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.

COMRIE, Volunteer W., to be capt., E.I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

MUNRO—Permitted to retire from the service from the date specified:—Lieut. Col. and (Brevet Col.) A. A. Munro, Bengal Staff Corps, Nov. 9.

CAMPBELL, Surg. Major A. D. C., M.D., has been permitted to retire from the service, from Oct. 20.

RIVETT-CARNAC—WILLOCK—PORTER—To be Lieut. Col. Commandant—Major J. H. Rivett-Carnac, C.I.E., Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Corps; To be Majors—Mr. H. D. Willock, C.S. and Mr. F. W. Porter, C.S.

CURTIN, Capt. F. J., 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regt., to be provost marshal at Quetta.

MILITARY FURLOUNDS.—Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. W. R. Craster, R.A., to England for twelve months, on private affairs; Capt. J. C. Hilliard, 1st Battalion Durham, L.I., to England for twelve months, on medical certificate; Lieut. F. H. Hancock, 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment, to Calcutta for four months, to study the native languages; Capt. (Brevet Major) C. W. Murray, 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, to England for six months, on very urgent private

affairs; Lieut. A. E. W. Colville, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, to England for fifteen months, on private affairs; Lieut. F. C. Maisey, 30th N.I., for ninety days, on urgent private affairs; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. R. D. Campbell, Bl. S.C., Commandant 30th N.I., upon private affairs, for one year and 182 days; Lieut. Col. L. E. Evans, Infantry, private affairs, for one year and one day; Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. O. B. C. St. John, C.S.I., R.E., resident 2nd class officiating agent to the Governor General in Biluchistan, private affairs, for one year; Major H. E. Ryves, Bl. S.C., squadron commander, 13th Bengal Lancers, private affairs, for two years; Lieut. L. J. E. Bradshaw, Bl. S.C., wing officer and quartermaster, 24th N.I., medical certificate, for one year; Lieut. G. A. Money, Bl. S.C., squadron officer and adjutant 18th Bengal Cavalry, medical certificate, for one year; Surgeon W. E. Griffiths, 21st N.I., private affairs, for one year; Surgeon O. Baker, private affairs, for two years.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Nov. 5, 1881.)

Officers passed the qualifying examination, and received certificates as instructors:—

DONNE—JACKSON—LUBY—LLOYD—KINLOCK—Lieut. H. R. B. Donne, 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment; Lieut. M. G. Jackson, 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment; Capt. M. B. Luby, 1st Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment; Lieut. G. E. Lloyd, 1st Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment; and Lieut. H. A. Kinloch, 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps.

Qualified for the rank of Lieut. :—

PARSONS—Lieut. C. G. Parsons, 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment.

Passed the highest proficiency test in Persian :—

HALLOWES—STURT—Major H. J. Hallowes, East Yorkshire Regiment, Inspector of Gymnasia in India; Lieut. R. R. N. Sturt, 2nd Punjab Infantry.

Orders confirmed :

HUDSON—Peshawar District O., 17th Oct., appointing Col. J. Hudson, C.B., 28 h N. I., to assume command of the station.

WEMYSS—Dated Oct. 22, appointing Col. H. M. Wemyss, C.B., 31st N.I., to assume command of the station.

BOILEAU—Shillong Station O., Oct. 7, appointing Lieut. T. S. Boileau, 4th N.I., to officiate as station staff officer.

HUTCHINSON—Almora Station O., Oct. 18, appointing Lieut. F. P. Hutchinson, 3rd Goorkhas, to officiate as station staff officer.

DIXON—Saugor Station O., Oct. 12, appointing Lieut. Col. E. G. Dixon, 8th M.N.I., to assume command of the station.

DUNDAS—Liverpool Regiment 2nd Battalion O., Oct. 14, appointing Lieut. L. C. Dundas to act as quartermaster.

DUN—34th N.I. R.O., March 12, appointing Lieut. W. Dun, wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster.

POWELL—1st Goorkhas R.O., April 15, appointing Lieut. C. H. Powell, officiating wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Nov. 7, 1881.)

CORRIE, Lieut. Col. W. T., 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, to proceed to England, in anticipation of his retirement.

HANDCOCK, Lieut. Col. R. G., Assistant Adjutant General, will rejoin the Meerut Division.

PALMER, Lieut. Col. A. P., will take up the duties of Assistant Adjutant General of the Allahabad Division, to which he is transferred.

CARGILL, Major S., R.A., to proceed to Allahabad to Peshawar, for duty with No. 10 Battery 11th Brigade.

PRICE, Capt. G. R., R.A., to proceed from Peshawar to Lucknow, and rejoin No. 6 Battery 11th Brigade, for duty.

FRANKLYN, Deputy Surgeon General, E. J., M.D., will proceed to England on being relieved by Deputy Surgeon General, W. M. Webb.

Orders confirmed :—

BARLOW—Rohilkund District O., 10th April, appointing Col. W. J. P. Barlow, S.C., to assume command of the district.

CHILDERS—Allahabad Division O., Oct. 29, appointing Lieut. F. C. E. Childers, L-3 R.A., to officiate as aide de camp on the personal staff of Major General Sir H. T. Macpherson, K.C.B., V.C., commanding the division.

CONRAN—Pachmarhi Station O., Oct. 20, appointing Capt. E. W. Conran, 1st Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment, to officiate as station staff officer.

WALSH—Attock Garrison O., Oct. 17, directing Capt. E. Walsh, R.A., to assume command of the garrison.

BALFOUR—13th Bengal Lancers—R.O., Oct. 11, appointing Lieut. J. H. Balfour, officiating squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander.

RYVES—THOMPSON—BALFOUR—Dated Oct. 14, making the following appointments :—Major H. E. Ryves, squadron commander, to officiate as second in command; Major D. H. Thompson, squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander; and Lieut. J. H. Balfour, officiating squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander.

DEANE—Dated Oct. 17, appointing Capt. G. W. Deane, squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander.

ST. QUINTIN—30 h N.I.—R.O., Sept. 24, appointing Lieut. F. S. St. Quintin, officiating wing officer on probation, to officiate as quartermaster.

HODGSON—THOMPSON—4th Goorkhas—R.O., Oct. 1, making the following appointments :—Lieut. G. B. Hodgson, officiating wing officer on probation, and officiating quartermaster, to officiate as adjutant; Lieut. M. T. Thompson, officiating wing officer on probation, to officiate as quartermaster.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Nov. 9.)

POPE, Mr. R. R., assistant magistrate and collector, Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, is transferred to Gfa, and posted to Sudder station of that district.

MELITUS, Mr. P. G., assistant magistrate and collector, Tipperah, is transferred to Chittagong, and is posted to Sudder station of that district.

PAGE, Mr. W. H., joint magistrate and deputy collector, is posted temporarily to the Sudder station at Howrah, Mr. Page to act in the first grade of joint magistrate and deputy collectors.

HOLMWOOD, Mr. H., assistant magistrate and collector, Tajpore, Durbhunga, is transferred to Chumparun, and is posted to Sudder station of that district.

MENDES, Mr. T. J., deputy magistrate and deputy collector in charge of the Kurigaon Division of the Rungpore district, is vested with powers of a collector.

FIDDIAN, Mr. W., joint magistrate and deputy collector is posted to Midnapore. Mr. Fiddian to act in the first grade of joint magistrate and deputy collectors.

PRICE, Mr. J. C., officiating magistrate and collector, Mymensingh, to act as magistrate and collector of Furreedpore.

JEFFERY, Mr. J. E. B., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Furreedpore, is transferred to Pubna.

WHITMORE, Mr. J., joint magistrate and deputy collector, second grade, Beerbhoom, to be a joint magistrate and deputy collector of the first grade.

BARROW, Mr. F. H., temporarily to be a joint magistrate and deputy collector, second grade; Mr. Barrow to act in first grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors.

POSFORD, Mr. J., officiating district and session judge of Mozufferpore, to act in first grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors.

PAGET, Mr. H. E. C., official assistant superintendent of police, Cuttack, is transferred temporarily to Pooree, and to have charge of the police of that district.

MASTERS, Mr. J., district superintendent of police, to act as district superintendent of police, Furreedpore.

GUISE, Mr. R. F., assistant superintendent of police, is transferred to Dinagepore.

RABAN, Mr. C., assistant superintendent of police Serampore, in Hooghly, to act as district superintendent of police, Hooghly.

CUMINE, the Rev. R. A., to be chaplain of Bankipore.

THOMPSON, Mr. W. A., officiating deputy magistrate and deputy collector Bhagulpore, to act as special sub registrar of that district.

LEPPER—The services of Mr. F. Lepper are placed at the disposal of the P.W.D. of this Government, from Sept. 22.

MASON, Mr. A. H., to officiate as professor of engineering in the Government Engineering College, Howrah, in the 4th class of the Bengal Educational Service.

PAGE, Mr. W. H., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Howrah, is vested with powers of a magistrate first class.

RICKETTS, Mr. W. R., temporarily, deputy magistrate and deputy collector, in charge of the Bhuddruck division, Balasore district, is vested with powers of a magistrate, first class.

FIDDIAN, Mr. W., joint magistrate and deputy collectors, Midnapore, is vested with powers of a magistrate, first class.

JEFFERY, Mr. J. E. B., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Pubna, is vested with powers of a magistrate, 1st class.

PERROUX, Mr. C. E., Third Moonsif of Jessore, to be a Moonsif in the district of Shahabad, and to be ordinarily stationed at the Sudder station of that district.

CARTER—MACONCHY—Messrs. R. E. Carter and G. E. Maconchy, assistant engineers, 2nd grade, from the Royal Indian Engineering College, are posted to the South Western Circles.

PARKER, Mr. W. H., officiating superintending engineer 1st class, is appointed as engineer in chief of the Nagpore Railway Surveys.

ROBERTS—The services of Mr. L. R. Roberts, executive engineer, 1st grade, Burdwan Division, are placed at the disposal of the commissioner of the Burdwan Division, for employment as Divisional superintendent of District Works.

JOSEPH, Capt. F. W., B.S.C., executive engineer, 2nd grade, to be executive engineer of the Burdwan Division.

HOGARTH, M. D. F., executive engineer, 1st grade, to be executive engineer, of the Hazaribagh Division.

JOLL—The services of Mr. H. Joll, executive engineer, 1st grade, are placed at the disposal of the commissioner of the Patna Division for employment as divisional superintendent of District works.

FROST, Mr. H. F. B., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Arrah Division, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in the native language on the 29th ult.

CARRY, Mr. T. E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is posted to the Balasore Division.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette.)

THOMSON, Mr. R. G., resumed charge of the duties of forest settlement officer, Jhelum and Shahpur Districts, at Jhelum, on Oct. 31.

HENDERSON, Surg. Major G., is transferred from the civil surgeoncy of Rawal Pindi to that of Gurdaspur.

MASSY, Surg. Major G., is appointed civil surgeon, Rawal Pindi, vacating the appointment of deputy sanitary commissioner, Punjab.

BECKETT, Mr. H. B., deputy commissioner, resumed charge of the Peshawar District on Oct. 27.

ROBINSON, Mr. H. C. T., is transferred to Kohat, and to officiate temporarily as deputy commissioner of that district.

FAIRWEATHER, Brigade Surgeon J., is confirmed in the appointment of civil surgeon of Lahore and professor of forensic medicine and midwifery in the Lahore Medical School.

MASSY, Surgeon Major G., is appointed a civil surgeon of the 1st class.

DOYLE, Surgeon B., officiating civil surgeon, 2nd class, is confirmed in his appointment from May 30.

NICHOLSON, Surgeon G. F., officiating civil surgeon, 2nd class, is confirmed in his appointment from June 13.

CROFTS, Surgeon A. M., 26th P.N.I., is appointed civil surgeon of Jhelum.

WATERFIELD—The services of Lieut. Col. W. G. Waterfield, C.S.I., commissioner and superintendent, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

LAVILLE, Mr. L. V., an assistant in the office of the accountant general, Punjab, to officiate as assistant secretary to Government, Punjab, in the Financial Department.

BAILEY, Major F., R.E., assumed charge of the office of conservator of forests, Punjab, on the 19th Oct.

LUPLAM—Mr. A. L., resumed charge of the duties of assistant secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, on the 4th Nov.

LEIGH, Lieut. H. P. P., assistant commissioner, from Hoshiarpur to Hazara District, which he joined on the 3rd Nov.

RIVAZ, Mr. G. W., resumed charge of the duties of registrar, Chief Court, Punjab, on Nov. 5.

PEARSON, Mr. C., M.A., inspector of schools, to be transferred from Rawul Pindi to Umballa Circle.

THOMPSON, Mr. D. W., inspector of schools, to be transferred from Mooltan to Rawul Pindi Circle.

BROWNE, Mr. W. E., is re-appointed to officiate as an extra assistant commissioner, and posted to the Delhi District.

RUNDLE, Mr. G. A., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, is transferred from the Kangra to the Mooltan District.

FLEMING—MORRIS—Capt. T. D. Fleming, 3rd Punjab Volunteers, is permitted to resign his commission; Lieut. D. Morris to be Capt. (on probation).

Orders confirmed:—

DEMPSTER—Dera Ismail Khan Station O., Oct. 27, making the following temporary appointment:—Capt. C. Dempster, 4th Sikh Infantry, to act as station staff officer.

UNDERWOOD—MONEY—4th Punjab Cavalry—R.O., Oct. 17, making the following temporary appointments:—Major T. O. Underwood, Second in Command, to officiate as Commandant; Major E. A. Money, Squadron Commander, to officiate as Second in Command.

BRUCE—4th Punjab Infantry—R.O., Oct. 18, directing Lieutenant G. W. Bruce, Wing Officer, to officiate as Adjutant as a temporary measure.

BARRETT—TAYLOR—5th Goorkhas—R.O., Oct. 24, making the following temporary appointments:—Lieutenant A. A. Barrett, officiating Wing Officer and Officiating Quartermaster, to officiate as Wing Commander; Lieutenant M. A. F. Taylor, Officiating Wing Officer, to officiate as Quartermaster.

HILTON, Mr. E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, Simla, Provincial Division, is transferred from the 2nd to 1st circle, and posted to the executive charge of the Derajat Provincial Division.

PARKES, Mr. R., assistant engineer, 1st grade, and officiating executive engineer, Simla Imperial Offices Division, is appointed to the officiating executive charge of the Simla Provincial Division.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Nov. 12.)

CARRUTHERS, the Rev. G. T., to be chaplain of Moradabad.

SPEEDY, the Rev. T. B., to be chaplain of the Lucknow Cantonments.

PETER, Mr. F. L., assistant magistrate and collector, Bareilly, to be temporarily junior secretary to the Board of Revenue, N.W.P.

NICOLAS, the Rev. P., to officiate as chaplain of Mussoorie and Dehra.

TODD, Surg. O., A.M.D., to the civil medical charge of Chakrata, in addition to his military duties.

PITCHER, Major D. G., resumed charge of his office of judge of the Small Cause Court, Lucknow, on Oct. 21.

O'DOWDA, Lieut. Col. J. W., district superintendent of police, officiating in the 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment in the 3rd grade, from Oct. 26.

EVANS, Mr. L. G., assistant commissioner, from Jhansi to Jalaum.

ROBERTS, Mr. C. H., extra assistant commissioner, from Jalaum to Jhansi.

ALLAN, Mr. W. G., deputy conservator, to be in charge of Kheri Forest Division, Oudh Circle.

VONDER HORST, Mr. W. P., executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), officiating assistant secretary, P.W.D., is posted to the charge of the Special Survey Division, Lower Ganges Canal.

Assistant engineers from the Royal Indian Engineering College posted to the Betwa Canal Division, now under formation:—

LEE—SWEET—STRICKLAND—STRACHEY—Mr. E. A. Lee, Mr. G. W. Sweet, Mr. H. J. Strickland, and Mr. Strachey, 2nd grade.

FURLONGS.—Mr. J. H. Carter, officiating district and sessions judge, Jaunpur, to Europe for eleven months; Mr. H. C. A. Conybeare, B.E., assistant magistrate, on special duty, to Europe for twelve months.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Nov. 12.)

ANDERSON, Mr. F. C., C.S., assumed charge of the office of assistant secretary to the chief commissioner, Central Provinces, on the 3rd inst.

BERRY, Mr. F. C., C.S., assistant commissioner, Nagpur, is invested with the powers of a deputy commissioner, to be exercised within the limits of the Nagpur district.

TEMPLE, Major J. A., deputy commissioner, received charge of the Seoni district on the 3rd current.

WAKEFIELD, Lieut. Col. T., resumed charge of the office of judge Small Cause Court, Nagpur, on the 9th idem.

ST. CLAIR, The Hon. L. M., assistant engineer, Jabulpore Division, resumed charge of the duties on the 3rd inst.

THOMSON—NEWTON—Mr. R. B. Thomson, executive engineer, surrendered and Mr. W. G. Newman, assistant engineer, assumed charge of the duties of assistant secretary to the chief commissioner, P.W.D., Central Provinces, on the 7th inst.

MILSON, Mr. B. P. executive engineer, 4th grade, assumed charge of his duties at the Wainganga bridge on the 3rd inst.

ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, Nov. 5.)

JELlicoe, Mr. J. T., assistant conservator of forests, is posted to Dhubri, in the district of Goalpara, and is appointed to the charge of the Goalpara Forest Division.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. Col. A. E., deputy commissioner, Sibsagar, resumed charge of the treasury and office of deputy commissioner, on the 25th ult.

MCLEOD, Mr. G. E., assistant commissioner is appointed sadr sub-registrar of Tezpur.

FURLOUGH.—Mr. L. E. Fabre-Tonnerre, assistant superintendent of police, Nowgong, for three months and fifteen days, medical certificate.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Nov. 9.)

SNAITH, Mr. J. F., to act as district judge, Godavari.

HAPPELL, Mr. W. A., to act as collector, Kistna.

FITZPATRICK, Sur. Major J. F., M.D., Zillah surgeon, Tranquebar, to be (provisionally) Zillah surgeon and superintendent of the district gaol, Chingleput.

MACKENZIE, Mr. G. T., to be assistant commissioner, Nilgiris, but to continue to act as sub collector and joint magistrate, Kistna.

TAFF, Mr. A. C., to be assistant to the collector and magistrate of Malabar.

AWDRY, Capt. A., R.E., assumed charge of the office of private secretary to H.E. the Governor from Capt. W. H. G. Wyllie, on Nov. 5.

HICKS, Lieut. Col. F. J., superintendent of police, Kurnool, to be deputy inspector general of police, Northern Range.

DAVIES, Col. A. M., superintendent of police, Coimbatore, to be deputy inspector general of police, Southern Range.

HICKS, Lieut. Col. F. J., deputy inspector general of police, Northern Range, to act as commissioner of police, Madras City.

PORTEOUS, Major C. A., superintendent of police, Godavari, to act as deputy inspector general of police, Northern Range.

WILTON, Major W. H. St. A., officiating superintendent of police, Cuddapah, to officiate as superintendent of police, Godavari.

THOMAS, M. T. E., assistant superintendent of police, South Arcot, to act as superintendent of police, Cuddapah.

MILITARY.

STAINFORTH, Capt. W., to be major, dated Nov. 4.

PHELPS, Major A. D., S.C., to retire from the service from July 1, 1881, on a pension of £288 per annum.

Order by the officer commanding Nagpore Force confirmed:—

NUGENT—Appointing Capt. N. J. Nugent, R.A., to officiate as executive commissariat officer, Nagpore Force.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—Capt. P. W. Watts, the Royal Irish Regiment, garrison instructor, Bangalore, medical certificate for 180 days.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Headquarters, Bangalore, Nov. 3.)

DEMPSTER, Brigade Surgeon R., from doing duty as a temporary measure at Kamptee, to general duty at Bangalore.

WILMOT—Posted to the battalion of his regiment specified opposite his name:—Bedfordshire Regiment, Major Wilmot, 2nd Battalion.

ROSS, Surgeon R., from Central to Northern Districts to do duty General Hospital, Madras.

PENTON, Lieut. A. P., R.A., has resigned his appointment in the Hyderabad Contingent, and has been posted to E Battery 5th Brigade.

ALLEN, Surgeon R. M., from services placed at the disposal of Surgeon General H.M.'s Forces, Madras, to do duty Central and Northern Districts.

MOBERLY—ADAMS—Surgeon H. J. R. Moberly, A.M.D., Surgeon R. F. Adams, M.B., A.M.D., from on arrival at Bombay to general duty British Burma Division.

Postings, &c., of R.A. Officers:—

ROOKS—TURNER—CALWELL—BROUGH—BOURKE—CROFTEN—

Major H. W. Rooks, posted to 9th Battery 9th Brigade; Major A. E. Turner, posted to 4 Battery, 9th Brigade; Capt. A. H. Callwell, posted to 16 (Mountain) Battery, 9th Brigade; Major J. F. Brough, posted to No. 13 Battery 9th Brigade; Capt. G. Bourke, doing duty I Battery, 6th Brigade, posted to O Battery, 6th Brigade; Lieut. C. H. Croften, I Battery, 6th Brigade, appointed to F. Battery A Brigade, R.H.A.; Capt. Bourke and Lieut. Croften will join their new batteries.

WICKHAM—YATES—WADE—Appointed Adjutants as stated against their names:—Captain C. B. Wickham, from Adjutant, R.A., Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, to be Adjutant R.A., Mysor Division; Captain H. T. S. Yates, from Adjutant R.A., British Burma Division, to be Adjutant R.A., Hyderabad Subsidiary Force; Captain A. G. S. Wade, O Battery 6th Brigade, R.A., to be Adjutant R.A., British Burma Division.

Orders confirmed:—

QUIN—Appointing Captain E. Quin, Wing Officer, to officiate as Second in Command and Wing Commander.

LAMPER—MCMULLIN—SIMPSON—By the commandant, 11th Regiment N. I., making the following appointments:—Lieut. Col. J. Lampen,

to officiate as commandant; Major J. McMullin to officiate as 2nd. in command; and Capt. G. Simpton, adjutant to officiate as wing commander.

NUGENT—Appointing Lieut. G. Nugent, adjutant to the R. A. Nagpore Force.

FAUNCE—Appointing Major B. B. Faunce to officiate as wing commander.

TABUTEAU—STEVENSON—Appointing Major T. R. Tabuteau, wing commander, to officiate as 2nd in command and wing commander. Major E. M. Stevenson, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander.

WALKER—Appointing Capt. C. W. Walker, 19th Regiment N. I., to assume command of the European Art Veteran Company and perform the duties of station staff officer.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Nov. 10.)

NUTT, Major H. L., to act as joint administrator of Gondal.

HUNTER, Capt. J. M., to act as second assistant to the political agent, Kathiawar.

FITZGERALL, Mr. P. S. V., to act as third assistant to the political agent, Kathiawar.

HEARN, Mr. J., Huzur, deputy collector of Kaladgi, is appointed superintendent of the district gaol, Kaladgi.

BAKER, Mr. M. B., to act as judge and sessions judge at Ratnagiri.

WALSHE—SEALY—Mr. L. P. Walshe, and Capt. C. W. H. Sealy respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of cantonment magistrate at Adun on the 19th ult.

GRAY, Mr. E., magistrate of the 1st class in the district of Nasik, to be magistrate in charge of the Nasik division of that district comprising the Talukas of Fask, Sinnar, and Igatpur; Mr. Gray, as a temporary measure, to be magistrate in charge of the Niphad division of the Nasik district comprising the Talukas of Niphad, Diadori, Chandor, and Yeola.

FERNANDEZ, Mr. J. F., to be city magistrate of Ahmedabad.

CANDY, Mr. E. T., to act as judge and sessions judge of Kanara.

LAMB, Mr. R. A., magistrate of the 1st class in the district of Khandesh, to be magistrate in charge of the Eastern division of that district comprising the Talukas of Nasirabad, Bhusaval, Savda, and Jamner.

JACOB, Mr. G., magistrate of the 1st class in the district of Khandesh, to exercise the powers vested in a magistrate of police.

TALBOT—WOODROW—Messrs. W. A. Talbot and W. R. Woodrow, assistant conservators of forests, Kanara, passed an examination with credit in the subjects mentioned in the last three clauses of Rule 6 of the Rules of June 4, 1880, for the examination of forest officers.

LOGAN—HEATON—MORISON—LORD—GIBB—Appointed members of the Civil Service at the Bombay Presidency:—Mr. A. C. Logan, Mr. J. J. Heaton, Mr. W. T. Morison, Mr. W. F. Lord, and Mr. M. Couper Gibb.

HANCOCK, Col. H. F., R.E., consulting engineer for railways, to be chief engineer, 2nd class.

HART, Mr. J. H. E., M. Inst. C.E., superintending engineer for irrigation, to be chief engineer for irrigation, and to be chief engineer, 3rd class.

GREIG, Col. L. M., R.E., Assoc. Inst. C.E., acting superintending engineer, Central Division, to be superintending engineer, 1st class, temporary rank.

ST. CLAIR, Lieut. W. A. E., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, has passed the Departmental examination.

SINGLE, Mr. J. G., to be executive engineer, Shikarpur Canals.

Officers transferred from the Eastern Deccan State Railway to the British Section of the Marmagao-Hubli Railway from Nov. 1:—

BUYERS—HAIG—SUMMERS—Mr. W. L. Buyers, executive engineer, 1st grade; Mr. W. S. Haig, assistant engineer, 1st grade; Mr. T. Summers, assistant engineer, 1st grade.

BULL—CROUDACE—Mr. C. A. Bull, executive engineer, 1st grade, is posted to the Bellary-Hospett Railway, and Mr. C. H. Croudace, executive engineer, 2nd grade, to the Western Deccan Railway Survey.

SHAW—HEATH—Messrs. W. R. Shaw and A. V. Heath, assistant engineers, are posted respectively to the Bellary-Hospett Railway and to the British Section of the Marmagao-Hubli Railway.

WATHEN, Mr. H. A. D., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Rajputana Railway, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani.

YOUNGHUSBAND—LELY—Mr. A. D. Younghusband delivered over and Mr. F. S. P. Lely received charge of the office of the first assistant collector and magistrate, first class, Surat, on the 24th ult.

LELY—BEAMAN—Mr. F. S. P. Lely delivered over and Mr. F. C. O. Beaman received charge of the office of the first assistant collector and magistrate, Ahmedabad, on the 22nd ult.

BEAMAN—YOUNGHUSBAND—Mr. F. C. O. Beaman delivered over and Mr. A. D. Younghusband received charge of the office of the first assistant collector, Ahmedabad, on the 25th ult.

VIDAL—STEWART—Messrs. G. Vidal and A. Stewart respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Forest Settlement Officer, Puna, on the 20th ult.

OMMANNEY—DESHMUKH—Messrs. H. Ommannney and L. G. Deshmukh respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the assistant collector in charge Northern Division on the 26th ult.

WINCHESTER—WILSON—Messrs. C. B. Winchester and G. Wilson

respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of second assistant collector, Ratnagiri, on Oct. 22.

BEYTS—BULKLEY—Mr. N. B. Beyts and Mr. A. S. Bulkley, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of deputy superintendent, Gujarat Revenue Survey, on the 31st ult.

ACWORTH—AITKEN—Messrs. H. A. Acworth and E. H. Aitken respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Uran Range, on Oct. 18.

AITKEN—FOWLER—Messrs. E. H. Aitken and W. Fowler respectively delivered over and received charge of the above office, on 20th Oct.

Transfers ordered:—

HIGGS—MURRAY—Apothecaries—G. Higgs, to General duty, Mhow; H. Murray, Assistant, from General duty, Presidency, to General duty, Sind.

MILITARY.

BARTHOLOMEW—HILL—Permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified:—Lieut. Col. F. P. Bartholomew, S.C., ordinary pension £292, annuity £229 8s. from Nov. 2, to be paid in England; Col. J. I. Hill, S.C., ordinary pension £456 5s., capitalised value of annuity £6,261, from Nov. 12, to be paid in England.

BEALE, Lieut. A., 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regt. (late 17th Foot), is appointed a probationer for the Bombay S.C.

TULLY—The services of Surg. E. Tolly are placed at the disposal of Government in the Civil Department.

GILBORNE, Deputy Surg. General, R., A.M.D., is appointed to the charge of the office of surgeon general, Her Majesty's Forces, in this presidency.

Order Confirmed:—

SINCLAIR—Hyderabad Station, O., Oct. 25, directing Lieut. A. L. Sinclair, S.C., (adjutant 27th N.I.), to perform the duties of superintendent of bazaars.

MILITARY FURLONGHS—Major G. W. Oldham, R.E., deputy consulting engineer for railways, to Europe for one year.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna, Nov. 11.)

WORGAN—3rd N.I.—Surgeon T. E. Worgan to officiate in medical charge.

PINKERTON—7th N.I.—Brigade Surgeon J. Pinkerton, M.D. (in medical charge 25th N.I.), to officiate in medical charge as a temporary measure.

BEALE—12th N.I.—Lieut. A. Beale, 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, a candidate for the S.C., to officiate as wing officer on probation.

GOMES—25th N.I.—Surg. D. A. Gomes (officiating in medical charge 7th N.I.), to officiate in medical charge.

WILSON, Surg. Major W. J., M.D., A.M.D., is appointed to general duty, Mhow Circle.

ARCHER—Appointed to do duty as stated opposite his name:—Surgeon T. Archer, M.D., A.M.D., general duty, Sind Circle.

DAMANIA, Surgeon P. J., I.M.D., is placed on general duty, Presidency Circle.

STREET, Surgeon A. W. F., I.M.D., is placed on general duty, Puna Circle.

Medical officers, I.M.D., placed on general duty as stated opposite their respective names from the dates specified:—

CORKERY—BRAGANZA—AVETOOM—STEVENSON—Surgeon W. A. Corkery, general duty, Puna Circle, and Surgeon M. B. Braganza, general duty, Mhow Circle, from Oct. 19; and Surgeon S. T. Avetoom, general duty, Presidency Circle, and Surgeon W. H. Stevenson, general duty, Puna Circle, from Oct. 24.

FOGO, Surgeon General J. M. S., A.M.D., to return to England.

YOUNG, Lieut. C. L., R.E., will proceed to England and report himself on arrival to the deputy adjutant general, R.E., Horse Guards.

WEBB—The services of Veterinary Surgeon A. C. Webb are placed at the disposal of the Director of Army Remount Operations for remount duty, and he is to proceed to Bombay.

GRADE—KELLERY—BENNETT—Medical officers, A.M.D., appointed to do duty with the troops proceeding to England in H.M.'s Troopship *Serapis*:—Surgeons Major W. H. Grade, St. John Kellery, and W. F. Bennett, M.D.

WIKELY—RUTTLEDGE—BRODIE—HOYSTED—Medical officers, A.M.D., appointed to do duty with the troops proceeding to England in H.M.'s Indian troopship *Crocodile*; Surgeons Major C. E. Wikely, W. F. Rutledge, J. F. Brodie and Surgeon J. Hoysted.

Orders confirmed:—

BELL—Mehidpur station O., 4th Nov. appointing Capt. A. W. C. Bell, 18 h N.I., station staff officer.

NURSE—Royal Irish Fusiliers (2nd Battalion)—R.O., 3rd Oct., appointing Lieutenant C. G. Nurse, to officiate as interpreter to the Battalion.

SEYMOUR—SAULEZ—16th N.I.—R.O., Nov. 3, appointing Lieut. H. W. Seymour, quartermaster (officiating adjutant) to officiate as wing commander; and Lieut. P. H. Saulez, officiating wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster.

BELL—18th N.I.—R.O., Nov. 3, appointing Capt. A. W. C. Bell, wing officer, and officiating quartermaster, to officiate as quartermaster.

BELL—R.O., Nov. 5, appointing Capt. A. W. C. Bell, wing officer and officiating quartermaster, to officiate as adjutant.

ABUD—30th N.I.—R.O., Oct. 13, appointing Lieut. H. M. Abud, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander as a temporary measure.

LAING—ALBAN—13th N.I.—R.O., Oct. 26, making the following appointments:—Capt. W. Laing, wing officer, officiating adjutant, to officiate as wing commander, and Lieut. W. G. Alban, officiating wing officer and quartermaster, to officiate as adjutant.

WAR OFFICE.

PALL MALL.—Nov. 29.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. Gen. Sir John Miller Adye, K.C.B., to be Colonel Commandant; vice General C. J. Wright, deceased; Col. William Noel Waller retires on special retired pay with the honorary rank of Major General. To be Captains.—Lieut. Francis Beaufort, vice H. G. F. Siddons, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces; Lieut. James Wolfe Murray, vice C. J. Blake, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces; Lieut. Ernest Cassan, vice F. E. Waller, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces; Lieut. Richard Francis Johnson, vice G. M. Stevens, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces; Lieut. William Robert Prickett, vice H. A. Scott, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces; Lieut. Augustus Frederick Liddell, vice C. E. Coffey, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces; Lieut. John Stewart Scott Barker, vice B. L. Tollner, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces. Lieut. Harvey Frederick Meicer to be placed on the Seconded List. Capt. George Herbert Palmer to be Adjutant, vice Capt. C. H. Spragge, promoted; Ridingmaster, with the honorary and relative rank of Captain George Louis Wilkinson retires upon retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment.—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. William Fitz Roy, from half pay, to be Lieutenant Colonel, with a view to his commanding the 6th Regimental District, vice Col. J. H. Dunne, promoted Major General.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment).—Lieut. Edward J. Cooper to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. G. S. Nicholson, posted to the 2nd Battalion.

The King's (Liverpool Regiment).—Capt. and Brevet Major Alfred Lewis retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

The Lincolnshire Regiment.—Capt. Henry C. S. Goldfrap resigns the appointment of Adjutant.

The Suffolk Regiment.—Capt. Charles Henry Gardner has been seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces; Quartermaster Sergeant William Norris to be Quartermaster, vice W. Cox, posted to the 4th Battalion.

The East Yorkshire Regiment.—Lieut. Ralph M. Sherard has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

The Royal Irish Regiment.—The promotion to the rank of Major dated July 1, 1881, of Capt. and Brevet Major Henry William Keays-Young is cancelled; Capt. and Brevet Major Henry William Keays-Young retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel; Lieut. Archibald Norton resigns his commission.

The Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment).—Quartermaster with the honorary and relative rank of Captain George Hope retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major.

The Lancashire Fusiliers.—Capt. William Cocks Allen retires on temporary half pay; Lieut. C. J. Blomfield, Adjutant, to be Captain, vice E. T. Evans, promoted Major on half pay.

The King's Own Borderers.—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. Henry George Delafosse, C.B., from half pay, to be Lieutenant Colonel, with a view to his commanding the 25th Regimental District.

The Gloucestershire Regiment.—Major Charles Thackeray has been placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. and Brevet Major B. V. Layard has been placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel; Lieut. Alfred Shipton Rooke, from the Northamptonshire Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice F. B. Lawson, who exchanges. The resignation of the appointment of Adjutant by Lieut. W. C. St. I. Partridge is antedated to May 7, 1881. Lieut. Stanley Humphery to be Adjutant, vice Lieut. W. C. St. I. Partridge.

The Worcestershire Regiment.—Sergeant Major Thomas Shattock, 29th Regimental District, to be Quartermaster, vice T. Kelly, retired.

The East Lancashire Regiment.—The appointment as Adjutant of Lieut. Montagu William Battye is antedated to April 1, 1881.

The East Surrey Regiment.—Capt. Arthur Sutherland Reynolds retires on temporary half pay.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.—Major James Fitz Eustace Forster, from half pay, to be Major, vice T. John, promoted. The promotion to the rank of Major of Capt. Edmund Lakin, dated 1st July, 1881, is cancelled; Capt. and Brevet Major Edmund Lakin retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut. Col. Sergt. Major John Conway to be Quartermaster, vice E. Vaughan, deceased.

The Border Regiment.—Quartermaster John Francis Gordon has been cashiered by sentence of General Court Martial.

The Hampshire Regiment.—Brevet Major Robert E. C. Jarvis, from Supernumerary Captain to be Captain, vice J. H. F. H. Connellan, seconded; Capt. Thomas D. W. Dunn has been seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces; Sergeant Major Edward Hampton to be Quartermaster, vice E. Pierson, posted to the 3rd Battalion.

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry.—Major Spencer P. T. Nicoll retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. Arthur Thurston Crosse retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; Lieut. Hector Edmund Monro resigns his commission.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment.—Sergeant Major William Holohan to be Quartermaster, vice J. Hewett, retired.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment).—Capt. and Brevet Major Alfred Hervey Kay has been placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

The King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment).—Sergeant Major Thomas Michael Murray to be Quartermaster, vice E. T. Murray, posted to the 3rd Battalion.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Capt. A. F. H. Mitchell-Innes to

be Major, vice G. T. Whitaker, seconded as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces.

The Manchester Regiment.—Capt. and Brevet Major Francis G. Marshall retires on retired pay with the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment).—Lieut. John Turner Brinkley to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. J. Reeves, promoted.

The York and Lancaster Regiment.—Lieut. Algernon H. Wilmer has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's).—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. Compton Alwyne Scrase Dickens, from half-pay, to be Lieutenant Colonel with a view to his commanding the 72nd Regimental District, vice Brevet Col. D. J. Baillie, whose period of service in that appointment has expired; Major William Charles Smith retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

The Gordon Highlanders.—Capt. and Brevet Major the Hon. John Scott Napier has been seconded for service as an adjutant of Auxiliary Forces.

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.—Capt. Robert H. C. Dalzell has been seconded for service as an adjutant of Auxiliary Forces.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers).—Capt. Walter Cave to be Major, vice J. Dunn, promoted.

The Prince Consort's Own (Rifle Brigade).—Capt. Cecil Harley St. Paul to be Major, vice E. J. Fryer, retired; Lieut. Alexander Gordon Russell resigns his commission; Lieut. Bartle C. A. Frere has been seconded for service on the staff.

Staff.—Capt. and Brevet Major the Hon. Robert William Napier, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Assistant Military Secretary to General Robert Cornelis, Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Commanding the Troops at Gibraltar, vice Brevet Col. A. R. Lempiere, Royal Engineers, who has resigned the appointment.

BREVET.

To be Majors.—Captains Francis G. Marshall, the Manchester Regiment; B. V. Layard, the Gloucestershire Regiment; Alfred Hervey Kay, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment); and Edmond Lakin, the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

MEMORANDA.

Major Gen. Thomas Ross has been placed on the Retired List, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant General.

Major Frederick A. Forsyth, half pay, retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Capt. Charles Hussey Walsh, half pay, late 44th Foot, has been placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major.

Paymaster John Warden McFarlan, 9th Lancers, to have the honorary rank of Major.

Major, with the honorary rank of Lieut. Col., John Phillip Nolan, late Royal Artillery, has been permitted to commute his retired allowance.

Hon. Major William Dennis Lemmon, late Quartermaster 5th Dragoon Guards, has been permitted to commute his retired pay.

Dep. Commissary Anthony Edward Parker, late Commissariat and Transport Department, has been permitted to commute his retired pay.

Dep. Commissary John Browne, late Ordnance Store Department has been permitted to commute his retired pay.

The retirements, with honorary rank, of the undermentioned General Officers are antedated to July 1, 1881.—

Lieut. Gen. and Hon. Gen. G. Erskine.

Major Generals and Hon. Lieut. Generals.—H. M. Hamilton, C.B., A. A. Chapman, G. W. T. Rich, C.B., H. H. Greer, C.B., W. H. Kirby, W. F. Brett, G. G. Chetwynd Stapylton, W. T. L. Patterson, J. G. R. Aplin, J. P. Redmond, C.B.; G. H. Marquis Conyngham; E. B. Cureton, G. L. Goodlake, V.C., and A. Wombell.

The undermentioned officers to be Major Generals under Article 20 II. of the Royal Warrant of June 25, 1881, in succession to General Officers retired under the provisions of the said Royal Warrant:—Brevet Col. Thomas Casey Lyons, C.B., from Lieutenant Colonel half pay, Deputy Quartermaster General, Headquarters Ireland; Brevet Col. Reginald Gipps, C.B., from Lieutenant Colonel Scots Guards, Brigadier General (temporary), Ireland; Brevet Col. Alexander James Hardy Elliott, C.B., from Major, half pay; Brevet Col. Robert Abraham Logan, C.B., from Lieutenant Colonel Commanding a Regimental District; Brevet Col. Hugh Rowlands, V.C., C.B., from Lieutenant Colonel, half pay, Brigadier General, Bengal; Brevet Col. J. Nason, from Lieutenant Colonel, half pay, Assistant Adjutant Quartermaster General, Northern District; Brevet Col. Sir Henry Evelyn Wood, V.C., K.C.B., from Lieutenant Colonel, half pay (Local Major General on the Staff in South Africa).

The undermentioned officers on half pay on June 30, 1881, being ineligible to be restored to full pay, have been placed on the Retired List from July 1, 1881:—Captains Charles Robert Leslie, late 25th Foot; and James Alexander, Earl of Caledon, late 1st Life Guards.

The undermentioned Deputy Assistant Commissaries to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant:—John Robert Forsyth, Madras Establishment; William Spencer, Bombay Establishment; James Lucas, Bombay Establishment; John Glen, Madras Establishment.

The following Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Forces (Local Service) have been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List, under the terms of the Royal Warrant of October 24, 1881, dated July 1, 1881:—

Generals.—James Fraser, C.B., V.C., Bengal Infantry; Richard Shubrick, Madras Infantry; Sir Edward Lechmere Russell, K.C.S.I., Bombay Infantry; George William Bishop, Bengal Infantry; George de Sausmarez, Madras Infantry; Henry William Blake, Madras Infantry; William Frost Nuthall, Bengal Infantry.

Lieutenant Generals.—Alexander Robert Manson, Bombay Infantry; Herbert Edward Stacy Abbott, Bengal Infantry; Brooke Boyd, Ben-

gal Infantry; John Liptrott, Bengal Infantry; Stephen Francis Macmullen, Bengal Cavalry; William Vine, Madras Cavalry.

Major Generals.—William George Owen, Madras Infantry; Samuel Brougham Faddy, Bengal Infantry; Richard Andrew Doria, Madras Infantry; Gordon Caulfield, Bengal Infantry; Francis Faithful Warden, Madras Infantry; William Henry Freese, Madras Infantry; John Penrose Coode, Madras Infantry; Edward Dayot Watson, 8th Bengal Infantry; Douglas Hamilton, Madras Infantry; George Staple Dobbie, Madras Infantry; Arthur Newbolt Rich, Madras Infantry; Henry Augustus Adams, Bombay Infantry; John Gordon, C.B., Bengal Infantry; William Thomas Williams, Madras Infantry; Francis Walker Drummond, Bengal Cavalry.

Colonels.—William Wilkinson, Taylor, Bombay Infantry; George Strangways, Bengal Infantry; Wredenhall Queiros Pogson, Bengal Infantry; Folliott Walker Baugh, Bengal Infantry; Thomas Rochfort Snow, Bengal Cavalry; William Charles Gott, Bengal Infantry; Græme Auchmutty Fulton, Madras Infantry; James Gathorne Cookson, Madras Cavalry; William Fraser Stephens, Bengal Cavalry.

The following promotions to take place from 1st July, 1881, in consequence of the above named General Officers having been placed on the Unemployed Supernumerary List, and in order to complete the establishment of General Officers for the Indian Army under the terms of the Royal Warrant of the 10th Nov. 1881:—

Major Generals to be Lieutenant Generals.—David Scott Dodgson, C.B., Bengal Infantry; Alexander Crombie Silver, Madras Infantry; John William Schneider, C.B., Bombay Infantry.

Colonels to be Major Generals.—Frederick Charles Maisey, Bengal Infantry; Henry Borlase Stevens, Bengal Infantry; James Buchanan, Madras Cavalry; William Henry Watts, Madras Infantry; George Travis Radcliffe, Madras Cavalry; Charles Raper Stainforth, Madras Cavalry; Charles Jackson, Bengal Infantry; Charles Dumbleton, Bengal Cavalry; George Gibson Anderson, Bengal Infantry; George Reynolds Scott Burrows, Bombay Infantry.

The following General Officers and Colonels on the Unemployed Supernumerary List have been promoted from July 1, 1881:—

Major Generals to be Lieutenant Generals.—William George Owen, Madras Infantry; Samuel Brougham Faddy, Bengal Infantry; Richard Andrew Doria, Madras Infantry; Gordon Caulfield, Bengal Infantry; Francis Faithful Warden, Madras Infantry; William Henry Freese, Madras Infantry; John Penrose Coode, Madras Infantry; Edward Dayot Watson, Bengal Infantry.

Colonels to be Major Generals.—William Wilkinson Taylor, Bombay Infantry; George Strangways, Bengal Infantry; Wredenhall Queiros Pogson, Bengal Infantry; Folliott Walker Baugh, Bengal Infantry; Thomas Rochfort Snow, Bengal Cavalry.

INDIA OFFICE.

Nov. 29.

Her Majesty has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant—Lieut. Albert Dallas Eniquez, from the Royal Irish Rifles, dated July 9, 1880, but to rank from August 31, 1878.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants—Lieut. Lionel Grafton Beckham, from the Gloucestershire Regiment, dated April 7, 1879, but to rank from June 13, 1874; Lieut. Edward Frere-Mariott, from the Border Regiment, dated August 16, 1880, but to rank from Sept. 21, 1874; Lieut. Frederick August Christian Kreyer, from the King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment), dated June 18, 1880, but to rank from Oct. 8, 1878.

The following appointments to the Staff of the Bengal Army have been made by the Government of India:—Major J. E. Goodwyn, East Lancashire Regiment, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, vice Lieut. Col. H. H. F. Gifford, 13th Hussars, who vacates on promotion; Capt. H. A. Cherry, Northumberland Fusiliers, to be a Brigade Major on the establishment, vice Major W. G. Thomas, King's Own Borders, whose term of Staff service has expired.

Nov. 30.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. S. Murray, R.A., Col. W. Macdonald, S.C., Lieut. B. Briscoe, S.C., Capt. C. C. C. Barlow, R.E., Lieut. G. B. Crawley, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Col. R. Q. Mainwaring, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Major R. Hennell, Inf.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. Kennedy (Cov.).

Madras Estab.—C. T. Longley (Cov.).

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. E. Mulvany, nine months; Major C. E. Bates, S.C., thirty-five days; Lieut. E. H. Young, S.C., six months.

Madras Estab.—Major F. Smalley, Inf., two months.

Bombay Estab.—Major W. R. Trevelyan, S.C., three months.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major G. S. Hills, S.C.; Major C. G. Cautley, Cav.

Madras Estab.—Major J. A. Richmond, S.C., Lieut. H. W. E. Georges, S.C., Lieut. J. S. G. Manera, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. A. A. Pearson, S.C., Surg. Major F. C. Barker, M.D.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—S. S. Thorburn (Cov.), R. Smeaton (Cov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—E. A. Wallace (Uncov.), three months, med. cert.; A. C. Campbell (Uncov.), three weeks' furlough.

Madras Estab.—C. Benson (Uncov.), six months, med. cert.

DEC. 2.

Her Majesty has approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers of her Majesty's Indian military forces:—

Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. A. A. Munro, of the Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut. Col. H. A. W. Waterfield, of the Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. C. M. Hailes, of the Madras Staff Corps; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. J. T. Hill, of the Bombay Staff Corps; Lieut. Col. T. P. B. Walsh, of the Bombay Staff Corps; Major M. P. Moriarty, of the Bengal Staff Corps; Major G. Edmonds, of the Bengal Army; Major A. F. Wilkinson, of the Madras Army; Major C. S. Blair, of the Madras Staff Corps; Major J. Affleck, of the Bombay Staff Corps; Surgeon Major J. Murray, M.D., of the Madras Army.

BREVET.

The undermentioned officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

To be Major Generals—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. A. A. Munro, of the Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. H. A. W. Waterfield, of the Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. C. M. Hailes, of the Madras Staff Corps; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. J. T. Hill, of the Bombay Staff Corps.

To be Colonel—Lieut. Col. T. P. B. Walsh, of the Bombay Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenant Colonels—Major M. P. Moriarty, of the Bengal Staff Corps; Major C. S. Blair, of the Madras Staff Corps; Major J. Affleck, of the Bombay Staff Corps.

To be Brigade Surgeon—Surgeon Major H. J. Beach, of the Madras Army.

HOME NEWS.

"THE INDIA."—The British India Steam Navigation Company has just added to its fleet a powerful steel steamer called *The India*, constructed by Messrs. William Denny and Sons, of Dumbarton. Her registered tonnage is 4,065, and the dimensions are—length 390 feet, breadth 42 feet, and depth 31 feet. She is propelled by engines of 3,000 indicated horse-power, and maintained on trial a mean speed of fourteen and a-half knots. She is classed 100 A1 at Lloyd's, and has the Admiralty certificate, which guarantees the thorough sub-division of the steamer by water-tight bulk-heads, and the assurance that the piercing of no single compartment can sink the vessel. *The India* is a flushed-decked steamer, but with the peculiarity of carrying the greater number of her first-class passengers in a citadel house, extending for about 140 feet amidships, and enclosing all the vital openings of the machinery spaces. The saloon and passengers' cabins are lighted with Swann's electric light. *The India* sailed on Wednesday from Gravesend for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, after embarking 80 cabin passengers. The steamer, however, grounded near Sheerness the same evening, but was towed off and brought back to London. The cargo is not believed to have received any damage.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—Tenders were received on Wednesday at the Bank of England for £450,000 in Government bills on India. The amounts allotted were:—To Calcutta, £202,000; and to Bombay, £248,000. Tenders on both Presidencies at 18.7½d., being the minimum posted, will receive 23 per cent. Compared with last week this price shows no alteration. The same amount will be offered for tender on Wednesday next.

THE LOSS OF THE "MATTHEW CURTIS."—Judgment was given on Tuesday at Cardiff in the Board of Trade inquiry into the circumstances of the stranding and abandonment of the *Matthew Curtis* steamer, of Cardiff, while on a voyage from Calcutta to Dundee with 10,000 bales of jute. The vessel went ashore near Cape Gardafui. The court recapitulated the facts that had been stated in evidence, and pointed out the discrepancies in the log-books kept by the master and the chief mate. They found that the stranding was due to an error of navigation on the part of the master, who had not, in their opinion, made proper allowances for the tide and the currents. No measure appeared, either, to have been taken to verify the position of the vessel. The lead was not used, and this was unjustifiable. The master made every effort to save the lives of his crew, and, after she struck, was justified in abandoning her. With regard to the crew's fear of natives, Captain Foster gave several instances to show that English crews wrecked on their coast had been treated with uniform kindness. Finally, the master's certificate was suspended for six months.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.—On Thursday the Queen conferred the Victoria Cross on the following officers:—Major Arthur G. Hammond, Bengal Staff Corps, for gallantry in defending the top of the hill with rifle and fixed bayonet against a large number of the enemy, and carrying off wounded Sepoys at Asmai Heights, near Cabul, on Dec. 14, 1879; Lieut. W. H. Dick Cunningham, 2nd Battalion Gordon Highlanders, for gallantry and coolness in holding his position at Sherpur Pass on Dec. 13, 1879. Her Majesty also conferred the Victoria Cross on the Rev. S. W. Adama, Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, for gallantry in saving some men of the 9th Lancers at Kille Kazi on Dec. 11, 1870, when chaplain of the Cabul Field Forces.

H.M.'s TROOPSHIPS.—The *Oryntes*, which left Portsmouth on

the 26th ult. for the Cape to convey troops from Natal to India, encountered the full force of the violent gale which raged throughout the night. The steering gear was put out of order, and she sustained other damages, necessitating her running into Portland roads for shelter. During the storm one of the seamen was washed overboard and was immediately lost to sight.—The *Jumna*, Capt. Church, which left Bombay on the 4th of November, arrived at Spithead at midnight on Wednesday. She was detained twenty-four hours in quarantine at Suez in consequence of cholera in Aden, but had no cases of sickness on board. Private Norris, of the 1st Leicester Regiment, died on the passage. The *Jumna* brings home the 1st Battalion of the Royal Scots Fusiliers (late 1st Battalion 21st Foot), consisting of 20 officers, 430 men, 33 soldiers' wives, and 74 soldiers' children. In addition to the Fusiliers, the troopship had on board thirteen individual officers (whose names have appeared), twenty-three invalids, 518 time-expired men, sixteen women, and thirty-eight children.

THE PIANO FOR THE TROPICS.—The pianofortes manufactured at Dresden by M. Emil Ascherberg of 71, Queen-street, Queen Victoria-street, London, may be described as constructed with full iron frames, with metal tuning plates, overstrung, check action, and with patent compressed sounding board extending over almost the entire surface of the instrument. By means of this last named arrangement—one that may be almost said to be peculiar to this firm's productions—the volume of sound is very largely increased. While from these particulars it will be seen that the construction of the back, or framing, of Mr. Ascherberg's instruments has been very carefully considered with a view to their durability and their power to standing in tune, no less pains have been taken by the manufacture of the outer ornamental case enclosing and covering the whole. With the view of withstanding the trying climatic conditions of tropical countries, and the scarcely less severe conditions of our own land, as many as three veneers are used—one upon the interior and two on the exterior surface. The inner veneer gives the interior of the instrument a particularly elegant, finished appearance; the application of the two coverings on the outside of the case renders anything in the way of warping impossible. In connection with the internal mechanism or action of the pianos two somewhat special arrangements call for notice—one known as the Ascherberg prolongation pedal, the other a contrivance for producing half notes. Both devices are of a particularly ingenious character and well bear out the reputation of the firm for skilful mechanism. The first named has the effect of sustaining the tune or melody during the continuances of the accompaniment. For the rendering of airs with elaborate variations, for the execution of Beethoven's sonatas, Chopin's polonaises, and music of a similar character, and for accompanying singers, this patent arrangement has proved itself specially serviceable. The value of the second of these mechanical devices speaks for itself; as an aid to the musician's power it is particularly useful. In a description such as this it is, of course, impossible to enter into details; general terms only can be employed, otherwise much could be said, especially as regards the internal mechanism of the instruments turned out of this Dresden establishment. But, as has already been observed, words altogether fail to convey any idea of the exquisite finish that characterises every detail of construction, and the verbal painter who essays the task is glad to fall back upon facts that save all necessity for description. The simple statement that the high qualities of Emil Ascherberg's pianos have been recognised and acknowledged by the leading musicians of Europe renders further comment unnecessary. From a long list of artists who have publicly used these instruments, and who have expressed their extreme satisfaction with the manner in which they have answered their requirements, mention may be made of the names of Sir Julius Benedict, Mr. Charles Hallé, Herr W. Kuhe, Herr J. Schullhoff, Herr H. Scharwenke, Herr F. Spindler, Herr W. Ganz, Messrs. Ad. Henselt, Anton Door, and Alfred Grunfeld; Fraulein M. Krebs, Miss F. Waud, Miss Maggie Okey, Mdle. V. Timanoff, and Mdme. L. Rappoldi. These high authorities in the musical world have endorsed the favourable opinion of the public, and have concurred in extolling the perfect register of the instruments, it being absolutely impossible to detect any break between the plain wires and covered strings. Equal praise has been accorded to the roundness and fullness, as well as clearness and brilliancy, of the tone of these pianos, which is at the same time so well balanced and full of expression that powerful, brilliant, or sweet effects can be produced with equal ease and certainty. Directed as our remarks at all times are to foreign and colonial rather than home readers, the foregoing description of instruments specially designed to meet export requirements will be regarded with special interest. "Fireside concerts," is no meaningless phrase to colonial ears. Practically speaking, without the means or opportunity of enjoying any form of public amusement save at rare intervals, colonists prize even more highly than residents in the Mother Country do the possession of an instrument that ensures them the pleasures and delights of music within the four corners of their own "castle." Possessed of merits such as have been catalogued above, and offered at prices which, considering the high-class character of the manufacturers, are exceptionally low, Ascherberg's pianos and colonial buyers should not long remain strangers to each other. With a view of being in a position to meet the large demands that are expected to follow from the cultivation of a

foreign and colonial trade, as well as to provide against the growth of current requirements, Mr. Ascherberg has in contemplation the erection of new and extensive works. All the preliminary arrangements are completed, and it is anticipated that by next spring the building will be in occupation. As the new establishment will be the largest and most comprehensive of its kind in all Germany, we purpose, when in possession of further particulars, to refer again to this subject.—*European Mail*.

DRAFTS FOR INDIA.—The Indian troopship *Malabar*, Capt. Grant, which was fixed to leave Portsmouth for Bombay on the 9th inst., will embark her troops on the 7th and leave on the 8th, calling in at Queenstown. The following officers are under orders to embark at Portsmouth:—Cols. M'Gregor and Tayler, Major Carey and Lieut. Heffernan, R.A.; Major Morris and Lieuts. Deane and Kemble, 1st Suffolk Regiment; Lieut. Johnstone, 1st Leinster Regiment; Lieut. Pogson, East York Regiment; Lieuts. Gavin and Stevens, 1st Royal Irish; Lieut. Lynch, 2nd Dorset Regiment; Capt. Filleter, 2nd Bedford Regiment; Major Handy, 2nd Liverpool Regiment; Veterinary Surgeon Kelly; Lieut. Estridge, 2nd West Surrey; Lieut. Blossome, 2nd East Surrey; Lieuts. Lutyens, Speed, and Haskison, R.E.; Lieut. Moss, 2nd Gloucester Regiment; Lieuts. Phillips, Moorehane, and Stewart, R.A.; Major Poole, 2nd Hants Regiment; Lieut. Perse, 2nd Somerset Regiment; Lieut. Moss, 2nd Royal Fusiliers; Lieut. Col. Morton, 2nd Warwickshire Regiment; Major Carwithen and Lieut. Cox, 1st King's Own Borderers; Lieut. Mansel, 2nd Oxford Regiment; Major Cameron, 2nd Bedford Regiment; Capt. Potter, 2nd Cheshire Regiment; Major Fergusson, 1st Seaforth Highlanders; Lieut. Col. Pearson and Lieut. Giles, 1st Suffolk Regiment; Major Hodnett and Lieut. Bowring, 2nd Dorset Regiment; Capt. Raikes and St. Paul, 1st Rifle Brigade; Sub Inspector M'Govern, Army Schools; Lieut. Madurin, 2nd East Surrey; Lieut. Lugard, 2nd Norfolk Regiment; Veterinary Surgeon Evans; Lieuts. Cogill and Cleve, R.A.; Major Mansell, 4th Rifle Brigade; Lieut. Balfour, R.H.A.; Lieut. Page, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers; Surgeons Majors O'Brien, Gage, Reede, Kirkwood, Close, and Brebner; and Surgeons Carey, M'Cracken, and Fawcett, Army Medical Department. At Queenstown the *Malabar* will embark Capt. Riddell and Lieuts. Craster and Rickard-Cambridge, 2nd Bedford Regiment; Capt. Atkinson and Lieut. Clarke, 1st Worcester Regiment; Lieuts. Webb and Bradley, 2nd North Staffordshire Regiment; Lieut. Irwin, 2nd Warwick Regiment; Lieuts. Spragg and Milton, 1st South York Regiment; Major Jervis-White and Lieut. Graham, 2nd Middlesex Regiment; Major Jones and Lieut. Stubbs, 1st Manchester Regiment; Lieut. Anderson, R.E.; Capt. Skipton, R.A.; and Surg. Major M'Cutchan, Davis, and Hughes, Army Medical Department. Lieut. Chesney, R.E., will embark at Malta.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Nov. 29.

(Present—Sir BARNES PEACOCK, Sir MONTAGUE SMITH, Sir ROBERT COLLIER, Sir RICHARD COUCH, and Sir ARTHUR HOBHOUSE.)

RAMANUND KOER v. RAGHUNACH KOER AND ANOTHER.

This was an appeal preferred from a decree of the Additional Judicial Commissioner of Oude of July 17, 1878, affirming a judgment of the Commissioner of the Fyzabad Division of Nov. 17, 1877.

Mr. Leith, Q.C., and Mr. J. H. W. Arathoon were counsel for the appellant; Mr. Cowie, Q.C., and Mr. Woodroffe for the respondents.

The arguments had no public interest, though they lasted over three days.

Their lordships, in the end, took time to consider their decision.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.—CHANCERY DIVISION.

Nov. 29.

(Before Mr. JUSTICE CHITTY.)

IN RE MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

This was an application under the Companies' Arrangement Act, 1870, by certain bondholders in the company for leave to convene a further meeting of the bondholders in the above company to consider an offer by the Secretary of State for India to purchase the property and assets of the company in accordance with the terms of a letter of Viscount Enfield on his behalf of the 6th of November, 1880. On the 20th of July last a similar application was made to the Master of the Rolls to sanction the then proposal, which was in the terms of £106 per cent. being paid to each stockholder, and of £75 per cent. to each bondholder, the proposal being open during the last session of Parliament. At the first meeting of the bondholders the liquidator of the company had held a large number of proxies; but, on the matter being mentioned to the Court, the Master of the Rolls held that the proxies were not valid, inasmuch as the liquidator was not himself a bondholder, and therefore the Master of the Rolls directed a second meeting of the bondholders to be called for the 3rd of August. The latter

meeting was held and the necessary statutory majority was not obtained. On August 4 the matter again came before the Master of the Rolls, when he refused to confirm the scheme. The Secretary of State has now renewed his offer, and the same is open until the end of the year. This application was now made for a further meeting to be held to consider the same on the ground that some mistakes had arisen in counting the votes on August 3, and also that several bondholders, who had then voted against the scheme, had since changed their minds, and now approved the same, and that other bondholders not present proposed now to vote in favour of it, and that, in fact, there was now the necessary statutory majority in favour of the scheme. The stockholders have unanimously approved the scheme.

Mr. Romer, Q.C., and Mr. W. Barber appeared in support of the summons; Mr. Westlake, Q.C., and Mr. Alexander Young for the liquidator; Mr. Benjamin, Q.C., Mr. Ince, Q.C., Mr. Buckley, Mr. Whittaker, and Mr. Somervell, for dissentient bondholders, opposed the application; Mr. M'Naghten, Q.C., and Mr. Stirling were for the Secretary of State for India.

Mr. Justice Chitty said he thought he should be properly exercising his discretion in directing another meeting to be held. It appeared that the offer of purchase had been before two meetings, but that at the first meeting there were certain errors in the voting, which compelled the court to set the result aside on a scrutiny. At the second meeting there was a large majority in number of the bondholders in favour of the scheme, but the majority in value fell short by some £9,000 or £10,000 of the necessary statutory majority. The Secretary of State had now renewed his offer, but his counsel stated that it would not be renewed after the end of the year. In effect, he looked upon the offer as a new one, and it was one which he thought the bondholders should have an opportunity of considering. As, however, the offer was in substantially the same terms as before, he should not have sent the matter back to a third meeting unless he thought there had been a *bona fide* change of opinion among the bondholders. There had been a careful analysis of the figures at the last meeting and the present state of opinion, but without stating the exact result, which might be inconvenient, he thought the applicants had made out a case showing a change of opinion sufficient to justify the new meeting. He would not at present pronounce any opinion on the merits, but simply say that in his judicial discretion he considered there was a reasonable probability of a statutory majority being obtained in favour of the scheme. The meeting would be held on Dec. 15, and the matter would come before him again on Monday, Dec. 19, if the meeting confirmed the proposal.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—DEC. 1.

SHEPHERD v. HENDERSON.

This was an appeal from the Second Division of the Court of Session in Scotland, and it raised certain questions under a policy of marine insurance.

Mr. Butt, Q.C., and Mr. Pollard appeared for the appellant; Mr. Cohen, Q.C., and Mr. F. W. Hollams for the respondent.

The appellant was the registered owner of the iron crew steamship *Krishna*, and the respondent had underwritten a policy of marine insurance upon the vessel for the sum of £50. While on a voyage from Goa to Bombay the ship encountered a hurricane and was in such danger of foundering that her master beached her on a shore of fine, shifting sand. He made every effort to get her off again when the weather moderated, but without success, and, as the "burst" of the monsoon was daily expected, the appellant gave notice of abandonment to the underwriters. The underwriters refused to accept the notice of abandonment, whereupon the appellant commenced an action in the Sheriff's Court at Glasgow against the respondent on the policy as for a total loss. Subsequently an agent of the underwriters succeeded in getting the vessel off and had her towed to Bombay, where she was repaired at a cost of £1,400, and was then worth £6,000. In her then state she was offered to the appellant, who refused to have anything to do with her, and persisted in his claim for a total loss. The sheriff found that at the date of the action the *Krishna* was not in any risk of sustaining further damage where she lay, and that, regard being had to the usual course of the monsoon, there was a reasonable prospect of her being got off the sandy shore where she lay without greater expense than a prudent uninsured owner would reasonably incur, and that, therefore, there was not at that date a constructive total loss of the ship such as to entitle the owner to abandon her to the underwriter. The court affirmed the decision of the sheriff. The main question raised by the appeal was whether the findings of the court below were justified by the circumstances of the case. On behalf of the respondent, however, the preliminary question was raised that the appeal was incompetent, inasmuch as it sought to reverse a decision of the Sheriff's Court of Lanarkshire on a question of fact as to the constructive loss of the vessel, a matter on which there could be no appeal.

At the conclusion of the arguments on behalf of the appellant on the preliminary point,

Their lordships gave judgment for the respondents, on the ground that the point involved being one of fact, they had no power to entertain the appeal.

Judgment affirmed, with costs, accordingly.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

SUGAR remains very quiet. Sales of West India are beneath report. There have been no public sales. Privately, some Ylloib sold at 15 1/2d. Clyde telegrams report more doing.

COFFEE.—The public sales were again small, and went without quotable change; 101 casks, 46 barrels and bags low middling to middling, 77s. to 84s. to 101s. for bold. A few lots East Indian and foreign withdrawn.

RICE.—A cargo of Rangoon off coast sold at 7s. 7d. per cwt. ex quay terms. New crop spring shipments easier, with sales at 8s. 3d. per cwt., basis Rangoon open charter.

JUTE remains dull. In auction 2,205 bales withdrawn or bought in. COTTON.—There has been a strong demand, and prices are again higher. Sales about 3,000 bales, including Tinnivelly at 5 1/2d. to 5 3/4d.; Western, at 4 1/2d. to 4 3/4d., and Bengal 4 1/2d. to 5 1/2d. per lb. For arrival, Bengal, November-December. Suez, 4 13-16d. for good f.g.f.c. Forward delivery, American, June-July, 6 15-16d. per lb. for middling l.m.c.

THURSDAY EVENING.

Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson state that, with some few exceptions, the markets remain very dull and unsettled, transactions being limited in extent. At the public sales of China tea common red leaf congois sold slightly under the depressed quotations reported by the last mail. Rather a better demand prevails for common to fair grades at the low rates now ruling. Comparatively small supplies of Indian have been brought forward. The tone is, however, quiet, with prices unchanged. In the coffee market no improvement is apparent. The Brazil advices show extended operations for Europe, and distant shipments can be bought at lower prices than for many years past. Fair Channel Rio is worth about 42s. per cwt. A few parcels colony plantation Ceylon have realised last week's valuations, but old crop is easier. Guatemala has barely maintained former terms, and to-day Costa Rica partly sold at low rates. Rice meets with increased attention, numerous cargoes of Burma, of the new crop, selling at a slight advance. The sugar market is dull, with a small amount of business passing at the reduction noticed on the 24th ult. Refiners' produce now meets with rather more inquiry. Beet sugars are again easier. At the cinnamon sales on Monday the unusually large supply (6,200 bales) partly found buyers, prices ranging from 3s. to 6d. per lb. under those in August. Many of the withdrawn parcels have since been disposed of at sale rates to 1d. per lb. recovery. Other spice markets generally exhibit a quiet appearance.

COFFEE.—The market is still very flat. 101 casks, 99 barrels and bags plantation Ceylon went rather lower for last year's crop—low to good middling, 73s. 6d. to 86s.; rather bold, 88s.

BLACK PEPPER.—A few transactions are reported, including Penang, at 4 1/2d. per lb.

RICE.—Two cargoes new Burmah, spring shipment, sold at 8s. 3d. per cwt., basis Rangoon, open charter.

INDIGO.—Messrs. Layton and Co. state that the public sales in Calcutta have resulted in establishing rates in many instances 6d. per lb. above those current here. Several auctions have been held, and some marks have been sold privately, including the J & R W at 290 rupees per factory maund. Here, during the month, there has been a fair demand, chiefly for Russia, at the full prices current at the October auctions. Some parcels of new Kurpah have also been sold for the Continent at a good advance on October valuations. Proprietors have exercised a wise discrimination in quitting recent arrivals, for they are all more or less cold and likely to lose in weight.

JUTE.—Messrs. Falconer and Co. state that the demand for dock or near at hand parcels has been extremely limited, and although the arrivals have been unusually light, the pressure to sell has continued, and prices are 7s. 6d. to 10s. lower. To arrive, the market has exhibited a downward tendency throughout the fortnight, and an extensive business has taken place, a fair proportion being to cover previous sales and on speculation, the decline established reaching fully 5s. per ton. With the heavy sales of the last few weeks both consumers and speculators seem fairly well supplied, and if a further decline in freights could be relied on they would no doubt see still lower prices. The sales for the fortnight are estimated at 50,000 bales afloat and 5,000 bales in dock and ex quay.

COTTON.—With a good demand, a considerable business has again been done at hardening rates. Sales about 3,500 bales, including Tinnivelly at 5d. 9-16d. to 5 1/2d.; Western, at 5d. Bengal at 4 1/2d. to 5 3-16d., and Tahiti at 12d. per lb. For arrival, Concomaria, December-January, 4 3/4d. for fair red. Forward delivery, American, February-July, 6 13-16d. to 6 15-16d. per lb. for middling l.m.c.

From the official report of the 24th inst. we extract the following figures, viz.:—Imports for the previous four weeks 279,700 bales, sales to the trade 318,700, for actual export 38,300, estimate stock 455,700, at sea for Great Britain from America and India 219,000, showing an increase in the former of 21,000, but a decrease in the latter of 17,000 bales as compared with the same period of last year.

FRIDAY, EVENING.

INDIAN TEA.—The market has been less active, but there is no pressure to sell, and prices remain at last week's level. The catalogues have comprised 12,700 packages; including 1,050 chests of the Assam Company's growth, which sold for nearly 1s. 6d. all round; and 1,000 packages from the Land Mortgage Bank's garden, chiefly Darjiling tea, which brought an average of 1s. 9 1/2d. per lb. The November deliveries were 4,200,000.

COFFEE is dull, and 122 casks 110 barrels and bags plantation Ceylon in auction sold at 1s. decline on last week's rates, excepting for colony qualities. 1,400 bags foreign partly sold without change in prices.

RICE.—Another cargo of new Burma rice, February-May shipment, sold at 8s. 3d., open charter basis; Rangoon, and a coast cargo

of Bassein, at 7s. 4½d. During the week Madras sold on the spot at 7s. 3d. to 7s. 4½d. per cwt.

COTTON.—With less difficulty, the market is firm and unchanged. Sales about 1,500 bales, including Western at 5½d. Coconad at 4¾d. to 5d., and Sind at 4d. per lb. For arrival, Tinnivelly October-January, Suez, 5 9-16d. for good fair; Coconada, December-January, 4¾d. for fair red; forward delivery American, January-February, 6 23-32d. per lb. for middling l.m.c.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Nov. 24. H.M.S. Malaba, Bombay.—25. Gleneagles (s), Hankow; Hippolyta, Rangoon.—26. Mendoza, Manila.—28. Sea Queen, Calingapatam.—22. Bouldana (s), Calcutta; Ottolina, Batavia; Brenhilda, Calcutta; Parkfield, Bombay.—30. Governor (s), Calcutta; Altmore, Bassein; Sauvegarde, Moulmein; Canute, Bombay.—Dec. 1. Bretton Hall (s), Bombay; Patna (s), Karachi; Hornby Castle, Calcutta; City of Canterbury (s), Calcutta; Adjutant (s), Calcutta; Northbrook, Calcutta; Riga (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Nov. 9. Teneos (s), Cardiff; Boyne (s), Jeddah.—10. I.G. Tenasserim, Mandvie; Pachamba (s), Bussorah; Mecca (s), Calcutta; Arrow (s), Mandvie.—11. Calder (s), Persian Gulf; Chindwara (s), Calcutta; Henry Balkow (s), Persian Gulf; Acacia (s), Suez.—12. Benfrew (s), Port Said; Topaze (s), Port Said.—13. County of Kinross, Cardiff; Java (s), Delagoa Bay; Lord Lytton, Liverpool; Freeman Clark, New York; St. Helens, Mauritius; Kedran, Mauritius; Oorun (s), Cutch.—14. Chiltern (s), Aden; Dido (s), Hong Kong; Euphrates (s), Karachi.—15. Peshawur (s), London.—16. Culna (s), Calcutta; Atheletchemy, Alleppy; Sumatra (s), Genoa.

CALCUTTA.—Nov. 6. Hydaspes (s), Sydney; Madras (s), Calcutta; Swordsman, Bombay; Chalmette, Buenos Ayres.—7. Malda (s), Singapore; Combermere, Middlesbrough; Battle Abbey, Liverpool.—8. Scindia (s), Galle; Frederick Suzanne, Pondicherry.—9. Shahjehan (s), Calcutta; St. Columba (s), Cardiff; St. Louis, Bourbon.—10. Algitha (s), Cardiff; Chanda (s), Bombay; City of Carthage, Liverpool; Lodhee, Cardiff; Star of Albion, London.

MADRAS.—Nov. 10. Madura (s), Calcutta; Nepaul, Southampton.—13. Kerbela (s), Calcutta; Clyde (s), London; Novarina (s), Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Nov. 24. James Turbie (s), Calcutta; Grantully (s), Bombay; Vigilant, Natal.—25. Ludvig Holber, Rangoon; Killan, Calcutta.—26. Merionethshire (s), Hong Kong; Kangra (s), Karachi; Alice, Algoa Bay; Loraine, Bombay; Alexandra, Calcutta; Speke Hall (s), Bombay.—27. Bancoora (s), Aden; Carmona (s), Bombay.—28. Stanmore (s), Bombay; Chilena, Manila.—29. Chancellor (s), Calcutta; Annandale (s), Batavia; Rock Terrace, Hong Kong; Union, Colombo; Caterina Doge, Bassein; Ancona, Singapore; St. Mark (s), Galle; County of Mericeth, Calcutta; Iron Cross, Calcutta; Philomene, Calcutta.—30. Mirzapore (s), Bombay; Elipsis (s), Aden; India (s), Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta.—Dec. 1. Falls of Bruar, Algae Boy; Cormorant (s), Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; Drenthe (s), Batavia; Duca di Galliera, Colombo; Inchulva (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—Nov. 10. H.M.S. Serapis, England; Queen Cliff, Rangoon; Arago (s), Liverpool; Sarah Ann (s), Amsterdam; Teheran (s), London.—11. Calcutta (s), Karachi; Corinth (s), Liverpool; Macedon, Calcutta.—12. Arrow (s), Cutch; Geelong (s), China; Jeranos (s), Dunkirk; St. Dunston (s), Marseilles; Indiq (s), Marseilles; I.G. Tenasserim (s), Rangoon; Amyone, Calcutta; Amizade, Damaun.—14. Clan Stuart (s), Karachi.—15. H.M.S. Crocodile, England; Pachamba (s), P.G. via Karachi; Lady Dalhousie (s), Antwerp; Lord Macduff, Chittagong.—16. Helios (s), China; Chindwara (s), Coast and Calcutta; City of Baltimore (s), Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.—Nov. 6. Kerbela (s), and a steamer (showed H.B.P.V.).—7. Nepal (s).—8. Lokyer (s), and Fidra (s).—9. A steamer (number undistinguishable).—10. City of Agra (s), Oion (s), a steamer (showed P.W.T.D.) and two steamers (numbers undistinguishable).

MADRAS.—Nov. 9. Himalaya (s), Rangoon.—10. Madura (s), Calcutta; Nepaul, Southampton.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Peshawur*, Nov. 16.—From London: Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Barker, Mr. and Mrs. Beachcroft, two children, governess, and ayah, Mr. W. A. Beeson, Mr. G. Biddle, Rev. H. Bren, Miss Butler, Miss Cakebread, Mr. G. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Gardner, infant, and servant, Mr. Gately, Mr. F. B. Goodwin, Mrs. John Gordon, Miss Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. W. Holder and two infants, Mr. W. M. Laidlaw, Miss D. Hughes, Miss Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Irvine, Mrs. Keily and infant, Mr. Kenyon, Major A. H. Mayhew, Mr. and Mrs. A. Phillips, infant, and servant, Mr. and Mrs. D. Rae and two children, Mr. J. G. Single, Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Stewart and servant, Mr. G. N. Taylor, Mr. M. S., and Miss Waddington, Miss L. Watkins, Mr. and Mrs. Wilsforth, child, and one infant, Mr. R. F. Wood, Col. Corder, Mrs. F. Cowie, Mr. P. T. Davis, Miss Davis, Mrs. Deas, Mr. H. Edwards, Miss Finlay, Miss Gordon, Rev. E. Guilford, Mr. Harcourt, Miss Helder, Mrs. W. Loch, Miss M'Neil, Mr. Macrae, Mr. G. F. Ogilvie, Mr. C. Sharpe, Mrs. G. Trevor, Mr. H. Woodward, Mrs. Welsh, two children, governess, and servant, Dr. Finlay, Mr. and Mrs. Holland and two children, Mr. Steven, and Miss O'Sullivan. From Malta: Mr. Imrie and infant. From Venice: Mr. G. G. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Blake, Miss Bernard, Mr. and Mrs. Rivett, Carnac and infant, Mr. C. M. Cunliffe, Miss Cunliffe, Mr. and Mrs. Hubner, Mr. Haggenden, Mr. W. and Miss Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Solomon, two infants, and servant, Mr. Bake, Mr. H. A. Bryce and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Bulcock, Mr. and Mrs. Buyers, Mr. Lowe, Mr.

E. O'Brien, Mr. Parodi, and Mr. G. Yule. From Brindisi: Mr. T. S. Anderson, Mrs. Bartlett, Mr. W. H. Bennett, Mr. D. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Evans, child, and servant, Mr. Pemberton, Mr. W. C. Furnivall, Mr. C. E. Goulesbury, Mr. G. Gregory, Mr. C. J. Groom, Col. and Mrs. Gunning, two children, and ayah, Mr. Harraden, Mr. Jervis, Mr. W. A. Lesmond, Lord and Lady Lawrence and two servants, Mr. J. Murdoch, Mr. and Mrs. Oxenham, Dr. and Miss Planck, Mr. L. Pugh, Mr. A. Sandeman, Major M. Stockley, Major C. F. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. C. Vowell, Miss Brown, Mr. J. Burgess, Mr. Cousens, Mrs. Pugh, infant, and servant, Capt. Thomas, Mr. H. Tweedy, Mr. J. Tweedy, Mr. C. Wyatt, and Mr. Wrench. From Suez: Mr. Schmer. From Aden: Mr. J. F. William, C. Fermigis, H. Baker, and fourteen natives.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Rosetta*, Nov. 26.—From Bombay: Mr. Litchfield, Col. Carey, Col. Cadell, Mr. G. R. H. Stewart.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM LONDON.—Per *Mirapore*, Nov. 30.—For Bombay: Col. G. C. Rowcroft, Col. Fulton, Mr. Duff, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Sullivan and child, Rev. J. H. T. and Mrs. Blunt, Col. W. Thompson, Mrs. Sibthorpe, Mr. H. M. Skene, Mr. J. Barclay, Miss Wood, Mr. W. Johnston, Dr. Millyan, Sister Frances, Sister Anne, Mr. Dickson, Mr. Gray, Mr. J. Fotheringham, Mrs. Liddell, Mr. F. W. Horrocks, Mrs. White, Mr. Slater, Mr. Matthews. For Suez: Mr. Hankey, Mr. P. Toft.

FROM VENICE.—Per *Bangalore*, Dec. 2.—For Calcutta: Mr. J. Robertson, Mr. J. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Feilman, Miss Posner and children. From Brindisi: Surgeon Major and Mrs. R. T. Lyons, Mr. Chevriot, Mr. A. B. St. George. For Ceylon: Mr. W. Hamilton. For Bombay: Mr. O. J. Crawshall, Mr. J. Day, Col. Coningham, Mr. and Mrs. C. Tupp, Mr. and Mrs. Wyer and child, Major Waterhouse, Col. Durand. From Brindisi: Major A. J. Hammond, Col. Hennessey, Mr. E. Bigge, Lord Ilchester, Mrs. C. Bird, Mr. and Mrs. C. Douglas, Mr. H. B. Finlay, Earl of Durham, Mr. von Bock, Mr. Muller, Major M. A. Brown, Lieut. C. C. Trench, Dr. A. Bonavia, Mr. E. C. Mitchell, Lieut. Dunlop, Mr. Hall, Mr. Turner. For Alexandria: Mr. and Mrs. Fiske.

FROM LONDON.—Per *India*, Nov. 30.—For Colombo: Rev. J. and Mrs. Brown and two children, Mr. Jas. Andrews, Mr. W. B. Seton, Miss Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Swyny, Mr. J. F. Arthur, Mr. Griffin, Rev. H. and Mrs. Horsley and two children, Mr. Tatham, Mr. and Mrs. Nock and three children, Mr. S. Stockham, Mr. G. and Mrs. Summers, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. Peebles. For Madras: Mr. Parson, Miss Horton, Mr. P. K. Long, Mrs. Horne and three children, Mrs. Hicks and child. For Calcutta: Mrs. Newbury, Miss Kendrew, Miss Rose, Mr. W. Garlick, Mr. E. Garlick, Mr. A. Baggallay, Mr. Spread, Mr. R. Marsden, Mr. Burnett, Capt. W. Allen, Mrs. Shopland and child, Mr. J. Taylor, Miss Watkin, Mrs. Walkey and three children, Miss Bazalgette, Miss Deshon, Mr. R. G. Craigie, Miss Ogilvie, Mr. X. M. Monteah, jun., Mr. G. Jardine, Mr. Keith, Mr. W. W. Vipan, Mr. Watson, Mr. H. Bald, Mr. C. Pegler.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—Per *Roumania*, Nov. 22.—For Bombay: Mr. A. H. Deack, Mr. J. G. Heaton, Mr. Stewart, Mr. F. W. Brownrigg, Mr. W. H. Chippendale, Mr. D. Hastie, Mrs. Watson and two children, Miss Watson, Lieut. McCabe, Mr. Morrison, Mr. John Watson, Mr. Thos. Bushby.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Teheran*, Nov. 17.—For Southampton: Mrs. Cormick and Mr. J. Geary. For Brindisi: Mr. T. Hart Davies. For Venice: Mr. A. Stohmann.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Assam*, Nov. 17.—For Brindisi: Col. H. A. Brownlow, Col. Tyndall, Mr. T. O. Wilkinson, Mr. H. C. Conybeare, Mr. A. Ellis, Mrs. Watson and ayah, Mr. J. G. Smith, Mrs. F. Corbett Singleton, Dr. O. Baker, and Mr. E. J. Hardcastle. For Southampton: Mr. F. W. Allen, Mr. O. Ruthborne, Mrs. Mullaby, Mr. Munro, Mr. R. Proctor Simms, and Mrs. Taylor. For Venice: Mr. E. H. McDowell and Mr. A. Pallis. For Aden: Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Yeats, Mr. G. Higgs and servant, and Major H. E. P. Thomas. For Malta: Mrs. Spencer, Miss Spencer, and five children.

CASUALTIES.

The British India Company's new s.s. *India*, from London, for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, went ashore on the Ouse End Sand, near Southend, on the evening of Nov. 30. Tugs were sent to her assistance, and she was got off the next day, and has returned to London.

The *John M. Clerk*, from Glasgow to Manila, has put into Plymouth with sails split.

The *Leverrier* (s), from Calcutta, shipped a sea on Nov. 6 in lat. 33 N., lon. 28 E., damaging lifeboat and bridges, and carrying away jibboom, ventilator, bonnets, &c.

Hippolyta, from Rangoon, on Nov. 21, when about 250 miles S.W. of Fastnet, had a very heavy gale, with mountainous cross sea; ship was hove on her beamends, and several heavy seas passed over her, doing great damage, sweeping everything movable from the deck and gutting the houses. The ship remained in the position all night, the crew having taken to the mizen rigging. On the 22nd the gale moderated, and ship was trimmed upright. On the 24th, off Tuskar, had very heavy gales, with dangerous sea.

The *City of Calcutta* (s), Robertson, from Liverpool for Calcutta, put into Malta on Nov. 21 with low pressure piston rod broken. *Alexandra*, from Liverpool to Calcutta, has put into Holyhead with boats stove in.

The *Hong Kong* (s), which left the Tyne on Nov. 22 for Hong Kong, entered Plymouth on the 29 in a half-wrecked condition. From the time of leaving she encountered terrible gales. The decks were clean swept, and the saloon and the officers' quarters were stove in and gutted and partially filled with water. The *Hong Kong* was run head to sea, and bore up for Plymouth.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—Nov. 16.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs 101 1/2
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	Rs 101 3/4
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan	100
Ten years	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans	116

BANKS.

	Paid-up	Cash
	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	500	735
Bank of Bengal	500	820xd.
Bank of Madras	500	700xd.
Agra	130	130
Chartered of India and China	20	330
Chartered Mercantile	25	280
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28 1/2	600
National of India	12 1/2	104
Oriental	25	230

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba	2,975	830
Frere	150	20
Mazagon	2,000	30xd
Port Canning	1,400	220

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	2,850	900
Albert Ginning	500	425
Albert, Karachi	1,100	1,000
Apollo (small shares)	2,200	410
Bellary	1,000	575
Berar Cotton Ginning	500	440
New Indian	350	180
Broach Cotton Ginning	250	40
Carwar	1,500	20
Colaba	1,880	950
Dh. Mera Ginning	300	200
East India	1,000	1,100
Fort	8,500	2,250
French	500	455
Sind	750	430
Mofussil	400	312 1/2
Prince of Wales	1,500	1,425
Sind and Punjab Cotton	753	1020
Sassoon	500	450
Volkart	1,000	450

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,300	1425
Anglo-Indian	100	140
Alfred Manufacturing	500	665xd
Alliance Spinning	2,500	950
Bhowanuggur Mills	2,000	950
Bombay United	1,000	1,000
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	500
Central India S. W. and M.	500	700
Coorla Mills	1,000	955
D. Spinning	2,000	800
Hindustan	1,000	1,095
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	1,120
Khandeish	1,000	1,000
Madras	1,250	1,000
Madras United	1,000	1,925
Manchester Spinning	50	1 noml
Mazagon Spinning	500	250
National Spinning	1,000	1000
New Great Eastern	1,000	1090
Oriental	625	790
Prince of Wales Spinning	1,250	400
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	1,000	1,115
Sholapore Mills	1,000	990
Victoria Mills	1,000	990

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock	218-3-0	375
Do. New 40c Shares	130-14-6	70
Do. do.	65-7-3	50
Do. do.	21-13-1	71
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	1,000	2,275
Do. New 45c Shares	196-5-15	275

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Ice Manufactory	100	160 xd
Bombay Burma Trading	1,500	2,440
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	70	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping	300	350
Treacher and Co.	500	900
Thacker and Co.	100	170

CALCUTTA.—Nov. 12.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

% Promissory Notes	Rs 101 10 to 101 15
4 1/2 of 1870 (1885)	102 8 to 102 12
4 1/2 of 1871 (1881)	101 1 to 102 0
4 1/2 of 1878-79 (1893)	110 12 to
4 1/2 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	110 12 to
Debentures of 1867	100 12 to

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884)	Rs. 111 0 to 111 8
6 of 1865 (1885)	111 8 to 112 0
6 of 1866 (1886)	112 0 to 112 8
6 of 1867 (1887)	112 8 to 113 0
6 of 1870 (1890)	113 0 to 113 8
6 of 1879 (1899)	113 8 to 114 0
5 of 1878 (1898)	111 8 to

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	122	123
Agra Savings	102	125 to
Allahabad	100	172 to
Alliance of Simla	102	135 to
Bank of Bengal	500	815 to 820
Do. of Upper India	100	128 to
Delhi and London	125	240 to
Himalaya	100	120 to 125
Mussoorie	100	100 to
National of India	112 1/2	102 to 103
Simla Bank Corporation	500	515 to
Uncovenanted Service (Agra)	100	90 to 92

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute	100	20 to
Rally Paper Mills	100	25 to 130
Barnagore Jute	100	84 to
Bengal Coal	1000	1760 to
Bengal Ironworks	100	10 to 14

Ballighatta Jute	100	to
Bengal Mills	1750	to
Bonded Warehouse	445	425 to
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	70 to
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	101 to
Burrakur Coal	100	135 to
Calcutta Docking	700	280 to
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	120 to
Calcutta Jute Mills	203	2 to 3
Carew and Co. (Limited), gar	100	114 to 115
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	115 to
Darjiling Steam Tramway	100	130 to
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	95 to 96
Eastern Bengal Railway	120	to
East Indian Railway	120	to
Equitable Coal	150	190 to 195
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	45 to 46
Goswary Cotton Mills	200	305 to
Gouripore	100	96 to
Great Eastern Hotel	250	157 to
Howrah Docking	500	105 to 10
Howrah Mills	100	94 to 95
India General Steam Navigation	1000	1375 to 17 pm
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	16 to
Labour Transportation	100	to
Landing and Shipping	100	75 to
Merchants' Steam Tug	500	to
Murree Brewery	100	170 to
Naini Tal Brewery	95	75 to
Nasmith's Patent Press	500	350 to
Nanthore Indigo	30	to
New Beerboom Coal	100	85 to
Oriental Jute Manufacturing	100	to
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway	100	to
Rajmahal Stone	100	90 to 100
Ramkistopore Press	100	85 to 86
Ranegunge Coal Association	100	77 to
Riverside Press	90	100 to
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas	100	to
R. Scott Thomson and Co	500	260 to 255
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail.	120	to
Seepore Jute Manufacturing	100	73 to
Strand Bank Press	100	104 to
Watson's Patent Press	100	104 to 105

TEA COMPANIES.

Adulphore Terai (Darjiling)	100	80 to
Amicable (Assam)	100	80 to
Amluckie	100	15 to
Arcatipore (Cachar)	100	95 to
Assam	120	630 to 660
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	95 to 96
Baree (Kangra)	100	90 to
Bengal (Cachar)	100	64 to 65
Do. contributory	80	54 to 55
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	260 to
Do. contributory	100	30 to
Borelli (Assam)	100	160 to 165
Borsillah (Assam)	100	to
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	60 to
Central Cachar	200	73 to
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	75 to
Chandypore (Cachar)	500	50 to 505
Chota Nagpore	100	95 to
Cinnatolli	100	par.
Colonial (Assam)	100	60 to
Colocherra (Cachar)	100	72 to
Coutcherra (Cachar)	100	100 to 112
Darjiling	100	30 to
Dedun (Cachar)	100	35 to
Deling (Assam)	90	65 to 66
Dehra Doors	100	80 to
Dessai and Parbut (Assam)	100	65 to 70
Durrung (Assam)	100	63 to
Eastern Cachar	100	78 to
East Indian Assam, and Cachar	100	55 to 57
Giel's (Darjiling)	100	80 to 81
Gowhaty (Assam)	100	62 to 63
Grob (Assam)	500	20 to
Holta (Kangra)	100	91 to 92
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	110 to
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	85 to
India Terai	500	535 to
Jalalpur (Cachar)	250	230 to
Jheri Ghat (Cachar)	100	50 to
Jokai (Assam)	100	103 to
Kalaccherra (Cachar)	100	80 to
Kangra Valley	100	par.
Kunchanpore (Cachar)	100	30 to
Kursong and Darjiling	250	133 to 135
Do. contributory	200	105 to 106
Kursong and Terai	100	6 to 7
Kuttal (Cachar)	5000	12000 to
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	57 to 58
Longview (Darjiling)	100	103 to
Loobal	100	150 to
Lower Assam	100	160 to
Luckimpore (Assam)	100	110 to
Majagram Cachar	100	75 to
Mim. (Darjiling)	100	70 to 72
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	63 to 65
Do. contributory	90	53 to 55
Moran (Assam)	80	30 dis.
Mothola (Assam)	100	80 to
Do. contributory	90	70 to
Mungledye (Assam)	100	to
Mutuck (Assam)	100	100 to
Do. contributory	125	50 to
New Falloodhi (Darjiling)	100	100 to
New Ghola Ghat (Assam)	100	100 to
New Mutual (Cachar)	100	100 to
Nutanpore (Cachar)	200	180 to 200
Phoncherra (Cachar)	85	75 to
Punjabaree (Darjiling)	100	95 to
Pattaree (Sylhet)	100	50 to
Rajabaree (Assam)	100	104 to 105
Sapakai	100	100 to
Second Mutual Cachar	50	20 pm.
Seema (Assam)	100	par.
Singbullia and Murnah	100	101 to
Singul (Darjiling)	100	9 to 92
Soom (Darjiling)	100	95 to
Sprangoo River (Chitragong)	100	100 to
Teesta Valley (Darjiling)	100	83 to 84
Teesta Valley (Darjiling)	100	109 to
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	80	95 to
Tukvar (Darjiling)	100	184 to
Upper Assam	100	40 to

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Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882	— to —
Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12)	13 dis to 2 pm
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Do. do.	104 to 105
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Do. 1895-96	116 to 119
Do. do.	104 1/2 to 106 1/2
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

[Vol. XXXIX]
No. 1,520.

LONDON, DEC. 12, 1881.

[PRICE 6D.]

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EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the Books for the registration of transfers will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 17th, until SATURDAY the 31st day of December instant, both days inclusive, in order that the Warrants may be prepared for the distribution of the Interest and Surplus Profit on the 31st instant.

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E. H. SMITH, Secretary.

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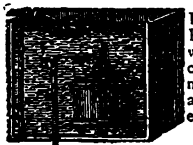
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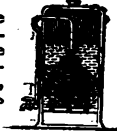
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BY CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, DEC. 12, 1881.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Our advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, Nov. 24; Madras and Allahabad, Nov. 22; Calcutta, Nov. 21.

We are so frequently compelled to criticise unfavourably the measures of the present *regime* in India that it is with real pleasure we applaud Lord Ripon's new appointment to the Legislative Council, announced in the *Times* Calcutta telegram to-day. Mr. Evans disputes with the Advocate General of Bengal the almost unquestioned leadership of the Calcutta bar, and has already done first-rate service in Council. His speech on the passing of the Vernacular Press Act was one of the most powerful of that memorable debate; and it argues well for Lord Ripon's impartiality, that, on the eve of another debate on the same subject, he has appointed to the Council one of the most forcible supporters of the doomed Act. By Mr. L. A. T. Crosthwaite must be meant Mr. C. H. T. Crosthwaite, commissioner of Nagpur, one of the ablest men in the Civil Service of Upper India, and the brother of the acting secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department. Mr. A. B. Inglis, of the firm of Begg, Dunlop, and Co., is an acknowledged leading authority in Calcutta commercial affairs, and has won his spurs in the Bengal Council.

The telegrams from India become more and more disquieting. With the return of the Viceregal Court to Calcutta, we get some glimpses of the unfolding of Lord Ripon's domestic policy, as well as clearer information about the working of his foreign policy, the general nature of which is already too well-known. Earnest well-wishers of India will grieve to discern, in both domestic and foreign policy, the same fatal tendency to sacrifice the future to the present; the same craving for petty momentary advantages, the same recklessness of future penalties. To gain the Manchester vote and a little immediate financial ease, we hear of preparations for imposing what the Indian papers call (we are told) "an iniquitous tax"—a tax condemned alike by Lord Mayo and Lord Northbrook, and one which Lord Lytton would never consent even to discuss—a tax that, if persisted in, may shake the very empire to its foundations. To gain a cheap popularity in England on the cuckoo-cry of "education for the masses," and to please some injudicious friends of a sacred cause, that of Christian missions—which will in reality be injured by such mistaken kindness—we hear of attempts to maim the State Colleges so dearly cherished by the loyal and intelligent body of educated Indian gentlemen. With the more complicated question of the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act, announced in to-day's telegrams, we deal very briefly in our leading columns. We shall return immediately to the discussion of the questions involved; but whatever may be thought of the general merits of the proposal for repeal, it will be felt by most impartial and competent observers that the measure, as represented to us in the telegraphic summary, is ill-considered, inopportune, and of a piece with the general tendency of our present Indian policy to cut away all disagreeable safeguards in order to gain the undiscerning applause of the multitude.

It has, of course, been all along clear that the full harvest of disaster, that must ultimately attend our Kandahar policy of surrender, can only be gathered in the future; and it is the certainty of this respite, added to the vague hope that something may in the meantime turn up to save us from the penalties of our cowardice and folly, that has doubtless emboldened the supporters of that policy to disregard all the warnings of prudence and experience. But to those who are not blinded by the madness of party feeling, the Calcutta telegrams in to-day's *Times* will be regarded as the cloud on the horizon that tells of the coming storm.

All our guns and subsidies have failed to secure for Abdurrahman even the semblance of a firm government in Southern Afghanistan. In Herat the local chiefs and the pretended lieutenants of the Ameer are already commencing the struggles that must infallibly bring the Russian once more on the scene. And, almost simultaneously, we receive confirmation of Lord Salisbury's statement—a few days since so stoutly contradicted, *more suo*, by the defenders of the Ministry—that the Transcaspian Railway, glorious agent of civilisation and conquest, has been completed to Askabad, and the Russian power thus brought within striking distance of Herat.

In view of the confirmation, in the *Times* Calcutta telegram to-day, of the rumour about the proposed reimposition of the Indian income-tax, it would be interesting to know whether Sir William Muir has had the opportunity of laying before Lord Hartington, in detail, the conclusion derived from his own experience of the working of that tax in the North West Provinces in 1871-72? Most of our readers will remember that Lord Mayo's conversion to the views of the anti-income-tax party was mainly due to the astounding disclosures made by the Hon. Mr. Inglis, in his speech on the Budget of 1871-72. Those disclosures were referred to the Lieutenant Governor for investigation; and it was universally believed in India, at the time, that Sir William Muir's remarkable Report—which more than confirmed all that Mr. Inglis had said, though it apologised for the warmth of his language—had buried the income-tax beyond all hope of resurrection. That was, at any rate, we believe, the opinion both of Lord Mayo and of Lord Northbrook.

What will the Radicals say, when they hear that Lord Ripon is vigorously pushing on to completion the Trans-Indus section of the Northern Punjab State Railway? The Viceroy, if we may judge from this, does not seem to have altogether the courage of his convictions; nor does it look as if he fully shared Mr. Gladstone's sublime trust in "moral barriers." But perhaps Mr. Bright has been assured that this line is to be pushed on for the sake of its commercial or civilising advantages; and it would keep up the pleasing illusion, if the public were to be informed that Major Baring has consented to entrust the line to "private enterprise."

We are glad to observe that the ceremonies connected with the installation of the young Maharaja of Burdwan have passed off with success; and have been made the occasion for a gratifying *rapprochement* between the European and Indian sections of Bengal society. Those who really have at heart the welfare of our Indian Empire will turn with pleasure from the meddling and muddling in vogue at Imperial head-quarters to the quiet and unpretending but steadily progressive administration of the Government of Bengal.

The committee of the Staff Corps and Indian Army Fund has received an important accession of strength this week. It has been joined by the following additional members:—Lord Crofton; Sir John F. Dillon, Bart.; General J. C. Innes, late Bengal Army; Lieut. General Fitzroy Mundy, late Bengal Army; Reginald Harris Temple, Esq., J.P.; James Inch, Esq. (of Messrs. Maynard, Harris, and Co.); R. M. Maclean, Esq., (of Messrs. W. Watson and Co.). Many of our readers will peruse with interest the letter from Mr. Allison, the Secretary to the Fund, which we give elsewhere.

Is Sir Charles Dilke aware that Indian carpets when imported into France pay a duty of 30 per cent., whilst English, Persian, and Turkey carpets only pay 10 per cent. *ad valorem*? This, it is true, is only an Indian grievance; and grievances that do not affect votes are generally believed to sit lightly on the conscience of the Foreign Under Secretary. But so many Liberal professions of a tender regard for the interests of India are now crying aloud to Heaven for fulfilment, that Sir Charles Dilke may perhaps attend to this very little matter for very shame.

The "Sportsman's Exhibition" will be held at the Agricultural Hall on Feb. 9, and following days up to the 18th

idem. The show of requisites connected with coaching, hunting, and riding, shooting, racing, coursing, fishing, and sport at large, ought to be most interesting.

INFORMATION has reached the India Office that Major General J. Watson, V.C., C.B., who has lately vacated his appointment as Queen's aide de camp, has been chosen to act as British Resident at Gwalior pending transfer to Baroda, whither he is to proceed at the end of next year in relief of Mr. Melville, who returns to England.

MAJOR A. R. HEYLAND, Bombay Staff Corps, deputy-assistant adjutant-general, Bombay, has been appointed military secretary to the Right Hon. Sir J. Fergusson, K.C.M.G., Governor of Bombay, in succession to Lieut. Colonel Stracey, Scots Guards, who vacates that appointment on account of ill health.

WE understand that the Afghan war medal, which has been so long in preparation, is now almost ready, and that the issue will be proceeded with early in the new year, when the medals will be distributed among the officers and men of regiments now in the United Kingdom who formed part of the expedition. The bronze star, to be granted in commemoration of Sir F. Roberts's march from Cabul to Candahar, will not be ready for some little time.

THE recommendations of the Simla Army Commission will, it is understood, come into effect early next year, so far as relates to the abolition of the posts of Commander in Chief in Bombay and Madras respectively. Each of the officers holding these posts will become the commander of an army corps, with a diminution of pay in each case from about £5,500 to about £4,500 a year.

THE statement of the opium revenue, which is brought up to the commencement of November, shows that Rs. 14,25,825 have been realised in excess of the estimated return. The sales of Bengal opium have been more productive than it was reckoned they would be; but the Bombay export duty is under the estimated return. Nearly half the aggregate value of Indian produce is represented by opium. The following figures, showing the value of the trade during the last five years, are from Mr. J. E. O'Connor's recently published "Statement of the Trade of British India":—

Years.	Chests.	Ruppes.
1875-76	11,005	1,35,18,835
1876-77	9,701	1,19,09,695
1877-78	9,357	1,15,21,524
1878-79	8,881	1,05,67,680
1879-80	10,586	1,18,96,842

THE export of tobacco from India is steadily increasing. Five years ago the exports were valued at less than 9 lakhs; last year their value had risen to over 14 lakhs. India exported during the first five months of the current year 1½ lakhs' worth of manufactured tobacco to England. Mr. J. E. O'Connor, in commenting upon the tobacco trade, in his latest review, expresses great satisfaction with the tobacco and cigars of Poosa, and the Madras cigars also he find to be improving. In October last, 4,398lb. of tobacco and cigars was shipped from Madras to Rangoon and Yokohama. It is known that in the estimation of the London agents and merchants the Indian leaf only requires the labour of skilled curers to compete successfully with the produce of America and the Manillas. The native agents in India are the persons who are chiefly responsible for the wretched manner in which the leaf is treated in preparation for the market. The trade should advance with more rapidity now that the Spanish Government have withdrawn from the Manilla monopoly.

THE number of visitors to the Indian collections at the South Kensington Museum for the weeks ending Oct. 8, were 2,372; Oct. 15, 1,812; Oct. 22, 1,388; Oct. 29, 1,598; total for the month of October, 8,444. The number of visitors for the weeks ending Nov. 5, 1,234; Nov. 12, 1,453; Nov. 19, 1,622; Nov. 26, 1,742; Total for the month of November, 6,457. Total from the opening, May 15, 1880, 288,156.

WE have the best authority for stating that the rumour, to which we referred a fortnight ago, of the retirement,

on colonel's allowances, of General Cailell, R.E., is entirely without foundation.

THE *Englishman* states that the Calcutta Freight Market, for the week ending November 21, had been quiet, the only noticeable feature being a demand for sailing tonnage for New York. The unfixed tonnage in port at date stood at 5,400 tons.

MESSRS. W. MORAN and Co.'s market report gives the following account of the Calcutta Tea market for the same period:—

"On Thursday last, the 17th inst., the public sales consisted of 8,611 packages, all of which sold. The quality of some of the lots offered showed some improvement, but, taking this into consideration, we quote a general rise of about one anna per lb. Finest teas and fannings were least affected. Regarding the outturn of the crop of the present season, figures have now been received from the principal agents to the extent of 43,000,000lb. On this quantity we may fairly base an estimate as to what the export to the United Kingdom is likely to be for the season of 1881. These returns would indicate that the total outturn will probably not be more than one million in excess of the crop of 1880, which was forty-six and a-half millions pounds. Putting down the exports to the Australian Colonies and America at three-quarters of a million pounds (which amount at least, we have every reason to believe will be shipped) and putting down seven hundred and fifty thousand pounds for the country consumption, this leaves for Great Britain an available total of forty-six million pounds. It is hardly within our province to say whether the recent rise in prices is justifiable or not, but considering the largely increased consumption over last year, which may be put down at the rate of seven millions pounds per annum, the position of the article appears a strong one. At the same time it must be remembered by those interested in the industry that there must be a point, when it would actually be prejudicial to the enterprise, if prices became *extreme* and stocks became abnormally low. Both such results would have the effect of checking consumption, and would probably cause the dealer to have to revert to China produce, if he found that out of the reduced stock of Indians he was unable to match former purchases. We take the following figures from Messrs. J. C. Sillar and Co.'s circular, dated October 28, regarding China shipment:—'Telegrams from China, dated the 21st instant, report the shipments to this country to have reached 111,000,000lbs. against 123,000,000lbs. at the same time last year, 123,000,000lbs. in 1879, and 143,000,000lbs. in 1878. Private telegrams put the figures at 130,000,000lbs. this year, against 125,000,000lbs. last year.' Considering these figures, it is interesting to note that the price of sound common Congou, notwithstanding the gradually decreased supplies, has declined from 9d. per lb. in 1878, to 6½d. in 1881; while on the other hand, although supplies from this country have risen considerably, prices for good common broken, as compared with last year, show a rise of from 1d. to 2d. per lb., evidently proving the increased favour with which the Indian produce is now regarded by the trade."

FROM the same authority we take the following report on Indigo in Calcutta for the same period:—

"The public sales commenced on the 15th instant, and during the week 1,750 chests have been offered, but of this quantity, only some 200 chests were of European manufacture, and of the remaining 1,500 chests, about 600 were bought in, native proprietors being unwilling to sell at current rates. European markets from Behar and Bengal are now arriving in the market, and we may look for a larger business next week. By private contract the sale is reported of forty-two chests C M K. Kurburree, Tirhoot, at Rs. 265 per Fy. Maund. The demand for native oudes has been rather less brisk, and prices, except for very desirable lots, show a decline of Rs. 5 per maund, as compared with those obtained by private contract before the auctions. The total quantity disposed of up to date is about 7,000 maunds."

WE take from the *Times of India* the following obituary of the week ending Thursday, November 24:—Major W. Banbury, Staff Paymaster, Bedfordshire Regiment; Lieutenant E. C. Waud, 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards; Lieutenant A. M. Brabazon, Suffolk Regiment; Mr. W. H. Paulson, Bengal Educational Department; Dr. H. L. Cox, A.M.D.; Rao Sahib Vishwanath Govind Cholekar.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending Nov. 15, state:—

"There has been slight rain in parts of Central and Eastern Bengal, but its want continues to be felt in Orissa and in some other places; general prospects, however, continue good; the

earlier sorts of rice are being harvested, with a good average outturn; fever is more or less prevalent. In the North Western Provinces and Oudh there has been no rain; the rabi crops are everywhere in need of moisture, and irrigation has commenced in some districts; fever still exists, especially in Oudh. In the Punjab rabi sowings are progressing and the kharif harvest is almost over, the yield being generally good and prospects favourable. In the Central India and Rajputana States the weather is seasonable and agricultural prospects continue good on the whole. In the Central Provinces rabi sowings are nearly finished and rain is now wanted in one district; the weather is, however, reported to be cloudy; there has been a little rain; and prospects continue good. In the Bombay Presidency there has been good rain in the Southern Mahratta Country and elsewhere, and agricultural prospects, except in two districts where rain is urgently wanted, have much improved. In the Nizam's territories and Berar kharif crops are being reaped; there has been some rain, and prospects are favourable. Rain has again fallen copiously throughout the Mysor State and in Coorg, and crops are now everywhere in good condition; the harvesting of ragi and other minor crops has commenced in Mysor, and rice and coffee will now ripen better in Coorg. In the Madras Presidency there has been further rainfall, more or less heavy, in all districts except one; and general prospects are good, although a few districts still need more rain. In British Burma and Assam crop prospects are favourable everywhere; the harvesting of rice has commenced in the latter province. On the whole it may be said that recent rains have materially improved crop prospects in Southern and Western India; that in the central tracts of the country the weather is seasonable, and agricultural condition satisfactory; and that in the greater part of Northern India general showers would be beneficial.

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE following telegram has been received at the India-office from the Viceroy, dated Dec. 6 :—

"Ameer marched on Nov. 20 for Cabul, with one regiment of Kandahari-Duranis, 1,000 strong; one Herati, 500 strong; two Cabulis, each 400 strong; ten guns, two cavalry regiments."

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs, under date of Dec. 11 :—

"The latest news from Afghanistan does not promise well for the future tranquillity of the country. The Ameer started from Kandahar for Cabul on Nov. 20, taking with him one regiment of Kandaharis, one of Duranis, one of Heratis, two regiments of Cabulis, two cavalry regiments, and ten guns, and leaving Sirdar Habibullah and Mustaufi Mir Mahomed Hussain Kazilbash to act as temporary governors of Kandahar pending the arrival of Abdul Rasool. He appears, however, to have failed in conciliating the Duranis or attaching to himself the leading Kandahari sirdars. Two of these—namely, Gul Mahomed Khan and Gholam Mohinddin Khan—he is taking to Cabul as hostages; while he is deporting to India Shere Mahomed and Gholam Mahomed Khan, brother and cousin of the ex-Wali.

"Jealousy almost amounting to open rivalry exists at Herat between Abdul Kudus Khan, the Ameer's cousin, and Yussuf Khan, his uncle, and it is rumoured that Ishak Khan, Governor of Afghan Turkestan, wants Herat for his brother. The Kohistanis are said to be discontented, while from Cabul come reports that Asmutullah Khan, a Ghilzai, is restless, and that some of the Lughman tribes are showing symptoms of uneasiness.

"Many of these reports may be exaggerated, but there can be no doubt that the situation is far from reassuring, and is one which will call for the exercise on the Ameer's part of great tact and administrative ability. He has yet to prove that he possesses these qualities.

"The report regarding the proposed reimposition of the income-tax, which I mentioned last week, has now taken fuller form and shape. It is rumoured that a feature of the next Budget will be the abolition of the majority of import duties, leaving taxation only on imported luxuries. It is expected that the Government will argue that, protection being thus swept away as far as possible, direct taxation will be required to supply the place of the lost revenue. The general belief here is that the measure has been forced upon the Indian Government by the Secretary of State in the interest of Manchester, and public opinion is almost, if not quite, unanimous in condemning the scheme. Most of the papers have raised their voices in strong protest, and some of them are urging a popular agitation against what they describe as an iniquitous tax. It should be remembered, however, that the thing has not yet got beyond the stage of rumour, although there is good reason for believing that it is one which the result will show to be well founded. Should it turn out that this measure is really in serious contemplation, it will add one more to the many instances we have had during the last few years of the unfortunate tendency now prevailing at home for interference with the details of Indian administration

and for forcing this country into fresh expenditure, while at the same time cutting down or sweeping away old and well-established sources of income.

"At the meeting of the Legislative Council on Wednesday Mr. Gibbs obtained leave to introduce a bill for the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act. He spoke very cautiously, and refused to commit himself to any opinion as to whether the Act was ever really needed. He mentioned, however, that it had never been fully put into operation against any vernacular publication of British India and only once against foreign publications—namely, to prevent the importation of some objectionable pamphlets issued in Turkey. He believed that the penal code would be sufficient to enable the Government to deal with Indian seditious publications, and a section would be added to the Post-office Act to empower the seizure of seditious matter coming from abroad.

"In connection with this question there have been published some statistics regarding the Vernacular Press from which it appears that there exist in the whole Bengal Presidency 111 vernacular papers, with 36,000 subscribers. Forty-five of these, with a circulation of 20,000, are published in Lower Bengal, and the remainder in the North West Provinces, the Punjab, Central India, and Rajputana. The largest circulation—viz., 4,000 copies—is enjoyed by a Bengali monthly paper, and the most extensively circulated paper outside Bengal proper is a Lahore bi-weekly, having 1,700 subscribers. There are six daily vernacular papers in Bengal, all published in Calcutta, and the leading one has a circulation of 700. The only daily paper outside Bengal is one published at Lucknow, with 715 subscribers. Of course, the figures given as the circulation of these journals afford a very fallacious test of the true number of readers.

"The Trade and Navigation returns for October show that the export of Indian tea to Australia amounted, during that month, to 109,993lb., valued at Rs.78,145, as against 41,092lb., representing Rs.26,637, in October, 1880, and 10,240lb., worth Rs.7,444, in October, 1879. The total export of tea to Australia during the seven months of the current official year amounted to 533,323lb., valued at Rs.390,415. These figures, proving as they do the rapid growth of the trade with Australia, are most encouraging to the India tea planters.

"Great exertions are now being made to complete the Trans-Indus portion of the Northern Punjab Railway. Two engines have been ferried across the river on rafts, and it is hoped that the line will be opened as far as Nowshera on Jan. 1. The section from Nowshera to Peshawur can hardly be ready before March 1. The new scheme of a railway from Rawul Pindi to the hill station of Murree is being taken in hand, and the Government has deputed an engineer to survey the line. When his report is submitted an attempt will probably be made to float a company.

"It is announced that a regiment of European cavalry will in future be stationed permanently at Rawul Pindie. A sum of a lakh-and-a-half of rupees has been sanctioned for barracks.

"Mohurram passed quietly at Mooltan, and no attempt at disturbance was made either by Hindoos or Mahomedans. A Lahore paper states that the bad blood has now in a great measure subsided, and that the local authorities had abandoned all apprehension of trouble even before the critical period of the festival.

"The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal returned to Calcutta on Friday last. A few days of his tour was spent at Burdwan, where a series of *fetes* was held in honour of the installation of the young Maharajah of that place. The festivities passed off in a highly successful manner, and were attended by a large number of European and native guests, who were entertained by the Maharajah with princely liberality. The actual installation ceremony took place on Wednesday. Sir A. Eden, in a speech which he made on presenting the khilut, spoke of the great public services rendered by the late Maharajah, and expressed a hope that the young man, on taking his place as one of the leading noblemen of Bengal, would follow the worthy example set by his father.

"Messrs. Evans, barrister, L. A. T. Crosthwaite, Civil Service, and A. B. Inglis, merchant, have been appointed members of the Supreme Legislative Council.

"According to last reports, the Mysor crops continue good. The condition and prospects are favourable. There is no material change in prices.

"The public health is good.

"The Viceroy starts for Burmah next Saturday."

A *Times* telegram from St. Petersburg, dated Dec. 10, gives the following about Central Asian affairs :—

"A Mahomedan priest who left Kashgar in August gives some interesting details as to the state of affairs there. He arrived in Kashgar in June last to visit his father and found the Chinese so hostile to the inhabitants that, in order to avoid all unpleasantness, he gave himself out as an Afghan, as the Chinese consider the Afghans to be British subjects, and, therefore treat them well. A Russian merchant named Zinovieff, who had

arrived in Kashgar, and endeavoured to sell 114 horses which he had brought with him, met with great difficulty and trouble. His horses were driven into a stable and kept under a guard of soldiers, so that the inhabitants were afraid to offer to buy them. At last Zinovieff was forced to sell them to a Tartar merchant, and had the pleasure of having his lodging surrounded every night during his stay by fifty soldiers. The priest states that an Englishman calling himself a commissioner, and who visited Kashgar during the last war, was again expected there; also that there were fifteen Englishmen at Yarkand learning Chinese.

"There have been two revolts in Yangi Hissar in the course of the last four months. In the first case the Chinese authorities were forewarned, and arrested a number of the rebels, and in the second instance, although the rebels attacked the Chinese troops, they were speedily put to flight, and 400 of the ring-leaders beheaded. The immigrants into Kashgar, coming from the Afghan province of Badakshan after the Afghan disasters, requested the Chinese authorities to accept them as subjects, and to free Padaksh from the Afghan yoke; but they met with a refusal, on the ground that the Afghans were subjects of England, a friendly Power. With regard to the rumours that a rising of Mussulmans had taken place at Yangi Hissar against the brutality and violence of the Chinese, and that 200 of the Chinese garrison had been massacred, the military commander at Nargi now corroborates the fact, but states that the agitation has been suppressed. In August last one of the Chinese frontier officials was sent to Kashgar in irons for having, it is said, voluntarily received twenty-three families of Russian Kirghiz who had strayed over the border."

The following telegram to the *Times*, dated Quetta, Dec. 4, was again delayed in transmission, and did not arrive in time for last issue:—

"The Ameer has now left Kandahar for Cabul, taking with him, under surveillance, several chiefs of doubtful loyalty, his recently-raised Kandahari regiments, and those from Herat. With him, also, is Mahomed Alam Khan, who lately separated from Ayub Khan when the latter started for Meshed for some purposes of his own. The Ameer is said to treat him with much consideration. Ayub Khan will probably communicate with our Government from Meshed unless he is persuaded that he has fair hopes from other quarters. The political atmosphere is not yet clear. Still, the Ameer seems to meet his difficulties with good heart and more judgment and resource. He cannot be ubiquitous, and has to turn and face the danger that may for the moment seem most pressing. It is generally supposed that he would gladly have remained in Kandahar during the winter, from which place he might have hoped the better to watch Herat. Now other matters draw him towards Cabul. As Governor of Kandahar he has selected and summoned from Jellalabad Abdul Rassul Khan, whose brother will remain as Governor of Jellalabad. Before leaving Kandahar the Ameer attempted to conciliate the inhabitants of that place, condoning their past disloyalties and reassuring the religious party of the purity of his motives notwithstanding his connection with the Nazarenes. This is probably but a wise offering to their ignorant fanaticism. Such malcontents as he cannot keep under his own eye the Ameer will, perhaps, deport into British India. This would be very inconvenient, and we should receive credit with him for their maintenance. Once established and strong, the Ameer may be asked to recall some and support others whose property has generally been subjected to unreserved confiscation. At Kandahar itself little danger, perhaps, remains. Although the continuance of our moral support just over the border may be for the present advisable, towards Herat the Ameer must still look with anxiety on the future. Mahomed Yussuf Khan, who was ordered to Herat as Governor has not been able to proceed beyond Fara, although he has been reinforced from Kandahar. Abdul Kudus Khan, who captured Herat from Ayub, is said to have warned both the Ameer and Mahomed Yussuf Khan that the Heratis are not prepared to accept a further change and interference. It is supposed by some that the actual danger threatening the Ameer is from a coalition between Mahomed Ishak Khan, his governor in Turkestan, and Abul Kudus in Herat. The former is reputed to be intriguing with officers of the Ameer's army. The latter does not appear to be very subordinate. Other suspicions may well arise that there is some exterior influence at work to detach Turkestan with Herat from adherence to the Ameer. This should be watched. As matters stand, Mahomed Yussuf Khan will probably not feel that he can proceed towards Herat. Meanwhile, he is well placed at Fara, keeping the Zamindawars at peace and influencing in the Ameer's interests a large extent of country. Sirdar Mahomed Ishak Khan can, no doubt, with some show of justice put forth claims upon the Ameer. When Abdurrahman was summoned from Turkestan by us to rule in Cabul, Mahomed Ishak held that province for him, and lost his own brother, Mahomed Sarwar, at the hands of Gholam Hayder Wardak. As a son of a former Ameer, Mahomed Azim Khan, his disinterested loyalty

may well be questioned by Abdurrahman, who probably anticipates some claim being made for partition and independence. Probably it is a fear of this branch of the family that makes the Ameer decline to leave another brother of Mahomed Ishak—namely, Mahomed Aziz Khan—as governor of Kandahar. It may be that it is not such clouds on the horizon of distant Turkestan, beyond the passes of the Hindu Kush, now closed by snow, that are drawing the Ameer towards Cabul, but local difficulties, which, although of lesser proportions, require immediate treatment. In Kohistan, in Lughnan, and on the road between Cabul and Jellalabad, Sadu and Dadu, brother freebooters, too well known on that, our former, line of communication, are said to be giving trouble. Having dealt with these, the Ameer will probably lie by during the winter, and, in the early spring, about the Nauroz, or New Year's Day, resolve to appear before Herat in person. Meanwhile, the Ameer unquestionably shows strength, if not much diplomatic skill. He will doubtless be able to deal with the obstructions which it was certain he would have to meet, and he will probably secure peace. The management of the chiefs seems his principal difficulty. A good native agent from British India at his Court might give him much disinterested and, therefore, valuable advice, but he should ask for this.

"Of local news there is little. The health of the troops at Quetta is improved and generally good. The weather is bright and clear. The Bozdar column has passed through without molestation, examining carefully this unknown country and its coalfields. On the 2nd inst. communication was opened between it and the convey from Dera Ghazi Khan which went to meet them. It is supposed that the Khyber Pass arrangements are somewhat endangered by the inflicting upon the responsible tribes heavy fines for offences committed by individual robbers in the adjacent districts of Peshawur and Kohat. It is a little doubtful whether our settlement with the Afridis is old enough to bear this first test. Education is coming upon them rather quickly.

"The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is now at Peshawur, and will no doubt deal with the independent tribes justly and generously."

MEDICAL WOMEN IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—Your notice on the practice of women doctors in China, following the highly-interesting leading article which lately appeared on the subject of "women doctors" in India, induces me to send you the following notice of a long conversation which I had with Sir Salar Jung when he was in England in 1876. He stated his views very fully on this matter. His opinion was that it would be a great benefit to India—a benefit which could not be exaggerated—if English medical women, completely educated in England, could settle in the chief towns to act as teachers as well as practitioners. He said that in the rural districts a class of ordinary practitioners, not of the stamp of teachers, would be very acceptable to the vast native populations. He was of opinion that both classes would obtain a suitable and an honourable professional maintenance; and though it would be impossible to give any precise estimate of the required numbers, 250 of the first class and 1,000 of the second might be safely named. If the attempt were successful, these numbers would probably prove wholly insufficient. An English lady who had had the opportunity of examining many Zenanas under exceptionally favourable circumstances confirmed these statements to me in an emphatic manner. They were strongly supported by no less experienced a person than Dr. Macdougall, Bishop of Labuan. It appeared to me a duty to lay the views of so able a person as Sir Salar Jung before the Medical Council in 1877; and I think it equally right now to ask you to allow his statements to appear in the *Times* for the judgment of the many persons interested in his opinions and competent to advise upon them. To some the numbers will at first sight seem excessive. They are about one of the higher and four of the lower class to 1,000,000 of the population. An experienced Indian would form his own estimate of the mode of distribution in the several provinces or areas. In any way the introduction would be very slow, and would follow the ordinary law of supply and demand.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Oxford, Dec. 6.

HENRY W. ACLAND.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the shareholders was held in the board room at the offices, Leadenhall-street, on Tuesday, for the purpose of receiving a report and statement of accounts and declaring a dividend. Mr. THOMAS SUTHERLAND, chairman of the company, presided.

The report states that the net profits for the year, including £4,862 brought forward from last year, amount to £153,801, which, after deducting the interim dividend of 2½ per cent., admit of a further dividend of 2½ per cent., which the directors now recommend to be paid, a balance of £8,801 being carried over to next year. In their last half-yearly report the directors announced the sale of the following steamers this year, viz., the *Mooltan*, *Baroda*, *Delhi*, and *Gokulnath*, and they have now to add to this list the name of the *Ceylon*, which

which has done faithful service to the company for twenty years. As already explained, all these steamers had to be disposed of to make way for vessels of a more modern type. Of the eight new steamers which were contracted for last year only the *Brindisi* was at work at the date of the last report. Since then the *Rome*, *Carthage*, and *Clyde* have been delivered by their respective builders and despatched on their first voyages. Considerable delay has been experienced in the completion of the remaining ships, viz., the *Thames*, *Shannon*, *Ganges*, and *Sutlej*, but within the next two months it is hoped that these steamers will be at work. During the summer the directors invited tenders for the construction of two additional steamers, and the order fell to Messrs. Caird and Co. These vessels will be 4,500 tons, and will have engines to indicate 4,000 horse power. They appear in the fleet list as the *Ballaarat* and *Parramatta*. The *Surat* and *Assam* have received new boilers and a general refit, and the *Lombardy* and *Nizam* are at the present moment in the builders' hands for this purpose. Contracts have also been made for similar work in case of the *Thibet* and *Teheran*. During the period now under review the fleet has been efficiently navigated, and the mail service has been free from the smallest interruption. The distance run during the year was 2,000,000 miles, nearly the whole of which was traversed at a high rate of speed. As the proprietors are aware, the company's steamers coming to England have been loaded and discharged in London for some years past, while at the same time they continued to call at Southampton to embark and land passengers and mails. But Southampton ceased to be a mail port when Government determined, with the commencement of the present contract, to despatch and receive the Eastern mails exclusively *via* Brindisi, and accordingly the directors resolved as soon as their arrangements would permit of doing so, to concentrate their traffic in London, and to abolish the delay and expense entailed by the steamers calling at Southampton. The outward steamers have already ceased to call at that port, and the last homeward steamer to call there will be the vessel which will arrive at the end of December. The directors believe that this change, by which they will embark and disembark passengers in London, will be as welcome to the public as it will be advantageous to the company. At the same time, in order to meet the convenience of passengers who, on their way home, may wish to avoid the Channel passage, it has been decided to allow the inward bound steamers to call at Plymouth, and the Great Western Railway have agreed to afford every facility for landing and forwarding such passengers on to London or elsewhere. It is with deep regret that the directors have to record the death of their late colleague, Mr. George Carleton L'Estrange. Mr. L'Estrange joined the board in 1866, and from that time to the day of his death, which took place immediately upon landing in England from a voyage in one of the company's steamers in September, he devoted himself with the utmost assiduity to the services of the proprietors. The directors who retire by rotation this year are the Hon. Ronald Leslie Melville and Mr. Edward Thornton, C.B. These gentlemen will offer themselves for re-election at the annual meeting, and the board have much pleasure in recommending them to that honour at the hands of the proprietors. The auditors will also have to be elected by the proprietors, and Mr. William Samuel Deacon and Mr. Henry John Baddely, who at present fill that office, will offer themselves for re-election. The ordinary charge against revenue has been made for insurances and depreciation, and £216,701, being 5 per cent. on the original cost of the fleet, has been written off the book value of the fleet as usual. It will be observed, however, that the directors have laid aside a further sum of £75,000 on account of extraordinary depreciation, which, added to the sum of £33,000 similarly treated last year, places the company in the position of having upwards of £100,000 standing to the credit of their fleet over and above the normal depreciation of 5 per cent. per annum on the life of every ship. The directors in their last annual report explained the necessity for making a special provision of this kind to enable them to sell such ships, as it would clearly be to the interest of the proprietors to replace by larger vessels before what is held to be the ordinary term of their service should have expired. Formerly, no doubt steamers might generally be depended upon for an efficient service of something like twenty years in the trade for which they were originally built, but this is no longer the case, and to keep a business such as this company's up to the level of surrounding progress in the present day new ships must be built and old vessels removed to other and smaller spheres much more rapidly than was the case some years ago. Clearly, therefore, the old rate of depreciation must be insufficient unless supplemented from time to time by additional appropriations, such as the directors in the present and last year have been happily enabled to make, and which a due regard to the stability of the company will doubtless induce the proprietors to confirm. The directors feel justified in recommending the payment of a bonus from the profit on underwriting account for the present year equal to 2 per cent. on the paid-up capital. In their last annual report the directors were enabled to state that the freight receipts during that year had advanced £180,000 beyond the returns of 1878-9, and up to the close of the first half of the present year this advance was maintained and exceeded. It was, however, explained in the half-yearly report for the present year that there had been a reaction from the buoyant state of things which prevailed at the beginning of 1880, and that, although the company's freight revenue had been maintained, that result had been secured by additional

work, which had necessarily entailed a higher level of expenditure. The company's general trade has continued in a fairly satisfactory condition, and a moderate increase might have been expected in the freight returns for the year, whereas, unfortunately, the result shows a decrease of £15,063, which is mainly due to local competition between Bombay and China, and to unfavourable rates of freight between London and Bombay. On the other hand, the passage money, which was £592,768 last year, amounts in the present year to £672,179, thus showing a most satisfactory increase of £79,411. As the former mail contracts were in operation for some months during 1879-80, the payments received by the company for the postal service were then larger than for the year now under review, so consequently the credits under that head in the accounts now submitted are £22,000 less than they were last year. The present is therefore the first year when the new mail contracts stand on their own merits in the accounts submitted to the proprietors, and the financial results of the year have been attained under the disadvantage of a reduction in the revenue from the mail services of £75,000 per annum as compared with the revenue from the former contracts. During the year under review the company's operations have been pushed briskly, and the mileage performed by the ships has been increased. An addition to expenditure must therefore necessarily have followed, but as there has been a large saving in coal freights the net result is only a practical increase in the expenditure to a very small extent. The directors trust that, upon the whole, the result of the year's operations will not be considered unsatisfactory, and they believe that if trade is fairly maintained the advent of the new and improved vessels now being added to the fleet will enhance the company's reputation and produce larger returns.

The CHAIRMAN desired to express the sincere regret of his colleagues and himself at the loss the company had sustained by the decease of their friend and colleague, the late Mr. Carleton L'Estrange. The deceased gentleman was for fifteen years a director of the company, and brought the most untiring energy and great ability to the conduct of its affairs. Dealing with the report and accounts, he reminded the meeting that in June last he laid much stress upon the fact that the fundamental test of the prosperity of a company must be the amount of revenue it could earn, a point which was too often lost sight of in the discussions which took place at those meetings. It would no doubt be gratifying to the shareholders to see from the report and accounts that the last vestige of the debenture debt had been written off, the remaining debentures having been paid off in full. When in a very humble position in the office, some years ago, the debentures were issued, and he had to write the name of each original holder or subscriber on each debenture; when doing that he little thought that he should be the chairman presiding over the meeting in 1881 at their funeral obsequies. The debenture debt involved a fixed interest payable by the company of between £30,000 and £40,000 a year. Now that large charge had been got rid of. If shareholders dived deep into the accounts it would appear something almost wonderful that, whilst the directors had increased the company's fleet and augmented the business, they had also relieved the company of the burden of a fixed interest on the debentures by redeeming them. The value of the fleet had also increased, and now stood at £16 14s. per ton. When shareholders considered the expensive character of the ships, and that the average age of each vessel did not exceed eight years, they would be convinced that it stood at a very moderate valuation indeed. In addition to that during the current year between 30,000 and 40,000 tons of new shipping would be added to the fleet, giving it greater cargo-carrying capacity, and more facilities for accommodating passengers, which would have the effect not only of increasing the value of the fleet and reducing the age, but at the same time augment the revenue of the company. As he stated at the outset, it was the earning power of the company's fleet which was the test of prosperity and success. The fleet might stand at nothing in the company's books, and yet yield no profit if it had not the earning power. Those who wished to properly understand the position of the company in the present day must remember that it was virtually a new company grafted on an old one. Before the opening of the Suez Canal the company had a small business, and at the same time a most lucrative one, and practically enjoyed a monopoly. Since the Suez Canal was opened, times had changed. Instead of a slight monopoly, there was great competition for business of all kinds. In consequence of the bad harvests in India and the general stagnation in trade, the company's income fell off in one year to the extent of £262,000. He believed, however, that the company's business was more assured and safer now, depending upon the broad general platform of open competition than it was when dependent upon the erratic, and, he might say, the somewhat exotic, resources of the past. It was the glory of the company that it had been able to adapt itself to the altered circumstances of the times, to hold its own against all competitors, and maintain its position as the first carrying company in the world. The revenue from passage money showed an increase of £80,000 on the year, which was the largest the company had seen for many years. Some might ask whether that would be continuous. His answer was that he believed it would. The company was able to offer greater facilities than heretofore, it had reduced the rates of passage money by issuing return tickets

at a reduced rate, which enabled officers of the Government in both civil and military services to avail themselves of what was termed the "privilege leave," and pay a short visit to England, occupying in the whole three months, instead of being obliged as formerly to go up to the hills. As to the permanent increase in the revenue, shareholders must judge for themselves. It must not be forgotten that next year the Messageries Maritimes de France took up its stations in Australia, but it had little fear that this company would be able to hold its own. It was a matter for regret that the company's business was not done in Egypt in the same facile manner since that country had come under practically European rule. It was not half so prosperous or so well conducted as under the old rule of the Khédive, because the company's ships were practically treated in the same manner in respect to quarantine as the Arab dhows bringing people to Mecca. Having gone through various items in the report, and explained the great extent of the mail service performed by the company, and the smallness of the subsidies as compared with the services rendered by the company, he concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. W. FANE DE SALIS briefly seconded the motion.

Dr. CARSON thought the results recorded were highly satisfactory, and desired to compliment the management of the company thereon. He rejoiced at the disappearance of the item of debentures from the accounts. He, however, could not give his unqualified support to the amount carried over, and thought that 5 per cent. for depreciation was far too high.

Mr. HURST congratulated his fellow-shareholders upon the report, and also upon the very satisfactory explanation of the company's affairs conveyed in the address of the chairman. The valuation of the fleet was, he thought, very gratifying.

The motion for adopting the report was then carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN then moved the formal resolution declaring the dividends and bonus, together making a payment of 7 per cent. per annum.

Mr. EDWARD THORNTON, C.B., briefly seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation. The retiring directors and auditors were unanimously re-elected, and the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

INDIAN MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The 22nd Regiment N.I. from Belgaum, is to embark at Vindhygarh for Aden on the 26th instant.

We learn from Bolaram that Colonel Lindsay, R.E., superintending engineer, H.P.W.D., proceeds on a tour of inspection through the Baras at the end of the current month.

Captain F. J. Curtin, 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, is appointed to be provost marshal at Quetta in addition to his other duties, vice Captain E. R. H. Torin, 13th Hussars, proceeding to India with his regiment.

Another victim of the warrant of July, 1881, the *Englishman* says, is Lieut. Col. W. T. Corrie, of the 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, commanding at Jalandar, who has to proceed home previous to retirement under its provisions.

The *Englishman* thus writes on a question of interest to military men:—"The vacancy in the Adjutant General's Department, which will be occasioned on the 1st proximo owing to Lieutenant Colonel Thompson, Bengal S.C., now on furlough, having completed his five years' tenure, will, it is reported, most probably be filled by the appointment of Major Ford of the Royal Artillery, to the establishment, he being now officiating as Assistant Adjutant General of the Shirdind Division for the permanent incumbent, Lieutenant Colonel Thompson. To those uninitiated in the mysteries of appointment to the staff of the army, it would appear strange that an officer of the Royal Artillery should succeed one belonging to the Bengal Staff Corps, but the fact is Major Ford belongs to the old Bengal R.A.; consequently, according to the wishes of the Commander in Chief, he may be considered of which ever service is found most convenient. In this instance, it is convenient to consider him of the Indian service, not as it was in the case of Colonel, now Major General, Sir J. Hills, for with him it was found more conducive to the happiness of all concerned to consider him a Royal, pure and simple, so as to fill the vacancy caused by the late Lieut. Col. Brooke, appointed Deputy Adjutant General of the Army. The officers of the late Bengal Artillery, it will be seen, have a great pull over all others as regards appointment to the army staff. Now, however, comes a difficulty which, if the appointment is given as reported, has to be tided over. Major Ford, it is well known, has got the first refusal of Lieutenant-Colonel Goldie's berth at head-quarters as assistant adjutant general, when that officer rejoins his regiment in March to take command. Colonel Goldie belongs to the British service, the 6th Carabineers, so Major Ford would have to change his colours, chameleon-like, and become once again a British officer. If this phenomenon takes place it will be interesting to watch what follows. Will he be considered as holding the appointment at head-quarters as a British officer or as an Indian officer? If the latter, then there will have to be a change as regards the deputy assistant adjutant generalship, which should fall—to equalise the services—to a British officer. The mystery will unravel itself, and we shall soon know what are the arrangements found most convenient. There

wheels within wheels all over the world, and Simla is no exception to the rule; we cannot, however, think it possible that so chameleon like an arrangement can be contemplated, but lean more to the belief in the rumour that the appointment on Dec. 1 will be given to Lieut. Col. Biscoe, 19th Royal Lancers, so that Major Ford can be accommodated at headquarters, thereby sticking to his colour^s as a Royal."

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

THE U.S. INSTITUTION OF INDIA.—We have received Vol. X. of the "Journal of the United Service Institution of India," which contains papers on "Burma as the Scene of a Possible Campaign," by Capt. C. Arundell Barker, 89th Regt.; "The Races of the Madras Army," by Lieut. Col. Tyrrell, 37th Madras N.I.; "System of Finding Ranges with Weldon Instruments," by Major J. B. Richardson, R.A.; "Horse Breeding in Australia and India," by Lieut. Martin, R.E.; "Indian Marine, Past and Present," by Commander H. A. Street, R.N.; "Cavalry Armament," by Capt. Seymour Barrow, 10th Bengal Lancers; "The Indian Monsoon Rains," by Mr. H. F. Blandford, F.R.S.; "The Reasons why Difficulty is Experienced in Recruiting for the Native Army, the Remedy Suggested, and How to Organise Reserves," by Major J. R. Davidson, commandant 18th Bengal Cavalry; "Reserves for the Indian Army," by Major C. G. Cautley, G.L.C.; and "Notes Regarding a New Horseshoe," by Mr. J. H. B. Hallen, general superintendent of horse-breeding operations.

THE MURREE RAILWAY.—An influential meeting was held on Nov. 22, at Rawul Pindi, under the presidency of General Bidulph, commanding the division, to discuss the project of a railway from Rawul Pindi to Murree. Representatives of the mercantile and native communities were present, and the scheme was unanimously and warmly supported. A large portion of the capital was at once offered. The Commissioner and Brigadier-General were also present. The Lieutenant Governor has already ordered a survey of the proposed line.

THE 2ND P. N. I.—Major Codrington, A. A. G., P. F. F., reverts to the command of the 2nd Punjab Infantry, during Colonel Tyndall's absence on furlough. Major Rivaz succeeds Major Codrington.

LORD RIVON'S STRONG AMBITION.—Lord and Lady Lawrence joined the Viceregal party at Ajmere a few days before the departure of the mail. In one of his speeches the Viceroy said he deemed it a great privilege to welcome his lordship for, if he (Lord Rivon) had one strong ambition, it was to walk in the footsteps of Lord Lawrence's father.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—Lieut. E. C. Waud, of the 1st King's Dragoon Guards, stationed at Meerut, was killed recently by a fall from his horse whilst coursing. Another fatal accident of a similar description is also announced, Lieut. A. M. Brabazon, of the Suffolk Regiment, having been killed during the week by a fall from his horse.

MR. STRAIGHT.—Mr. Justice Straight has been indisposed, and the Criminal Sessions at Allahabad, over which he was presiding, have had to be postponed.

RANGOON.—Extensive preparations are being made at Rangoon for the forthcoming visit of the Viceroy.

NAGPORE.—Nagpore Fort is to be restored at a cost of two lakhs of rupees.

MADRAS.

THE GOVERNOR.—Mr. Grant Duff, replying to a Mahomedan deputation on Nov. 19, made his first speech as Governor of Madras.

MADRAS HARBOUR.—The damage done to the Madras Harbour Works by the recent gale is greater than was at first supposed. The Madras Government, however, do not despair of the successful completion of the scheme for the improvement of the port.

THE TELEPHONE.—Successful experiments with the telephone were made at Madras on the 16th instant, with a view to the introduction of a telephone exchange into that city.

THE MYSORE RAILWAY.—It has been finally decided to open the State Railway through to Mysor on Jan. 1.

HYDERABAD RACES.—Hyderabad races held during the past week were largely attended, and some excellent sport was forthcoming.

BOMBAY.

THE GOVERNOR.—Sir James Fergusson, is on a tour in the Southern Mahratta Country, and during the past week has visited Tasgaon, Miraj, and Mudhol. The Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab and Bengal, the Commander in Chief in India, the Commander in Chief of Bombay, and Sir James Gordon, British Resident at Mysore, are also on tour in their respective districts.

THE BARODA RESIDENCY.—Mr. Melville, the Resident at Baroda, retires on Jan. 4.

THE EX-GAIKWAR.—As Dr. Seward, Bombay Medical

Department, will attain his fifty-fifth year on the 29th instant, he will be relieved on that date of the charge of the ex-Gaikwar of Baroda and revert to ordinary duty. It is rumoured that Captain Curzon Wylie, Bengal Staff Corps, will succeed him. It appears that Dr. Seward was promised the appointment until the end of his Indian service, and much sympathy is felt for him.

A DIVORCE CASE.—The matrimonial suit in which Major Peat, of the 1st Bombay Lancers, sued for a divorce from his wife on the ground of adultery with Mr. A. T. Goodfellow, an assistant engineer in the P. W. D., was heard on Monday. A rule *nisi* for a divorce with costs against the co-respondent was granted.

A PAWNBROKERS ACT.—The Bombay Government have communicated with the Bombay Municipality as to the advisability of introducing a Pawnbrokers Act. The matter is to be discussed by the Town Council to-morrow.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.—The Bombay Municipal Corporation have voted an expenditure of Rs.33,52,072 for the ensuing year.

THE 14th HUSSARS.—The Headquarters Division of the 14th Hussars is expected to arrive in Bombay from Natal on the 3rd proximo.

AN ASSAULT.—Mr. R. Brownlow, second officer of the I.G. Hulk Auckland, has been fined Rs.500 for assaulting a native seaman by throwing a knife at him.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BAYLEY—Nov. 2, at Calcutta, the wife of Charles S. Bayley, Bengal Civil Service, a daughter.
BAZETT—Nov. 9, at Cawnpore, the wife of Major Bazett, Royal Artillery, a daughter.
BARTLEY—Nov. 13, at Madras, on board s.s. *Kerbela*, the wife of Mr. William H. Bartley, a daughter.
BELL—Nov. 15, at Gauhati, Assam, the wife of Hugh Bell, a son.
CLEMENTI—Nov. 11, at Allahabad, the wife of Montagu Clementi, a son.
CAMPBELL—At Ritusgeria, Ceylon, the wife of Archibald J. Campbell, younger, Auchindarrach, a son.
CHANDLER—Nov. 17, at Battalagundu, the wife of Rev. John S. Chandler, a son.
CRAEN—Nov. 17, at Madras, the wife of Mr. Patrick Craen, clerk, Commissariat Office, Kamptee, a daughter.
CRACROFT—Nov. 15, at Meer Meer, the wife of Lieut. Col. Bernard Cracroft, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, a daughter.
DESA—Nov. 22, at Meadow-street, Fort, the wife of B. I. DeSa, Esq., a daughter.
EDWARDS—Nov. 20, at Madras, the wife of Commissariat Sergeant J. W. Edwards, a daughter.
ELLIS—At Orai, Jaloun District, on Nov. 19, the wife of J. C. Ellis, Esq., civil surgeon, a daughter.
FIELD—At Delhi, on Nov. 19, the wife of Moyle Field, Esq., executive engineer, W. J. Canal, a son.
GILLILAND—Nov. 14, at Government Engineering College, Howrah, the wife of J. H. Gilliland, a son.
GRANT—Dec. 1, at Vizianagaram, Madras Presidency, the wife of Col. A. Drummond Grant, a son.
GRANT—At Meerut, N.W.P., on Nov. 18, the wife of Lieutenant S. Grant, Royal Engineers, a son.
GRANT—Nov. 4, at The Residency, Muscat, the wife of Major Charles Grant, H.B.M. political agent and consul, a son.
HAMMOND—Nov. 10, at Rajanpur, the wife of Lieut. Col. F. Hammond, a son.
HARKINS—Nov. 21, at No. 5, Old Dockyard-road, Mazagon, Bombay, the wife of P. Harkins, of B.I.S.N. Co., a son.
HEWETT—Nov. 22, at Bombay, the wife of Major General W. S. Hewett, commandant Bombay Volunteers, a son.
JOHN—Nov. 14, at Bankipore, the wife of P. S. John, Esq., barrister at law, a daughter.
LANG—Nov. 21, at Malabar-hill, the wife of Basil Lang, Esq., barrister at law, a daughter.
LAWRENCE—Nov. 17, at Belgaum, the wife of Honorary Surgeon J. Lawrence, Retired List, a daughter.
MASON—Oct. 19, at Calcutta, the wife of William M. Mason, a son.
MISQUITI—Nov. 19, at Mathapacardy, Bombay, the wife of Mr. Manoel Philip Misquiti, a daughter.
MORRISON—Nov. 10, at Mooltan, the wife of J. A. Morrison, Armourer Sergeant 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers, a daughter.
MORISON—Nov. 15, at Jorehaut, Assam, the wife of H. J. F. Morison, a son.
MACKENZIE—Nov. 12, at Elfindale, Maskeliya, Ceylon, the wife of Walter Turing Mackenzie, Esq., a son.
MILLER—Nov. 7, at St. Thomas, College, Colombo, Ceylon, the wife of the Warden, the Rev. E. F. Miller, of twin boys.
RICHARDSON—Dec. 1, at St. Thomas's Mount, Madras, the wife of Lieut. Col. John Booth Richardson, Royal Artillery, a son.
RING—Dec. 2, at Rangoon, Burma, the wife of Robert Ring, executive engineer P.W.D., a daughter.
REINHOLD—Nov. 17, at Agra, the wife of Mr. C. Reinhold, twins (sons).
SMITH—Nov. 10, at Rassaipore Factory, Dartangha, the wife of W. H. Smith, a daughter.
SEDGWICK—Nov. 20, at Redlands, Matheran, the wife of R. Sedgwick, Esq., a daughter.
YOUNG—Nov. 18, at Royapoorum, the wife of J. Young, a daughter.
YULE—Nov. 12, at Cannanore, the wife of Capt. W. A. Yule, 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON—COLLINS—Nov. 14, at St. Mary's Church, Pona, George Arthur Anderson, youngest son of Col. W. C. Anderson, Bombay Staff Corps, to Ada, eldest daughter of William Collins, Esq., Belfast.
CROFTON—HALL—Nov. 7, at Rawul Pindi, Major Crofton, 8th Hussars, to Alice Charlotte, second daughter of Colonel Hall, commissioner, Rawul Pindi Division.
DADABHOY—MEHERBAI—Nov. 16, at Gold Moher Castle, Byculla, Mr. D. R. Dady, to Meherbai R. Motabhooy.
GASPER—PRINGLE—Nov. 1, at Calcutta, Malcolm Peter Gasper, barrister at law, to Alice Eva, daughter of the late Walter Hovenden Pringle.
HEWITT—HAYES—Dec. 7, at Calcutta, the Hon. Cornwallis Charles Hewitt, son of Viscount Lifford, to Maria Hayes, daughter of the late Sir Samuel Hayes, Bart., of Drumloe, county Donegal.
KENSINGTON—JOHNSTONE—Nov. 1, at Christ Church, Simla, Alfred Kensington, B.C.S., to Alice H. M., daughter of Major General H. C. Johnstone, C.B.
NORRIS—NORRIS—Nov. 10, at Jullunder Cantcments, by the Rev. D. P. Williams, chaplain, the Rev. W. Norris, of Calcutta, to Miss Norris, of Jullunder.
PEDDIE—CLENTON—Nov. 14, at Madras, James Peddie, to Miss Kate Clenton.
POTTS—PRESTON—Nov. 17, at French Rocks, John W. H. Potts, captain, Royal Artillery, to Minnie, only daughter of Lieut. Col. B. H. Preston, Madras Staff Corps.
PENNY—CUNNINGHAM—At Christ Church, Byculla, on Nov. 15, by the Rev. G. C. Reynell, M.A., Edmund Penny, D. P. W., to Ellen Margaret, second daughter of Major-General Percy Scudamore Cunningham, late commandant, 3rd M. N. I.
SMITH—KOHLOFF—Nov. 14, at Tranquebar, by the Rev. Dr. Bower, F. Clarence Smith, Madras Medical Service, son of the Rev. W. F. Smith, to Ada, youngest daughter of the Rev. C. S. Kohlhoff, of Brungalore.
STRANGE—COBBOLD—Dec. 3, at Ahmednugger, Bombay, William Lumisden Strange, P.W.D., second son of T. L. Strange, Esq., late a judge of the High Court of Madras, to Rose Frances, fifth daughter of Horace Cobbold, Esq., Capel Hall, Trimley, Suffolk.
WARBURTON—COMBER—Oct. 8, at Shillong, by the Rev. L. C. Spring, George Arthur Warburton, surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, to Augusta Maud, second daughter of Col. A. K. Comber, Bengal Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

BANBURY—Nov. 14, at Cannanore, Major Banbury, staff paymaster, Army Pay Department, aged 62 years and 7 months.
BRABAZON—Nov. 13, at Sitapur, from a fall from his horse, Lieut'enant Arthur Major Brabazon, 1st Battalion, the Suffolk Regiment, aged 22 years.
COX—Nov. 14, at Dilkusha, Province of Oudh, of cholera, Henry Lawrence Cox, M.B., surgeon A.M.D., eldest son of the late Samuel Lawrence Cox, surgeon Hon. East India Company, aged 28.
ELLIS—Nov. 11, at Khanpur, Indus Valley State Railway, the wife of R. Ellis, locomotive foreman.
FROMMURZE—Nov. 1, at Par-ee Lodge Singapore, Curseljee Frommurze, aged 57.
GREENWOOD—Nov. 10, at Sialkote, Isabella, wife of W. Greenwood, senior, after a severe illness.
GARRETT—Nov. 16, at Jalna, D. can, Daisy, the infant daughter of R. Vernon Garrett, lieutenant, Hyderabad Contingent.
GILLHAM—Nov. 11, at Coconada, drowned by the upsetting and sinking of a boat, in which they were returning from the steamer *Kerbela*, Elizabeth Emily Louisa, aged 20 years, 3 months, 23 days, and Gertrude Emma Sophia, age 16 years, 11 months, 5 days, the two eldest daughters of Frank Morgan and Juliet Ellen Gillham.
HAMILTON—Dec. 6, at Sialkote, Punjab, Isabella Lottie (Ella), wife of Major Henry B. Hamilton, 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabineers), and the devotedly-loved child of John Kellermann and Charlotte Wedderburn, aged 27.
MACDONALD—Nov. 24, very suddenly, on board the P. and O. steamer *Ancona*, on his passage to Calcutta, Neil Macdonald, Esq., of Dunach, Oban, Argyleshire.
M'ARTHUR—Nov. 11, at Howrah, of dysentery, George, the infant son of James and Mary M'Arthur.
MACALISTER—Nov. 19, at Roorkee, the infant son of Charlotte and Robert Macalister, aged 7 weeks.
PARSONS—Nov. 4, at Benares, of bronchitis, Louisa Winnifred, the youngest child of Mr. J. D. Parsons, Inland Customs Department, aged 3 years.
SMITH—Nov. 12, suddenly, of aneurism of the heart, Frederick Pim Smith, of Barla, Aligarh, N.W.P., aged 32.
SAISE—Nov. 17, at Girdi, Nellie, infant daughter of Walter and Clara Saise.
SMITH—Nov. 30, at Teheran, Persia, Jeannie, youngest child of Lieut. Col. R. Murdoch Smith, R.E., aged 8 months.
WAND—Nov. 17, at Agra, from the effects of a fall, Lieut. E. C. Wand, King's Dragoon Guards, aged 23.
WATSON—Nov. 3, on board the s.s. *Vega*, on the voyage to Calcutta, near the Straits of Babel Mandeb (Gate of Tears), Norman MacLaine, fourth son of Thomas Watson, Esq., of Calcutta, aged 1 year, 10 months, and 28 days.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BUTLER-SHAW—Dec. 8, at 47, Oxford-terrace, Hyde-park, the wife of Colonel W. B. Butler-Shaw, Bengal Army, a son, stillborn.
PLATTS—Dec. 8, at Oxford, the wife of J. T. Platts, Esq., a son.

MARRIAGES.

BROWNE—HANNAH—Sept. 25, at St. Mary Abbot's, by the father of

the bride, Tomyns Reginald Browne, only son of the late Captain Tomyns D. Browne, R.N., to Emilie (Tottie), elder daughter of the Rev. C. Darby Reade, of 83, Holland-road, Kensington, and widow of the late Surgeon Major J. B. Hannah, A.M.D.

BARKWORTH-GADESDEN—Dec. 1, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Arthur Sandbach Barkworth, lieut. 1st West India Regiment, eldest son of Harold Barkworth, 3, Ilchester-gardens, Bayswater, to Mary Alma, daughter of A. W. Gadesden, of Ewell, Surrey.

GOUGH-FLETCHER—Dec. 8, at St. Mark's, North Audley-street, Captain T. A. Gough, (late K.D.G.'s), 3rd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, eldest son of Percy Gough, Esq., of Salisbury House, Clonmel, to Blanche Emily, second daughter of the late John William Fletcher, Esq., Bengal Army.

HUME-SPRY-LEIGHTON—Dec. 7, at the Parish Church of St Mary-lebone, Arthur Hume-Spry, Esq., of her Majesty's Bombay Civil Service, to Mary Flora, eldest daughter of David Clarence Leighton, Esq., late of the same service, now of Charlton Kings, near Cheltenham.

KANE-CARDEW—Dec. 1, at St. Andrew's Church, Bath, John Seymour Kane, B.A. and M.D., of Almondsbury, Gloucestershire, to Emma, eldest daughter of G. S. Cardew, M.D., of Marlborough-buildings, Bath, inspector general of hospitals H.M. Indian Army, retired.

MARGETSON-SPARKS—Dec. 3, at St. Mark's, Notting-hill, Parker Margetson, Esq., of Barnes, Surrey, M.R.C.S. and L.S.A. England, to Agnes Helen, third daughter of the late Lieut. Col. T. P. Sparks, Madras Staff Corps.

MORTIMER-CUNLIFFE—Dec. 8, at St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, Lewis Gordon Mortimer, son of the late Rev. G. F. W. Mortimer, D.D., Canon of St. Paul's, to Gertrude Mary Blanche, eldest daughter of Major General George Gordon Cunliffe, late Bengal Staff Corps.

MEYER-GOLDFINCH—Dec. 8, at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, James Meyer, of Forty Hall, Enfield, to Georgina Emma, widow of W. A. Goldfinch, Bombay Civil Service, and daughter of the late Sir George Maclean, K.C.

SEYMOUR-STEAD—Dec. 8, at St. Michael and All Angels' Church, Paddington, Francis H. Seymour, of the P. and O. S. N. Company's Service, to Emilie Hilda Marie, eldest daughter of David Stead, Esq., late of Studley, Rostrevor, Ireland.

THOMPSON-GROOM—Nov. 2, at St. Marylebone Church, Lieut. Col. Thompson, Bengal Staff Corps (retired), to Alice Groom, of Morant's-court, Riverhead, Sevenoaks.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON—Dec. 5, at Lasswade Cottage, Lasswade, near Edinburgh, Robert Anderson, formerly of Patkabarrie, and of Midnapore, Bengal, third son of the late Letham Anderson, Inverleithfield, Edinburgh.

CHASE—Dec. 5, Thomas Guthrie Key Chase, Esq., only surviving son of Thomas A. N. Chase, Esq., Madras Civil Service (retired), of Avon Lodge, Leamington.

HEYLAND—Oct. 1, at Jersey, John Rowley, eldest son of Major A. R. Heyland, Bombay Cavalry, aged 12 years and 9 months.

MOORE—Dec. 7, at Promenade-terrace, Cheltenham, Lieut. Col. Henry More, C.B., Retired List Bengal Army, aged 78.

PRENDERGAST—Dec. 7, at Fairlight Tower, Colchester, Helen Flora Prendergast, widow of Charles George Prendergast, Bombay Civil Service.

ROBINSON—Dec. 8, at her residence, 4, Hawthorn-villas, Bath, Laura Maria, widow of the late Major G. H. Robinson, H.E.I.C.S., aged 71.

SPRING—Nov. 26, at 4, Delamere-street, Westbourne-square, W., the Rev. Frederick James Spring, retired chaplain Bombay Establishment, and late vicar of Coton, Suffolk, aged 68.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

TEA.—(From Messrs. J. C. Sillar and Co.'s Circular.)—The tea market remains in a state of great depression, and prices have been irregular. Common Congous have again declined in value, new season's having been sold as low as 5½d. to 5¾d. per lb., while medium to fine descriptions have met with more ready buyers. The deliveries from the bonded warehouses last month were almost the same as those of last year—viz., 17,067,000lb. the stock still showing the same excess—viz., 12,000,000lb. The future prospects, however, are much brighter. Telegrams from China report a falling off in the export of 17,000,000lb., while reports from India still point to a deficiency of several million pounds from the first estimates of the shipments to this country for the present season. **Indian Teas.**—The deliveries of Indian teas for the eleven months ended 30th ult. show an increase over those of last year of between 5,000,000lb. and 6,000,000lb., and of 13,000,000lb. over those of 1879. The imports for last month, however, were heavy—viz., 7,875,000lb., against 5,391,000lb., while the deliveries for the month were only 4,172,000lb., against 4,566,000lb. in November last year, the stock on the 30th ult. being 16,810,000lb. against 18,382,000lb. last year. Common and medium descriptions up to 1s. 6d. per lb. in value remain very firm, common kinds being quoted as much as 4d. to 5d. per lb. higher than at this time last year. For fine and finest Pekoes, however, it is difficult to find buyers. Recent telegrams from Calcutta state that the export to this country for the present season is not likely to exceed 45,000,000lb. to 46,000,000lb. As we pointed out in our circular of September last, the demand for Indian teas is now greater than the production.

COFFEE.—The public sales have been too small to affect quotations and the tone is dull. 41 casks 125 barrels and bags plantation Ceylon sold; small, 69s.; middling, 80s.; 45 barrels good ordinary Jamaica at 48s. to 48s. 6d. Part of 510 bags foreign, including good colory Costa Rica, at 88s.; one lot, 85s. 6d. per cwt.

RICE.—A large business done in Madras rice, during the last few days, at 7s. 3d. to 7s. 6d. per cwt.

COTTON.—A moderate business done at about 1-16d. per lb. decline for arrivals. Sales about 1,500 bales, including Tinnevely, at 5 9-16d. 5½d.; Western, at 4¼d. 5½d.; Scinde, at 4¼d. 4¾d.; and Salem, at 5¾d. per lb. For arrival, Tinnevely, November-December, 5 9-16d., for good fair; Western Madras, September-October, 5d. for fully good fair, g.f.c.; Bengal, December-January, 4¾d. for good f.g.f.c.; for forward delivery, American, February-April, 6¾d. to 6 21-32d. per lb. for middling l.m.c.

THURSDAY EVENING.

Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson state that there is no improvement to report in the markets for colonial produce, and quotations in several cases show further weakness. The demand for coffee is still so inactive that part of the small quantity at public sale had to be withdrawn, and prices generally remain unsettled. The Brazil advices denote a further increase in the stock at the shipping ports, which at latest date amounted to 497,000 bags. A cargo about fair Channel Rio sold at or near 39s. per cwt. for Trieste. The sugar market is in a very depressed state. Crystallised Demerara has sold to a moderate extent at the late decline. The trade are well supplied with the beet, and for prompt shipment prices are lower. Refined sugars have fallen 6d. per cwt. Rice has become quiet. The low value of Madras attracts attention, a large quantity having sold on the spot. In Burmah of the new crop no fresh transactions of importance have taken place. China tea is inactive, but prices without further change. The telegram giving 17,000,000lb. decrease in the shipments this season has not influenced the market. The public sales of Indian have passed off without animation, last week's rates being maintained. Penang black pepper has declined fully ¼d. per lb. Zanzibar cloves are unsaleable on previous terms, owing to the arrival of 2,000 bales. Other spice, with few exceptions, quiet.

COFFEE.—No change in the small quantity sold by auction to-day, viz., 648 bags East India, 82s. 6d. to 95s.; Mysore, medium to bold, 108s. 6d. to 117s.; small in proportion. Seventy-three packages Jamaica dull-greenish, 59s.; 616 bags foreign—good to fine ordinary pale, 51s. 6d. to 57s. 6d.; palish grey to colory Honduras, 66s. to 75s.; pale and greenish, 54s. to 59s. 6d.; fine washed Rio, 78s. per cwt.

RICE.—A cargo new crop Burma sold 8s. 4½d. per cwt., basis Rangoon.

PEPPER.—Singapore, black, has sold 5¼d. to 5¾d.; white, 6¾d. per lb.

JUTE.—Moderate sales for arrival at steady rates.

COTTON.—A fair business has been concluded at about 1-32d. decline. Sales about 2,500 bales, including Tinnevely at 5 9-16d. to 5¾d., and Western at 4 15-16d. to 5¾d. per lb. Forward delivery, American, January-February, 6 17-32d.; March-April, 6 21-32d.; June-July, 6 23-32d. per lb. for middling l.m.c.

FRIDAY EVENING.

Many of the public sales, including those of coffee and sugar, had to be withdrawn on account of the darkness of the weather throughout the day.

INDIAN TEA.—The market has been lightly supplied, 10,700 packages only having come to the hammer, which have nearly all found buyers at prices on a par with last week's rates, good common to medium kinds meeting with the best competition.

RICE.—A cargo of Bassein off the coast sold at 7s. 3d. ex ship London, and one of new Burma, spring shipment, at 8s. 4½d., basis Rangoon, open charter.

PEPPER dull. Singapore black, 5¾d. per lb.

COTTON.—Very few transactions are reported on the spot, a dark fog having prevented business. American futures show a recovery of 1-32d. per lb. Sales about 750 bales, including Tinnevely at 5¾d. per lb. For arrival, Bengal, December-January, Suez, 4¾d. for good f.g.f.c. Forward delivery, American, March-April, 6 23-32d. per lb. for middling l.m.c.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Dec. 1. H.M.S. Jumna, Bombay.—2. Wm. Leavitt, Moulmein; Marin Repetto Figlia, Rangoon; Connemara, Bombay; Majestic, Calcutta; Lugl C., Bassein; Hansa, Hong Kong; Valencia (s), Manila.—3. Amoor (s), Calcutta.—4. Tigre, Akyab; Alice Reed, Rangoon; Alvah (s), Bombay.—5. Sapphire (s), Calcutta; Branksome Hall (s), Bombay; British Princess, Calcutta; Belted Will, Manila; Stentor (s), Singapore; Cashmere, Calcutta.—6. Enid, Singapore; Altmere, Bassein; Meifoo (s), Shanghai; Cuba, Calcutta; Kanagawa, Batavia; Tanjore, Bassein.—7. Kathleen (s), Karachi; Euphrates, Calcutta; Governor (s), Calcutta; Khalif (s), Rangoon.—8. Adirondack (s), Bombay; Teheran (s), Bombay; Choice, Bombay; Bianca, Rangoon; Benares, Calcutta; Orissa, Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Nov. 17. Coconada (s), Bussorah; Arrow (s), Cutch.—18. Gulf of Finland (s), Newcastle; Altmere (s), Alexandria; Khiva (s), Shanghai; Britannia (s), Glasgow; Venetia (s), Sydney.—20. Inchclutha (s), Liverpool.—21. Henzade (s), Calcutta; Calcutta (s), Karachi.—22. I.G. May Frere (s), Karachi; Malwa (s), Trieste; Hydaspes (s), Calcutta.—23. Helen Newton (s), London; Romance, Mauritius; Lizzie English (s), West Hartlepool.

CALCUTTA.—Nov. 11. Jason, London; Khyber, Liverpool; Rotomahana, Liverpool.—12. Quetta (s), London; Mahratta (s), Rangoon; Argus, Melbourne; Oasis, Liverpool.—13. Simla (s), Singapore; Earl Derby, Liverpool.—14. British Empire, Cardiff; K. Commander, Mauritius.—17. Vega (s), Liverpool; Baron Blantyre, Cardiff.—18. Bedford (s), Port Said; Shahzada (s), Port Louis; Clyde (s), London; Persia, Liverpool.—19. Satara (s), Camorta; Berwick Law, Glasgow.—20. Commilla (s), Rangoon.

MADRAS.—Nov. 15. Tibre (s), Calcutta.—16. Hydaspes (s), Calcutta; Vesta (s), London; Socotra (s), Moulmein.—17. Asia (s), Rangoon.—20. Chinsura (s), Calcutta.—21. D. Sutherland (s), Calcutta; Ethiopia (s), Bombay.

COLOMBO.—Nov. 6. Catherine, Mauritius; Djemnah (s), Marseilles.—7. Rome (s), Bombay; Duke of Devonshire (s), Calcutta.—8. York, Imbituba.—10. Vesta (s), London.—11. Vega (s), Liverpool; Muriel (s), Cochín; Henzada (s), Calcutta.—12. Aglaja (s), Calcutta; Ellora (s), Calcutta; Polluce (s), Trieste.—13. Ethiopia (s), Bombay.—14. Orion (s), Calcutta.—15. Geelong (s), Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Dec. 1. Rock Terrace, Hong Kong; Enchantress (s), Bombay.—2. Haslund (s), Galle; County of Caithness, Bombay; Dominio, Bombay; Ghazepore, Calcutta; Gaerwen, Natal; Cavalier (s), Ader; Gertrude (s), Galle; Galatia, Manila.—3. City of Venice (s), Calcutta; Telemachus (s), Penang; Orient (s), Bombay; Glenroy (s), Singapore; Brenda (s), Bombay; Amarapora (s), Rangoon; Ralston, Mauritius; Chilena, Manila; York City (s), Calcutta; County of Dumfries, Bombay; Catterina Doge, Bassein; Kinfauus Castle, Singapore; Undine, Singapore; Alberigo Gentili, Rangoon; Proportis (s), Singapore.—4. Governor Tilley, Calcutta; Pepita, Manila; Hartington (s), Karachi; Llanarthen (s), Bombay.—5. Union, Colombo; Th. Thorsen, Bangkok; Scots Greys (s), Bombay.—6. Chieftain, Port Alfred; Barcelona (s), Singapore; Cochín, Rangoon; Diomed (s), Penang.—7. Brindisi (s), Galle; Ixope, Natal; Princess Marie (s), Batavia; Cacin, Rangoon.—8. Merkara (s), Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; Fairfield (s), Galle; Armenia (s), Bombay; Idomene, Calcutta; Royal Alexandra, Calcutta; Coimbatore, Calcutta; Suna Palma, Rangoon; Sierra Morena, Rangoon.

BOMBAY.—Nov. 17. Nyanza (s), Zanzibar; Tobique, Calcutta; Inchrhona (s), London; Assam (s), Trieste; Hartlepool (s), Antwerp; Calder (s), Persian Gulf.—18. Peshawur (s), China; Mecca (s), Zanzibar; Euphrates (s), K.C. and Karachi.—19. Arrow (s), Coast and Cutch; Sestos (s), Marseilles; Topaze (s), Marseilles; St Bernard, Liverpool.—21. Edinburgh, Calcutta.—22. Oorun (s), Coast and Cutch; Courier, Mauritius; Great Northern (s), Bock Bay; Coconada (s), Persian Gulf.—23. Rosmore (s), Liverpool; Athens (s), Marseilles; Java (s), Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.—Nov. 12. Navarino (s), Pemba (s), and Tibre (s).—13. Dallam Tower (s), Madras (s), Hydaspes (s), and Chinsura (s).—18. Scindia (s), Discoverer (s), Duke of Sutherland (s), Lennox (s), and Shahjehan (s).—19. Maharrata (s), Malda (s), and Clifton (s).

MADRAS.—Nov. 14. Kerbel (s), Bombay.—15. Clyde (s), Calcutta; Tibre (s), Galle; Navarino (s), London.—16. Hydaspes (s), London.—18. Vesta (s), Calcutta.—19. Socotra (s), Colombo.

COLOMBO.—Nov. 9. Dido (s), T. via Bombay; Duke of Devonshire (s), London.—11. Vega (s), Calcutta.—12. Henzada (s), Bombay; Muriel (s), Chittagong.—13. Vesta (s), Calcutta.—14. Ethiopia (s), Calcutta.—16. Polluce (s), Calcutta; Orion (s), London; Catherine, Chittagong; Ellora (s), Coconada.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Rosetta*, Nov. 29.—From Shanghai: Dr. J. H. Foote. From Yokohama: Mrs. Muir and child, Mr. Suttinger, R.N. From Hong Kong: Mr. J. C. Bayley, Capt. and Mrs. Wise, Mr. H. K. Davies, From Calcutta: Mr. Kenery, Mr. S. Boyd, Mr. Neworthy, Major and Mrs. O'Donnell, Mrs. J. R. Henry. From Madras: Col. and Mrs. Webb and family. From Sydney: Miss Parbury. From Melbourne: Mr. F. W. Stewart, Mr. J. P. Bayley, Mrs. Turner and child, Mr. J. D. Humphreys. From Glenelg: Mr. Elwell, Mr. Mrs., and two Misses Sanders, Master Sanders. From Bombay: Mr. Titchfield, Col. Carey, Col. Cadell, V.C., Mr. J. R. H. Stewart. From Port Said: Messrs. Richards. From Malta: Capt. W. Burnes. From Gibraltar: two Misses Day, Mr. W. A. Harvey.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Sumatra*, Nov. 16.—From Genoa: Mrs. Burton, Mr. Marks, Mrs. and Mrs. Lowe, Mrs. Henke, Mr. Olcese, Mr. Willis, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Valery, Mr. L. T. Hawkins, Capt. Trollope, Mrs. Hutton, Mrs. Clarke, Mr. Peel, Rev. and Mrs. Baring, Mr. Hardy, Mr. and Mrs. Miller and one child, Mrs. Clayton, Mrs. Wanton, Mrs. Catchpool, Mrs. Blake, Mr. Hinke, Col. C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Higgins, Mrs. and Miss Smith, Mr. Otto Schiller, Mr. Payne, Mr. Macfarlane, Capt. C. Scott, and Mrs. G. F. Lamb. From Naples: Mr. Leonardo de Mango, Mr. Hardy, Mrs. Mylne, Mr. Viggiani, Mr. Bruce, Miss Damati and Master Damati. From Aden: Mr. Ganslandt and seventeen deck passengers.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Malua*, Nov. 23.—From London: Mr. and Mrs. Cotgrave, Mr. Lord, Surgeon Major Gray, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Sandwith, Mrs. Wright, Riding Master F. Shearne, and Miss C. Daniell and sister. From Venice: Mrs. Wilson and child, Miss Russell, Surgeon Major Hilson, Mr. and Mrs. Hadenfeldt and infant, Mr. A. Rehder, Mr. W. Masters, Mr. Handley, Miss Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Fergusson and child, and Mr. P. J. Saverdens. From Brindisi: Capt. R. Tickell, Major and Mrs. Fletcher, Mrs. Adkins, Mrs. Wall, Miss Carmichael, Miss Macpherson, Miss Wright, Major General Holroyd, Mr. and Mrs. Porter, Major and Mrs. Bryant, Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Mr. D. R. Dady, Mr. P. M. Jeejeebhoy, Mr. C. D. Limjee, Miss L. Crockett, Mr. E. F. Whitney, Major General A. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Bell, Lieut. Col. T. H. Broome, Mr. Nightingale, Col. and Mrs. Martin, Mr. R. Smith, Mr. T. A. Taylor, Lieut. Col. Tiliard, Col. and Mrs. Galloway, Mr. P. Wegstaff, Mr. and Mrs. Lashaw, Mr. Giflowski, Mr. Butterfass, Mr. D. H. Glade, Mr. Woodhall, Mr. F. F. Adam, Mr. R. Rammens, Mr. R. White, Mr. T. Parada, and Mr. A. Harvey. From Suez: Mr. Birkmyre and Mr. Stuart.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Zambesi*, Nov. 23.—From London: Mr. Lancaster, Mrs. and Miss Sexton, Miss Mitchell, Mr. E. Garnham, Mr. Shaw, Mr. W. L. Henderson, Mrs. Angus and child, Mrs. Douglas and European female servant, Mr. and Mrs. Coates, Mr. H. Exshaw, Mr. and Mrs. Watts, child, and ayah, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Field, Mr.

and Mrs. Meakin, child, and ayah, Mrs. Sutherland and European female servant, Mrs. Jamieson, Col. Millet, Mr. Dominey, Rev. and Mrs. Walford, and Mr. Richardson. From Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Davey. From Suez: Mr. H. Krafft, Mr. E. H. Krafft, and Mr. Kessler.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Khiva*, Dec. 8.—From Bombay: General and Mrs. Mitchell, Lieut. Col. W. Rooke, R.A., Col. and Mrs. Stanton, Major and Mrs. Newberry, Col. R. D. Campbell, Surgeon Major E. P. Burrows, Dr. O. H. Shanner, Rev. W. Rowland, Mr. A. Dalyell, Lieut. Col. Lockardt, Mrs. F. Currie, Deputy Surgeon General E. J. Franklyn, Mr. H. P. Buchanan, Dr. G. Palmer, Lieut. Col. Knox (died at sea Dec. 4).

AT VENICE.—Per *Assam*, Dec. 9.—From Bombay: Dr. O. Baker, Mr. O. Rathbone, Mr. E. J. Hardcastle.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM VENICE.—Per *Siam*, Dec. 9.—For Sydney: Mr. and Mrs. Dickenson and family, Mr. R. G. Elliott. For Melbourne: Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Lewis. For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Rowitt and child, Mr. and Mrs. Solana, Major J. M. and the Hon. Mrs. Trotter, Col. and Mrs. Prendergast, Major and Mrs. Nicholson, Col. and Mrs. Becher, Mr. T. Roberts, Major P. Nisbett, Mr. and Mrs. Bayley, Mr. Bulkeley. For Alexandria: Sir G. Dallas, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. C. Allen, Mr. S. Herbert.

LIVERPOOL FOR BOMBAY.—Per *Armenia*, Dec. 7.—Major and Mrs. Wavell and servant, Mrs. Mitchell, infant, and ayah, Lieut. Pink, Major and Mrs. Corbyn, two children, and nurse, Capt. H. A. Abbott, Mrs. E. B. Watson and child, Sister Frances Anna, Mr. R. C. Barker, Sister Anne Mary, Miss Watson, Miss Cooke, Rev. R. J. Brandon, Mrs. Kelly, Mr. J. Arrigoni.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Assam*, Nov. 24.—For Southampton: Mr. Thos. Lingard and Mr. Walkinshaw. For Brindisi: Dr. O. Baker and Mr. E. S. Symes.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Khiva*, Nov. 24.—For Brindisi: Major and Mrs. Newberry, Rev. W. J. Rowland, Col. R. D. Campbell, and Col. and Mrs. Stanton, R.E. For Southampton: Mrs. Currie, Miss Grace Thornbury, and Mr. W. Hamilton. For Venice: Mr. A. Dalzell. For Malta: General and Mrs. Mitchell and Lieut. Col. W. Rooke, R.A.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Johanna, for Singapore, Oct. 21, 5 N., 28 W.; Northbrook, from Calcutta, Nov. 2, on the line, 23 W.; Slieve Donald, for Calcutta, Oct. 25, 5 N., 24 W.; Cashmere, from Calcutta, Nov. 3, 18 N., 27 W.; Fitzroy, from Shanghai, Oct. 18, 22 S., 35 W.; Tantalion Castle, from Calcutta, Oct. 27, 2 S., 89 E.; Mohawk, for Manila, Oct. 1, 40 S., 56 E.; Nimrod, from Moulmein, Nov. 1, 10 N., 27 W.; Dulbadern Castle, from Singapore, Nov. 3, 13 N., 28 W.; Bianca, from Rangoon, Sept. 25, 34 S., 26 E.; Kandahar, from Calcutta, Nov. 3, 40 S., 13 W.; Gedih, for Sourabaya, Sept. 17, 17 N., 25 W.; President, New York to Batavia, Oct. 15, 21 N., 32 W.; Blair Atholl, from Rangoon, Sept. 27, 1 N., 94 E.; Elwell, Singapore to New York, Nov. 5, 22 S., 2 E.

CASUALTIES.

The *Peer of the Realm*, from Calcutta, has put in Dartmouth with crank pin broken through.

The s.s. *Merkara* sailed from London on Dec. 8 with the passengers and cargo of the B.I.S.N. s.s. *Indra*, which went ashore last week near Southend.

THE OPIUM TRADE.—A meeting to protest against the enforced opium trade with China was held on Thursday night, at the Albert-hall, Sheffield, and was very largely attended. The Archbishop of York presided, and in his opening address said it was a disgrace and a shame to this country that the heathen people should have had to ask for the abolition of such a trade. He referred at length, in a severely critical manner, to the letter of Sir G. Birdwood which appeared recently in the *Times*, and proceeded to state that it was no business of the objectors to the traffic if they should hamper the Government. This was not a Government question, it was a question of right and wrong. In presiding over that meeting he felt he was thoroughly in his place. It was a question affecting the whole of the human race. It affected this great country in its honour; it affected the population of China more vitally still, for it destroyed and paralyzed the people; and it affected the manufacturers of England, because exports to China were visibly hindered by this traffic. As a Christian minister, he felt, now his attention had been called to the subject, that the Government had no right to raise money in this way, and, as a Christian country, we ought to help the Emperor of China to diminish the consumption of opium in his country. The Rev. Canon Stowell moved, "That this meeting is of opinion that the British Indian opium trade for the sake of revenue inflicts grievous wrongs upon China and British Burma; is the cause of much misery and crime, endangers the peacefulness of natural relationships, restricts legitimate trade, and obstructs the progress of Christianity, and that the trade is a dishonour to the British name and nation." Mr. H. Richard, M.P., seconded the resolution. The effect upon the Indian revenue was, he knew, the chief cause that it was not abolished, but, he asked, were financial considerations for ever to overrule questions of justice, morality, and religion. The resolution was supported by the Rev. David Hill, missionary to China, and unanimously carried. A second resolution was passed, calling earnestly upon the Government to devise the means necessary for the suppression of the British Indian opium trade.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legible written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, DEC. 12, 1881.

INDIAN LOYALTY AND ENGLISH SYMPATHY.

THE gracious reception accorded by the Queen to the Maharani of Panna's pathetic message about the need of medical aid for the ladies of India, has caused a thrill of gratitude and loyal affection in her Majesty's Indian subjects—among whom, we venture to assert, the sentiment of personal loyalty is to the full as strong as among the European-born subjects of the British Empire. In no other part of the empire have the Princes of the Royal and Imperial House been received with more enthusiasm than in India; and we are very sure that there is no other portion of the Queen's dominions where there is a warmer appreciation of the tender sensitiveness to the voice of suffering, ever characteristic of her Majesty's true womanly heart. It is by the multiplication of incidents such as these that we hope to see the real love of India won, both for the dynasty and for the empire; and we would fain infuse the spirit of such incidents into the general administration of the country, where a grain of real sympathy with the people is worth pounds of hard political economy and rough-shod "good government." The confidence in Indian troops, and the respect for their soldierly qualities, displayed by Lord Beaconsfield when he ordered the Malta expedition, raised a flame of loyal enthusiasm throughout the land, that was with difficulty snuffed out even by the sneers and sarcasms of the London Liberal Press. We have always held that that measure, if it had not been maimed by factious opposition, and if its spirit had been carried out in our further dealings with our Indian fellow-subjects, would have had the most far-reaching consequences; it would have inaugurated the entry of India into the British Imperial Federation, not in its former character of a weak and unwilling dependency of England and a source of anxiety, but in that of a powerful member of the Federation, as loyal to the common Sovereign and as proud of the common Empire as any other of the Federated States. So in regard to the proclamation of the Queen's Imperial title.

Posterity has realised the fact that Maria Theresa's Magyar subjects rallied with enthusiasm to the Queen of Hungary, and formed an invincible phalanx around her flag, when they would have regarded an Archduchess of Austria or an Empress of the Holy Roman Empire with suspicion and distrust, if not with open hostility; and history has applauded the policy that secured the devotion of a gallant nation, by thus appealing to the one touch of nature that makes all the world kin. Lord Beaconsfield, alone of modern statesmen, possessed the genius to apply the teachings of this lesson to the problem of the delicate relations between governors and governed in India. Bengalis and Madrasis, Hindustanis and Mahrattas, Sikhs and Gujaratis, all the various nationalities of India, have a feeling in their hearts for the Empress of India ruling India as such, that could never be there for the Queen of England ruling India by the might of English bayonets. That loyal sentiment, again, has doubtless been damped by the sneers of English party-spirit and by the insidious suggestions of English Radicals; but as we now see, it is not all dead, and can still be fanned into a flame by such touching incidents as that which has suggested this article. We English are too apt to forget that our fellow-subjects are human beings like ourselves, more easily led by the kindly emotions than driven by the merciless logic of hard facts and unsympathetic reasoning. We satisfy ourselves that, according to the highest teachings of political economy, a certain form of direct taxation is theoretically the best; and forthwith, with the best intentions, we thrust down the throats of Indians an income-tax that is simply an abomination to them, and that outrages some of their most cherished sentiments. Guided by the dry light of reason, we divine that protective duties on imports are the invention of the Evil One; and then, with a light heart and a clear conscience, we abolish the cotton-duties, and sacrifice precious revenue that can only be made up by letting loose the tax-gatherer on the sacred homes of the people. We are 'invited by a "General Council on Education," to contemplate the beauty of an arrangement by which the "ryot-log" shall be able to read, and the Colleges and Universities of the country shall be manned by missionaries; and we immediately talk of withdrawing the one boon—that of the State colleges and high schools—which the Indian community values more highly than any other result of the English rule. And be it ever remembered, in nine cases out of ten we do these foolish things—things often theoretically right, but practically very wrong and foolish—not at the suggestion and with the goodwill of the local officials who have learnt to know and love the people, but rather because we are forced or persuaded to do them by the crochets mongers who call themselves "reformers" in England, or by headstrong politicians fresh out from home. These misguided people love to treat Indians as naughty children who do not know what is good for themselves. They regard the abolition of State colleges and the transfer of high education to the missionaries, as good wholesome fly-blisters; they look upon the income-tax and the abolition of the cotton duties as cleansing doses of jalap or castor oil. And when the *Hindoo Patriot*, or *Indian Mirror*, the *Bengalee*, or *Indian Spectator*, offer objections or protests they think it is merely the wry face of the child at being compelled, for its own good, to swallow the health-giving draught. It would be equally easy, and surely far more just as well as generous, to adopt an attitude of kindly feeling, respect, and consideration towards our fellow-

subjects. That is the lesson we should learn from the example of the illustrious Lady who is, and shows that she feels herself to be, equally the Sovereign of both nationalities. But such an attitude is, alas, incompatible with the Pecksniffian affectation of virtuous infallibility, and the contempt for other people's opinions, that is now fashionable in the dominant school of English politics.

MEDICAL LADIES FOR INDIA.

Most of the ladies of India of the higher classes are precluded by their national customs from availing themselves largely of the aid of English or Indian doctors. To minister to the medical needs of so many suffering sisters is a mission that may well be regarded as a noble one by those English ladies who have qualified themselves to attempt it. The exertions of our medical departments, and the singularly successful labours of our Indian schools of medicine—that of Calcutta is now the largest in the world in point of numbers—have brought the western scientific methods of the curative art to the doors of a large proportion of the Indian populations. But among the higher classes, oriental habits of seclusion have to a large extent prevented those methods from penetrating behind the sacred veil of the zenana. The ladies of Hindu and Muhamadan families who are "*purdahna-sheen*" have thus been deprived of all those alleviations of pain and [those remedies against disease which are the common heritage of modern civilisation. And, moreover, the same customs that very commonly cut off from an Indian lady the valuable help of an English or English-taught doctor, offer—at any rate for the present—an insuperable obstacle to any plan, that might otherwise be attempted, of training Indian ladies for this important and benevolent work. Under the present conditions of Indian society, it may be affirmed that it is absolutely impossible for an Indian lady to become a doctor. This undoubted fact will obviously suggest the necessity for very great care in making suitable arrangements to secure the comfort and the self-respect of the courageous Englishwomen who may be induced to undertake the proposed task. But there is nothing in it to deter those who have the necessary pluck and knowledge, and whose friends are in a position to arrange for their proper care and well-being in India; whilst it clearly emphasises the call for English volunteers to attempt the work, since without such volunteers the attempt will not be made at all.

We have little doubt that there will be found many among the ladies of England who will respond to the invitation of the Maharani of Panna, that has been so graciously sympathised with and sanctioned by her Majesty the Queen. The interest that has been excited in England by the incident is fairly illustrated by the letters of Sir William Muir, and Dr. Acland of Oxford, that have appeared in the *Times*. Dr. Acland only professes to write by the light of a conversation held with Sir Salar Jung some years ago; and as it will doubtless be the case with the majority of those who take up the subject, that their personal acquaintance with its merits is an indirect one, it may serve a useful purpose if we indicate in this place some of the most important points to be considered by those who are inclined to essay the task proposed.

We are very confident that Sir Salar Jung, if Dr. Acland remembers his figures accurately, greatly over-estimates the present capacity of India to afford remunerative occupation to English medical ladies. Except in a few rich centres, like the Presidency towns and the provincial and

native capitals, we doubt whether the occupation is likely—at any rate for the present—to prove remunerative at all. There are several reasons why this should be so. The practice would be chiefly confined to the zenanas of the higher classes, and would therefore be limited in extent. The people themselves are generally by no means rich, according to English notions of wealth; and their exceedingly simple habits of life make the large fees that are paid to English doctors seem excessive. There are many poor gentlemen in India who are obliged to support themselves and their families on an income of Rs. 20 a month (say £24 per annum) or even less; and to such the ordinary Indian fee of a gold mohur (Rs. 16) is an outlay not to be thought of except in cases of the direst necessity. It will not do, then, for a number of English ladies to qualify themselves for this field of labour, under the mistaken notion that it will prove a lucrative one. It need not, and should not, involve a life of privation—which means in India an almost certain sacrifice of life itself; for the various Societies will provide for the proper maintenance of medical ladies going to India, and no one should think of going out (unless it be to one of the great centres) except under the auspices of a Society. There is no more courteous gentleman in the world than an educated Indian; and an English lady going out in the way we have indicated will be certain to meet with nothing but respect and courtesy from all classes. But it will be well for her to be vouched for by a Society, and taken under the guidance of its local representatives—unless, indeed, she has private friends who will receive her under their hospitable roof.

THE REPEAL OF THE VERNACULAR PRESS ACT.

A CALCUTTA telegram in to-day's *Times* informs us that Mr. Gibbs has obtained leave to introduce a bill for the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act. Mr. Gibbs is stated to have spoken "very cautiously." It is said that he "refused to commit himself to any opinion as to whether the Act was ever really needed." The refusal must, of course, have been a tacit one—for Mr. Gibbs's opinion on the point is perfectly well known, and is, indeed, on record in the Parliamentary blue-book on the subject; and it was clearly unnecessary for him to express any opinion as to the necessity of the Act in 1878, when he only desired to justify the conviction of the Government that it is unnecessary in 1881. Whether this conviction is due mainly to the honest, disinterested, and skilled advice of the local European and Indian experts, or to the burden imposed on the Indian Government by the rash and ill-informed denunciations of Mr. Gladstone when in Opposition, will doubtless appear in the course of the debate in the Legislative Council. In any case, it is clearly unfortunate that the bill comes into the Council weighted and discredited by the undoubted fact that the present Government is pledged up to the hilt by those mistaken and reckless denunciations to carry it through, "on whatever terms" of future danger; and we can only trust that this embarrassment, which must be felt and admitted on all sides, will act as a warning against irresponsible criticism dictated by the exigencies of opposition.

We have never made any secret of our belief that Lord Lytton, if he had remained in power another year, would have repealed the Act; under circumstances that would have alike justified its patriotic and courageous authors, satisfied the just and reasonable wishes of the Indian press, and pro

vided for the public security against possible remains of the old danger. The Act had done its work without a single case of individual hardship; and had it not been for the incitements to discontent offered by the misguided criticism of Opposition orators in England, it would have done its work without arousing any dissatisfaction more general than that which must always attend a measure directed against evil-doers. At first there were few, except the evil-doers themselves, that felt aggrieved; the position of the great bulk of the Indian press, loyal, intelligent, and good in tone, was improved rather than weakened by it. The gratitude of the Indian officers of Government and of the Indian aristocracy generally—peculiarly sensitive to journalistic attacks—was undoubted. It was only when English oratory had taught the Indian press and the Indian peoples that the Act was an undurable grievance, that the complaints against it became embittered; and by that time—by good fortune, and no thanks to the unpatriotic orators—the object aimed at had been to a great extent attained. The tone of the Indian press, as a whole, was admirable. The small minority of ill-conditioned and vanity-stricken writers who preached sedition without troubling themselves about the consequences had received a warning that effectually quenched what the Maharaja Jotindra Mohan Tagore, rightly termed “the spirit of *braggadocio*.” The vast majority, of “just men who needed no repentance,” were encouraged by the discussion to persevere in their efforts to enlighten their fellow-countrymen, and to guide them in the right way. The latter class had derived nothing but good from the legislation of Lord Lytton's Government; their withers were unwrung by the provisions of the Press Act, whilst they enjoyed all the collateral advantages—such as the institution of a Press Commissioner's office—which the benevolence of the Government had devised for their benefit.

It is of course obvious, to Englishmen and Indians alike, that to Lord Ripon's Government, burdened by the pledges of its chief when in Opposition, the existence of the Act is only an encumbrance and a political disability. And it is not unlikely that the Legislative Council may repeal it under this conviction. But circumstances have so much changed since Lord Lytton's resignation, that it will probably be impossible now to repeal it unconditionally—though this appears to be contemplated by Mr. Gibbs's Bill. We shall look with interest for the speeches of the debate; and will return to the discussion of the general question in an early issue.



OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Nov. 19.)

WIGHT—GRAY—MACPHERSON—HINDE—Appointments in the Assam Commission from 6th August:—Mr. J. K. Wight, C.S., assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to be assistant commissioner, 1st grade; Captain M. A. Gray, assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to be assistant commissioner, 2nd grade; Mr. W. C. Macpherson, C.S., supernumerary assistant commissioner, to be assistant commissioner, 3rd grade; Mr. H. M. Hinde, extra assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to be supernumerary assistant commissioner.

MELVILL, Mr. P. S., C.S.I., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bl Civil Service, from Jan. 4, 1882.
HARE—The services of Mr. L. Hare, assistant secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.
BIRCH, Surgeon Major E. A., M.D., civil surgeon, Darjeeling, to officiate as surgeon superintendent of the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta.
SIMPSON—The services of Brigadier Surgeon B. Simpson, M.D., are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.
CLARKE, Lieut. Col. T. G., M.S.C., superintendent of Coorg, is appointed commissioner of Coorg.
HILL, Lieut. Col. W., M.S.C., superintendent of Coorg, substantive pro tempore, is appointed commissioner of Coorg, substantive pro tempore.
WATERFIELD, Lieut. Col. W. G., B.S.C., C.S.I., commissioner and superintendent, Peshawur Division, to officiate as resident of the 2nd class and as agent to the Governor General in Biluchistan.
LOGAN, Mr. R., B.C.L., received charge of the office of under secretary to the Government of India in the department of Finance and Commerce on Nov. 9.
WHITE, Col. J. H., R.E., resumed charge of the office of mint-master, Bombay, on Nov. 8.
JACOB, Mr. S., B.C.S., received charge of the office of accountant general, Bengal, on Nov. 9.
BURN-MURDOCH, Lieut. J., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is retransferred to the railway branch, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay in that branch.
LUCKSTEDT, Mr. H., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the establishment under the director general of railways to that under the chief commissioner of the Central Provinces for employment in the railway branch.
ENGLEDUE, Major W. J., R.E., officiating deputy consulting engineer for railways, Bombay, and officiating under secretary to the Government of Bombay, Railway Branch, to officiate as manager, B.S.R. During the time Major Engledue acts for Major Wallace, he will officiate in class 1, grade 3, of the revenue scale.
DOWDEN, Major T. F., R.E., superintending engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, is placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.
DEASE, Mr. P. P., executive engineer, 3rd grade, temporarily employed in Biluchistan, is retransferred to the Railway Branch, and placed at the disposal of the director general of railways.
MANDERSON, Major T. C., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, Military Works Branch, to officiate as superintending engineer, with temporary rank in the 3rd class.
LIVINGSTONE-LEARMONTH, assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred temporarily from the Punjab to the Establishment of the Inspector General of Military Works, for employment in the Simla Imperial Circle.
HARVEY, Mr. W., assistant to the director general of railways, will have charge of the office of deputy examiner of state railway stores.
NEWCOMBE, Mr. A. C., B.A., deputy examiner, 2nd grade, is transferred from the accounts branch to Assam as assistant engineer, 1st grade.
HANDLEY, Mr. J. H., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is appointed deputy examiner of accounts, 2nd grade, temporary rank, and posted as a temporary arrangement to the Rajputana State Railway.
MARSHALL, Major G. F. L., R.E., will have charge of that portion of the accountant general's office that may be left in Simla.

MILITARY.

Promotion in the Bengal Staff Corps:—

GARBETT—Lieut. C. H. V. Garbett to be captain, Nov. 17.

Permitted to retire from the service from the date specified:—

WATERFIELD—Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) H. A. W. Waterfield, Bengal S.C., Nov. 13.

Good-service pension from the date specified:—

PEARSE—Major General G. G. Pearse, C.B., Royal (late Madras) Artillery, from March 17.

MILITARY FULROUGHS.—Major (Brevet Lieut. Col.) J. M. Sym, Bl. S.C., wing commander, 5th Goorkha Regiment, private affairs, for two years; Major G. E. Reade, G.L.I., assistant commissioner, N. W. Provinces and Oudh, private affairs, for two years; Lieut. J. F. Worledge, Bl. S.C., wing officer and quartermaster 7th N.I., urgent private affairs, for 182 days; Surgeon A. McGregor, 4th Punjab Cavalry, private affairs, for one year; Capt. G. S. Williams, 8th Hussars, to England, for fifteen months on urgent private affairs; Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) N. Barton, S.C., 25th N.I., to Dehra Doon, from Nov. 10 to Dec. 20, on urgent private affairs; Capt. J. Deering, 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment, to England, for twelve months; Lieut. Col. C. J. C. Silkeny, 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, to England.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.
(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Nov. 10, 1881.)

PRITCHARD—39th N.I.—Lieut. A. B. Pritchard, 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bl. S.C., to be officiating wing officer on probation.

Appointments to the staff of the force ordered to return to India from Quetta by the Bozdar route. These appointments to have effect from Oct. 24, 1881:—Brigadier General H. C. Wilkinson, H.M.'s British service, to command; Capt. E. V. P. Monteith, 2nd Sind Horse, to be orderly officer; Capt. A. M. Hogg, 2nd Sind Horse, to be brigadier major; Major C. F. James, 13th B.N.I., to be deputy assistant quartermaster general; Surg. Major W. O'Halloran, A.M.D., to perform the duties of senior medical officer; Major R. Beavan, Bl. S.C., to be survey officer; Capt. W. W. B. Whiteford, R.E., to be field engineer; Sub Assistant Commissary General Lieut. H. B. Warden, B.S.C., to be commissariat officer; Local Lieuts. A. G. Mayne and R. C. Plowden, Punjab Police, to be transport officers; Lieut. L. H. Reid, 1st Battalion Manchester Regiment, to

be provost marshal; Lieut. F. B. Mein, 1st Battalion Manchester Regiment, to be superintendent of signallers.
BROWN, Major W. H., S.C., attached to the 19th N.I., is on promotion posted to Peshawur for general duty.
ARROW—PROBYN—Officers to proceed to England, to join the Staff College, Sandhurst, on Feb. 1, 1882:—B.S.C.—Capt. A. F. Barrow; and Lieut. F. H. Probyn.
TOPFORD, Lieut. J. M., R.A., to proceed from Delhi to Mean Meer, for duty with E Battery 4th Brigade.

Orders confirmed:—

RICHARDS—Allahabad Division O., Oct. 2, appointing passed hospital apprentice S. M. Richards to officiate as assistant apothecary with a party of time-expired men proceeding to Deolali.
RAVARA—Peshawur District O., Oct. 21, appointing passed hospital apprentice A. J. D'Ravara to officiate as assistant apothecary with a party of invalids and time-expired men proceeding to Allahabad.
FORSYKE—Mooltan Brigade O., Oct. 12, appointing Veterinary Surg. F. W. Forsyke, attached to L-5 R.A., to the veterinary charge of the transport animals.
MOGGRIDGE—Shajahanpur Station O., Oct. 25, Lieut. J. A. Moggridge, 1st Battalion South Lancashire Regiment, to officiate as station staff officer.
BAKER—Amritsar Station O., Nov. 1, appointing Lieut. R. Baker, 25th N.I., to officiate as station staff officer.
ELLIS—Ferozepore Station O., Oct. 26, appointing Major W. V. Ellis, 25th N.I., to officiate as station staff officer.
THOMPSON—Norfolk Regiment 2nd Battalion O., Oct. 26, appointing Lieut. J. J. Thompson to officiate as adjutant.
MEREWETHER—South Yorkshire Regiment 1st Battalion O., Oct. 31, appointing Lieut. A. H. Merewether to officiate as quartermaster.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette.)

PETERSON, Mr. H. P., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Begooerai, Monghyr, is transferred to the district of Gya, and is to have charge of the Jehanabad Division of that district.
VOWELL, Mr. C. H., joint magistrate and deputy collector, is posted to Rungpore.
WARE-EDGAR, Mr. J., C.S.I., to act in the first grade of magistrates and collectors at Champaran.
PRICE, Mr. J. C., officiating magistrate and collector, Mymensingh, to act as magistrate and collector of Furreedpore.
LEE, Mr. H., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is transferred to Sarun, and is posted to the Sudder Station of that district.
RITCHIE, Mr. J. G., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Sarun, is transferred to the 24-Pergunnahs, and is posted to the Sudder Station of that district.
DICKENS, Mr. P. D., district and sessions judge, Nuddea, to act in 1st grade of district and sessions judges.
WOOD, Mr. J. B., officiating deputy magistrate and deputy collector, is posted to the Sudder Station of the Midnapore District.
HOLMWOOD, Mr. H., assistant magistrate and collector, Tajpore, Durbunga, is transferred to Sarun, and is posted to the Sudder Station of that district.
BRETT, Mr. C. M. W., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Mozufferpore, is transferred to Sarun, and is to have charge of the Sewan Division of that district.
KELLEHER, Mr. J., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Jessore, is transferred to Mozufferpore, and is posted to the Sudder Station of that district.
TOBIN, Mr. H. M., to act in the 1st grade of joint magistrate and deputy collectors at Champaran.
NORMAN, Mr. M. J. J. P., executive engineer, 4th grade temporary rank, is transferred from the Cossye to the Balasore Division.
BUCKLEY, Mr. R. B., executive engineer, 2nd grade, to be executive engineer of the Circular and Eastern Canals Division.
LEPPER, Mr. F., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Buxar Division.
MASON—The services of Mr. A. H. Mason, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Buxar Division, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Education Department for employment in the Seebpore College.
SIMPSON, Mr. J. T., executive engineer, 3rd grade, to be executive engineer of the 4th Calcutta Division.
FURLONGS—Surgeon R. D. Murray, civil surgeon, Chittagong, for eighteen months.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette.)

Promotions and appointment in the Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps:—
RUTHERFORD—FINDLAY—DEBRATH—Lieut. J. M. Rutherford, F Company, to be captain, H Company; Quartermaster W. M. Findlay, to be lieutenant, H Company; Mr. S. DeBrath, to be lieutenant H Company.
WHITEWAY, Mr. R. S., joint magistrate, Moradabad, is placed on special duty, for the purpose of inquiring into the assessment of the owners' rate in the districts traversed by the Ganges river.
LAIDMAN, Mr. G. J., joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to the Jaunpur District.
FAGAN, the Rev. C. C. T., to be chaplain of Sitapur.
ROBINSON, Mr. A., joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to the Meerut District.
BULLOCK, Mr. F. S., assistant magistrate and collector, to the Gorakhpur District.
LAIDMAN, Mr. G. J., joint magistrate, 2nd grade, from Jaunpur to Azamgarh.
NEALE, Mr. W. E., C.S., to be district and sessions judge, 3rd grade, but to officiate as magistrate and collector, 2nd grade, and to be posted to the Allahabad District.
NETHERSOLE, Mr. M., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from the Royal

Indian Engineering College; is posted to the 1st Circle, Irrigation Branch.

WESTERN, Major J. H., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, is appointed superintendent of works, Betwa Canal.
BARNARDO, Mr. G. C. F., executive engineer, 4th grade, (temporary rank), is appointed to the charge of the 2nd division, Betwa Canal.
WILLCOCKS, Mr. W., executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), is appointed to the charge of the Weir Division, Betwa Canal.
SALTER, Mr. E. G., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from the Royal Indian Engineering College, is posted to the 1st Circle, Buildings and Forts Branch.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Nov. 19.)

JACOB—PADHYE—Major H. B. Jacob, inspector of schools, Southern Circle, made over charge of his duties to Mr. H. G. Padhye, assistant inspector of schools, Central Provinces, on the 15th inst.
HIGGINS, Mr. J. J., district superintendent of police, reported his arrival at Bombay on the 16th inst. Mr. Higgins is posted to the Raipur District.
FURLOUGH—Three months' privilege leave to Mr. C. King, 5th class inspector, Dahmo District.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette.)

WATERFIELD—The services of Lieut. Col. W. G. Waterfield, C.S.I., commander and superintendent, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.
LAVILLE, Mr. L. V., an assistant in the office of the Accountant General, Punjab, to officiate as assistant secretary to Government, Punjab, in the Financial Department, from Nov. 1.
THOMSON, Mr. R. G., resumed charge of the duties of forest sett. officer, Jhelum and Shahpur districts, at Jhelum, on Oct. 31.
LUPLAM, Mr. A. L., assistant secretary to the Finance Commissioner, Punjab, resumed charge of the duties of assistant secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, on Nov. 4.
WARBURTON, Major R., assistant commissioner, reported his arrival at Bombay on Nov. 1.
LEIGH, Lieut. H. P. P., assistant commissioner, from Hoshiarpur to Hazara District, which he joined on Nov. 3.
RIVAZ, Mr. G. W., resumed charge of the duties of registrar, chief court, Punjab, on Nov. 5, relieving Mr. T. O. Wilkinson, who proceeded on furlough.
Changes among the officers of the Educational Department, consequent on the departure on leave of Mr. C. R. Cooke, inspector of schools, Umballa Circle:—
PEARSON—THOMPSON—Mr. C. Pearson, M.A., inspector of schools, to be transferred from Rawul Pindi to Umballa Circle; Mr. D. W. Thompson, inspector of schools, to be transferred from Mooltan to Rawul Pindi Circle.
BROWNE, Mr. W. E., is reappointed to officiate as an extra assistant commissioner, and posted to the Delhi District.

Orders confirmed:—

DEMPSTER—Dera Ismail Khan Station O., Oct. 27, making the following temporary appointment:—Capt. C. Dempster, 4th Sikh Infantry, to act as station staff officer without prejudice to his regimental appointment.
UNDERWOOD—MONEY—4th Punjab Cavalry R.O., Oct. 17, making the following temporary appointments:—Major T. A. Underwood, second in command, to officiate as commandant; Major E. A. Money, squadron commander, to officiate as second in command.
BRUCE—4th Punjab Infantry R.O., Oct. 18, directing Lieut. G. W. C. Bruce, wing officer, to officiate as adjutant as a temporary measure.
BARRETT—TAYLOR—5th Goorkhas R.O., Oct. 24, making the following temporary appointments:—Lieut. A. A. Barrett, officiating wing officer and officiating quartermaster, to officiate as wing commander; Lieut. M. A. F. Taylor, officiating wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster.

ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, Nov. 12.)

GRIMWOOD, Mr. F. St. Clair, C.S., assistant commissioner, North Lakhimpur, is invested with the powers of a Munsif.
SLANE—The services of the Honorary Surgeon J. Slane, civil surgeon, Goalpara, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the military department.
HINDE, Mr. H. M., extra assistant commissioner, Golaghat, is retransferred to the sub-division of Wokha, in the Naga Hills district.
M'LEOD, Mr. G. E., assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate in the first grade.
GRAY, Capt. M. A. Gray, officiating in the 1st grade of assistant commissioners, reverted to the 2nd grade from the date of Mr. M'Leod's return.
M'CABE—MACPHERSON—Mr. R. B. M'Cabe, officiating assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, having returned to duty, Mr. W. C. Macpherson, officiating in the 2nd grade of assistant commissioners, reverted to the 3rd grade.
Officers reverted to the grades specified against their names from Oct. 25:—
JOHNSTONE—MICHELL—GREER—To deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, Lieut. Col. J. Johnstone, deputy commissioner, officiating in the 2nd grade; To deputy commissioner, 4th grade, Major T. B. Michell, deputy commissioner, officiating in the 3rd grade; To assistant commissioners 3rd grade, Mr. R. T. Greer, assistant commissioner, officiating in the 4th grade of deputy commissioners.
LAMB, Col. T., deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate in the 1st grade.

JOHNSTONE, Lieut. Col. J., deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate in the 2nd grade.
 MICHELL, Major T. B., deputy commissioner, 4th grade, to officiate in the 3rd grade.
 ANDERSON, Mr. J. D., officiating assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate in the 4th grade of deputy commissioners.
 MACPHERSON, Mr. W. C., assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate in the 2nd grade.
 PEEVOR, Surgeon G. H., now officiating as civil surgeon at Gauhati, to officiate as civil surgeon at Tezpur.
 SAVIGNY, Mr. J. R., manager of the Dulab Cherra tea garden, to be a member of the District and Karimganj Branch Committees, established under the Assam Local Rates Regulation, 1879, for the Sylhet district.
 M'LEOD, Mr. G. E., assistant commissioner, Darrang, to be assistant inspector of labourers, and to exercise the powers and authorities conferred, and perform the duties imposed upon him as assistant inspector within the district of Darrang.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Nov. 16.)

ROUPELL, Mr. N. A., to act as collector of sea customs and of Madras district, and protector of emigrants.
 BROWNING, Surgeon W. B., M.B., to be superintendent of the district jail, Chingleput.
 WINTERBOTHAM—MACKENZIE—WILLOCK—MOORE—NICHOLSON.—Members of the M.C.S. attained the rank of 4th class on Nov. 7 :—Mr. H. M. Winterbotham, Mr. G. T. Mackenzie, Mr. W. A. Willock, Mr. L. Moore, and Mr. F. A. Nicholson.
 WOODROFFE, Mr. F. H., district and session judge of North Tanjore, reported his return from furlough and arrival at Bombay on Nov. 9.
 TURNER, Mr. E., to act as district and sessions judge of Madras.
 WHITLOCK, Major C. J. T., assistant superintendent of police, Tinnevely, to be superintendent of police, 3rd grade.
 HODGSON, Capt. G. R., assistant superintendent of police, Malabar, to be superintendent of police, 3rd grade.
 WORSOP, Mr. M. G. A., acting assistant superintendent of police, Nellore, to be assistant superintendent of police.
 STODDARD, Mr. J. H., acting assistant superintendent of police South Arcot, to be assistant superintendent of police.
 PORTEOUS, Major C. A., superintendent of police, 2nd grade, to be superintendent of police, 1st grade, but to continue to act as deputy inspector general of police, Northern Range.
 FRAZER, Lieut. Col. W. M., superintendent of police, 2nd grade, to be superintendent of police, 1st grade.
 JENKINS, Major R. G., superintendent of police, 3rd grade, to be superintendent of police, 2nd grade.
 BLAXLAND, Major J. S., superintendent of police, 3rd grade, to be superintendent of police, 2nd grade.
 CUNLIFFE, Lieut. Col. R. H., superintendent of police, 2nd grade, to act as superintendent of police, 1st grade.
 BLAIR, Major H. W., superintendent of police, 3rd grade, to act as superintendent of police, 2nd grade.
 HARRIS, Major C. J. B., superintendent of police, 3rd grade, to act as superintendent of police, 2nd grade.
 SWEET, Mr. H. E., acting assistant superintendent of police, Tinnevely, to be assistant superintendent of police.
 M'MASTER, Mr. B., assistant commissioner of Salt Revenue, from the Ganjam to the Kistna district.
 STANBROUGH, Mr. F. F., Salt Preventive Inspector at Magenapudi, to act as assistant commissioner of Salt Revenue, Kistna district.
 AWDRY—The services of Captain A. Awdry, R.E., are placed at the disposal of the Civil Department for employment as private secretary to the Right Hon. the Governor.
 GONSALVES, Mr. A. B., record-keeper of the district and sessions court of South Canara, to act as district Munsif of Pattur.
 CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Mr. C. W. W. Martin, acting district and sessions judge, Madras, to Europe for 21 months.

MILITARY.

HAWKS, Col. T. S., S.C., commandant, 26th Regiment N.I., arrived at Madras on Nov. 7.

Promotions :—

M'MULLIN—M.S.C.—Major J. M'Mullin, to be lieutenant colonel, dated Nov. 16.
 HEMING—I.G.L.—Capt. D. Heming, to be major, dated Nov. 16.
 MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Lieut. W. D. Conner (doing duty with the Madras (Queen's Own) Sappers and Miners) to England for fifteen months on private affairs; Staff Paymaster (Honorary Major) F. G. F. Moore, doing duty, 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, from Nov. 15, 1881, to 14th May, 1882, Belgium, private affairs.
 EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—Passed the higher standard in Hindustani :—Lieut. T. Digby, R.E.; Major K. F. Stevenson, S.C.; Lieut. F. A. L. Davidson, 1st Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers; Surg. H. A. F. Nailer, I.M.D. Passed the lower standard in Hindustani :—Lieut. H. L. B. Acton, 1st Battalion Oxfordshire L.I.; Schoolmaster P. Evans, 1st Battalion Oxfordshire L.I.; Surg. E. F. Smith, A.M.D.; Private J. Bennett, 1st Battalion Oxfordshire L.I.; Private J. Gayne, 1st Battalion Essex Regt.; Private Boyle, Royal Scots Fusiliers; Sergt. G. Evans, Ordnance Department; Bombardier J. Johnson, 12-8th R.A.; Gunner G. Hartley, 12-8th R.A.; Driver G. Dimont, O-1st Brigade R.A.; Lieut. E. F. Sullivan, 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regt.; Lance Corporal Daly, 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regt.; Lance Corporal King,

2nd Battalion Hampshire Regt.; Riding Master and Deputy Assistant Commissary Hynes, 1st L.G.; Driver Sibborn, B Brigade R.H.A.; Driver Tilley, 1-3rd R.A.; Lieut. H. F. Farant, S.C.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Nov. 17.)

IZON—JOHNSTON—Messrs. C. B. Izon and J. L. Johnson respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of judge and sessions judge of Ratnagiri on the 2nd inst.
 POLLEN, Mr. J., assistant commissioner and branch inspector general of registration in Sind, to be Sinohi translator to Government in Sind.
 WARDEN, Mr. J. L., resumed charge of the office of third judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay on the 12th inst.
 STEWARD, Mr. A. B., to be forest settlement officer in the Puna District.
 COOKE, Dr. T., resumed charge of the duties of principal of the College of Science, Poona, the 1st inst.
 ELPHINSTON, Mr. J., C.S., to act as collector and magistrate of the District of Ahmednagar, and district registrar, Ahmednagar.
 EAST, Mr. W. A., C.S., to act as collector and magistrate of the District of Kolaba, and district registrar and police agent, Kolaba.
 HUNTER, Surg. Major G. Y., to act as presidency surgeon third district, with attached duties.
 MONTEATH, Mr. J., C.S., is appointed a member of the civil and military examination committee.
 PEILE—NUGENT—Messrs. J. B. Peile, C.S.I., and J. Nugent, C.S., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of secretary to Government in the revenue, financial and general departments, on the 10th inst.
 BURN-MURDOCH—The services of Lieut. J. Burn-Murdoch, R.E., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India.
 WISEMAN — LESMOND — MICHELL — ANDERSON — CAMPBELL — WATHEN—POPE—Officers transferred from and to the railways entered against each name :—Mr. W. Wiseman, executive engineer, 3rd grade, from N. N. Railway to B. E. D. Railway, No. 1 Division; Mr. W. A. Lesmond, executive engineer, 4th grade, from Rajputana Railway, to B. E. D. Railway, No. 2 Division; Mr. W. Michell, assistant engineer, 1st grade, from N. N. Railway to B. E. D. Railway, No. 1 Division; Mr. G. A. Anderson, assistant engineer, 1st grade, from D. and M. Railway to W. Deccan Railway Survey; Mr. R. L. Campbell, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from Rajputana Railway to B. E. D. Railway, No. 1 Division; Mr. H. A. D. Wathen, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from Rajputana Railway to B. E. D. Railway, No. 2 Division; Mr. F. J. Pope, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from Rajputana Railway to Bellary-Hospett Railway.
 BURT, Mr. H. P., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Rajputana Railway, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani on Sept. 5.
 HAMILTON—WINTER—Messrs. T. H. Hamilton and H. E. Winter respectively delivered over and received charge of the office as assistant collector, Ahmednagar, in charge of the Talukas of Kopargaon, Rahuri, Sangamner, and Akola, on the 3rd inst.
 SILCOCK, Mr. H. F., resumed charge of his duties as forest settlement officer, Nasik, on the 2nd inst.
 YOUNG—WRIGHT—Messrs. W. E. Young and W. L. Wright delivered over and received charge respectively of the Prince's Dock, Custom House and the Tobacco Department, on the 10th inst.
 CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Mr. G. W. Vidal, C.S., on medical certificate for one year; Mr. J. King, C.S., for one year and five months from Jan. 5, 1882.

MILITARY.

HUNTER—The services of Surg. Major G. Y. Hunter are placed at the disposal of Government in the Civil Department.
 LAING, Capt. W. G. L.I., to be major from Nov. 11.
 MILNE—BAKER—COOPER—Surgs. M. Milne, R. I. Baker, and R. G. Cooper are brought on the strength of the Bombay Medical Establishment, from Nov. 4.
 LAMBERT, Mr. G. N. R., is appointed lieutenant in the Sind V. R. Corps.
 MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieut. W. Wood, assistant engineer, P.W.D., to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate; Deputy Assistant Commissary J. Ezechiel, Commissariat Department, to Europe for one year on medical certificate.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, Nov. 18.)

RICHARDSON—23rd Regiment N.L.I.—Lieut. W. St. J. Richardson, W.O., to be quartermaster.
 STREET—26th Regiment N.I.—Surgeon A. W. F. Street to officiate in medical charge.
 BURROWS, Surgeon Major E. P., I.M.D., is placed on general duty Presidency Circle.
 QUILL, Surgeon H., M.B., A.M.D., is transferred from general duty, Poona Circle, to general duty, Sind Circle.
 Chang affecting R.A. officers in this command :—
 STUART—FORDE—Lieut. A. R. Stuart, 7-9, has been transferred to K-6, R.A., stationed at Bangalore; Lieut. L. Forde, 7-10, has been transferred to K-6, R.A., stationed at Bangalore.
 MOORE—FERRIER—An exchange of batteries has been sanctioned.

between Capt. G. R. Moore, B-2, at present on leave in England, and Capt. A. W. Ferrier, B-4, R.A.

Orders confirmed:—

CHAPMAN—Bhuj Station O., 4th Nov., appointing Lieut. F. Chapman, 25th N. L. I., station staff officer.

BENSON—RUSS'LL—BENSON—17th Lancers R. O., 11th Nov., appointing the following officers as members of a committee of paymastership:—President, Major S. M. Benson. Members, Capt. J. M. Russell and F. W. Benson. Capt. Russell will perform the duties of paymaster on the responsibility of the committee.

HILL—Royal Irish Fusiliers (2nd Batn.) R. O., 25th Oct., appointing Lieut. F. F. Hill, assistant instructor to the battalion.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS—Conductor R. Pringle, unattached list, adjutant general's deputy warrant officer, to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate; Col. E. A. Green, S.C., deputy adjutant general, to Europe for one year; Lieut. Col. E. H. Baker, R.A., from 27th Oct., 1881, to 26th April, 1882, in extension in England on medical certificate; Major T. F. Dowden, R. (late Bombay) E., officiating consulting engineer, to Europe for one year; Major J. Philips, S.C., second in command, 1st Sind Horse, is allowed furlough for one year on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave; Lieut. C. F. Garnett, East Yorkshire Regiment (2nd Battalion), to England for twelve months, medical certificate.

WAR OFFICE.

PALL MALL.—DEC. 9.

1st Dragoon Guards—Riding Master, with the honorary and relative rank of Capt. J. Crowdy retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of major.

6th Dragoon Guards—Lieut. H. C. Hanbury, resigns his commission.

The Worcestershire Regiment—Lieut. F. J. W. Bennett, resigns his commission.

The York and Lancashire Regiment—Lieut. A. Anderson retires on temporary half-pay.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Supernumerary Capt. J. Gordon to be captain, vice J. E. Collins, promoted major on half-pay.

Ordnance Store Department—Commissary General of Ordnance W. L. M. Young, C.B., has been placed on retired pay, under Article 357 of the Royal Warrant of June 25, 1881; Deputy Commissary General of Ordnance W. M. King, to be Commissary General of Ordnance, vice W. L. M. Young, C.B., placed on the Retired List; Assistant Commissary General of Ordnance N. R. Raven to be Deputy Commissary General of Ordnance, vice W. M. King, promoted; Deputy Assistant Commissary General of Ordnance C. E. Vansittart to be Assistant Commissary General of Ordnance, vice N. R. Raven, promoted; Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General of Ordnance F. G. Edyvean to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General of Ordnance, vice C. E. Vansittart, promoted; Conductor of Stores F. Tims to be Quartermaster, to complete establishment.

Half Pay—Captain J. E. Collins, from the Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers) to be major.

INDIA OFFICE.

DEC. 6.

Her Majesty has approved the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant Colonels—Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. Alexander Graham Owen. Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. Robert Adam Wauchope, Major Hugh Arthur Lewis, Major Henry George Sunners, Major Charles O'Loughlin L. Prendergast.

To be Majors—Capt. and Brevet Lieut. Col. Alexander Robert Badcock, C.B., Capt. Edward Harenc, Capt. William Henry Browne, Capt. George William Beresford.

BENGAL ARMY.

INFANTRY.

To be Majors—Capt. Charles Hyder Forster, Capt. Alfred James Stead, Capt. Henry Wylie, C.S.I., Capt. Edward Millet Forbes, Capt. Arthur Benjamin Clare.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgeons to be Surgeons Major—Olliver Thomas Duke, Francis Cobham Nicholson, Thomas Holbein Hendley, William Henry Gregg, Aloert Baird Seaman, Frederick Augustus Smyth, Herbert Boyd, John Lloyd, M.D., William Micheal Courtney, Edward Butler Rutledge, Thomas Robinson, Daniel Nicholas Martin, M.D., Alexander Bannerman Strahan, William Alexander Crauford Roe, Charles John Walford Meadows, William Napier Keefer, Andrew Deane William Flood Murray.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel—Major Charles Aylmer Liardet.

MADRAS ARMY.

INFANTRY.

To be Major—Capt. Frederick Thomas Powis.

MADRAS MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Deputy Surgeons General—Brigade Surg. Michael Cudmore Furnell, M.D., Brigade Surg. William Henry Rean, M.D., Brigade Surg. William Pearl.

Surgeons to be Surgeons Major—David Sinclair, John North Edward Fawcett, William Joseph Hastings, M.D., Thomas Charles Howell Spencer, Henry George Hall.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant Colonel—Major Reginald Bythell.

BOMBAY ARMY.

CAVALRY.

To be Major—Capt. Conrad Agnew Owen.

INFANTRY.

To be Colonel—Lieut. Col. Charles Donald Macleod.

BOMBAY MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgeons to be Surgeons Major—William Coleridge Kiernan'er, Selim Myer Salaman, M.D., Frederick Charles Barker, M.D., Randolph Caldecott, George Waters, Patrick Murphy, M.D., William M'Conaghy, M.D., Arthur Henry Hughes, M.D.

DEC. 7.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. A. Adye, S.C., Major C. O'Donel, S.C., Capt. B. Wemyss, Inf., Major J. S. Irvine, Cav.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Col. F. E. West, S.C., Capt. P. W. Watts, Royal Irish Regiment.

Bombay Estab.—Major F. W. M. Spring, R.A.

CIVIL.

Penal Estab.—C. R. Cooke (Uncov.), C. J. Wills (Uncov.), J. Kennedy (Cov.).

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. A. W. T. Radcliffe, S.C., three months; Major H. Morton, S.C., six months.

Madras Estab.—Col. S. Hodgson, Cav., three months.

Bombay Estab.—Col. A. G. F. Hogg, S.C., four months; Lieut. W. J. Lister, R.E., one month.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—R. Smeaton (Cov.), one month's furlough; E. H. Man (Uncov.), six months' furlough; Nawab Mirza Hasan Ali Khan, C.I.E., two weeks' furlough; J. A. Marcel (Cov.), six months' furlough; F. A. Chichester (Uncov.), six months, med. cert.

Madras Estab.—J. B. Spedding (Cov.), six months, med. cert.

Bombay Estab.—J. E. Dallas (Uncov.), three months, med. cert.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. R. G. Rogers, C.B., S.C., Surg. Major J. J. Durant, Surg. Major G. Grant.

Madras Estab.—Col. W. J. Vizard, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Nawab Mirza Hasan Ali Khan, C.I.E., F. See'ch (Uncov.), G. L. Weideman (Cov.), R. L. D. Gompertz (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—R. M. Lambert (Uncov.), W. H. Probert (Cov.).

HOME NEWS.

MEMORIAL TO LIEUTENANT MACLAINE.—A memorial to this young officer, in the form of a stained-glass window, has just been completed in his native parish church at Thornbury, Gloucestershire. The subject of the memorial window is the angel delivering St. Peter out of prison (Acts xii.). A brass plate beneath the window bears the following inscription:—"To the glory of God, and in loving memory of Hector MacLaine, lieutenant Royal Horse Artillery, eldest son of William Osborne and Anna MacLaine, of Kyneton, in this parish. He was taken prisoner in the retreat from Maiwand, and, after five weeks' captivity in the camp of Ayub Khan, was murdered in the hour of British victory near Kandahar, September 1, 1880. This window is erected by many sorrowing friends." A memorial volume containing a sketch of the stained-glass window, a copy of the inscription, and the names of the 193 subscribers has been presented to the family at Kyneton. The total cost of the window has been £213 3s. 10d., and after defraying the cost of the memorial volume, &c., the Memorial Fund Committee have a surplus balance of £66 11s. 6d., they having received the sum of £300 6d. for the fund. At a meeting of the subscribers, presided over by Mr. E. Stafford Howard, M.P., the following resolution has been unanimously adopted:—"That this meeting, understanding that a wish has been expressed by the family at Kyneton that the memorial should take the further form of a drinking fountain in the town of Thornbury, desires to place the surplus balance of the fund at Mr. and Mrs. MacLaine's disposal for that purpose."

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—Tenders were received on Wednesday at the Bank of England for £450,000 in Government bills on India. The amounts allotted were:—To Calcutta, £352,200; to Bombay, £90,600; and to Madras, £7,200. Tenders on all presidencies at 1s. 7 15-16d., being the minimum posted, will receive 71 per cent. Compared with last week this price shows an advance of 1-16d. The same amount will be offered for tender on Wednesday next.

HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIPS.—Since her return from Bombay last week serious cracks have been discovered in the necks of the midship high-pressure crank of the *Jumna*, as well as in the after crank. A spare crank is always kept in hand at Portsmouth, but, though it has been determined to work night and day to get it ready, the fitting of the eccentrics and other parts will take about a month to complete. The *Jumna* was fixed to sail to India on the 16th inst., but her turn on the roster will have to be taken by some other vessel, probably by the *Serapis*, which it was intended to relieve from her second voyage.—The *Crocodile*, Capt. Cardale, which reached Malta on the 5th inst., and is expected to arrive at Portsmouth on the 14th inst., brings the following officers

from Bombay:—Capt. Brown, 17th Lancers; Lieut. Young, R.E.; Lieut. Garnett, 2nd East Yorkshire Regiment; Col. Chads, 1st Wilts Regiment; Hon. Lieut. Wood, Board of Public Works; Lieut. Heywood-Jones, 6th Dragoon Guards; Col. Davis and Lieut. Fowler, R.A.; Lieut. Col. Sillery, 1st Suffolk Regiment; Major Heywood, 2nd West York Regiment; Major Collins, 1st South York Regiment; Capt. Gronow, 1st Manchester Regiment; Lieut. Frickleton, Connaught Rangers; Capt. Bathurst, Rifle Brigade; Surgs. Major Brodie, Hoysted, Wikely, and Rutledge, Army Medical Department; Major Smythe, Capt. Barrow, and Lieuts. Probyn, Peile, and Worledge, of the Staff Corps. The *Crocodile* has also on board 310 invalids, 186 time-expired men, 38 men for disposal, 58 women, and 137 children. Her Majesty's troopship *Serapis* arrived at Malta on Wednesday from Port Said. The *Malabar*, Capt. Hands, left Portsmouth on Thursday afternoon for Bombay. She took out 57 officers and 420 troops, chiefly belonging to the 1st Suffolk Regiment, the Royal Irish Fusiliers, and the 9th Brigade Royal Artillery. Surgeon Major Kirkwood was added to the passenger list, while the names of Lieut. Lynch, 2nd Dorset, and Capt. Raikes, Rifle Brigade, were withdrawn. At Queenstown the *Malabar* will embark 19 officers and 650 men, belonging to the 2nd Bedford, 1st Worcestershire, 1st South York-shire, 2nd Middlesex, 2nd North Stafford, and other regiments, besides women and children.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.—The following is the official statements of the movements of her Majesty's ships:—From the East Indies.—Letters have been received from the Commander in Chief, Rear Admiral W. Gore Jones in the *Euryalus*, at Trincomalee up to Nov. 10. Was there on Dec. 6. The *Euryalus* would leave on Dec. 1 for Colombo, Aden, Suez, and Malta. The *Eclipse* was en route to Mauritius, Madagascar, Mozambique, and Zanzibar. Expected to arrive at Mozambique by Dec. 20, and at Zanzibar by the end of January. The *Ruby* was taken into dock at Bombay on Oct. 26; will leave middle of December for Trincomalee to hoist flag of Commander in Chief. The *Ranger* was expected at Trincomalee from Bombay; would convey engineer of Board of Trade to Minikoi, if the *Ready* had not arrived in time. The *Ready* was expected at Trincomalee from Chagos Islands; Persian Gulf division, the *Dryad* would leave Busreh for Bushire about Nov. 21; the *Woodlark* was expected at Bushire first week in November, would probably visit Bahrein; Red Sea division, the *Dragon*, the *Arab*, and the *Fawn* were at Aden on Nov. 22, the *Fawn* would leave to continue hydrographical work about Nov. 29; Zanzibar division, the *Eclipse* was expected at Zanzibar by end of January; from Pemba the *Philomel* would leave Zanzibar for Mozambique on Oct. 21, and cruise between Cape St. Andrew and Tulleur; ordered the blockade Pemba Island Dec. 6; the *Seagull* was expected at Zanzibar from Mozambique by beginning of November, would on a proceed to Comoro Islands.

INDIAN COTTON.—The question of the promotion of the growth of cotton in India in order to render Lancashire independent of America has for some time received the attention of spinners, but difficulties have presented themselves. It is the belief that, although Indian cotton is inferior generally to American, it might by proper cultivation be greatly improved in quality. The great obstacle that stands in the way is the means of transit. The Lancashire spinners think that now they have some claims upon the good offices of Lord Hartington. The great fall in the cost of textile machinery, more especially in cotton, was strikingly illustrated in Oldham on Wednesday, where a fireproof mill is being built for 22s. per spindle. Five or six years ago fireproof mills ranged from 35s. per spindle; indeed, in one instance, a mill non-fireproof cost 35s. per spindle.

WOMEN DOCTORS IN EASTERN COUNTRIES.—The following extract from a letter just received from a gentleman travelling in the north of China is dated Oct. 14, 1881. It is sent us for publication by Miss Isabella Thorne, hon. secretary for the London School of Medicine for Women:—"While at Tien-tsin I called on Miss Howard, M.D., the lady doctor who so successfully treated Lady Li, the wife of the Viceroy Li Hung-Chang. I found her exceedingly pleasant, and she invited me to be present at the opening of her hospital for female patients on the 8th inst. This was a grand affair. Li Hung-Chang, attended by many mandarins, came to take part in the ceremony. The Hon. A. Angell, the American Minister, was passing through Tien-tsin on his way home, and was asked to say a few words on the occasion. It was a curious coincidence that he had been president of the University in America where Miss Howard had studied, and he himself had signed her diploma. This made it exceedingly interesting to him, and he did not fail to allude to it in his speech. Ladies did not take part in the ceremony, but Miss Howard came into the reception hall and by an efficient interpreter expressed to Li Hung-Chang her thanks for the support he and Lady Li were giving to her undertaking. Li stood while Miss Howard was there. She then retired to her own apartments, and Dr. Mackenzie, of the London Mission, did the honours of the reception. After we had walked round, we returned and partook of tea, coffee, cakes, &c., and shortly afterwards Li retired also, and an interesting ceremony came to an end."

INDIAN APPEAL CASES.—In the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on Friday, the case of *Deva Narayanan v Tharanavar* and others was decided. This was an appeal from a decision of the High Court of Madras on Dec. 11, 1878, reversing a judgment of the

subordinate Judge of South Malabar, in that presidency. Mr. Leith, Q.C., and Mr. J. D. Mayne were counsel for the appellant; Mr. Done for the respondents. The appellant sued the respondents to recover possessions of lands which, as he alleged, had been conveyed to them in 1820 for a distinct period of fifty-five years by a usufructuary mortgage. The respondents denied the mortgage, and claimed to be the real proprietors of the lands, and they also averred that the suit was barred under the Statute of Limitations. Their lordships, at the close of the arguments, which had lasted some days, affirmed the judgment of the High Court, and dismissed the appeal with costs.

THE SILVER MARKET AND THE EASTERN EXCHANGES.—On Wednesday a further advance in bar silver took place, to 52d. per ounce. The amount purchased, however, was for the execution of a special order for the Mint, and it is doubtful if the above figure in the present state of the market can be maintained. Mexican dollars were unaltered, at 51½d. per ounce. The exchanges from Bombay and Calcutta were steady, at 1s. 8 3-16d. to ¼d., the rate from Hong Kong being 3s. 9 3-4d., and from Shanghai, 5s. 1 3-4d. Rupee Four per Cents. fell ½, to 83 15-16 to 84 1-16; and Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 7-16, to 91 1-16 to 3-16.—On Friday, principally owing to the limited supply of silver, bars continued to be quoted at 52d., though the tendency was not specially firm at that figure. Mexican dollars remained nominally at 51½d. per ounce. Rupee Four and a Half per Cents. were stationary, but the Four per Cents. receded ¼d., to 83 15-16d., to 84 1-16d. The exchanges from Bombay and Calcutta were telegraphed as previously, at 1s. 8 3-16d. to ¼d., Hong Kong being 3s. 9 3-4d., and Shanghai 5s. 1 3-4d.—On Saturday the price of bar silver was maintained at 52d., but the market showed a weak tendency. In Mexican Dollars no business was transacted, the quotations being nominally 51½d. per ounce. Telegraph Transfers, Rupee Paper, and Eastern exchanges were unaltered.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.—The following are the traffic receipts of the undermentioned companies to the dates named, together with the aggregate receipts to date, officially supplied:—

	Date.	Miles open.	Receipts.		Aggregate.		Inc. or decrease
			1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	
Bombay and Baroda	Oct. 29	444	12,865	12,628	—	—	—
East Indian	Dec. 3	1507½	91,264	92,686	1,649,032	1,411,226	+238,476
Great Indian Penin.	Oct. 15	1448	48,384	29,458	593,172	431,296	+161,976
Indus Steam Flotilla	Nov. 5	—	165	321	—	—	—
Madras	Oct. 15	858	10,768	14,500	159,111	155,337	+3,774
Oudh and Rohilkund	Oct. 8	547	6,967	6,610	102,456	88,046	+14,410
Sind, Pun., and De.	Nov. 5	676	20,428	21,298	—	—	—
South Indian	Oct. 22	635	6,317	6,659	109,025	103,780	+5,255

LORD LYTTON.—The Earl of Lytton presided at the anniversary meeting of the Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institution, on Friday night, and the Countess of Lytton distributed the prizes. It was stated that the classes had outgrown the accommodation provided for them, and that plans had been prepared for a new building adjoining the Record Office, to be erected at a cost of £19,500, funds for which had already been provided to the amount of £17,500. In his address Lord Lytton remarked that never before had the form and body of the times been so deeply stirred as at present by the same instinctive, spontaneous desire for self-improvement among the masses of society—the same widespread popular consciousness of those higher intellectual aspirations and enjoyments which in ancient times were confined to the porticoes of Grecian sages or the colleges of the cloistered monks. Forty years ago, men as eminent in literature and science as the late Lord Brougham and many others as eloquent, who laboured with him in forming the popular education of the country, were constrained to commend that great cause to public support by appealing to the lowest of the many mingled motives which led us all to the acquisition of knowledge, and by endeavouring to show how the acquisition of knowledge could be turned into pounds, shillings, and pence. But how immeasurably loftier was the standard by which popular education was now measured! The working classes of this country, instead of requiring to be coaxed into the acceptance of mental culture, had long ago taken the lead in the great national educational movement which year by year was appreciably improving the education of every class in the country. But the mere acquisition of knowledge did not constitute the highest or most essential acquirements of individuals or nations. Knowledge without character was as the possession of money without credit. At every age of life, in every condition of society, the highest aim of men and their greatest achievement was the formation of noble character. No prince was ever more variously accomplished, or more intellectually in advance of his time, than Cæsar Borgia; and yet no human being was more morally infamous. The same was to be found if they took the example of communities. His lordship recalled these facts because he looked upon the students of the Birkbeck Institution as training themselves for the greatest of all causes—to become the future guardians of the national character of England. The people of this country in all classes were fifty times as wise, at least fifty times as well instructed, as they were as many years ago; and the students of the institution would be much more and better instructed than their fathers and mothers.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—Nov. 19.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs 102½
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	110½
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan	100
Ten years	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans	116

BANKS.

	Paid-up	Cash
	Rs.	Rates
INDIAN BANKS.		
Bank of Bombay	500	750
Bank of Bengal	500	825
Bank of Madras	500	700
Agra	500	250
Chartered of India and China	20	310
Chartered Mercantile	25	275
Hong Kong and Shanghai	25½	600
National of India	12½	105
Oriental	25	290

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba	700	830xd
Frere	150	80
Mazagon	2,000	30
Port Canning	1,000	220

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	2,850	900
Albert Ginning	500	425
Albert, Karachi	1,100	1,020
Apollo (small shares)	2,200	420
Bellary	1,000	575
Berar Cotton Ginning	500	445
New Indian	350	180
Broach Cotton Ginning	250	41
Carwar	1,500	80
Colaba	1,825	975
Dhalla Ginning	300	205
East India	1,000	1,120
Fort	8,500	2,275
French	500	455
Sind	750	450
Mofussil	400	310
Prince of Wales	1,500	1,425
Sind and Punjab Cotton	1,100	1100
Sassoon	500	450
Volkart	1,000	475

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,500	1425
Anglo-Indian	100	140
Alfred Manufacturing	500	670
Alliance Spinning	1,000	950
Bhownuggur Mills	2,000	950
Bombay United	1,000	1,960
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	505
Central India S. W. and M.	500	800
Coolia Mills	1,000	960
D. Spinning	2,000	760
Hindustan	1,000	1,105
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	1,120
Khandeish	1,000	1,000
Madras	1,250	—
Madras United	1,000	1,925
Manchester Spinning	50	—
Mazagon Spinning	500	250
National Spinning	1,000	1,970
New Great Eastern	1,000	1,090
Oriental	625	790
Prince of Wales Spinning	1,250	410
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	1,000	1,050
Sholapore Mills	1,000	1,125
Victoria Mills	1,000	950

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock	218-3-0	310
Do. New 120 Shares	130-14-6	26
Do. do.	65-7-3	50
Do. do.	21-13-1	72
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	1,000	2,040
Do. New 120 Shares	106-15-5	305

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Ice Manufactory	100	160 xd
Bombay Burma Trading	1,500	2,435
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	10	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping	300	450
Teacher and Co.	500	960
Thacker and Co.	100	175

CALCUTTA.—Nov. 19.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

% Promissory Notes	Rs 101 12 to 101 13
4% of 1870 (1885)	101 8 to 101 12
4% of 1871 (1881)	101 1 to 101 8
4% of 1878-79 (1893)	110 to 101
4% of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	110 to 101
Debentures of 1867	100 to 101

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

of 1864 (1884)	Rs. 110 0 to 110 8
of 1865 (1885)	110 8 to 111 0
of 1866 (1886)	111 0 to 111 8
of 1867 (1887)	111 8 to 112 0
of 1870 (1890)	112 0 to 112 8
of 1872 (1892)	112 3 to 113 0
of 1878 (1898)	111 4 to 111 8

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	100	122 to 123
Agra Savings	100	125 to —
Allahabad	100	272 to —
Alliance of Simla	100	135 to 133
Bank of Bengal	500	820 to —
Do. of Upper India	100	126 to 127
Delhi and London	125	258 to 240
Himalaya	100	120 to 125
Mussorie	100	100 to —
National of India	12½	102 to 103
Simla Bank Corporation	500	515 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra)	100	90 to 92

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute	100	33 to —
Bally Paper Mills	100	125 to 130
Barnagore Jute	100	83 to 84
Bengal Coal	1000	2760 to —
Bengal Ironworks	100	710 to 6

Ballaghatcha Jute	100	— to —
Bengal Mills	1750	— to —
Bonded Warehouse	445	425 to —
Bowditch Cotton Mills	100	67 to 68
Budge-Cuttee Jute Mills	80	103 to —
Burrakur Coal	100	135 to —
Calcutta Docking	700	280 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	120 to —
Calcutta Jute Mills	300	2 to 3
Carew and Co. (Limited), gar	100	115 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	114 to 115
Darjiling Steam Tramway	100	126 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	95 to 96
Eastern Bengal Railway	100	— to —
East Indian Railway	100	— to —
Equitable Coal	100	190 to 195
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	46 to —
Goswami Cotton Mills	300	304½ to 305
Gouripur	100	95 to 96
Great Eastern Hotel	250	155 to 157
Howrah Docking	500	105 to 110
Howrah Mills	100	96 to 97
India General Steam Navigation	1000	1375 to 1380
Kamerhaty Jute Mills	50	16 to 17 pm.
Labour Transportation	100	— to —
Landing and Shipping	100	65 to —
Merchants' Steam Tug	500	— to —
Murree Brewery	100	170 to —
Naini Tal Brewery	95	75 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press	500	350 to —
Nanpore Indigo	100	— to —
New Beerhoom Coal	100	79 to 80
Oriental Jute Manufactory	100	— to —
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway	100	— to —
Rajmahal Stone	100	99 to 100
Ramkistopore Press	100	86 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association	100	82 to —
Riverside Press	100	100 to —
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas	100	— to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co.	500	260 to 265
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail.	100	— to —
Seepore Jute Manufactory	100	72 to 73
Strand Bank Press	100	104 to —
Watson's Patent Press	100	105 to —

TEA COMPANIES.

Adulphere Terai (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Amicable (Assam)	100	80 to —
Amuckie	100	15 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	95 to —
Assam	100	630 to 660
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	103 to 104
Baree (Kangra)	100	90 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	64 to 65
Do. contributory	100	54 to 55
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	230 to —
Do. contributory	100	215 to —
Borelli (Assam)	100	160 to 165
Borsillah (Assam)	100	— to —
Burkholah (Cachar)	100	73 to —
Central Cachar	200	335 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Chandypore (Cachar)	500	50 to —
Chota Nagpore	100	96 to —
Cinnatollah	100	— to —
Colonial (Assam)	100	60 to —
Coocheela Cachar	100	72 to —
Cutlecherra (Cachar)	100	110 to 112
Darjiling	100	300 to —
Dedur Kosh (Cachar)	100	35 to —
Dehing (Assam)	100	71 to 72
Dehra Doon	100	80 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam)	100	65 to 70
Durrung (Assam)	100	65 to 67
Eastern Cachar	100	78 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	55 to 58
Giel'e (Darjiling)	100	85 to —
Gowhaty (Assam)	100	50 to 55
Grob (Assam)	500	230 to —
Holta (Kangra)	100	95 to —
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	105 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	85 to 85
Indian Terai	500	525 to —
Jellalpor (Cachar)	250	230 to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	100	50 to —
Jokai (Assam)	100	103 to —
Kalscherra (Cachar)	100	80 to —
Kangra Valley	100	— par.
Kunchanpore (Cachar)	100	39 to 40
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	133 to 135
Do. contributory	200	105 to 105
Kurseong and Terai	100	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar)	5000	12000 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	60 to —
Longview (Darjiling)	100	105 to —
Loobah	100	150 to —
Lower Assam	100	30 to —
Luckimpore (Assam)	100	105 to 110
Majagram Cachar	100	75 to —
Mim. (Darjiling)	100	70 to 72
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	63 to 65
Do. contributory	90	53 to 55
Moran (Assam)	80	30 dis.
Mothola (Assam)	100	80 to —
Do. contributory	90	70 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	100	— to —
Muttuck (Assam)	200	100 to —
Do. contributory	125	50 to —
New Falloohi (Darjiling)	100	100 to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam)	100	100 to —
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	100 to —
Nutanpore (Cachar)	200	180 to 200
Phoenix of Cachar	85	75 to —
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	95 to —
Puttarea (Sylhet)	100	50 to —
Rajabaree (Assam)	100	104 to 105
Sapakat	100	100 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	30	20 pm.
Seemah	100	— par.
Singbullia and Murmah	100	101 to —
Singel (Darjiling)	100	98 to —
Soom (Darjiling)	100	97 to 98
Springside (Darjiling)	100	103 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong)	100	90 to —
Teendarrae (Darjiling)	100	83 to 84
Teesta Valley (Darjiling)	100	112 to 113
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	80	95 to —
Tulwar (Darjiling)	100	790 to —
Upper Assam	100	40 to —

MADRAS.—Nov. 22.

Four per cent.	13½ to 2 % pre.
Four and half per cents 1879	10½ to 10½ % pre.
Four and half per cents 1873 (1893)	10½ to 10½ % pre.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885)	2 to 2½ % do.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881)	par to 1 % do.
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882)	par to 1 % pre.
Bank of Madras Shares	— to 41½ % do.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
Banks, demand	15 7 15-16d.	15 7 15-16d.	15 7½d.
Do. Tele.	—	—	—
Do. 6 mo. sight	15 8 3-16d.	—	15 8½d.
Do. 4 do.	15 7 27-32d.	15 8 3-16d.	15 8 3-16d.
Do. 3 do.	15 8½d.	15 8½d.	15 8½d.
Credit 6 mo. sight	15 8½d.	15 8 7-16d.	—
Do. 2 do.	15 7 1-32d.	—	—
Do. 6 c. sight	15 8½d.	15 8 7-16d.	15 8½d.
Do. 3	15 8d.	—	—

LONDON.—Dec. 10.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
India Stock, July 5, 1880	— to —
Do. October 10, 1888	104½ to 105
India Enfranch Paper	83½ to 84½
Do. do. 1885	— to —
Do. do. 1893	91 to 92½
Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882	— to —
Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12)	3 dis to 2 pm
Do. under £1,000 (months notice)	3 dis to 2 pm
Do. Deb. Aug. 16 84, £1,000 & £500	102 to 102½
Ceylon, 1882 and 1883	100 to 102
Do. do.	104 to 105
Mauritius, 1882	100 to 102
Do. 1895-96	116 to 118
Do. do.	104½ to 106½
Straits Settlements Government	100 to 102

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

Perpetual Debenture Stocks.	Paid.	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c.	100	106 to 108
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c.	100	114 to 116
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c.	100	106 to 108
Oudh and Rohilkund, 4 p. cent.	100	105 to 107
South Indian, 4½ p. cent.	100	115 to 117

RAILWAYS.

B. B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	139 to 141
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	100	153 to 155
E. Indian, 4½ p. c. Ann. A, 1953	—	24½ to 25½
Do. Ann. B 4½ p. ann. (less 1/4)	—	25 to 25½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4½	—	146 to 148
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c.	100	138 to 140
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	127 to 129
Do. do. 5 do.	all	— to —
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	120 to 122
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	114 to 116
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c.	100	127 to 129
Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c.	100	127 to 129
Do. do. 5 p. c. shares	5	— to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	127 to 129
Do. do. 4½ do.	—	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua.	100	116 to 118

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern	10	10 to 10½
Do. 6 p. c. Deb. Oct., 1883	100	100 to 103
Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887	100	100 to 103
Do. 6 per cent. Preference	10	12½ to 12½
Eastern Exten., Austria & China	10	10½ to 11½
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891	100	108 to 111
Do. 5% (A. G. S.) Deb. 8c., 1900	—	104 to 107
Do. registered, repayable 1900	—	104 to 107
Indo-European	25	27½ to 28½

BANKS

Agra	10	9½ to 10½
Delhi and London	25	— to —
Chartered of India, A. and C.	20	23 to 24
Chartered Mer. of I. L. and C.	25	19½ to 20½
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28½	48 to 50
Land Mortgage of India	2½	1½ to 1½
Oriental Corporation	25	19 to 20

LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the period from which the leave was granted.

MILITARY.

Alexander, Lieut. A. de V., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Dec. 1, '80. B.
Alves, Maj. M.A., R.E., 1 year, from April 20, 1881, R.
Ande son, Col. H. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Nov. 21, '80, B.
Anderson, Maj. H. S., Inf., 3 yrs., from Jan. 3, 1880, B.
Apperley, Maj. C. O. W., Cav., 35 ms., fm. May 30, '79, B.
Aslett, Lieut. W. C., S.C., 1 yr., from March 3, '81, B.
Atkins, Major W., Inf., 2 yrs., fm. Nov. 27, '80, B.
Atkinson, Lieut. Col. J. R. B., Inf., 2 yrs., fm. Jan. 22, '81, B.
Backhouse, Surg. Maj. J., 2 yrs., fm. April 19, '81, M.
Baker, Col. W. A., R.E., 2 yrs., from April 17, '80, B.
Bannerman, Major A. J., S.C., 21 ms., fm. Sept. 4, '80, B.
Barlow, Capt. C. C., R.E., B.
Barnett, Major C. St. J. B., S.C., B., 16 m., fm. Mar. 5, '81.
Barter, Col. R. C. B., S.C., B.
Barrett, Lieut. A. L., S.C., 1 yr., from April 23, '81, B.
Barnet, Lieut. H. G., R.E., 1 yr., from March 9, '80, B.
Bartholomew, Lieut. Col. F. P., S.C., 1 yr., fm. Feb. 10, '81, B.
Bates, Major C. E., S.C., 3 yrs., from Mar. 18, '79, B.
Baugh, Lieut. G. S., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Jan. 22, '81, M.
Bartleman, Lieut. Col. J., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Nov. 27, '80, B.
Bateson, Surg. Major R. S., 1 yr., 340 days, f. March 17, '81, B.
Bettie, Col. A. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Dec. 25, '80, B.
Bax, Major W. I., Inf., 1 yr., from Feb. 17, '81, B.
Beaman, Bde. Surg. A. H., 2 yrs., fm. Nov. 27, '80, M.
Beatson, Surg. C. H., 21 ms., from May 8, 1880, B.
Beauchamp, Capt. C. S., R.E., B.
Beuclerk, Capt. F. R. E., 2 yrs., from Dec. 12, '80, B.
Bel, Surg. Maj. G. C., M.D., 1 yr., from April 13, '81, B.
Bellew, Surg. Maj. P. F., M.D., 2 yrs., from April 24, '80, B.
Bellasis, Capt. G. M., S.C., 11 ms., from April 20, '81, B.
Berkeley, Lieut. Col. J. C., Inf., 18 ms., fm. April 14, '81, M.
Beresford, Lieut. J. B. de la P., S.C., 1 yr., fm. May 12, '81, M.
Bevan, Surg. G. F., 2 years, from Aug. 16, 1881, M.
Bilderbeck, Surg. Major J., 2 years, from May 17, 1881, M.
Birch, Major V., S.C., 18 ms., fm. Dec. 16, '80, B.
Birney, Lieut. Col. J., R.E., 2 years, from Feb. 4, 1880, B.
Blair, Lt. Col. H. F., R.E., 2 yrs., from Oct. 9, '80, B.
Blaxland, Major J. S., Inf., 2½ yrs., from Oct. 20, '79, M.
Blenkinsop, Surg. Maj. F. H., 18 ms., fm. Mar. 30, '81, M.
Blenkinsop, Major E. G., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Oct. 14, '80, B.
Blood, Surg. J., 11 ms., from April 23, 1881, B.
Boileau, Capt. H., S.C., 18 ms., from May 3, '81, B.
Boileau, Capt. L. F., R.E., 2 years, from March 7, 79, B.
Bonas, Col. J., R.E., 2 yrs., from April 8, '80, B.
Boswell, Lieut. Col. J. J., S.C., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Oct. 23, '80, R.
Boulderson, Maj. W. P. O., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Feb. 20, '81, M.
Boyd, Lieut. Col. J. M., S.C., 1 yr., fm. March 11, '81, B.
Boyd, Surg. H., 2 years, from May 20, '80, B.
Boyle, Lieut. Col. R. E., S.C., 2 yrs., from June 19, '81, B.
Bowen Maj. C., R.E., 2 years, from May 1, 1881, B.
Bradford, Lt. Col. E. R. C., S.C., 1 yr., fm. Mar. 24, '81, M.
Brander, Col. M. J., S.C., 2 years, from Feb. 19, 1881, B.
Briscoe, Lieut. B., S.C., 1 year, from Oct. 27, 1881, B.
Brown, Col. G. A., S.C., 2½ yrs., from July 17, 1879, B.
Brown, Lieut. R. H., R.E., 14 ms., fm. March 14, '81, M.
Broughton, Lieut. Col. B. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Apr. 23, '81, M.
Budd, Lieut. Col. R. C., S.C., 1 year, from May 17, '81, M.
Buller, Major F. W., Cav., 1 year, from May 8, 1881, M.
Burne, Lieut. H. T., G. S., B.
Burlton-Bennet, Capt. J. R., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Nov. 9, '80, B.
Bushe, Lieut. Col. H. K., Inf., 2 yrs., fm. April 1, '80, B.
Cadell, Lieut. H. F., S.C., 2 years, from Aug. 21, 1881, M.
Call, Major C. F., R.E., B.
Cameron, Lieut. E. H., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. March 17, '81, B.
Cameron, Surg. Maj. A., M.D., 22 ms., fm. Mar. 17, '81, B.
Cameron, Surg. Major C., 1 yr., fm. March 3, '81, B.
Campbell, Lieut. J. C., R.E., B.
Campbell, Maj. C., S.C., 1 yr., from Oct. 15, '80, M.
Campbell, Lt. Col. W., Inf., 2 yrs., from March 24, '81, B.
Campbell, Maj. R. A. D., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 14, '81, B.
Campbell, Maj. J. E., S.C., 18 ms., fm. July 11, 1881, B.
Capel, Major A. W., Cav., 1 ms., from April 10, 1881, B.
Carruthers, Capt. J. T., S.C., 13 ms., fm. Sept. 29, '80, B.
Carruthers, Major J. G. T., Inf., 1 yr., fm. Feb. 17, '81, B.
Carter, Lieut. Col. A. E. S., Inf., 2 yrs., from Mar. 17, '81, B.
Carter, Surg. Major H. V., M.D., 2 yrs., fm. Apr. 1, '80, B.
Carson, Surg. W. P., 1 year, from May 19, '81, B.
Caulfield, Lieut. Col. St. G., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Mar. 8, '81, M.
Chapman, Major R. T., Inf., 21 ms., fm. June 12, 1880, M.
Chalmers, Major J., Unattached 2 yrs., from Jan. 15, '81, B.
Charles, Surg. Major T. E., M.D., 2 yrs., fm. Sept. 18, '80, B.
Chesney, Lieut. D., S.C., 18 ms., from Oct. 13, '80, B.
Chenevix-Trench, Lieut. C., S.C., B.
Childers, Col. E. W., R.A., M.
Christie, Col. W., R.E., 3 yrs., from Jan. 9, '80, M.
Christie, Major G., S.C., 2 years, from March 19, 1881, M.
Clare, Major A. B., Inf., 18 ms., from Oct. 24, '80, B.
Clark, Col. E. G., 22 ms., from April 5, '80, B.
Clarke, Maj. H. W., R.E., 2 yrs., fm. April 26, '80, B.
Clarke, Lieut. H., R.E., 18 ms., from Jan. 22, 1881, B.
Clarke, Major S. C., R.E., 2 years, fr. April 5, 1881, M.
Clay, Col. C. H., S.C., 1 yr. 19d., fm. Jan. 15, '81, B.
Clements, Col. J., S.C., 18 ms., fm. Nov. 19, '80, B.
Clephane, Col. A. R., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 6, '81, M.
Clerk, Lieut. Col. M. G., Inf., 1 yr. 204 d., fm. May 1, '81, B.
Clifford, Lieut. Col. R. C. R., S.C., 1 yr., f. June 21, '81, B.
Cloet, Lieut. Col. J. G., Inf., 2 yrs., from Mar. 8, '80, M.
Colledge, Major J., S.C., 16 months, from Oct. 9, '80, B.
Colville, Bde. Surg. W. H., 2 yrs., fm. June 26, 1880, B.
Cockell, Surg. Major P. W., 18 ms., from May 26, '81, B.
Coningham, Lt. Col. H. E., S.C., 6 ms., fm. June 17, '81, M.
Colston, Bde. Surg. Maj. C. K., 20 ms., fm. May 1, '81, B.
Coults n, Capt. G. J., S.C., 1 year, from July 30, 1881, B.
Corse-Scott, Capt. A. J., S.C., 3 yrs., from April 21, 79, B.
Costello, Surg. Major C. P., 2 yrs., from Sept. 12, '80, B.
Couper, Col. J. K., S.C., B.
Cox, Col. J. B., S.C., 2 years, from Jan. 29, '81, B.
Craster, Col. G. A., R.E., 2 yrs., fm. Nov. 20, '80, B.
Crawley, Lieut. G. B., S.C., B.
Creagh, Major O. M., V.C., S.C., 18 m., fm. Dec. 11, '80, B.
Crookshank, Lt. Col. A. C. W., S.C., 18 m., fm. Sept. 1, '80, B.
Cubitt, Lt. Col. W. V. C., S.C., 18 m., fm. July 31, '80, B.
Cunningham, Surg. Major R. W., M.D., 2 yrs., fm. Dec. 18, '81, B.
Cunningham, Capt. . . . 8 ms., from May 18, '81, B.

Dale, Bde. Surg. A. J., 1 yr., from April 23, '81, B.
Dale, Capt. H. M., Inf., 2 years, from June 16, 1881, M.
Dalgaurns, Surg. Maj. A. E., 2 yrs., fm. June 28, 1881, M.
Daniell, Capt. R. H., S.C., 18 ms., fm. Sept. 20, '81, B.
Daniell, Major H. S., Cav., 2 years, fm. May 15, '80, B.
Davidson, Lieut. Col. A. A., S.C., 2 yrs., f. Mar. 26, '80, M.
Davies, Surg. Major J., 2 yrs., from Oct. 7, '80, B.
Davis, M. J. R. P., S.C., 2 yrs., from May 7, 1881, B.
Dawson, Col. F. C. B., S.C., 2 years, from June 19, '80, M.
Deane, Surg. Major A., 11 ms., from March 17, 1881, B.
Dobbs, Major A. F., S.C., 2 years, from April 10, '81, M.
Dobbs, Capt. G. C., S.C., 15 ms., from June 7, 1881, B.
Doig, Lieut. Col. A. J., S.C., 1 yr., fm. Jan. 22, '81, B.
Dickinson, Lieut. Col. W. M., S.C., 1 yr., fm. April 23, '81, M.
Donnelly, Surg. Major J. M. N., 2 yrs., fm. June 19, '80, M.
Domville, Lieut. J. K., S.C., 14 yr., fm. N. 20, '80, B.
Dorward, Capt. A. R. F., R.E., 2 yrs., from Dec. 4, '80, M.
Douglas, Major A. F., S.C., 1 yr., from April 1, '81, B.
Dreuer, Col. W. S., C.S.I., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Aug. 25, '80, M.
Drummond, Lieut. Col. J. H., S.C., 1 yr., fm. Feb. 1, '81, B.
Duncan, Lt. F. H. K., S.C., 15 m., f. Aug. 17, '81, B.
Dunster, Surg. A. J., 16 months, from Dec. 4, '80, B.
Dunster, Lieut. Col. D. A., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. April 29, '80, B.
Dunster, Surg. Maj. J. J., 1 yr., from April 23, 1881, B.
Euan-Smith, Lt. Col. C. B., C.S.I., Inf., 18 m., f. Nov. 6, '80, M.
Evanson, Major R. C., S.C., 1 year, from Oct. 1, '81, M.
Eyre, Capt. G. S., S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 23, '81, B.
Fasken, Surg. W. A. D., M.D., 18 m., fm. April 14, '81, R.
Fitzgerald, Maj. C. J. O., S.C., 17½ m., fm. Mar. 26, '81, M.
Fitzpatrick, Maj. F. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 18, '81, M.
Finden, Surg. Maj. W., 1 yr. 10d., from May 1, '81, B.
Fleming, Surg. Maj. J. D., M.D., 2 yrs., fm. April 1, '80, B.
Foss, Lieut. K. M., S.C., 22 ms., from April 23, '80, M.
Forrest, Capt. R. H., S.C., 1 year, from Mar. 24, '81, B.
Forster, Maj. C. H., Inf., 2 yrs., from May 10, '81, B.
Fraser, Lt. C. I. T. L., S.C., 2½ yrs., from Nov. 3, '79, B.
Freeth, Maj. W. S., S.C., 2 yrs., from June 7, 1881, M.
French, Major H., S.C., 2 years, from Jan. 22, '81, B.
French, Surg. Maj. J. G., M.D., 20 m., fm. April 11, '81, B.
Fry, Surg. Maj. W., 2 yrs., from July 20, '81, M.
Fuller, Capt. C. F., R.E., 2 years, from Oct. 14, 1880, B.
Fuller, Lieut. H. S. A., S.C., 20 ms., from June 21, '81, B.
Gaisford, Capt. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. March 26, '81, B.
Gambier, Lieut. C. F., S.C., 14 yr., fm. Nov. 4, '80, B.
Garrett, Capt. A. J., S.C., 14 yrs., fm. Nov. 4, 1880, B.
Garrett, Lieut. G. L., S.C., 18 ms., fm. May 10, 1881, B.
Garstide-Tipping, Lieut. R. F., S.C., 18 m., from July 17, '80, B.
Garwood, Capt. J. F., R.E., B.
Gastrell, Lieut. G. D., S.C., 1 yr., fm. Feb. 4, '81, B.
Gerrard, Lieut. H. D., S.C., 13 ms., fm. Oct. 10, '80, B.
Gibbs, Lieut. M., S.C., 14 ms., fm. Dec. 17, '80, B.
Gilliespie, Lieut. Col. W. A., S.C., 2 yrs., f. July 5, '81, B.
Gilligan, Surg. W. A., 2 yrs., fm. Dec. 22, '80, B.
Godfray, Lieut. H., S.C., 18 ms., fm. Dec. 4, '80, B.
Gordon, Major S. V., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Nov. 13, 1880, B.
Gordon, Col. J. H., C.B., S.C., 4 ms., fm. June 23, '81, B.
Gordon, Major J. A. D., Inf., 2 years, from May 5, '81, B.
Gore, Lieut. St. G. C., R.E., 2 years, fr. Dec. 11, 1880, B.
Gowan, Maj. W. E., Inf., 18 ms., from Aug. 21, '80, B.
Gracey, Capt. T., R.E., 2 years, fr. Dec. 25, 1880, B.
Grant, Lt. Col. M. D. V., S.C., 18 m., fm. Dec. 16, '80, B.
Grant, Lieut. Col. G. C., S.C., 1 yr., from April 21, '81, B.
Grant, Surg. Maj. J., 1 year, from March 13, 1881, B.
Grant, Col. D. G. S. St. J., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. July 5, '81, M.
Grant, Surg. Major A. G., 1 year, from Aug. 31, '81, B.
Graves, Capt. S. H. P., S.C., 1 yr., from April 11, 1881, B.
Green, Lieut. Col. J. H., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 23, '81, B.
Hailes, Surg. W., S.C., 1 year, from July 1, 1881, B.
Hall, Surg. H. G., 2 years, from Jan. 21, 1881, M.
Haliday, Surg. Major S. B., 18 ms., from Jan. 1, '81, B.
Hamilton, Lieut. R. E., R.E., 1 yr., fm. Aug. 8, '81, M.
Handcock, Capt. R. G., S.C., 2 yrs., f. April 24, '81, B.
Hanna, Major H. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Jan. 17, '81, B.
Harris, Lieut. C. W., S.C., B.
Harron, Col. T. B., S.C., 2 yrs., from Sept. 27, '80, B.
Hartshorne, Maj. A. B., S.C., 6 ms., from July 17, '81, B.
Hastings, Lieut. Col. E. G., C. B., Cav., 2 yrs., f. Dec. 18, '80, B.
Hastings, Lieut. E. S., S.C., 1 year, from Mar. 11, 1881, M.
Harvey, Surg. Major C. A., 25 ms., fm. April 2, '80, M.
Hatchell, Surg. Major C., 20 months, from Feb. 6, '81, B.
Hawes, Major A. J. D., S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 17, '81, B.
Hay, Lieut. Col. J. C., S.C., 2 years, from June 7, 1881, M.
Heathcote, Col. C. T., C.B., S.C., B.
Herbert, Lieut. C. S., S.C., 18 ms., fm. Dec. 11, '80, B.
Henderson, Surg. W. G. H., 1 year, from Feb. 4, 1881, B.
Hennell, Major R., Inf., M.
Hepburn, Major A. B., S.C., 1 year, from April 1, '81, B.
Hewett, Lieut. Col. J. N. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 9, '81, B.
Hewetson, Lieut. Col. G. S. B., S.C., 2 yrs., f. April 3, '80, M.
Hill, Maj. Arthur, R.E., 19 ms., from March 16, '80, B.
Hills, Lieut. Col. G. S., R.E., 2 years, from Feb. 29, '81, B.
Hodgson, Col. S., Cav., 30 ms., from May 5, '79, M.
Hogg, Col. A. G. F., S.C., 18 ms., from July 10, '80, B.
Hogg, Maj. G. C., Cav., 18 ms., from Oct. 16, '80, B.
Palmer, Surg. E., 2 years, from Nov. 7, 1880, B.
Parker, Surg. Maj. C. R. G., 1 year, fm. Mar. 31, '81, M.
Parker, Surg. M. D., 1 year, from Aug. 2, 1881, B.
Pearl, Maj. G. R., S.C., 1 yr. 143 d., fm. March 24, '81, B.
Padder, Maj. D. C., S.C., 1 year, from Oct. 6, 1881, B.
Penny, Lt. Col. C. B., R.E., 2 yrs., fm. April 1, '80, B.
Peatington, Lieut. Col. C. R., S.C., 18 m., f. Nov. 19, '80, B.
Penton, Capt. H. E., S.C., 1 year, from Aug. 1, 1881, B.
Pichall, Bde. Surg. J., M.D., 22 m., fm. May 10, '81, B.
Pierce, Col. T. W. V., S.C., 2 years, from July 5, '81, B.
Plomer, Col. A. G., S.C., 179 days, from Aug. 29, 1881, B.
Porteous, Capt. J. E., S.C., 13 ms., from Aug. 21, '81, M.
Poole, Major A., S.C., 1 yr., from May 19, '81, B.
Porter, Lieut. C. B., S.C., B.
Pendergast, Major C. L., Inf., 1 yr., fm. March 11, '81, B.
Preston, Lieut. R. W., S.C., B.
Pringle, Lieut. A., S.C., 1 year, from Oct. 6, 1881, B.
Pulley, Lieut. C., S.C., 18 ms., from Oct. 25, 1881, B.
Purchases, Capt. W. R., R.E., 2 yrs., from April 26, '81, B.
Ramsden, Maj. W. C., Inf., 1 yr. 79 d., fm. Dec. 13, '80, B.
Ramsay, Maj. H. M., Inf., 1 yr. 10d., fm. April 11, '81, B.
Ramsay, Lieut. Col. M., S.C., 18 m., fm. April 23, '81, B.
Randall, Major G., S.C., 21 ms., from Dec. 1, '80, M.
Radcliffe, Lieut. A. W. T., S.C., 1 yr., fm. Feb. 10, '81, B.
Reilly, Capt. B. L. P., S.C., 18 ms., fm. Sept. 30, '80, B.
Reilly, Lieut. R. E. D., S.C., 1 yr., from Aug. 24, 1881, B.
Reid, Surg. A. S., 2 yrs., from Nov. 20, '80, B.
Remington, Capt. F. A., S.C., 3 yrs., fm. May 17, '79, B.
Reynolds, Lieut. Col. E. S., S.C., 10 ms., f. June 5, '81, B.
Ricketts, Lt. Col. M. P., S.C., 20 ms., fr. Mar. 31, '81, B.
Rideout, Col. J. W., S.C., 2 years, from Mar. 3, '81, M.

dgeway, Capt. R. K. V. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Mar. 17, '81, B.
diell, Surg. M. J. G. D., 1 yr., fm. May 21, '81, M.
Rivers, Lt. Col. F. J., S.C., 19 ms., fm. Jan. 9, '81, M.
Roberts, Lieut. Col. J., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Feb. 17, '81, B.
Robertson, Lieut. Col. W., S.C., 1 yr., fm. April 26, '81, M.
Robertson, Maj. D. H., Inf., 15 m., from April 21, '81, B.
Robinson, Maj. W. MacD., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Oct. 21, '80, M.
Robinson, Surg. Major T., 9 ms., from Aug. 10, 1881, B.
Rogers, Major G. W., S.C., 2 years, fm. Jan. 1, '81, B.
Rolland, Major A. T., S.C., 10 ms., fm. Jan. 15, '81, M.
Rose, Col. W., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 3, '81, M.
Ross, Maj. J. C., R.E., 18 m. 25 d., from April 24, '80, B.
Ross, Surg. Major J., 1 year, from Aug. 6, 1881, M.
Rowlandson, Lt. Col. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 1, '80, M.
Rowlandson, Major J. A., Inf., 18 ms., from June 1, '81, B.
Ruttledge, Surg. E. B., 21 ms., fm. June 12, '80, B.
Ryves, Major C. M., Inf., 2 yrs., from March 1, 1880, B.
Salamon, Surgeon S. M., M.D., 15 ms., fm. Mar. 1, '81, B.
Sanderson, Bde. Surg. A., M.D., 20 ms., fm. Apr. 1, '80, M.
Sandeman, Lt. Col. Sir G. K. C. S.I., S.C., 1 yr., fm. Mar. 10, '81, B.
Sandeman, Maj. J. E., S.C., 13 ms., fm. Aug. 9, 1881, B.
Santorius, Lt. Col. R. W. C. M. G., V.C., 18 m., f. Sept. 25, '80, B.
Saunders, Lt. Col. H. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Oct. 30, '80, B.
Savi, Capt. T. B., R.E., 13 ms., from March 1881, B.
Scully, Surg. John, 2 yrs., from July 17, '80, B.
Sedgwick, Capt. W., R.E., 2 yrs., fm. Nov. 19, '80, B.
Selous, Surg. Major E., 2 years, from April 17, '80, B.
Selfe, Capt. S. G. F., R.A., 13 ms., fr. May 21, 1881, M.
Searle, Col. A. T., S.C., 2 years, from Feb. 21, '81, M.
Seton, Major A. R., R.E., 16½ ms., from Oct. 2, '80, B.
Seton, Capt. W. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Nov. 6, '80, B.
Seaton, Lieut. Col. W. J., S.C., 18 m., fm. April 26, '81, M.
Shaw, Maj. E. W., S.C., 18 m., from April 26, '81, M.
Shaw, Col. C. R., S.C., 18 ms., fm. June 10, 1881, B.
Sharp, Major W. G., S.C., 16 ms., fm. Oct. 2, '80, M.
Sheffield, Major W. R., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 10, '81, M.
Shepherd, Capt. A. J., S.C., 1 year, from June 7, 1881, B.
Sheppard, Capt. C. H., S.C., 18 ms., fm. Jan. 5, '81, M.
Sibthorpe, Surg. C., 20 ms., fm. Nov. 27, '80, M.
Simpson, Major R. J. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. April 28, '81, B.
Shaw, Col. W. B., Inf., 2 years, from April 24, 1880, B.
Slater, Major J. B., S.C., 10 ms., from Dec. 4, 1880, B.
Smalley, Major F., Inf., 22 ms., from May 6, 1880, M.
Smalley, Major H., R.E., 3 yrs., from Dec. 2, 79, M.
Smith, Lieut. Col. R. S., S.C., 18 ms., from Aug. 14, '80, B.
Smith, Lieut. E. A., R.A., 1 year, fm. Nov. 20, 1880, B.
Smith, Lieut. C. H. M., S.C., 13 ms., fm. July 19, '81, B.
Soady, Col. B., S.C., 1 year, from April 4, '81, B.
Spencer, Surg. T. G. H., 15½ ms., fr. March 8, '81, M.
Spencer, Capt. F. E., S.C., 2 years, from Aug. 2, '81, B.
Spratt, Capt. F. T., R.E., 15 ms., from Dec. 12, '80, B.
Standen, Col. D., S.C., 2 years, from Aug. 7, 1881, M.
Steel, Lt. Col. J. N., Inf., 13 ms., from Aug. 14, '80, B.
Stevenson, Lieut. R., S.C., 13 ms., fr. March 9, '81, B.
Stewart, Lieut. Col. J. R. A., B.
Stewart, Maj. A. F., S.C., 2½ yrs., from Sept. 10, 1879, B.
Steward, Lieut. Col. C. S., Civ., 1 yr., from June 21, '81, M.
Stedman, Lt. Col. E., S.C., 1 yr. 10d., from Mar. 17, '81, B.
Strahan, Surg. A. B., 2 years, from May 6, 1881, B.
Sutherland, Bde. Surg. G. S. M., M.D., 20 ms., fm. Mar. 24, '81, B.
Swiney, Lieut. Col. G. R. A., 2 yrs., fm. Nov. 27, '80, B.
Symonds, Capt. F. S., S.C., 2 yrs., from May 19, 1881, B.
Tandy, Major H. S., S.C., 1 year, from Aug. 2, 1881, B.
Thompson, Lt. Col. W. B., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 13, 1881, B.
Thompson, Lieut. Col. H. S., S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 17, '81, B.
Thompson, Major R. S., S.C., 2 yrs., f. March 31, '81, B.
Thornhill, Lieut. H. B., S.C., 1 year, from April 15, '81, B.
Tickell, Maj. R. P., R.E., 1 yr., fm. Nov. 23, '80, B.
Tinning, Major J. I., Inf., 2 years, from Sept. 4, '80, B.
Tomkins, Major W. P., R.E., 17 ms., from June 28, '81, B.
Trail, Maj. D. H., R.E., 18 m., from April 7, '81, M.
Trevelyan, Maj. W. R., S.C., 26 m., from Feb. 28, 1880, B.
Trotter, Major J. M., S.C., B.
Tweddell, Lieut. Col. F., Inf., 18 ms., fr. Dec. 17, '80, B.
Tufnell, Lieut. R. H. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Mar. 3, '81, M.
Uemlow, Major E. D. O., R.E., 2 yrs., fm. Nov. 20, '80, B.
Tyrrell, Lieut. Col. F. H., Inf., 2 yrs., fm. April 1, '81, M.
Urmston, Lieut. H. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. July 16, 1881, B.
Vallings, Major A., S.C., 14 ms., from Aug. 1, 1881, B.
Van der Gucht, Lieut. Col. T. E., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Feb. 17, '81, B.
Vibart, Major H. M., R.E., 2 yrs., from April 14, '81, M.
Vivian, Lieut. Col. A. S. C., 1 yr. 3 d., fm. Dec. 13, '80, B.
Vizard, Col. W. J., S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 1, '80, M.
Walker, Major J. G. D., Cav., 2 yrs., fm. Nov. 20, '80, M.
Walco T., Lt. Col. E., Inf., 15 ms., from May 26, '81, B.
Walker, Lieut. Col. R. J., S.C., 2 yrs., from May 29, '80, B.
Wall, Surg. A. J., 3 yrs., from Feb. 26, 1879, B.
Wallace, Col. R. K., S.C., 18 m., from May 1, '81, B.
Waller, Lieut. Col. J. E., Inf., 1 yr., from March 14, '81, B.
Walton, Col. B. C. I. E., S.C., 1 year, 280 days, fm. Mar. 28, '81, B.
Wapshare, Lieut. A. C., S.C., 21 m., from May 6, '80, B.
Ward, Lieut. Col. D. R. E., 2 yrs., fm. Dec. 1, '80, B.
Warner, Capt. W. B., Cav., 18 ms., from Dec. 4, '80, M.
Watts, Lieut. Col. J. G., S.C., 2 years, fm. Feb. 5, '81, B.
Watson, Capt. J. K., S.C., 18 ms., fm. Sept. 25, '80, B.
Watson, Major E. J., S.C., 21½ ms., fm. Feb. 21, '81, M.
Webb, Capt. E. H., Inf., 2 yrs., fm. Nov. 25, '80, B.
Weller, Lieut. A., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Dec. 18, '80, B.
Westmacott, Maj. J., S.C., 18 ms., fm. July 19, '81, B.
Whelan, Maj. H. I., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 20, '81, B.
Whish, Major J. T., S.C., 1 year, from April 20, 1881, B.
Williams, Lieut. Col. S. H., S.C., 2 yrs., f. Aug. 26, '80, B.
Williams, Surg. B., 18 ms., fm. Sept. 1, 1881, M.
Willoughby-Osborne, Lt. Col. J. H., Inf., 27 f. Feb. 21, '80, M.
Williams, Lieut. Col. D. W., Inf., 20 ms., fm. Feb. 3, '80, B.
Williams, Maj. W. J., C. I. E., S.C., 8 m., fm. July 5, '81, B.
Wilkins, Lt. Gen. H. St. Clair, R.E., 2 yrs., f. Jan. 1, '81, B.
Willoughby, Major J. F., Inf., 18 m., fm. April 28, '81, B.
Wilson, Surg. Maj. J. M. D., 18 m., from Feb. 26, '81, B.
Wilson, Lieut. Col. J. N., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Mar. 3, '81, M.
Wilson, Lieut. J. F., S.C., 1 year, from April 14, 1881, M.
Woodhouse, Capt. H. O., S.C., 2 yrs f. Sept. 30, '80, B.
Woolley, Lieut. T. B., S.C., B.
Wyllie, Capt. R. J. H., S.C., 18 ms., fr. Feb. 10, '81, B.
Wynch, Major E. J., S.C., 20 ms., from June 22, '80, M.
Wynch, Lieut. Col. H. St. M., S.C., 18 m., fm. Jan. 22, '81, M.
Yate, Capt. C. E., S.C., 18 ms., from May 21, 1881, B.
Young, Maj. H. L., Inf., 2 yrs., from April 28, '81, B.
Young, Lieut. C. L., R.E., B.
Young, Lieut. E. A., S.C., 2 years, from Sept. 4, '80, B.
Young, Capt. H. P., S.C., 1 yr., fm. Nov. 7, '80, B.
Young, Lieut. C. W., S.C., 356 days, from Jan. 8, '81, B.
Young, Maj. T. H. B., S.C., 2 yrs., from June 23, '81, M.

Holmes, Surg. R. A. K., M.D., 18 m., fm. Mar. 17, '81, B.
Hopkinson, Maj. W., Inf., 14 m., from Oct. 12, '81, B.
Horsford, Major N. M. T., S.C., 1 yr., fm. Aug. 5, '81, B.
Horsley, Lieut. Col. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Sept. 4, '80, M.
Hoskyns, Capt. C. R.E., 17 mos., from Nov. 13, '80, B.
Houghton, Col. W. R., S.C., 18 mos., fm. May 19, '79, Bo.
Howes, Lieut. Col. F. A., R.E., 17 m., from Aug. 7, '80, M.
Hughes, Lieut. Col. C. J., S.C., 11 m., from May 5, '81, B.
Hunt, Lieut. Col. J. V. C.B., S.C., 18 m., fm. April 9, '81, B.
Hunt, Major H. V., S.C., 2 y., from March 30, 1881, B.
Hunt, Major S. L., S.C., 18 mos., from July 25, '81, M.
Hunter, Col. J. N., R.E., 1 y., from Nov. 12, '79, M.
Hutchins, Maj. A. G., S.C., 2 years, from Sept. 27, '81, M.
Hutchinson, Major H. S., S.C., 1 y., fm. Aug. 24, '81, B.
Hutcheson, Surg. Major G., 6 mos., from Aug. 16, '81, B.

Iredell, Major J. S., S.C., 18 mos., fm. Dec. 23, '80, Bo.
Jacob, Major G. A., S.C., 1 year, from Ma. ch 30, '81, Bo.
James, Maj. J. P., S.C., 2 y., from April 23, '81, M.
Jenkins, Lieut. Col. E. G., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Nov. 20, '80, Bo.
Johnson, Col. C. C., C.B., S.C., 17 yr. 11 mo., fm. Nov. 13, '80, B.
Johnson, Surg., W. E., M.D., 2 yrs., f. March 17, '81, M.
Johnston, Surg. Major, J. W., 2 y., from Oct. 16, 1880, B.
Johnstone, Capt. W. H., R.E., 2 y., from Dec. 19, '80, B.
Johnstone, Capt. W. G. C., S.C., 18 m., f. Mar. 8, '81, M.

Keith, Major G. S., S.C., 16 months, from Jan. 8, '81, M.
Kellie, Capt. E. C., 18 mos., fr. June 21, 1881, Po.
King, Capt. R. A. C., R.A., 18 m., from Feb. 1, 1881, B.
Knapp, Surg. Major, W. F., 2 yrs., fm. Mar. 18, '81, B.

Laing, Surg. J. A., 2 years, from Sept. 18, '80, M.
Lamb, Major G., R.A., 2 years, from Nov. 13, 1880, B.
Lamb, Capt. H. C., S.C., 14 yr., fm. Nov. 12, '80, P.
Langley, Surg. Maj. E. H., R. 9 mos., from May 1, '81, Bo.
Laugharne, Capt. M., R.E., 2½ yrs., fm. April 16, '79, B.
La Touche, Maj. E. N. D., Inf., 18 mos., fm. May 19, '81, B.
Law, Surg. Major J., 2 yrs., fm. Dec. 11, '80, M.
Lawrence, Capt. J. B., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 18, '81, Bo.
Lawrenson, Surg. J. C., 1 year, from July 21, 1881, M.
Leckie, Capt. F. W. V., S.C., 1 y., from April 11, 1881, Bo.
Le Geyt, Lt. Col. P. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. March 10, '81, Bo.
Leslie, Lieut. A. E., S.C., 1 year, from Aug. 2, '80, Bo.
Levinge, Surg. E., 1 yr., from July 19, 1881, M.
Limond, Col. D., C.B., R.E., 2 years, fm. Jan. 15, '81, B.
Lister, Lieut. W. I., R.E., Ho.
Little, Lieut. Col. H. A., S.C., 1 year, fm. Sept. 29, '81, B.
Loch, Rde. Surg. J. H., M.D., 20 m., fm. Mar. 10, '81, B.
Logan, Major G., S.C., 1 year, from May 26, 1881, B.
Lowndes, Lieut. Col. T., S.C., 2 yrs., from Apl. 7, '81, M.
Lyster, Col. H. H., V.C., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs. fm. April 7, '81, B.
Lys, Major A. M., S.C., 2 y., fm. Jan. 12, '81, M.

Macartney, Maj. M. J., R.E., 2 y., from March 3, '81, Bo.
Macdonald, Col. W., S.C., 1 y., from Oct. 6, 1881, B.
Macdonnell, Lieut. R. D., S.C., 13 m., fm. Nov. 17, '80, M.
Mackenzie, Lt. Col. F. J. N., S.C., 27 m., f. Mar. 3, '80, B.
Mackenzie, Lieut. D., S.C., M.
MacKenzie, Surg. Maj. M. M., 1 yr., fm. July 10, '81, Bo.
Macgregor, Major C. H., S.C., 18 m., from Mar. 13, '81, B.
Macgregor, Surg. Major J. B.
MacMahon, Lieut. E. E., S.C., 1 yr., fm. June 26, '81, M.
Macpherson, Capt. T. R. M., S.C., 11 y., fm. Mar. 19, '81, Bo.
Macpherson, Capt. D. A. A., S.C., 2 yrs., July 19, 1881, B.
McKenna, Surg. Major C. J., 1 yr., from Aug. 10, '81, B.
Mansel Capt. C. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from June 14, 1881, B.
McArthur, Capt. A. D., R.E., 2 yrs., fm. Apr. 12, '81, B.
McCartie, Surg. F. F., 1½ yr., fm. Dec. 4, '80, Bo.
McInroy, Lieut. Col. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from July 11, '80, M.
McKinnon, Major C. K., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Jan. 23, '81, B.
McNair, Major A. L., S.C., 21 mos., fm. May 19, '80, Bo.
Mainwaring, Lieut. F. G. L., S.C., 1 y., from Mar. 30, '81, M.
Mainwaring, Col. R. Q., S.C., 2 y., from Oct. 13, '81, M.
Maltby, Capt. F. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Sept. 13, 1881, B.
Mander, Major F. B., Inf., 18 mos., from Dec. 18, '80, Bo.
Mander, Major A. T., R.E., 2 years, from Jan. 1, '80, Bo.
Marten, Lieut. E. T. C. E., S.C., 2 y., fm. June 7, 1881, M.
Martin, Lieut. A. R., S.C., 1 year from July 1, '81, B.
Martin, Surg. D. N., 2 yrs., from Sept. 1, '80, B.
Massy, Cap. C. F., S.C., 20 mos., fm. March 5, 1881, B.
Masters, Lieut. A., S.C., 1 year, from Aug. 30, 1881, B.
Mayne, Surg. T., 2 yrs., from Nov. 20, '80, M.
McCham, Capt. W. M., S.C., 10 mos., fm. June 10, '81, B.
Meadows, Capt. C. J. W., 20 mos., fm. April 24, 1881, B.
Menzies, Lt. Col. H., S.C., 2 y., fm. April 3, '81, M.
Mercer, Capt. C. A., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Jan. 8, '81, B.
Michael, Col. J. C. S. I., 8 y., 2 yrs., from Jan. 2, '81, M.
Michell, Major J. W. A., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Dec. 11, '80, B.
Miller, Col. H. N., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 1, '79, Bo.
Miller, Major W., Inf., 16 mos., fr. May 12, 1881, M.
Moir, Surg. Major W. B.

Moloney, Surg. M. D., 18 mos., from Sept. 22, '80, R.
Money, Maj. R. E. K., S.C., 18 mos., fm. Sept. 24, '80, B.
Money, Lieut. Col. G. N., C.B., S.C., 12 m., f. Dec. 4, '80, B.
Money, Lieut. J. A., S.C., 1 y., from Oct. 13, '81, B.
Monteith, Lieut. A. M., S.C., 14 yr., fm. Nov. 20, '80, Bo.
Monteith, Lieut. J. B., S.C., Bo.
Montgomerie, Major B. R. E., 2 yrs., fm. Mar. 31, '81, M.
Moore, Surg. Maj. P. N., 2 yrs., from May 22, '80, M.
Moore, Capt. R. F., R.E., B.
Morant, Major J. L., R.E., 2 yrs., fm. Sept. 21, '80, B.
More-Molyneux, Lt. C. H., S.C., 15½ m., from Nov. 18, '81, B.
Morris, Lieut. J. C., S.C., 18 mos., fm. Mar. 21, '81, B.
Morris, Capt. R. F., R.E., 2 years, from April 8, 1879, M.
Morton, Major H., S.C., 1 yr. 73 days, f. Dec. 7, '80, R.
Moors, Col. H. C. B., C.I.E., S.C., 1 y., fm. April 21, '81, Bo.
Mulvaney, Surg. E., 18 m., from May, '81, B.
Murray, Lt. Col. G., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Feb. 18, '81, M.
Murray, Capt. S., R.A., 6 m., from Oct. 13, '81, B.

Neave, Capt. E. S., S.C., 2½ years, from Aug. 22, 870, B.
Newall, Capt. W. P., S.C., 2 years, from Feb. 21, '81, B.
Newmarch, Lt. Col. G. R. E., 4 y., from Oct. 28, '78, B.
Nicholson, Lieut. Col. M. H., 18 mos., fm. Oct. 30, '80, Bo.
Nicholls, Maj. T., Inf., 1 y., fm. Jan. 1, '81, B.
Noble, Major G. S., S.C., 1 yr., from April 9, 1881, B.
Norton, Col. E. N., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 30, '80, M.
Ogilvie, Major H. R., Inf., 2 years, from Feb. 10, '79, M.
Ogilvie, Surg. Major C. F., 3 yrs., fm. March 7, '81, Bo.
O'Connor, Surgeon P. F., 1 year, from March 26, '81, B.
Oldham, Maj. F. G., R.E., 1 yr., from April 30, 1881, B.
Oliphant, First Class Vet. Surg. G. A., 10 mo., fm. April 28, '81, B.
Olson, Major F. M., Cav., 2 y., fm. Feb. 3, '81, M.
Odevalle, Surg. Major F., 16 mo., from March 26, '81, B.
O'Reilly, Lieut. Col. H. T., S.C., 2 y., fm. Mar. 8, '81, M.
Oxley, Major C. R., Inf., 2 yrs., from March 3, '81, M.

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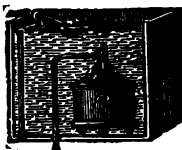
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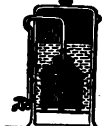
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A RIDE TO KHIVA

BY CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY

Royal Horse Guards.

Says page 18:—"Two pairs of boots lined with fur were also taken; and for physic—with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some quinine and Cocker's Pills, the latter a most invaluable medicine, and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheikh, who was impervious to all native medicines when I administered to him five

COCKER'S PILLS

will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

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 EIGHTY-ONE YEARS,
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, DEC. 19, 1881.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, Dec. 1; Madras and Allahabad, Nov. 29; Calcutta, Nov. 28.

LORD RIPON's Government has formulated its views in regard to "the establishment of an Agricultural Department under each local Government." We are told that these new departments are intended to teach Government how to "preserve the stability of agricultural operations" — whatever that may mean. The departments are also, as an additional function, intended "to gauge the stability of agricultural operations in every part of the province"; and they are also to "classify areas according to the result of careful investigation." It is, of course, clear that when all this is done there must be abundant harvests, and the ryots will live happily ever after. And there will be lots of nice snug appointments to be created; and Dowb will be found to have a heaven-sent talent for gauging the stability of agricultural operations. Take care of Dowb: it is meet and right so to do.

THE Afghan news of to-day, given in the *Times* telegram, is of the same vaguely gloomy character as last week's. The clouds will continue to gather until the storm bursts. And when that burst comes, it may safely be predicted, Russia will have something more to say in the matter than she had in 1878 when we boldly anticipated her plans.

AND, *à la bonne heure*, the "British column returning from Quetta" was broken up last week.

It will be noticed, in to-day's telegrams, that the Punjab trade returns, just published, show that *English piece-goods and Indian sugar have been almost entirely ousted from the Bokhara market by Russian manufactures.* When the English people get to learn that the policy of surrender also involves, not only the surrender of honour, but also the surrender of cash in the shape of trade profits, perhaps we may hope for a check in our downward career.

WE have already shown, in these columns, many reasons why at the present time any attempt to introduce such an obnoxious impost as the income tax is specially to be deplored. The *Englishman* gives another: To follow up the census by an income tax would be an act of criminal folly.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, in noticing the gaities which are to distinguish Lord Ripon's Burmese tour, expresses a hope that they will not distract the Viceroy's attention from the disgraceful state of our relations with Upper Burma. That those relations are in a state even worse than disgraceful, is abundantly clear. But whether Lord Ripon is likely to improve matters, by merely "giving some attention to them" in the intervals of the Rangoon junketings, is another question. Theebaw knows something of our doings on the Afghan side, and of the present tendency of our policy.

THE Archbishop of York's attack on Sir George Birdwood for the straightforward expression of authoritative professional opinion in regard to the effects of opium-smoking put forward by the latter in his letter to the *Times*, was neither very logical nor very relevant. We give Sir George's rejoinder in another column, and to most readers it will be convincing, at least, from a medical point of view. But however that may be, the contention of the Archbishop and his friends lack practical interest. The bitterest enemies of the opium revenue have not, as yet, attempted to show how that revenue can be made up from other sources. Until they will condescend to show the Govern-

ment of India how it can pay its just debts and maintain the empire without the opium revenue, the question is beyond the range of practical politics. If it were our own money we were dealing with it might possibly be another matter. But the Government of India is a trustee of the Indian revenues in a more strict sense, if that be possible, than is the case with any other Government in the world.

It is announced that Major General T. F. Wilson, Bengal Staff Corps, having attained the age for compulsory retirement, and been removed from the active establishment of general officers of the Indian army, it has been decided, with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India in Council, to allow him to continue in his appointment a military member of the Council of the Governor General of India, for which he was elected last year, vice General Sir E. B. Johnson.

THE Press Association understands that it is by no means unlikely that the Duke of Connaught will be allowed to carry out his desire of visiting India, and that he will probably be selected for an Indian command.

A VERY important memorandum has just been drawn up at the India-Office, notifying precisely the latest and ultimate rulings in regard to Indian Pension Regulations. The terms, in which the modifications specified therein of previous pension regulations have been notified to the Government of India, are evidently intended to indicate the finality of the arrangements now made. We give the memorandum *in extenso* in another column.

THE late Mr. R. B. Shaw, C.I.E., when resident at Mandalay, succeeded in making a satisfactory temporary settlement of the great "shoe difficulty" at the Burmese Court; but it is of course a question that is always liable to recur. Colonel Laurie, who has made the subject of our relations with Burma peculiarly his own, discusses the history of this question in considerable detail in his forthcoming work, "Ashé Pyee, the Superior Country." The appearance of Colonel Laurie's book will be looked for with very great interest.

THE *Anjuman-i-Punjab* gives the following information about proposed arrangements:—

"We understand that the following financial arrangements are to be shortly applied to the Civil Service. 1. 'Acting allowances' which, at present often offer such difficulties in the adjustment of pay, will be abolished and the officiating officer will draw the pay of the permanent incumbent during the time that he acts for him. 2. There will be no 4 per cent. deduction for pension, Government undertaking to give the whole amount of a civilian's pension of £1,000 a year, the officer receiving so much 'net pay' during his period of service, which, of course, means after deducting what has hitherto been paid as the civilian's share towards his pension. Subscription to the funds does not enter into this calculation. It has also been determined, for immediate application, that the number of civilians to be indented for yearly is to be reduced to a minimum, so as to prevent, in future, the block in promotion from which civilians now suffer, and to enable the lower ranks of the commission to be recruited from below. Finally, it has been settled that no civilian shall draw less than say, Rs. 900 per mensem after ten years' service. The above statements indicate the rough outlines of a scheme that has been under contemplation for some time and is now to be carried out without further delay."

The same authority says:—

"We understand that the Secretary of State has ruled that no more than one year's sick leave shall be allowed at a time from India, any extension of the leave that may be necessary being obtained from the Medical Board at the India-office. We consider that this ruling is not a very wise one. People may leave this province with 'Punjab head' or chronic dysentery, get apparently cured after a year's sojourn in Europe, and return to India, when they are sure to get a relapse of their old complaint. If then they are to wait for three years before they become entitled to another year's sick leave, they will long before have returned to mother earth, and Government will have saved their salary or pension; so that, perhaps, from this point of view the rule is not a bad one. If, however, as is believed, the three years' interval is to be abolished, the patient will merely save the trouble and expense of proceeding a second time from India to Europe. All this 'chopping and changing' does an infinity of mischief to the credit of the Indian Government."

We take from the *Englishman* the following report on the Calcutta freight market for the week ending Nov. 28 :

"The business in our freight market during the past week was confined to the chartering of two forward ships, and one for immediate loading for Dundee, and another, to arrive, for New York, and some engagements in the loading steamer liners, as well as to arrive, at last week's rates. Two other steamers have been chartered, one for Marseilles, and one for Barrow, in substitution of previous charters which have fallen through. Our unfixed tonnage remains small, only two ships being available, which are held at high rates."

MESSRS. W. MORAN and Co's report gives the following account of the Calcutta Tea Market for the week ending Nov. 28 :—

"At the auctions held on the 24th instant, 7,859 chests were offered, of which 7,470 sold. The demand was not so brisk as at the last few sales, and we quote a decline of one anna per pound on all teas over twelve annas, especially for Pekoe kinds. Souchongs and Pekoe Souchongs were nearly half an anna lower, but good common sorts and all Darjeelings sold well at previous rates."

THE Indigo Market in Calcutta, for the same period, is thus reported on in Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.'s Price Current :—

"Four auctions have been held since our last issue, at which 1,864 chests were offered, and 1,653 chests sold. There is no change to quote in prices, but there has been a better feeling in the market during the last few days, and the demand has been more active. Natives have shown more disposition to sell, and the auctions have consequently been more animated. The quantity out of the market is about 16,500 maunds. We hand at foot particulars of private sales, among which will be noticed that of the fine J and R W mark 'to arrive' at Rs.290.

PRIVATE SALES.

	Chests at Rs.
H. S. & Co., S. K. & S. S. Sindoorie, Jessore	69 290
J. & R. W. All Messrs. R. Watson & Co.'s	
mark except Jambunie, about 3,000 Mds,	290."

THE *Times of India* gives the following obituary for the week ending December :—Mr. C. H. Tyler; Mrs. Terraneau, widow of Major W. H. Terraneau, R.E., aged 108 years.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE following are the reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending Nov. 22, 1881 :—

"More rain has fallen in the Madras Presidency and has much benefited the standing crops, but some localities are in need of a further supply. In the Bombay Presidency prospects continue much the same as in the previous week, rain being still urgently required in Ahmednagar and Nasik. The reports from Mysor, Coorg, the Berars, Hyderabad, Central India, and Rajputana continue favourable. In Bengal the prospects of the rice crop are generally satisfactory, but in parts of Orissa the outturn in unirrigated lands has been damaged through want of rain; rain is also required for rabi sowings in some districts. Reaping of sali paddy has commenced in Assam, and both in that province and in Burma the standing crops continue to thrive. There has been no rain in the North Western Provinces and Oudh, though it is urgently needed in parts and would everywhere be beneficial to the young crops. Fever is abating, but cholera has made its appearance in two districts of Oudh. The want of rain for the rabi is also making itself felt in the Punjab; at present, however, the prospects in that province are generally favourable."

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE following telegram to the *Times*, dated Gulista, Dec. 11, was received too late for our last issue :—

"During the past week very little has occurred to throw light on the various points noticed in my last telegram. What little there is tends to show that the understanding between Sirdar Abdul Kudus Khan and the Heratis is not so good as was at first supposed. It is stated, for example, that Abdul Kudus Khan gained the support of the Heratis in the recent struggle with Ayub by promising to save them from the presence and interference of Cabuli troops. Since then three Cabuli regiments have arrived in Herat, and the people, fearing, very justly, a repetition in Herat of the oppression exercised by the Cabulis in Kandahar, consider themselves deceived, and regard Abdul Kudus Khan with anger and suspicion. The arrival of the Cabuli regiments suggests that Abdul Kudus Khan has at present no intention of breaking with the Ameer; on the other

hand, it is reported from Kandahar that Sirdar Mohsin Khan, a brother of Mahomed Ishak Khan, has suddenly arrived in the city from Turkestan, *via* Maimenah and Herat. He is said to have come merely for the purpose of marrying a daughter of Mahomed Ameer Khan, now in Kandahar; but his arrival appears to have been totally unexpected, and has created quite a flutter among the Ameer's officers. The Ameer appears to be determined to get rid of all possible sources of disturbance in the country. He has recently deported to India all the principal remaining Mahomedzai Sirdars, known as the Kandaharis, with their wives and children. The refugees have arrived in Peshin in a state of great destitution. For the present they will be sent at their own request to Kurrachee by the Indian Government to join their relative, the ex-Wali. The Ameer has also, as a precautionary measure, either taken or summoned to Cabul a large number of the chief Barakzai Khans in the neighbourhood of Kandahar and the result is that, taking into consideration those who have fled with Ayub, there is not a single man of local influence left in Kandahar to head a disturbance against the Ameer's authority. The Ameer's conduct might appear harsh and cruel, but he is probably the best judge of what is necessary to support and maintain his authority, and there is no disguising the fact that his position is a difficult one, owing to his intense unpopularity among the Duranis of Southern Afghanistan, and the initial dislike with which he was viewed in Kandahar having been much increased and embittered by the conduct of his troops after the defeat of Ayub Khan. The Ameer passed Ghazni five days ago, and has probably reached Cabul by this time. Taj Mahomed Khan Seismani, the Persian refugee, is said to have just returned from Karan to Kandahar with some 100 followers."

A REUTER'S telegram from St. Petersburg, dated Dec. 16, gives the following news from Central Asia :—

"The *Turkestan Gazette* received here to-day states that Tekhme Sirdar, one of the chiefs of the Tekke Turcomans, arrived at Askabad from Merv on the 21st September last, accompanied by 24 Merv Turcoman Elders, and an escort of 110 men belonging to the same tribe. The Tok-Tchami and some other Turcoman tribes in the Merv district are stated to have decided to ask the protection of Russia, and to have despatched to Khiva with this object twenty-four of their Elders. M. Kidaieff, who has been a prisoner for some years past in Merv, has been set at liberty, and a letter written by him has reached Askabad. Traders bringing sheep and agricultural products are gradually arriving at Askabad from Merv. Tekhme Sirdar states that all the inhabitants of the Akhal Tekke territory are returning to their homes, but are in a condition of great destitution, some of them travelling on foot. Every day small parties arrive in the territory in question. Nearly all have already left Merv, and only a few families still remain in the city. Mahmud-Kuli-Khan has not yet arrived. He is stated to intend travelling to Khiva in order to present himself to the Russian authorities there. Besides the letter which was brought to Turkestan by the deputation from Merv, letters have also been received from Baba Khan, chief of the Tok-Tchami tribe of Merv Turcomans, and from Murouf Khan, while a third letter was brought by 21 representatives of the Tok-Tchami tribe. In all three letters the writers declare their submission to the Russian authorities, and announce the despatch of 24 more Elders by way of Khiva, accompanied by M. Kidaieff."

THE following is the telegram of the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, dated December 18 :—

"Last week's Afghan news consists chiefly of vague rumours, all of which seem to point to possible troubles in store for the Ameer. He is said to have taken to Cabul or deported to India almost all the influential Sirdars of Kandahar, and complaints continue to be made of the oppression exercised by his troops. Reports come from Herat of a combination against the Ameer between Abdul Kudus Khan and Ishak Khan, who, as son of the former Ameer, Azim Khan, may consider he has some claim to the throne. Little or nothing is known of the state of things in Cabul. The Ameer should have arrived there by this time. At the date of the latest advices from him he had passed Kelat-i-Ghilzai.

"Trade between India and Northern Afghanistan has been proceeding for some weeks without interruption by the border tribes. The receipts from the Khyber tolls during November amounted to 7,475 rupees.

"The column returning from Quetta by the Border route arrived at Dera Ghazi Khan on the 11th, and was to have been broken up last week. Brigadier Wilkinson, who commanded it, returns to England.

"The Viceroy and Lady Ripon left Calcutta yesterday morning by the Government steamer *Tenasserim*. They will arrive at Rangoon on Tuesday, and will remain there until the 26th, when they will proceed to Moulmein. After a stay there of three days they will re-embark for Calcutta, which they are expected to reach on Jan. 2. Great preparations are being made

in Burma to give them a fitting reception, and a series of festivities is being organised in Rangoon and Moulmein.

"It is to be hoped that, in the midst of the various distractions of the visit, the Viceroy will be able to give some attention to the very unsatisfactory state of our relations with Upper Burma, and to mature some plan for placing them on a better footing. Major Baring and Mr. Grant, Foreign Secretary, accompanied the Viceregal party.

"The news that the English Press has expressed disapproval of the revival of the income-tax, telegraphed to us last week, has been received here with general satisfaction, and hopes are now entertained that the Government will see the folly of again having recourse to that obnoxious impost and will quietly drop the scheme. No one now doubts that the remaining cotton duties must sooner or later be abolished, but neither does any one doubt that the time for their abolition has not yet arrived, nor can it be argued that the good which will follow their remission will at all counterbalance the evils of direct taxation. Late reports of the Boards of Revenue of Bengal and the North West Provinces on the working of the license-tax—a kind of modified income-tax—clearly show how distasteful it has been to the people and with how much oppression it has been enforced.

"The *Pioneer*, a paper which is usually looked upon as the Government organ, goes so far as to say that so long as the license tax remains in existence, with its brother scandal, the 2 per cent. cess on land in breach of settlement obligations, it would be continuing the old breach of faith to abolish any more customs duties, even if that could be done without imposing fresh taxation, and that if the next Budget introduces the income tax, it will be the most disgraceful Budget ever brought forward in this country.

"The *Calcutta Englishman* points out that among the stories afloat when the late census was taken none was more widely prevalent than that it was the prelude to fresh taxation. Should the income tax be introduced, it would carry to the native mind a complete conviction of the reality of these suspicions, and would have a very bad effect as regards the trust of the masses in the good faith of the Government.

"An important State paper has been published on the establishment of an Agricultural Department under each local Government. The views of the Supreme Government on the subject are summed up thus:—The work of the Indian Agricultural Department should be an accurate investigation of facts with a view to ascertaining what administrative course is necessary to preserve the stability of agricultural operations; therefore the new departments should be constituted so as to give the fullest effect to this policy. Then efforts should be devoted to the organisation of an agricultural inquiry, including gauging the stability of agricultural operations in every part of the province, classifying areas according to the result of careful investigation, and deciding what method of administrative treatment is suitable for each, so as to maintain agriculture up to the highest standard of efficiency possible under the present conditions. The foreign trade and navigation reports for October show that the total imports, excluding Government stores and treasure, amounted to Rs.39,591,344, against Rs.43,499,539 in October, 1880, and Rs.32,714,506 in October, 1879. The total value of the merchandise exported was Rs.52,955,222, against Rs.48,448,289 in October, 1880, and Rs.46,433,173 in October, 1879. For the seven months ending October the total imports amounted to Rs.266,808,884, against Rs.272,564,898 in the same period of 1880, and Rs.205,790,028 in 1879. The Punjab trade returns for the last official year show an increase of 30 per cent. in the foreign land trade of that province. The greatest increase in both imports and exports is in trade with Cashmere. Cabul absorbed 45, and Cashmere 44 per cent. of that trade, but the rise in exports to Cabul is in a great measure due to the requirements of our army. Piece goods and tea, both Indian and Chinese, take an important place among the exports, and there is said to be a growing demand for Indian green tea. In Bokhara, on the other hand, it appears that English piece goods and Indian sugar have been almost entirely ousted from the Bokhara market by Russian manufactures."

THE MORALITY OF OPIUM.—SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD AND THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

TO THE EDITOR.

From Sheffield the Lord Archbishop of York has sounded a counterblast to opium worthy of the horn of Ulphus, which has lain so many centuries in silence within the hallowed walls of his Grace's own Minster since last it woke the East Riding to the wild German hunting of the son of Thorald. It would have been more to the purpose, however, if instead of hounding on his audience against a momentary antagonist, his Grace had been content to wield—as none can better than the acute and learned author of "Laws of Thought"—the quiet sword of reason, keen, cold, and thoroughly-going as a true tempered "Sheffield whittle."

As Sir Rutherford Alcock is going to read a paper on the opium question, early in January, before the Society of Arts, I shall not attempt before then to further develop the arguments with which,

in my letter to the *Times* of the 6th inst., I endeavoured to support the morality of the Indian opium revenue. I propose for the present only to protest, as briefly as possible, against the Archbishop's misrepresentations of my argument, which I am sure were quite unintentional, and due probably to his having had time to no more than glance at my letter before addressing the Albert Hall meeting. I said that opium smoking was, of itself, absolutely harmless, admitting that I had known cases of desperate suffering, apparently from excess in it, but explaining that they were all instances of moral imbeciles, addicted to a generally depraved life, and that the opium pipe was merely the last straw laid on their already broken-down backs. His Grace's reply is this:—"If it is absolutely harmless, like a mutton chop, how would it sound to say, 'So-and-So was very ill, and we gave him a mutton chop, and that was the last straw that broke the camel's back, and he died.' " Well, the Lord Buddha actually died of eating pork chop; and, undoubtedly, since him many another vigorous and hearty-minded man, forgetful that the stomach grows old and weak, has killed himself before his due time through eating heedlessly of mutton chop, or chop of other flesh, absolutely harmless under ordinary circumstances. Let me add that in fourteen years I never saw a case of death of an opium smoker in Bombay that could be attributed to his smoking opium.

All through his speech his Grace identifies opium eating and drinking, with opium smoking, and expressly refuses to believe that there are any differences in their effects!—imputing inconsistency to me because I distinguish between them. There is just as great a difference between them as between those of tobacco administered internally and tobacco smoked. Even tobacco chewing and snuffing are quite different in their effects from those of tobacco swallowed.

Worse than inconsistency, his Grace charges me with "want of earnestness," because he wrongly understood me to say that while "alcohol acts with doubly destructive force in tropical climates—yet all the while I was in India I was an advocate of the use of all stimulants in moderation, and it was only when I came to England and saw on all sides of me, and every day, the evil effects of the abuse of alcohol, that I was gradually led to sympathise with those who were voluntary abstinent from every form of stimulant." His Grace makes great fun out of this strange wresting of my words. The simple fact is, that, whilst living among opium eating and drinking populations, to whom alcohol has, on account of its rapidly destructive action, been forbidden for centuries by their ecclesiastical laws, I saw so little evil resulting from their habitual and often apparently excessive use of opium, that all the while I was among them I advocated moderate indulgence in all stimulants; and it was only when I was brought face to face with the loathsome public house organisation of wholesale intoxication, depravity, and crime, in London and our other great cities, and with the outcast dangerous population created by it, such as exists nowhere else in the world, that I was gradually led to sympathise with the total voluntary abstinence movement in this country.

Worse again than "want of earnestness," I am charged with having "some private reason for doing away with the effect of the whole thing—i.e., the alleged immorality of the Indian opium revenue. What does his Grace mean? Again he urges—"His letter is written for a purpose; the real matter of it is this"—as his Grace puts it even into my mouth—"I won't get rid of opium smoking because it produces £7,000,000 a year . . . but you can drink alcohol at home." "This (i.e. the £7,000,000) is the text of the whole letter." What I really said, in effect, was, that I no longer advocated drinking alcohol at home but that opium smoking is, of itself, absolutely harmless, and affords no justification whatever, for the honest, hardworking grinders and cutlers of Sheffield trying to abolish the £7,000,000 to £9,000,000 opium revenue of India, for any immorality there may be in it. Opium smoking in China is not half so injurious to human life as the grinding of knives and forks in the noisome factories of Sheffield, and that for the enriching and sumptuous pleasures of others. Of course the Indian opium revenue must be considered in this controversy, but that is no part of the line of argument I am taking. Others must deal with the enormous political and financial interests involved. I restrict myself to the medical view of the question. It is only because I am convinced that opium smoking is really not deleterious that I have taken any part in this discussion. The overwhelming induction of verified facts is that opium is in the same category with alcohol, and opium smoking with tobacco smoking; while my own opinion, whatever may be its worth, of opium smoking is that it is absolutely harmless. It is probably less injurious than sucking sugar-stick, and is certainly less injurious than tea-drinking; and the Chinese will no more be driven from it than the rest of the world from tobacco smoking, betel chewing, tea and coffee drinking, and other analogous national indulgences. It may be abused by the vicious, as well as used by the virtuous; but I am defending the virtuous use, and not the vicious abuse of the opium smoking.

"Satan with apples Eve beguiled,
But sin not apples, her devil'd

—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient, faithful servant, GEORGE BIRDWOOD, M.D., Late Bombay Medical Staff.

P.S.—If the Chinese ever cease to be provided with pure Indian opium, while alone is fit for preparing the *chandu* they use in smok-

ing, on account of its small proportion of morphine, they will either take to opium eating, or, worse, to drinking alcohol, and that unfortunately, not probably of European manufacture, but of their own detective and poisonous distillation.—G. B.

INDIAN PENSION REGULATIONS.

THIS memorandum contains several modifications of the previous pension regulations. In communicating these modifications to the Government of India, the Secretary of State has expressed his conviction that the rules as they now stand, are not, with due regard to the public interest, susceptible of further extension :—

STAFF CORPS.

1. Officers who entered the Staff Corps before or on the 12th September, 1866, are entitled to pensions and additional pensions at the following rates :—*Ordinary Pension*.—After twenty years' service for pension, £191 12s. 6d. per annum; twenty-four, £292; twenty-eight, £365; thirty-two, £456 5s.; thirty-five, £600; thirty-eight, £750.

Additional Pension.—After twenty years' service from date of first commission, £97 per annum; twenty-one, £105; twenty-two, £115; twenty-three, £126; twenty-four, £138; twenty-five, £152; twenty-six, £168; twenty-seven, £186; twenty-eight, £206; twenty-nine, £230; thirty, £257; thirty-one, £289; thirty-two, £327.

2. Officers who entered the Staff Corps after the 12th September 1866, but before the 1st July 1881, are entitled to pensions at the following rates :—After twenty years' service for pension, £250; twenty-four, £365; twenty-eight, £500; thirty-two, £700; thirty-eight, £750.

3. Officers who entered the corps on or after the 1st July, 1881, may retire on the rates laid down in para. 2, with the exception of the pension of £750, for thirty-eight years' service. These officers are subject to compulsory retirement, in the grades of lieutenant colonel, colonel, or general officer, on account of age or continuous non-employment. General officers thus retired will receive—Major generals, at sixty-two years of age, £800 a year; lieutenant generals, at sixty-seven years of age, £900 a year; generals, at sixty-seven years of age, £1000 a year. They may retire voluntarily in those grades as—Major general at sixty, on £750 a year; lieutenant general at sixty-five, on £850 a year; general at sixty-five, on £950 a year.

4. The Officers who entered the Corps before the 1st July, 1881, may, on relinquishing all claim to Colonel's allowances, claim the benefit of the above pensions for General Officers.

CAVALRY AND INFANTRY.

5. Officers of the local service, that is, under the old conditions of appointment, are entitled to the scales of ordinary and additional pension fixed in para. 1 for the officers who entered the Staff Corps up to the 12th September, 1866. They are also allowed, after twenty-two years' service for pension, to retire on the full pay pension of their respective substantive ranks :—Captain, £191 12s. 6d. Major, £292; Lieutenant Colonel, £365, with additional pensions given in para. 1.

6. Officers of the General Lists, that is, those under the conditions of appointment which came into force in 1859, may retire on the scale given in para. 2 for officers who have entered the Staff Corps after the 12th September, 1866.

7. All Officers of Cavalry and Infantry may, on relinquishing all claim to Colonel's allowances, also claim the benefits of the pensions for General Officers given in para. 3.

MEDICAL SERVICE.

8. The scale of pension for Medical Officers is as follows :—After seventeen years' service for pension, £292 per annum; twenty, £365; twenty-five, £500; thirty, £700, with extra pensions of £350 and £250 respectively to Officers who have completed a five years' tour of duty as Surgeon-General or Deputy Surgeon-General.

9. A medical officer who entered the service before 13th January 1860, and who is compulsorily retired on attaining the age of fifty-five years, may, however, retire under previous regulations, *i.e.*, on the next higher pension to that to which he would have been entitled on the old scales. The only "next higher" rates which give any pecuniary advantage are those of £456 per annum after twenty-four years' service for pension, and £550 after twenty-seven, twenty-eight, or twenty-nine years' service for pension.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

10. The following are the rates of pension for Veterinary Surgeons :—After twenty years' service for pension £200 per annum; twenty-five, £350 per annum; thirty years, £450 per annum.

HALF PAY.

11. Combatant officers receive the same rates of half pay as those granted to officers of the same ranks in the British Service.

12. Medical officers receive the British rates of half pay of their relative ranks.

SERVICE FOR PENSION.

13. Service for pension (except as shown in the following paragraphs) commences from date of arrival in India.

14. Officers who were appointed from Addiscombe count the period passed at the seminary after attaining the age of 16 years.

15. Medical officers count as service the period passed at the Army Medical School.

16. Officers appointed to the Staff Corps from the British

service will be allowed to count service out of India before joining the Staff Corps to an extent not exceeding two years in any case.

17. Officers who have entered the Staff Corps from the British service only become entitled to pension after one of the fixed periods specified when not less than one-half of the period has been passed in the Staff Corps.

18. Under the Furlough Regulations of 1796 all periods of leave within Indian limits reckon as service, all absence beyond Indian limits being deducted.

19. Under the Furlough Regulations of 1854 or those of 1868, the following periods of furlough and leave reckon as service :—*Combatant officers*: Two years in twenty years' service; three years in twenty-four years' service; four years in twenty-eight years' service; five years in thirty-two years' service; six years in thirty-eight years' service.—*Medical Officers and Veterinary Surgeons*: Two years in seventeen years' service; three years in twenty years' service; four years in twenty-five years' service; five years in thirty years' service.

20. Under the Furlough Regulations of 1875, all leave within Indian limits and all furlough earned by length of service (*i.e.*, one year for every five years' service in India) reckon as service.

21. Under certain conditions, leave rendered necessary by wounds or by illness solely contracted on field service is allowed to reckon as service.

22. No deduction on account of leave of absence is made from the periods of service for the additional pensions specified in para. 1.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

THE *Englishman* publishes an interesting narrative of the progress and prospects of the above expedition, of which the following is a brief summary. A detachment of 300 rifles of the 43rd Regt., under command of Major Beresford, left Dibrughur on Nov. 5 by route march for Sadiya. Much enthusiasm prevailed in the regiment at the prospect of so soon again seeing active service after their late campaign in the Naga Hills. The ordinary route from Dibrughur to Sadiya, the starting point of the expedition, is five marches, 65 miles, but the orders received being to carry out the movement as expeditiously as possible, the distance was accomplished in four marches. The road marched over was in a bad state of repair, and the bridges were barely passable for carts, which had in consequence to be assisted over the bad parts. Owing to the heat, most of the marching was done at night, the average rate of progress being fifteen miles daily. The worst part of the journey was crossing the Brahmaputra, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Sadiya, at a place called Saikhwa, where the troops had to cut a ghat to the river. Fortunately five regimental boats, with three large rafts to aid in crossing, were present; also a fatigue party from the Sadiya detachment of the 43rd, and some regimental elephants which were sent for immediately the troops reached Sadiya. Otherwise the passage of the river would have occupied three or four days, the only provision made by the Public Works Department immediately concerned and responsible being a small mar, or ferry boat. While the men were occupied cooking and eating their food, the camp equipage was taken across and pitched on the north bank. The elephants which accompanied the expedition were swum across. The whole detachment, elephants, and baggage were across and encamped on the north bank three miles from Sadiya by 4.30. Here the troops encamped for the night, waiting for the steam-launch *Lark*, containing provisions, ammunition, and other stores. Dum Duma, eighteen miles, was left that morning, Nov. 7, at 3 o'clock, and Saikhwa Ghat was reached at 9.45 a.m. The passage of the river occupied six hours, mostly spent in dragging carts across the sands. The whole force, without a single accident, landed on the north bank after fourteen consecutive hours' work. Heavy rain commenced falling during the night. The detachment marched into Sadiya next day, headed by bugle band and drums. The steamer *Lark*, with Colonel Evans, who commands at Sadiya, arrived at noon on the 10th, two days late. The force advancing to Nizamghat in the first instance will consist of 312 of all ranks of the 43rd N.L.I., and some Kampti militia or volenteers, excellent scouts and guides. The above force is to be supplemented later on by 100 rifles of the frontier police, commanded by Mr. Livesay. The whole force immediately it crosses the frontier line will be under the immediate command of Major Beresford. A fleet of boats and some elephants accompany the force. The former will have to be guarded along the whole line of route. After both detachments have stockaded themselves at Nizamghat and Bomjur, they commence road making in both directions, so that constant patrolling may be maintained along the whole line of communications to keep a good watch on the river, used for the transport of stores to and from the base of operations at Sadiya and Dibong outposts. One month's provisions are taken, full complement of ammunition, entrenching tools, and hospital establishment. No camp equipage was taken. The original idea of the expedition was to send a much smaller force. No news has yet been received as to the probable attitude the Bor Abors will assume on hearing of the advance of the expedition. It is quite likely that they will cross to Dibong before the force has reached Nizamghat, or try to harass the advance by attacking the boats or baggage. They are capable of combining and acting in concert, and herein lies their element of strength. If they neither openly oppose nor submit unconditionally, but remain quiescent and sulky, and hold aloof, the Abor question will remain unsettled and unsatisfactory, as for the last twenty years.

Sadiya, the base of operations, is 65 miles from Dibrughur. It cannot be calculated certainly when the force will reach either Bom-jur or Nizamghat, but probably three or four days to the former place and two or three days to the latter; so news ought to be received by heliograph on the 19th or 20th at Sadiya from Nizamghat.

THE INDIAN TROOP SERVICE.

THE following is the revised programme of the movements of her Majesty's Indian troopships for the last seven voyages. Season 1881-82:—

OUTWARD.						
Ship.	To leave Ports-mouth.	To leave Queen's-town.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives at Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives at Bombay.
Malabar ...	Dec. 8 1881.	Dec. 10 1881.	Dec. 18 1881.	Dec. 22 1881.	Dec. 24 1881.	Jan. 6 1882.
Crocodile...	Dec. 28 1882.	Jan. 3 1882.	Jan. 7 1882.	Jan. 11 1882.	Jan. 13 1882.	Jan. 26 1882.
Serapis ...	Dec. 30 1882.	—	Jan. 8 1882.	Jan. 12 1882.	Jan. 14 1882.	Jan. 27 1882.
Jumna ...	Jan. 15 1882.	—	Jan. 24 1882.	Jan. 28 1882.	Jan. 30 1882.	Feb. 12 1882.
Malabar ...	Feb. 23 1882.	—	Mar. 9 1882.	Mar. 13 1882.	Mar. 15 1882.	Mar. 28 1882.
Serapis ...	Mar. 12 1882.	—	Mar. 21 1882.	Mar. 25 1882.	Mar. 27 1882.	Apr. 9 1882.
Crocodile...	Mar. 15 1882.	—	Mar. 24 1882.	Mar. 28 1882.	Mar. 30 1882.	Apr. 12 1882.

HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To leave Bombay.	Arrives at Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives at Ports-mouth.
Malabar ...	Jan. 17 1882.	Jan. 30 1882.	Feb. 1 1882.	Feb. 5 1882.	Feb. 14 1882.
Crocodile ...	Feb. 2 1882.	Feb. 15 1882.	Feb. 17 1882.	Feb. 21 1882.	Mar. 2 1882.
Serapis ...	Feb. 4 1882.	Feb. 17 1882.	Feb. 19 1882.	Feb. 23 1882.	Mar. 4 1882.
Jumna ...	Feb. 21 1882.	Mar. 6 1882.	Mar. 8 1882.	Mar. 12 1882.	Mar. 21 1882.
Malabar ...	Apr. 6 1882.	Apr. 19 1882.	Apr. 21 1882.	Apr. 25 1882.	May 4 1882.
Serapis ...	Apr. 16 1882.	Apr. 29 1882.	May 1 1882.	May 5 1882.	May 14 1882.
Crocodile ...	Apr. 21 1882.	May 4 1882.	May 6 1882.	May 10 1882.	May 19 1882.

On the voyages made *via* the Canal each ship will call at Malta for coal. The dates of departure from the United Kingdom and Bombay may be considered as definite—those of arrival at Bombay and Portsmouth will depend on the time actually required for the voyage and passage of the Canal. The departure of the ships from Suez on the outward, and from Malta on the homeward voyages will be communicated by telegraph to the authorities at Bombay and in England respectively.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE CASE OF GENERAL STANNUS.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL STANNUS has put forth a pamphlet, under the title of "My reasons for leaving the British Army," which puts his case against the military authorities in a very strong light. The pamphlet contains a mass of correspondence bearing on the subject, as well as a large number of articles from various papers. From a perusal of these, it appears clear that the real reason of the harsh treatment which General Stannus has received is to be looked for in an unfortunate expression of his in regard to Lord Napier of Magdala, used in an official appeal to the Horse Guards; and it is equally clear that all impartial observers, who have looked into the case, consider it a particularly cruel one. Many of our readers will be already acquainted with its details. Those who are not, will read with interest the following letter from the General, which appeared in the *United Service Gazette* of Sept. 27, 1879:—

"SIR,—Adverting to your editorial of the 6th inst., in which you speak of my being 'cruelly dealt with,' and being the victim of 'cowardly and disgraceful subterfuge,' I would observe that nothing even so tangible as a 'pigeon-holed confidential report' was assigned as a reason for my being passed over for a divisional command. Something far more vapoury, more undefined, and less substantive in character was adduced, as the correspondence will show. The facts are these:—When I was promoted to major-general I applied to the Horse Guards for employment at home, but was told, to my astonishment, that I must first sound the military authorities in India. To this I demurred, as I had ceased to be connected with the Indian Army or with India, and I naturally concluded I ought to be amenable to the same regulations as all other British officers. In my bewilderment, however, I addressed Lord Napier's military secretary; and although I carried on a correspondence with him for nearly seven months—if that can be called a correspondence which was all on one side—I only received one letter in reply, and that at the expiration of the above period. This letter was marked 'private,' and no reference whatever was made to any pigeon-holed report, as to my 'want of energy,' for the simple reason that there was none in existence. The words used, as the letter which appears in full at page 20 of the pamphlet will show, and on which I was condemned, are:—'It was said there was a want of energy.' Now, as I had been writing for six months to Lord Napier's military secretary, and had marked my letters 'demi-official,' it did, indeed, astonish me to get only one reply from him, and that marked 'private.' There was the less necessity for anything of a confidential nature between the military secretary and myself, as I had never in my life spoken to him except at his office; but the letter, instead of pacifying me, as was no doubt intended, exasperated me beyond anything I can ever remember. I addressed Lord Napier in vain. I then, in my happy innocence, thought the Horse Guards would come to my assistance, and I sent a number of public and private documents to the military secretary of that institution. As these papers bore the highest testimony to my

character as an officer from several general officers under whom I had served, and as all these officers by a strange coincidence used the word 'zeal' in referring to the manner in which I discharged my duties—one of them spoke of my 'anxiety and zeal'—I thought I had at last a chance of obtaining justice, as I pointed out (at page 35 of the correspondence) that I did not see how 'zeal and anxiety' in discharge of one's duty could be co-existent with the display of a 'want of energy.' I protested, moreover (v. page 16), against anything of a 'secret character' being received to my prejudice. Meeting with scant courtesy at the Horse Guards, and having failed to get the authorities either in India or England to read or answer my letters, extending over a period of two years, as a last resource I addressed the Duke of Cambridge; and as my two juniors, old acquaintances of Lord Napier's, to whom I was almost a perfect stranger, had been appointed to divisional commands, I described the treatment I had received as a 'cruel wrong.' The proverbial placidity and Christian resignation, however, with which some people can bear the losses and misfortunes of others are intensified in a remarkable degree among the Horse Guards officials, and my complaints were finally disposed of by the very simple expedient of a reply of some half-dozen lines characterising my letters as intemperate. I would ask the favour of your publishing this letter, as very few have seen the correspondence which embodies in detail the above facts.

"Sept. 20, 1879." "H. J. STANNUS, late lieutenant general.

A SIXPENNY INGOLDSBY ILLUSTRATED.*

MESSRS. RICHARD BENTLEY AND SON have brought out an edition of the Ingoldsby Legends, well and clearly printed, and charmingly illustrated with the artistic productions of Cruikshank, Leech, and Tenniel, at the astonishing price of sixpence. The lead given by Lady Brassey in the marvellously cheap reproduction of the "Voyage of the Sunbeam," which we noticed a few weeks ago, has been here followed and improved upon. Messrs. Bentley and Son will doubtless obtain a prodigious sale as a reward for their venture.

"* The Ingoldsby Legends." Illustrated by Cruikshank, Leech, and Tenniel. London: Richard Bentley and Son, 1881.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LICENSE TAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—After the turmoil and extravagance of Lord Salisbury's reign we appear to have sunk into a state of apathy and listlessness, which forebodes no good to India. We cannot govern that country, as England is governed, by doing nothing or doing a little very slowly. We must answer quickly, when forty millions of Mohammedans require to be informed. On the 28th of October, last year, I urged the folly and wickedness of continuing the license tax, which has demoralised our subjects, and has worried and vexed the best officers of Government with very little benefit to the Exchequer. Are we placed in India for the purpose of teaching one portion of the population to prey on the other by extortion, bribery, and lying? Is all of our boasted education to end in making our subjects servants of the Evil One? If not, why have we gone to sleep while the license tax is disgracing our government? Last year Government honestly gave us information regarding the iniquities and absurdities which were being practised. This year it has attempted to conceal the ulcers which are eating the life of the British Empire in India. Notwithstanding our efforts to hide wickedness from our own eyes, it is patent to our subjects, who must feel hopeless when they see the somnolent and feeble attitude of the British Government. The public require to be informed how far the existence of the license tax has been employed as an opportunity for extortion; how far it has demoralised the people by teaching them to make false returns; and the employés of Government by giving them opportunities for illicitly making their fortunes. What do officers, experienced in collecting the tax, really think about it? Why should we vex and irritate our subjects, by continuing a profitless tax? Nobody can say that any of the assessments are just; we recklessly continue our feeble injustice, because everybody thinks that he is not responsible for the wrongs which are being perpetrated. We can rule India only by justice and firmness; let it not be said that the British Government is dying of senile decay.—Your obedient servant,

Dec. 13.

T.

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

AFGHAN RUMOURS.—Various accounts come from Afghanistan regarding the intentions of the Ameer. The latest report brought by merchants, and communicated to us officially, is that Abdul Rahman was encamped outside Kandahar at Deh Kwaja, and was collecting carriage for an early march to Kabul. Another report says Abdul Rahman intends to winter at Herat. The country is quiet, and trade has recommenced between Kandahar and Herat.

BUDDHIST REMAINS.—The Government of India have placed the services of a company of Bengal Sappers and Miners, under the

command of a Royal Engineer Officer, at the disposal of the Punjab Government, for carrying on the exploration of Buddhist ruins in the Peshawur valley, which was commenced in 1873 and 1874.

THE "JOHN DAVID."—The ship *John David*, of Glasgow, from Calcutta, laden with jute, was on fire on the 25th Nov., off the bar at Chittagong.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—During the second quarter of the present year, ending June 30, there were 100 persons killed and 113 injured from causes connected with the working of trains on the Indian railways, as compared to 80 killed and 164 injured in the corresponding quarter of 1880.

THE B.B. AND C.I. RAILWAY.—Memorials to Government in favour of the continuation of the Godhra branch of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway to Gwalior and Cawnpore are being submitted from the natives of Suraj, Broach, and other districts concerned. The total length of the extension from Godhra (to which point the line is nearly completed) to Cawnpore would be 532 miles.

THE RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.—The passenger fares on the Rajputana line are to be increased from 12 to 18 pies per mile first class, and from 8 to 9 pies per mile second class. The first class fare between Sabarmati and Delhi will thus be increased by Rs.18, and the through fare from Delhi to Bombay will be raised from Rs.55 to Rs.73. The fare by the longer route over the East Indian and G.I.P. lines is Rs.115.

THE SAME.—The enhancement of the grain rates on the Rajputana Railway, against which the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities protested, has had the result of putting almost a complete stop to the export of grain from the North West *via* Bombay. Upwards of 100 wagons daily were being received up to the date when the new rates came into force, and immediately the average was reduced to three wagons per diem.

THE SAME.—The Government of India will take over the management of the Rajputana State Railway, now over 1,100 miles in length, from Dec. 1. Major Bissett will be manager of the line.

THE TELEGRAPH TARIFF.—A new tariff for Indian inland telegrams has been adopted. There are to be three classes of messages—"urgent," "ordinary," and "deferred," the rates for which will be Rs.2 for eight words, and four annas for each additional word; Rs.1 for eight words, and two annas for each additional word; and one anna per word, respectively.

THE NORTHBROOK SOCIETY.—The Maharani of Vizianagram has subscribed £1,000 to the Northbrook Indian Society.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.—After the very successful and interesting visit to Chittoor, the Viceroy and party travelled to the sacred City of the Ganges, where Lord and Lady Ripon are the guests of his Highness the Maharaja of Benares. They went from Benares back to Calcutta, where they were expected on the 6th instant.

THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.—Sir Donald Stewart was expected to return from Assam to Calcutta on the 2nd inst.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.—The troops despatched to Nizamat arrived there on Nov. 19, and entrenched themselves without opposition. They had a hard march, having to cut their way for a considerable distance through dense jungle. A deputation of the Abors visited the camp on the 25th idem, and the views of Government were explained to them. It is reported that the line of telegraph is to be extended from Dibrugarh to Sadiya, and from Kachar to Manipur.

TROUBLES ON THE AFGHAN FRONTIER.—There are rumours of impending troubles with the Aka Kheyl tribe in the Khyber and at Tirah, and it is said that the tribes in the vicinity of Kohat are restless and dissatisfied with Atta Mahomed Khan. This chief is reported to contemplate the reconstruction of a fort formerly known as Ghurri Dariya Khan, which was taken and destroyed by the Sikhs in former days, and the rebuilding of which has always since been prohibited. Though it has been finally decided that the proposed Allai expedition will not come off this year, the Allahabad paper understands that the idea has not been finally negatived, and the matter may be reconsidered in the spring. The Bozdar column, returning from Quetta, under the command of General Wilkinson, arrived at Thul on the 18th ult., and left on the 21st. The direct route *via* the Chamalang valley was to be attempted. The Mahsud final settlement promises now to be speedily effected. Yarik, the last of the ringleaders, whose son was given up as a hostage on his behalf, has surrendered, and the tribe has given up the Hindu they recently kidnapped from the Bannu district.

MR. STRAIGHT.—We are sorry to see that Mr. Justice Straight, of the Allahabad bench has not yet recovered. In consequence of his illness Mr. Justice Tyrrell had to preside at the Criminal Sessions of the N.W.P. High Court, resumed on Monday before mail day.

MR. PRIMROSE.—Mr. Primrose is reported to be progressing very satisfactorily towards a recovery from his illness.

ARCHDEACON MATTHEW.—Archdeacon Matthew is dangerously ill at Simla. The malady which has attacked him, *crysipelas*, is believed to have been caught in the course of a visit to a sick person at Jutogh.

THE SIMLA OFFICES.—The report that the Government of India proposed to spend 55 lakhs of the public money on building

new Government offices at Simla was a mistake. The estimated cost is 3½ lakhs, and allowing a good margin for excess over estimates in actual construction, the outlay may amount to 5 lakhs. Some one had added an extra figure.

H.M.S. "DRAGON."—We regret to learn from a report brought by the steamship *Zambesi* that there had been serious sickness on board H.M.S. *Dragon*. When the *Zambesi* left Aden, the *Dragon* was in quarantine there. She had lost three men from cholera, and had twenty more on board sick, whether with cholera or not is not stated.

MADRAS.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS.—Sir Frederick and Lady Roberts arrived at Madras on the 27th inst. in the P. and O. steamer *Australia*, and landed the same evening. The next morning the General took his seat as a member of the Governor's Council by virtue of his office of Commander-in-Chief. Sir Frederick and Lady Roberts are at present guests of the Governor at Guindy.

THE ADAM MEMORIAL FUND.—It is announced from Ootacamund that his Excellency the Viceroy has recently forwarded a subscription of Rs.300 to the Adam Memorial Fund, expressing at the same time his entire approval of the form which it is proposed the memorial should take. The plans and estimates for the new market, including, presumably, the fountain which is to be raised therein in memory of Mr. Adam, have been completed and laid before the municipality for approval.

DIAMOND MINING.—A Madras paper says that "the company called the Bellary Diamond Company have addressed Government with a view to secure certain concessions for diamond mining in the Bellary and adjacent districts."

A SHORT WAY WITH CENSUS PAPERS.—At Madras a native clerk who tore up some census papers, instead of counting the figures that they contained, has been fined Rs.50 and sent to gaol for one month.

BOMBAY

THE GOVERNOR.—Sir James Fergusson, we believe, has now returned to Mahabaleswar; General Hardinge is still on tour.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.—Among the passengers by the mail steamer *Surat*, which arrived in Bombay on Tuesday, Nov. 28, were the Right Hon. W. E. Baxter, M.P., Mr. Hamilton, M.P. for Lanarkshire, Mr. Johnson, M.P., and Sir William Abdey.

AN ILLEGAL GRATIFICATION.—Rao Saheb Mandarao Hingoli, subordinate judge of Bejapur, a man sixty years of age, and a very old servant of Government, has just been sentenced by Mr. Shaw, sessions judge of Belgaum, to six months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs.1,000, with the alternative, in case of non-payment, of nine months' additional imprisonment, for obtaining an illegal gratification, in the shape of a field, for a dependent, by means of an unjust judgment.

THE NORTHERN COMMAND.—General Schneider has, we hear, resigned the command of the Northern Division of the Bombay Army, and will go home at once. He will be succeeded by Major General Wood.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—Mr. J. B. Peile, C.S.I., has been appointed an official member of the Bombay Legislative Council in place of the Hon. C. Gonne, who has just been granted leave to England.

CEYLON.

GOLD IN CEYLON.—The *Ceylon Observer* hears that Mr. Joseph Nowell has discovered a quartz reef in which there are such evident signs of gold in paying quantity that he has applied to Government to learn their claims before he imports machinery for working it. In Hewaheta, Maskeliya, and Ramboda specimens of quartz have been found which have been pronounced to contain appreciable quantities of gold.

THE MEDICAL AID BILL.—The *Ceylon Times* says:—"Since the date of our last, there have been two sittings of the Legislative Council; one of these was occupied mainly with the discussion on the amended Medical Aid Bill, the unfairness and impracticability of which was dwelt upon with great force by two of the unofficial members, the planting and commercial representatives, but without avail. The Government, with an official majority at its back, was enabled to force through council one of the most objectionable measures which it is our duty to record for many years."

COLOMBO HARBOUR.—The harbour works continue to make excellent progress, although at the present moment the work with the dredger is suspended to enable fresh pins to be fixed to the buckets. The work at the sea wall has been carried on almost unremittingly, and by the end of the present month there will have been about 260ft. laid during the present season, slightly in excess of the work done in the same period of last year.

THE SEASON.—The continuance of steady north-east rains, which have extended to nearly every part of the island, is a good augury for the planters next year, as well as of material assistance

in filling out and maturing the crops on the trees; these are, in consequence, coming on rapidly, and picking is now general throughout the coffee districts, and we are glad to be able to report with generally very favourable results.

COLOMBO COMMERCIAL.

EXPORTS.—The past fortnight has not shown much activity in shipments of produce as may be seen by the distribution of crops to date:—

Plantation Coffee.			
	1880. cwt.	1881. cwt.	
To Great Britain	32,249	50,413	aga st last year
Medn. Ports	8,946	9,029	" "
Australia, Indi, &c.	3,547	3,915	" "
America	25	129	" "
Total	44,767	63,486	
Native Coffee.			
	1880. cwt.	1881. cwt.	
To Mediterranean Ports	1,000	3,346	" "
Australia, India, &c.	908	1,286	" "
Havre		4,000	" "
Total	1,908	8,635	

COFFEE.—Although the weather up-country has been favourable for ripening crops, and picking has made good progress, the arrivals in Colombo from high localities are still behind-hand. Business was transacted in the early part of the fortnight to some extent, but scarcity of ready estate coffee of desirable quality at the present time, checks operation. Business has taken place in crops for forward delivery at Rs.50 f.o.b., whilst for a small quantity of a very favorite mark ready for shipment, as much as Rs.51 paid. Fine high-grown parchment has passed at Rs.10 per bushel. Garden parchment has been very freely on offer, but the only quotable transactions have been Rs.7 to Rs.7.50 per bushel. A small business has been done in native coffee at Rs.26 to Rs.26.50 for picked and dried, but there are no longer buyers at these figures.

COCOANUT OIL.—There has been business in f.o.b. oil at Rs.282.50, but at closing the market is extremely quiet. Dealers oil may be quoted nominally at Rs.11.75.

CINCHONA.—Supplies have been heavy with a decided downward tendency in rates.

IMPORTS.—Since the date of our last circular the arrivals from Great Britain have comprised the s. s. *Eldorado*, the s. s. *Australia*, and the s. s. *Durham*, from London, with part cargoes for this port.

GREY GOODS.—There is no improvement in our market for these goods, for which the inquiry has been limited to a very few bales of the heavier weights.

WHITE GOODS.—Only a retail trade has prevailed at indifferent rates.

PRINTED AND COLOURED GOODS.—The Christmas season has opened very sluggishly as regards all of these none but the most suitable goods being in any request.

RICE.—The landings have again been on a good scale and with a fair up-country demand rates are about maintained.

HOME NEWS.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—The tenders for Rs. 45,00,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—To Calcutta, Rs. 11,00,000, Bombay, Rs. 3,00,000, and Madras, Rs. 10,000, at the average rate in each case of 18.775d. Tenders on all Presidencies at 18.775d. received in full. Bills for only 14,10,000 rupees were thus sold, and this notwithstanding a reduction of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. from the price obtained last week, when the whole of the 45 lakhs offered were allotted. Next Wednesday 45 lakhs more are to be offered.

THE SILVER MARKET AND THE EASTERN EXCHANGES.—The home demand for refined bar silver, which a week or so ago kept the price at or about the level of 52d. per oz., has now entirely disappeared. Arrivals this week have been very much larger, and the consignments by the *Don* and the *Ville de Brest* were on Wednesday sold at 51 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.—a fall of $\frac{1}{4}$ d., which is equivalent to the reduction of 1-16d. in the price of the India Council drafts allotted. The weakness of the market was aggravated by the receipt of the lower rates of exchange from India, the quotation for telegraphic transfers being now 18.775d., an additional element of uneasiness being the recent statements of the American Secretary of the Treasury as to the expediency of suspending the coinage of silver. Similarly lower exchange rates prevail in China, the respective quotations received from Shanghai and Hong-Kong being 58.1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 38.9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Rupee paper was also very inactive, and the final prices were 91 and 84. On Thursday bar silver was dealt in to a limited extent at 51 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per ounce, the price of Mexican dollars being further reduced $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 50 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per ounce. Rupee Four per Cents. were unaltered, but the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. declined $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 90 11-16 to 13-16. The Indian exchanges were stationary at 18.8 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., but from Hong-Kong the rate was weaker at 38.9d., and from Shanghai at 58.1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. On Friday the

Silver Market was quiet, without any alteration in prices. A few dealings in bars were noted at 51 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per ounce, Mexican Dollars being flat at 50 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. In the latter case, however, the figure was regarded only as nominal. Eastern Telegraph transfer rates ruled at 18.775d. 15-16d., but Rupee Paper was unchanged. From India the exchanges were 18.8 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. 3-16d., Hong Kong being 38.9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and Shanghai 58.1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. On Saturday business was dull, and but few transactions were recorded.

HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIPS.—The *Crocodile*, Captain Cardale, which left Bombay on the 15th of November and was due at Portsmouth on Tuesday, but which was detained in consequence of having to assist the *Serapis* in the Red Sea, arrived at Spithead during Wednesday night and steamed into harbour on Thursday morning. Mrs. Allen, wife of Surgeon Allen; the wife of Private Dowson of the 10th Regiment, and Private Crawley 13th Hussars, died during the passage. The *Crocodile* brought to England Capt. Brown, 17th Lancers; Lieut. Young, R.E.; Lieut. Garnett, 2nd East Yorkshire Regiment; Hon. Lieut. Wood, Board of Works; Lieut. Heywood-Jones, 6th Dragoon Guards; Col. Davis and Lieut. Fowle, R.A.; Lieut. Col. Sillery, 1st Suffolk Regiment; Major Heywood, 2nd West York Regiment; Major Collins, 1st South York Regiment; Capt. Gronow, 1st Manchester Regiment; Lieut. Freckleton, 1st Connaught Rangers; Capt. Bathurst and Lieut. Colville, Rifle Brigade; Surgeons Major Brodie, Hoysted, Wilkly, and Rutledge, Army Medical Department; Lieut. Thompson, Leinster Regiment; and Majors Phillips and Smythe, Capt. Barron, and Lieut. Probyn, Staff Corps. Col. Chads, 1st Wilts Regiment, and Lieuts. Peile and Worledge, of the Staff Corps, though accepting passage did not embark. In addition to the above officers, the *Crocodile* brought home 310 invalids, 186 time-expired men, 38 men to join depots, 58 women and 137 children, the whole of whom were forwarded to their destinations.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.—The following are the traffic receipts of the undermentioned companies to the dates named, together with the aggregate receipts to date, officially supplied:—

	Date.	Miles open.	Receipts.		Aggregate.		Inc. or decrease.
			1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	
Bombay and Baroda	Nov. 5	444	15,370	8,553	1,305,054	1,305,054	+231,841
East Indian	Dec. 10	1307 $\frac{1}{2}$	90,213	93,848	1,731,905	1,731,905	+170,538
Great Indian Penin.	Oct. 22	1430 $\frac{1}{2}$	47,539	31,377	640,711	470,173	+170,538
Madras	Oct. 22	858	10,134	9,981	169,245	165,335	+3,920
Oudh and Rohilkund	Oct. 8	547	6,937	6,619	100,456	88,046	+21,410
Sind, Pun., & De hi &	Nov. 12	676	24,282	23,064	500,378	357,182	+143,196
Indus Steam Flotilla	Oct. 29	65	6,485	7,387	115,510	111,166	+4,344

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.—The half-yearly report of the directors, to June 30, shows a gross revenue of £293,882, against £289,128, or an increase of 2 1-3 per cent., and a working expenditure of £193,675, against £203,293, or a reduction of nearly 5 per cent. The net earnings were thus raised by nearly 19 per cent., from £85,835 for the first half of 1880 to £102,207 for the half-year under review. So far, £10,184,298 has been spent on capital account, and it is estimated that £67,656 more will be required, of which £15,583 is for the service of the current half-year.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—The directors recommend a dividend of £1 9s. per cent. on the deferred annuity capital, in addition to the guaranteed interest at 2 per cent., for the half-year.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The 64th half-yearly general meeting was held on Friday, at the City Terminus Hotel. Colonel James Holland presided, and after stating that the present number of proprietors was 13,805, he moved the adoption of the report, and congratulated them on its satisfactory character. Excluding certain items from the totals the receipts of the last half-year had exceeded those of 1880 by 21.79 per cent., against an increase in the expenditure of 8.47 per cent.; and, as the report stated, excepting the items of passengers' luggage and carriages, horses, &c., every heading of the coaching traffic had shown some improvement, the ordinary passenger traffic, excluding the service for Government, having increased by 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. As proving one of the benefits the Government derived from the railway, he mentioned that in the past half-year they had saved more than £40,000 in the traffic of their troops and stores by the reduced rates at which they had carried them. He concluded by quoting from their traffic manager's report to show the increasing means of traffic on their line. Mr. H. Wollaston Blake seconded the motion. The chairman, in reply to questions, stated that they had now laid between 400 and 450 miles of their line with steel rails. As to the prospects of the current half-year, from their latest returns, he was confident that the Government would not have to contribute £50,000 to make up the guaranteed dividend at their next meeting, and that amount would be as against £230,000, which they had to pay the company in the corresponding period. The report was then unanimously adopted, and a dividend of 15s. per cent. declared out of the surplus profits of the half-year.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—The half-yearly general meeting was held on Friday, at the offices, Fins-

bury-circus, E.C., Lieut. Col. P. T. French presided, and in moving the adoption of the report, observed that he did not know that he could do better on that, the fifty-second, occasion of their meeting than express a hope that the report would meet with their approbation. Their gross receipts for the half-year had been £550,272, being an increase of £82,507, and the net earnings £363,254, being an increase of £56,805 over the corresponding period of the previous year. The surplus revenue had been Rs.825,000, which, at the current rate of exchange, 18. 7½d., had produced £68,277. Out of that sum they proposed to pay a dividend, in addition to the guaranteed interest of 17s. 6d. per cent. That was by far the largest surplus dividend they had ever distributed, and he trusted that it would be a good deal more in future. There had been an enormous increase in the third-class ordinary passenger traffic, a satisfactory increase in other passenger traffic, and a large increase in goods traffic. With regard to the traffic of the current half-year, up to the 19th ult. the receipts had been £211,178, which showed an improvement of £25,224. He concluded by eulogising the services of the staff generally. Mr. William Hartridge seconded the motion, and in reply to questions, the chairman stated that the proposal as to the Gwalior line was in a very crude state at present. The report was unanimously adopted, and the surplus dividend of 17s. 6d. per cent. was afterwards declared.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The half-yearly report shows a gross revenue of £1,649,234, against £1,324,930, and a working expenditure of £736,301, or £88,877 higher than in the corresponding period. The company's moiety of the surplus after provision has been made for the payment of the guaranteed interest enables the directors to recommend an additional dividend of 15s. per cent., leaving about £2,500 to be carried forward.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY COMPANY.—An ordinary meeting of this company was held on Dec. 6, at the offices, Gresham-street, Mr. John Farley Leith presiding. The chairman moved the adoption of the report, and, in doing so, said their stocks ranged higher than that of any other of the railways that were placed in similar circumstances; but still he believed some of the shareholders thought that the high price at which their stock was quoted did not fairly represent its value, having regard to the large payments made annually out of the revenue in the shape of surplus dividends. The aim of the directors was always more and more to develop traffic and keep down the working expenses. Notwithstanding the past half year being the least prosperous of the two, they had not only earned enough to pay the 5 per cent. guaranteed interest, but a small amount beyond, which would be divisible between the Government and themselves, and which enabled them to pay a dividend of 2s. per cent., making altogether £2 12s. per cent. The gross earnings of the half-year amounted to £172,811, and the working expenses to £91,068, leaving the net earnings £81,743, or an increase of £9,761 on the half-year. There had been an increase in all classes of passenger traffic, except the third-class, which was accounted for by the greater facilities given for travelling in the fourth class. There had been a gross increase of 80,000 passengers, or 777 per cent. The goods traffic had also increased in quantity, but the receipts had fallen by £627. He was glad to say that the prospect for the current half-year was very bright down to Nov. 5, for in nineteen weeks they had earned £255,605, which was an increase over the corresponding period of £47,883, or 21 per cent. If they continued at the same rate they would, at the end of the half-year, be able to pay a surplus dividend of £2 16s. per cent. The report was adopted.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—The 52nd half-yearly report shows a gross revenue of £550,272 against £467,765, a working expenditure of £187,018 against £161,316, a net revenue of £363,254, or an increase of £56,805, the proportion of expenses to receipts being about ⅓ per cent. lower than in the corresponding period at 33'99 per cent. The company's moiety of a surplus revenue of £158,450 is, at the current rate of exchange, £68,277, out of which a dividend of 17s. 6d. per cent. on the capital stock, which will absorb £66,065, will be payable with the guaranteed interest for the current half-year in January next. The amount remaining in hand in London will then be £2,997, and in Bombay Rs.38,699.

OUDE AND ROHILKUND RAILWAY.—The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders in this company was held on Wednesday, at the City Terminus Hotel, under the presidency of Mr. John Pender, M.P. The report of the directors for the half-year ended June 30, 1881, states that as compared with the corresponding half of 1880 there is in the number of passengers an increase of 111,045, or 8·86 per cent.; gross receipts, £11,799, or 4·82 per cent.; gross expenditure, £11,341, or 8·68 per cent.; profit, £458, or 0·41 per cent.; and expenditure on gross receipts, an increase of 1'96 per cent. In the half year under review the receipts and charges on account of revenue stores are entered for the first time by order of the Government of India, and the expenditure includes the sum of £3,390, the approximate amount, which, under the system in force in 1880, would have been debited to capital on account of work done by revenue establishments. The percentage of expenditure to receipts would then have been reduced from 55'34 to 52—or 1·38 less than in 1880—instead of showing an increase of 1'96. The statement of capital account shows a total receipt of £6,211,487, and a total expenditure of £5,891,028, leaving a balance in hand on June 30, 1881, in cash and stores (less out-

standing balances) of £320,459. The chairman congratulated the meeting upon the upward tendency of the receipts, which he alluded to at the previous meeting, being satisfactorily maintained during the six months ending June 30. The increase had not made rapid strides, but that need not cause any disappointment to the shareholders, because trade and commerce had not as yet had time to recover from the severe depression which had prevailed during the past two most disastrous half years. At the same time he might fairly congratulate the shareholders that, with good harvest and improved trade, it would not be long before they found themselves earning the full guaranteed dividend, and also within sight of surplus profits. The company had suffered so much from floods during the past that it was a matter for sincere congratulation that the floods had come and gone, and that the bridges, culverts, and embankments, and all works had stood firm, without any damage being done. The receipts showed an increase of £11,799, and that would have been much greater but for the fact that the Government insisted upon certain expenditure, for works being for the first time charged to revenue which had hitherto been charged to capital. The indent for the construction of the bridge connecting this with its sister company had been received, and the plant sent out was more elaborate and complete than any hitherto sent to India. The works would be proceeded with day and night, during the latter by means of the electric light, and the board hoped that within three years through communication would be established. The motion for adoption and report was seconded by Major General Beadle, R.E., and carried *mem. con.*

MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.—The following letter in reference to this company has appeared in the *Times*:—"Sir,—I observe that a meeting of the bondholders of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company has been called for Thursday next, Dec. 15, in order that the offer of the Secretary of State for India may be finally considered. It should not be overlooked by the bondholders that the bonds, having been issued at 82 for each nominal £100, bearing 5 per cent. interest, could hardly be considered a first-class security, and, that, if the present offer is refused, the bondholders will receive no interest for eight years, and that there is some uncertainty whether the principal will be paid in full on the bonds maturing in 1890. The offer of the Secretary of State is declared to be a final one." In reply to this a correspondent, signing himself "A Mortgagee," writes as follows:—"The letter of 'W.T.' which has appeared in the *Times*, may mislead the mortgagees of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company. The Secretary of State has never declared the present offer to be a final one, and if it be now refused the Government will be free to, and naturally will, acquire the undertaking for nearly half-a-million less money, out of which the mortgagees will be paid in full." At the meeting held on Thursday at the offices, Coleman-street, E.C., in connection with the offer of the Secretary of State for India as to the purchase of the company's undertaking, the representatives of the press were not admitted.

MOYAR COFFEE COMPANY.—The following is from the report of the directors, to be presented at the annual meeting on Wednesday, the 21st Dec.:—"The directors beg to submit the accounts of the company for the year ending the 30th September, 1881. There is also appended a supplementary account, showing the disposal of the proceeds of the sale of the Devala estates, from which it will be seen there is still an unappropriated balance of £2,433. The last year's operations in the cultivating have been the most unfavourable since the formation of this company. The directors were given to understand that a crop of twenty-five tons was anticipated from the Devala estates, but towards the end of the year drought set in, the trees suffered, and the crop picked and dispatched turned out only fourteen tons. Crops considerably below the estimates were general in the South East Wynaad, but the loss to this company on the year's working is £1,589. This, however, is after providing for the up-keep of the young coffee now coming into bearing. One hundred acres of coffee have been cleared and planted up this year, thus increasing the acreage under cultivation to 303 acres. The further extensions will be regulated by circumstances, and more particularly by the monetary resources of the company. Cinchona, both for shade and profit, have been largely planted, and 97,000 plants have been put out this year. The directors are happy to add that the crop now coming forward is estimated at 40 tons. Everything points to favourable results in the future. The Moyar Estate in former years gave larger returns than any of the other properties, and if water can only be diverted, at moderate expense, from the Pykara River, this will again become a very valuable property. In December last the shareholders were paid £2 10s. per share in the shape of dividend, arising out of the sale of the Devala properties, and the directors had hoped long ere this to have returned £2 10s. per share on account of capital, but, owing to the law's delay, and to no other cause, the required authority from the court has not yet been obtained. It is now, however, the directors are assured by your solicitors, daily expected, and then an immediate return will be made. This payment will reduce the capital of the company to £30,897, and new share certificates for the reduced denomination will have to be issued in exchange for the old shares."

THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY announce the payment on the 14th of January next of a dividend of 3s. per share on the Six per Cent. Preference Shares, less income tax, for the quarter

ended the 31st of December, 1881. An interim dividend of 2s. 6d. per share on the ordinary shares has also been announced, tax free, and will be paid on the same date in respect of profits for the quarter ended September 30, 1881.

BORELLI TEA COMPANY.—The directors have declared an interim dividend on the current season's profits of 5 per cent., payable on the 20th inst.

DEVALA MOYAR GOLD MINING.—The general meeting of this company was held at the City Terminus Hotel on Thursday—Sir David Lionel Salomons, Bart., in the chair. The chairman said that the last occasion on which the directors had the pleasure of meeting the shareholders was on Nov. 5, 1880, so that a little more than a year had elapsed since that period. Since that time Mr. Brough Smith proceeded to Australia and obtained mining and gold-saving appliances, so that a considerable time elapsed before he returned to India, where he arrived on May 31. The monsoons commenced in June, and lasted till October, so that they had not had much fine weather, still they had been working as far as possible all through the monsoon. The roads and bridges had been very much improved, which was of great importance to the company, seeing that they had to get the whole of their machinery, &c., to the mines by road, there being no railways. They had a very large estate, less the small amount they had sold. They had been prospecting another portion of their property and had made valuable discoveries. The Salomons reef had been put in a position to work upon, and the site for the machinery fixed upon. It was proposed to alter the name of the Kintail reef to that of the Empress reef, after the Queen. They had had an offer for the purchase of the Salomons reef, but they hoped that event was not far in the future. The Rhodes reef was sold on the condition that all the machinery ordered at that date should go over to that company, and the twenty stamps and the engine power was so transferred, and duplicate machinery was at once ordered. The delay in the registration of the deeds had been overcome, and they had received the balance of £30,000 outstanding, and had paid off the temporary loan to the company. After the payment of the whole of the preliminary expenses and the cost of the machinery, the balance in hand was still £68,000. The Rhodes Reef Company would, it was expected, be at work by the end of the year or the commencement of January. It was no use testing two or three tons, but they must wait until 200 or 300 tons of ore had been crushed before they could know if the Rhodes Reef Company was a success, and it that turned out to be the case, the property of the company would be worth anything they liked to name. In the meantime they were prospecting and preparing other reefs ready for sale. The report was adopted.

ASSAM COMPANY.—The directors have declared an interim dividend of 5 per cent. to shareholders registered in the books on the 31st inst., payable on January 10, 1882.

THE EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA, AND CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY have declared an interim dividend for the quarter, ending 30th September last, of 2s. 6d. per share, or at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, tax free, and payable January 14.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BELL—Nov. 15, at Gauhati, Assam, the wife of Hugh Bell, Esq., a son.
BENSON—Nov. 26, at Ootacamund, the wife of Ralph S. Benson, Madras Civil Service, a daughter.
CAMERON—Oct. 30, at Yokohama, Japan, wife of Ludovich Cameron, Oriental Bank, a daughter.
CARDEW—Nov. 20, at Somastipur Tirhoot, the wife of H. M. Cardew, a daughter.
CHALK—Nov. 29, at Poona, the wife of Oliver Chalk, a son.
CRESSWELL—Nov. 21, at Landoway, British Burma, the wife of Capt. Cresswell, M.S.C., a daughter.
CONINGHAM—Nov. 13, at Bangalore, Madras Presidency, the wife of Lieut. Col. Walter Coningham, Madras Staff Corps, a daughter.
DAVIS—Nov. 21, at Lucknow, the wife of Assistant Apothecary H. A. Davis, Lucknow Military Prison, a daughter.
EDWARDS—Nov. 24, at Gujrat, Punjab, the wife of F. L. Edwards, district superintendent of police, a son.
FAGAN—Sept. 5, at the Parsonage, Mussoorie, N.W.P., the wife of the Rev. C. C. T. Fagan, M.A., Bengal chaplain, a son.
FOX—Dec. 9, at Panapur, Tirhoot, Bengal, the wife of W. J. Fox, Esq., a son.
FOORD—Nov. 21, at Hoshungabad, C.P., the wife of Major W. O. Foord, 3rd Regiment or P. L. I., a son.
FULTON—Nov. 20, at Meerut, the wife of Captain C. Fulton, 1st Durham Light Infantry, a daughter.
GRANT—Nov. 14, at Shahjehanpur, the wife of Gregor Grant, a son.
HAMILTON—Nov. 22, at Sialkote, the wife of Major H. B. Hamilton, 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabineers), a son.
HATCHELL—Nov. 14, at Secunderabad, the wife of Major D. T. Hatchell, M.S.C., attached 38th Regiment, a daughter.
JOHNSTONE—Nov. 22, at Deesa, the wife of T. Johnstone, Government Telegraph Department, a daughter.
KEENE—Nov. 24, at Cawnpore, the wife of C. J. Keene, a son.
KIRKPATRICK—Sept. 10, at Delhi, the wife of Mr. Cyril Kirkpatrick, a son.
LANG—Nov. 21, at Malabar-hill, Bombay, the wife of Basil Lang, Esq., barrister at law, a daughter.

MACNABB—Nov. 19, at Umballa, the wife of J. W. Macnabb, Esq., a daughter.

MAIDEN—Nov. 18, at Masulipatam, the wife of Mr. J. W. Maiden, Maiden and Co., agents B. I. S. N. Company (Limited), a son.

MCARTHUR—Nov. 22, at 13, King's-road, Howrah, the wife of James McArthur, E. I. Railway, a daughter.

MILL—Nov. 14, at Chittagong, the wife of J. Forrest Mill, a daughter still-born.

O'DEA—Nov. 22, at Eglantine Cottage, Karachi Sinde, the wife of Mr. J. O'Dea, a son.

MARRIAGES.

BICKNELL—PEACHEY—Nov. 16, at St. John's, Palampur, by the Rev. A. Irwin, M.A., Robert Thatcher, third son of the late Skey Bicknell, to Catherine Isabella, second daughter of J. W. Peachey, of Baijnath.

BUNNY—DERENZY—Nov. 22, at St. Luke's Church, Abbotabad, by the Rev. C. Swynnerton, Arthur Cautley, adjutant, 1st Sikh Infantry, P. F. Force, eldest son of Major General Arthur Bunny, C.B., R.H.A., to Mary, eldest daughter of Deputy Surgeon General A. C. C. Derenzy, C.B.

GROGAN—SNELL—Nov. 23, at Bangalore, J. A. Grogan to Ethel Mary Snell, stepdaughter of Mr. E. J. Fellows, engineer, Balaghat Gold Mining Company, and eldest daughter of the late E. Snell, barrister at law.

HEWITT—HAYES—Dec. 7, at Calcutta, the Hon. Cornwallis Charles Hewitt, son of Viscount Lifford, to Maria Hayes, daughter of the late Sir Edmund Hayes, Bart., of Drumboe, county Donegal.

KER—MITCHELL—Nov. 12, at Simla, A. M. Ker, agent, Alliance Bank, Lahore, son of General T. D. Ker, late Bombay Army, to Constance, second daughter of P. Mitchell, personal assistant to the Adjutant General in India.

LESLIE—DAVIS—Nov. 16, at St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. G. G. Gillan, William Leslie, 9, Esplanade East, Calcutta, to Lizzie, daughter of John Davis, Esq., Tottenham, London.

M'LEISH—HILL—Nov. 19, at Calcutta, Cicely Anne, daughter of the late Rev. E. Hill, rector of Wolston, Bucks, to John, son of the late J. M'Leish, of Crieff, Perthshire.

MOULSON—DILLWYN—Nov. 16, at the Station Church, Amritsar, the Rev. John Moulson, B.A., of New College, Oxford, chaplain of Jhelum, and private chaplain to the Bishop, to Lydia Marian Dillwyn, second daughter of the Right Rev. the Bishop of Lahore.

MOOR—HASTED—Dec. 10, at Rajahmundry, Edward Charles Moor, eldest son of the Rev. Canon Moor, of Great Bealings, to Annie Georgina, second daughter of Lieut. Col. Hasted, R.E.

MUNTON—KING—Nov. 23, at Dehra Dun, William R. Munton, late of the Central Provinces Commission, to Amy Caroline, daughter of the late Robert King, sub deputy opium agent, Shahabad.

PAYNE—WHITMORE—Nov. 21, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. W. M'Carthy, Arthur J. L., eldest son of A. J. Payne, Esq., M.D., surgeon general of Bengal, to Grace Emily, youngest daughter of the late W. L. Whitmore.

ROSS—TAPP—Nov. 17, at Lahore, John Sperrin Ross, to Sarah Pollard Tapp.

SMART—THORNHILL—Nov. 21, at Calcutta, E. de S. Smart, Esq., 77th Regt., D.C.O., to Anna, youngest daughter of the late Cudbert, Bensley Thornhill, Esq., C.S.L., Bengal Civil Service.

SMITH—KOHLEHOFF—Nov. 14, at Tranquebar, F. Clarence Smith, Madras Medical Service, son of the Rev. Dr. F. Smith, to Ada, youngest daughter of the Rev. C. S. Kohlehoff, of Erungalore.

SMART—THORNHILL—Nov. 21, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Venerable Archdeacon Baly, assisted by the Rev. Welbore MacCarthy, Edward de Saumarez, Lieutenant 2nd Middlesex Regiment, youngest son of Col. G. Smart, M.N.I., to Anna, youngest daughter of the late Cudbert Bensley Thornhill, C.S.I., Bengal Civil Service.

TATE—MARKHAM—Nov. 22, at Holy Trinity Church, Allahabad, by the Rev. J. Stephenson, M.A., Lieutenant Hugh R. Tate, 16th Bengal Cavalry, to Elizabeth Sutherland, eldest daughter of A. Macaulay Markham, C.S., magistrate and collector of Allahabad.

DEATHS.

ALLEN—Nov. 24, at Bankipore, Evelyn Mary, the youngest child of D. B. Allen, B.C.S., aged 15 months.

BACON—Nov. 14, at Calcutta, James Henry Bacon, of the Oudh Police Force.

CHAMIER—Nov. 5, at sea, Jessie Antoinette, daughter of Col. and Mrs. F. E. A. Chamier, aged 2½.

PORTER—Nov. 18, at Lahore, Gerald Atwell Porter, infant son of Capt. A. R. Porter, 28th Regiment P.N.I., aged 1 month and 8 days.

RAMSAY—Nov. 21, at Fatehgarh, of typhoid fever, Fox Maule, son of Lieut. Col. Marmaduke Ramsay, B.S.C., aged 21.

ROGERS—Nov. 28, in the Suez Canal, on his voyage home from India, Robert Henry Rogers, fifth son of the late John Jope Rogers, of Penrose, aged 26.

SAISE—Nov. 24, at Giridi, E.I. Railway, Clara, the wife of Walter Saise, D.Sc., aged 24 years and 5 months.

SHIPP—Nov. 20, at Ajmere, Ralph Ironside, the youngest son of Will Shipp, G.I.P. Railway, Lanowlee, aged 2 years and 1 month.

TYLER—Nov. 21, at his residence, Calcutta, Mr. Charles Hordsworth Tyler (late Inspector H.M. Sea Customs), son of the late Mr. C. Tyler, merchant of Calcutta, and nephew of the late Sir Henry Tyler, Bart., M.P.

TUCKER—Col. W. Raffles Tucker, R.E., eldest son of the late Capt. William Tucker, of Harewood-square, London, aged 49.

TERRANEAU—Nov. 23, at 29, Elliott-road, Calcutta, Sophia, widow of the late Major William Henry Terraneau, R.E., aged 108.

THANAVALA—Nov. 24, at the residence of her son-in-law, Pochaiee Sorabjee, Cama-street, Fort, Khursedbye, widow of the late Hormusjee Mottabhyo Thanavala, of Puna.

YATES—Nov. 19, at Jhelum, Marjorie Faith, second child of Mr. and Mrs. L. E. H. Yates, aged 3 month and 25 days.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legible written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, DEC. 19, 1881.

LORD HARTINGTON ON INDIA.

THE Secretary of State spoke at some length on the affairs of India at Manchester last Friday, in reply to two deputations—one from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and one from the manufacturers of Oldham. His lordship's reticence in regard to the coming Budget, the prospect of which is exciting such diverse hopes and fears, was probably very disappointing to the eager gentlemen who had given him such a very tempting opportunity of making disclosures. In the interests of India, we may express a regret that he was unable to announce that the Government had resolved to withdraw from the insane project of a reimposition of the income-tax. It may be admitted that the announcement would have been a little ungracious on that particular occasion. We trust, however, that it will be made before long. The absolutely trustworthy character of the *Times* Calcutta correspondent, and the positive terms in which he speaks of the existence of such a project, render it impossible for us to doubt for a moment that it has really been under the consideration of the Government of India; and this fact is calculated to cause so much disquietude in India, that the sooner the matter is set at rest the better. Except the imposition of the income tax, it is probable that no other measure of Government would be more generally unpopular than the abolition of the cotton duties, which was intended to accompany it. Much uneasiness has been caused also by the rumours that Lord Ripon had some idea of cutting down the State colleges. These feelings, with the general impression of vacillation and weakness on the part of the British Government caused by our flight from Afghanistan, combine to make the present time a particularly unfortunate one for the bare mention, even, of such a detested impost as the income tax.

Lord Hartington assured the public, somewhat unnecessarily, that he had not put any "pressure" on Lord

Ripon's Government to frame their fiscal measures in accordance with the requirements of Lancashire. It is not likely that any intelligent man ever supposed that influence of such a coarse kind had been brought to bear, at any rate in this blunt way. But the Secretary of State acknowledges that the Home Government had kept "the Government of India fully instructed, as we were bound to do, as to the effect here and in India of the operation of these partial duties." We very much fear there will be found cynical folk in India who will think that these "instructions" have been as seed sown in good ground.

The attacks of the Archbishops have evidently frightened the Secretary of State for the future of the opium revenue. He spoke of the agitation as threatening "to destroy—at all events greatly to impair—one principal source of Indian revenue;" and implored his hearers to pause before they lent the weight of "their great influence" (poor Lord Hartington here spoke feelingly) to this movement. Armed with Sir George Birdwood's professional testimony, which the Archbishop of York so ruthlessly contemns, Lord Hartington hinted that he was prepared to defend the opium traffic, even on highly moral grounds; but he wisely descended to lower regions, and made a very stirring appeal to the practical intelligence of Lancashire men to decide in favour of opium, if only on purely financial and purely economical grounds. This sally into the enemy's lines enabled his lordship gracefully to turn away from the knotty points at issue, and to give us a very useful and by no means uninteresting disquisition on the public-works policy of the Indian Government. Neither on this subject, nor on any other, did he tell us anything that we did not know quite well before; but the points were put well and clearly, with that air of candour and good sense that always adorns Lord Hartington's speeches and pleases his hearers. In his review of Indian commerce, his lordship quoted a most effective passage from one of Sir John Strachey's speeches, in favour of the absolute freedom of Indian trade; and skilfully endeavoured, though without marked success, to make his Conservative predecessors generally responsible for the proposed abolition of the cotton duties.

RUSSIA'S OPPORTUNITY.

THE last number of the *Turkestan Gazette*, as summarised in a telegram from St. Petersburg to the *Times*, dated December 16, announces officially the surrender of the Merv Turcomans to the Russians. Thus is accomplished, in the old familiar way, by far the most important and most difficult portion of the Russian advance to the Indian frontier. Here we get the usual ending of a long series of Russian pledges and protestations, and of an even longer and bolder series of denials and misstatements on the part of those politicians in England who have constituted themselves the champions of Russian aggression.

Will England understand the tremendous import of this tardy Russian confession? There can be little doubt that the majority of intelligent Englishmen look upon the rapid advance of Russia towards Herat as a serious menace to England's empire—or, at least, to England's peace—in the East. But the prodigious torrents of abuse that were poured, during the last election struggles, on the devoted heads of those patriotic men who dared to avow such a conviction have undoubtedly produced some amount of reticence among those who most fully understand the gravity of the situation. Telegrams, that in

Lord Palmerston's time would have set the kingdom in a blaze, now appear in the papers almost unnoticed; or at best elicit a repetition of the fine old crusted Ministerial joke about "Mervousness." Can it be that this fatal apathy will continue, now that the surrender of Merv tells us that the danger is nigh at hand, even at our gates?

The advance on Merv seems to have been accompanied by a general ebullition of energy along the whole Russian line. Military roads are being vigorously constructed along the entire western frontier of the empire. At the other end the Transcaspian railway is finished up to Askabad—a Russian Kandahar, and one from which there is no intention of scuttling. Fort-building and road-making are being pushed on in the direction of Herat; and only just before the telegram, announcing the surrender of Merv, a message of December 9 from Odessa to the *Times* announced that "it is proposed to strengthen the Russian fleet in the Black Sea by adding to it two armour-plated ships and some clippers, and that it is also proposed to improve the naval shipbuilding establishments at Nicolaieff and Sebastopol."

The Russians know how to make hay while the sun shines. A Gladstonian Ministry is Russia's opportunity. During the last Gladstonian régime, the Black Sea clauses of the Treaty of Paris were abjured, Khiva was annexed amid Russian laughter at the pledges made to England, the "Transcaspian Military District" set up under Lomakin and Petroosevitch, the Yomood Turcomans harried by the Governor-General and Ivanoff, and Russian power firmly consolidated on the Oxus. This was fairly rapid progress; but it is not for a moment comparable with the rush made since the spring of last year. The news of the formation of the Gladstone Ministry was telegraphed to St. Petersburg early in April, 1880. On April 25, General Skobelev was gazetted "Commander-in-Chief of the Active Army across the Caspian." On June 2, he advanced from Tchikishlar. On June 23, Bami was occupied. In August the "Michaelovsk to Kizil-Arvat" Railway was commenced. On January 4, 1881, the final siege of Geok Tepe commenced. On January 24 Geok Tepe was stormed; and on January 30 Askabad was occupied. In September the "Michaelovsk to Kizil-Arvat" Railway was completed, and the "Kizil-Arvat to Askabad" Railway commenced. In October negotiations for the occupation of Merv were on foot, and Russian engineers were building forts and making roads on the "best route" from Askabad to Herat. In November the railway to Askabad was completed, a large force concentrated on that advanced post, and preparations made for strengthening the Black Sea fleet. In December the *Turkestan Gazette* announces the falling of the curtain at the close of the penultimate act of this great drama, amid the salutations of the Merv chieftains to their new lord and master, the Czar.

This well-sustained and most successful rush can have but one objective. Is there no point of the advance at which the solicitude of a Liberal Ministry can be aroused? Whilst we have been retreating from Afghanistan, the Russians have been advancing, not only further into Turkestan, but almost up to the Afghan frontiers; and this not slowly, at the present moment not even stealthily—the official *Gazette* proclaims the triumph of Russia to the world of Asia. Is there no point, short of the Indian frontier, at which a Liberal Ministry will at last confess that it has been deceived and betrayed?

THE GROWTH OF TRUE COURAGE IN ENGLAND.

It used to be acknowledged that Englishmen could fight, and were always ready to fight, in a good cause; and it was foolishly inferred therefrom that the average Englishman was a man of courage. Mr. Herbert Spencer, as a philosopher, and Mr. Gladstone, as a politician, have taught us how utterly beneath contempt was the old-fashioned notion of force being a remedy for anything under the sun; and how still more absurd it was to suppose that courage could in any way be concerned with the will and power to apply force. Mr. Gladstone told us at Leeds that he had lost faith in guns and rifles, and preferred to trust to "moral barriers;" such, it appears, is the lesson to be derived from the recent history of France, of Germany, of Italy, of Austria, of Russia, of Turkey. This philosophy is an exceedingly comforting one under present circumstances in Ireland, in South Africa, in Central Asia. It is pleasant to learn that the Englishman has all the more true courage, when he honestly confesses that he does not want to fight. The moral courage displayed in the Transvaal surrender alone is sufficient to avenge us, as a nation, for a dozen such affairs as Majuba Hill. And there is a double advantage about this kind of courage. It not only puts us on a higher platform than our less philosophical adversaries, it also enables us to live to fight, or rather not to fight, another day.

We have recently displayed moral courage of a high order in this way, and the supply seems unlimited. This is fortunate, for the demand is apt to grow rapidly. Our adoption of the philosophy of surrender, if convenient and comforting to ourselves, is even more convenient to those nations whose interests happen in any way to clash with ours. "Ask, and ye shall have," is a precept that seems to commend itself to those peoples who have not risen to the heights of this philosophy; indeed, they are quite willing to leave us happy in the guidance of Mr. Gladstone, whilst they follow the example of Oliver Twist, and ask for more. In the former administration of the apostle of moral barriers we only gave up the Black Sea clauses to Russia and the "Alabama claims" to America. It was long a matter of doubt whether a sufficient number of American subjects would be forthcoming sufficiently impudent to claim our lavish smart-money; but no sooner was Mr. Gladstone in power again than further payments were demanded, and promptly made, to hush up the Fortune Bay fishery claims. And now the American Government, seeing how much moral courage Mr. Gladstone had displayed in "frankly" (that is the word) allowing Russia to tear up the Black Sea clauses, mildly and with the most convincing arguments informs us she is about to treat the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty in the same way, in order to exclude British merchants from the Panama Canal. With the growth of the Australasian world, the Panama Canal is likely to be of greater political importance than even the Suez Canal has proved to be; so here will be a grand opportunity for the further display of the moral courage of running away.

We have run away from the Land Leaguer until he has actually collared us and forced us to do something. We have scuttled out of Kandahar. We have humbly surrendered to the victorious Boer. We have smiled a trembling smile as the French have politely pushed us aside, alike in the Mediterranean and in the Pacific Ocean. We have laughed in an ecstasy of "moral courage," when

Lord Dufferin has had his nose put to the grindstone at Constantinople, and when the "Nationalist" colonels at Cairo have successfully imposed on the Khedive an anti-English Ministry. We have, ostrich-like, buried our brains in the sand whilst Russia has been advancing towards Herat "by leaps and bounds." We have turned the other cheek to the smiter whenever and wherever we have been smitten; and all this in the short twenty months that have elapsed since the elections of last year. May we not boast of the rapid growth of the new philosophy in England?



OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, Nov. 26.)

- CAPPER, Mr. W. C., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bl. Civil Service, from the 25th inst.
- LEWTAS—The services of Surg. J. Lewtas, M.B., (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.
- HOLDERNESSE, Mr. T. W., C.S., will continue to officiate as Under Secretary to the Government of India in the revenue and agricultural Department during the absence of Mr. Tupper.
- JOHNS, Mr. W. A., a-sistant engineer, 2nd grade, attached temporarily to the office of the Director General of Railways.
- Officers posted to the 2nd division, Simla Imperial Circle :—
- DUMAYNE—BROWN—Mr. T. J. Dumayne, temporary executive engineer, 4th grade; Mr. J. S. Brown, assistant engineer, 1st grade.
- Officers posted to the 1st Division, Simla Imperial Circle :—
- CAMPION—HEBBERT—Mr. J. M. Campion, executive engineer, 3rd grade; Mr. F. B. Hebbert, assistant engineer, 1st grade.

MILITARY.

Admitted to the Bengal S.C., from the dates specified :—

- CATES—ALLEN—Lieut. G. E. H. Cates, 1st Battalion, East Kent Regt., wing officer, 6th N.I., Jan. 6, 1880; Lieut. W. H. Allen, 2nd Battalion, Cheshire Regt., officiating wing officer, 32nd N.I., March 5, 1880.
- KEYS, Major General Sir C. P., K.C.B., S.C., to command the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.
- PEILE, Lieut. S. C. F., sub-assistant commissary general, 3rd class, on probation, is confirmed in his appointment from Nov. 13, 1880.
- DOBBIN—1st Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force—Lieut. W. J. K. Dobbin, officiating wing officer, on probation, 21st N.I., to be officiating wing officer, on probation.
- GARRETT—5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent—Lieut. R. V. Garrett, officiating wing officer, 4th Infantry, to be wing officer. Lieut. Garrett will officiate as adjutant.
- ELWORTHY—BACON—HANDLEY—MOORE—Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps—Mr. H. Elworthy to be lieut.; Mr. J. W. Bacon to be lieut. in the cadet company; Mr. F. F. Handley, C.S., to be lieut. in the mounted company; and Mr. H. Moore to be lieut.
- STANSFELD—Darjiling and N.B.S. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps—Lieut. Col. H. H. Stansfeld, B.L., to be major commandant.
- CARGIN, Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieut. J., P.W.D., is transferred to the Pension Establishment.
- BELLOW—To be deputy surgeon general—Surg. Major H. W. Bellow, C.S.I., sanitary commissioner, Punjab, Nov. 14.
- HINDMARSH—INNES—ROGERS—Eastern Bengal Railway Rifle Corps—Capt. T. Hindmarsh to be major commandant; Lieut. W. Innes to be captain; Surg. Major F. C. Rogers to be lieutenant.
- HART, Volunteer E. H., to be lieutenant.
- Permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified :—
- RINGER—MACKERTICH—Brigade Surgeon T. Ringer, M.D., Sept. 21; Surgeon Major S. Mackertich, M.D., Sept. 6.
- The good service pensions conferred on the undermentioned officers will have effect from the dates specified :—
- HATCH—LOCK—Lieut. General W. S. Hatch, Royal, late Bombay Artillery, from April 1, 1880; Major General F. A. E. Loch, C.B., Bombay S.C., from June 10, 1880.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Simla*, Nov. 21.)

- CREAK, Capt. and Brevet Major H. C., Cadre, late 4th E. L. C., is attached to the 5th Bengal Cavalry, for duty.
- HUTCHINSON, Capt. W. L., R.A., to proceed from Rawal Pindi to Gwalior, and rejoin No. 19 Battery, 8th Brigade.
- WOON, Lieut. J. B., S.C., 4th N.I., has passed Higher Standard in Hindustanee.

VOWELL, Lieut. H. A., 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment to proceed to England, during the present trooping season, for duty at the depot.

Orders confirmed :—

- MAINWARING—Meerut Division O., 26th August, appointing Capt. R. B. Mainwaring, 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to officiate as deputy judge advocate, at a general court martial to assemble at Chakrata.
- MAINWARING—Sept. 29, appointing Capt. R. B. Mainwaring, 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to officiate as deputy judge advocate, at a general court martial to assemble at Chakrata.
- MORGAN—Subathu Station O., Oct. 19, appointing Major A. B. Morgan, 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment, to officiate as station staff officer.
- PAIN—2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment, Battalion O., July 25, appointing Lieut. W. H. Pain to officiate as instructor in musketry to the Battalion.
- LUMSDEN—3rd Bengal Cavalry, R.O., Oct. 15, making the following appointments :—Lieut. H. R. W. Lumsden, officiating squadron officer on probation, and officiating adjutant, to officiate as second in command. Lieut. H. R. W. Lumsden, officiating squadron officer on probation, to continue to officiate as adjutant.
- GOAD—12th Bengal Cavalry—R.O., Oct. 21, appointing Lieut. H. Goad, officiating squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander.
- RICHARDSON—MACMULLEN—18th Bengal Cavalry, R.O., Oct. 18, making the following appointments :—Major G. L. R. Richardson, squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander; Lieut. W. H. F. Macmullen, squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander.
- HEWETT—8th N.I., R.O., Oct. 31, appointing Lieut. W. S. Hewett, wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster.
- OSFREHAN—9th G.I., R.O., Sept. 28, appointing Lieut. F. G. R. Ostrehan, wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster.
- BROWNE—18th N.I., R.O., Oct. 18, appointing Capt. W. H. Browne, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander.
- CARPENDALE—21st N.I., R.O., Oct. 21, appointing Lieut. P. M. Carpendale, officiating wing officer on probation, to officiate as quartermaster.
- COTTON—TERNAN—35th N.I., R.O., Oct. 22, making the following appointments :—Lieut. A. F. Cotton, wing officer, and Adjutant, to officiate as wing commander; and Lieut. A. G. B. Ternan, wing officer and Quartermaster, to officiate as Adjutant.
- WILMER—40th N.I., R.O., Oct. 22, appointing Lieut. A. H. Wilmer, officiating wing officer on probation, and officiating Quartermaster, to officiate as Adjutant.
- M'RAE—45th N.I., R.O., Oct. 15, appointing Lieut. H. N. M' Rae, wing officer and Adjutant, to officiate as wing commander.
- (*Adjutant General's Office, Simla*, Nov. 23.)
- NEWBURY—Army Pay Department—Capt. J. B. T. Newbury, 1st Battalion Border Regiment, having resigned his combatant commission, to be paymaster, with the honorary rank of captain; Capt. Newbury is posted to the 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps.
- CHISHOLM-BATTEN, Capt. J. F., 1st Battalion Border Regiment, having resigned his combatant commission, to be paymaster, with the honorary rank of captain; Capt. Chisholm-Batten is posted to the 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment.
- KING-HARMAN—KINLOCK—Major M. J. King-Harman, and Lieut. Col. A. A. Kinloch, deputy assistants quartermaster general to officiate as assistants quartermaster general, from Jan. 10 and Feb. 17 respectively.
- Orders confirmed :—
- MOORE—Quetta Division O., Oct. 21, appointing Veterinary Surg. R. Moore, 13th Hussars, to be veterinary surgeon with the transport at Quetta.
- HORNSBY—Quetta Division O., March 26, appointing Capt. A. W. H. Hornsby, 1st Madras Cavalry, to officiate as judge advocate at a native court martial to assemble at Kach.
- IVES—Allahabad Division O., Nov. 10, directing Major G. R. Ives, G.L.I., to do duty at Allahabad.
- ST. QUINTIN—30th N.I., R.O., Sept. 24, appointing Lieut. F. S. St. Quintin, officiating wing officer on probation, and officiating quartermaster, to officiate as wing commander.
- MILITARY FURLONGHS—Lieut. A. O. White, 2nd Battalion Scotch Rifles, to England for fifteen months, on private affairs; Lieut. R. P. Macdonald, 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, to England for six months, on private affairs; Lieut. H. S. G. Hall (Officiating Wing Officer on probation 14th N.I.), to Bombay for six months, to study the native languages; Surgeon A. S. W. Young, A.M.D., to England for six months, on urgent private affairs; Hospital Apprentice F. J. E. L'E. Newing, to Calcutta for three months, on medical certificate.
- Capt. F. Smith, 2nd Battalion Scotch Rifles, to England for twelve months, on private affairs; Lieut. C. E. Borton, 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment, to Malta for twelve months, on medical certificate; Lieut. Col. D. J. Welsh, R.A., Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance (p a) for 243 days; Major W. V. FitzG. Jacob, B.L.S.C., wing commander and second in command, 34th N.I., medical certificate, for one year; Lieut. S. C. F. Peile, B.L.S.C., sub assistant commissary general, 3rd class, medical certificate, for one year; Lieut. C. B. Brownlow, B.L.S.C., wing officer and adjutant, 1st Punjab Infantry, private affairs, for one year; Lieut. M. C. Cooke-Collis, B.L.S.C., wing officer and quartermaster, Queen's Own, Corps of Guides, private affairs, for one year; Surgeon Major J. Cleghorn, M.D., private affairs, for two years; Surgeon O. Baker, medical certificate, for one year; Surgeon F. J. Tuohy, M.D., 12th N.I., medical certificate, for one year.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Nov. 23.)

- TUTE, Mr. A. C., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Dacca, to act as magistrate and collector of that district.
- DAMPIER, Mr. H. L., member of the Board of Revenue, returned from furlough on Oct. 31.

GROWSE, Mr. E. F., B.C.S., to be an assistant magistrate and collector in the Burdwan Division, and is posted to Sudder Station of the District of Burdwan.

HARE, Mr. L., assistant magistrate and collector, to act in the 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors, and is posted to Sudder Station of the District of Marbhoom.

VOWELL, Mr. C. H., joint magistrate and deputy collector, returned from furlough on Nov. 15.

GUISE, Mr. R. F., assistant superintendent of police, Dinapore, to act in the 1st grade of assistant superintendents of police.

BELLETT, Mr. G., inspector of schools, Rajshahye Circle, returned from furlough on Oct. 30.

SARKIES, Mr. J. C., assistant sub deputy opium agent, 3rd grade, to be an assistant sub deputy opium agent, 2nd grade.

MURRAY, Mr. J. O. D., is confirmed in the 3rd grade of assistant sub deputy opium agents.

DEMERICK, Mr. C. S., officiating assistant sub deputy opium agent, Mainpuri, to be an assistant sub deputy opium agent, 3rd grade.

HARE, Mr. L., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Manbhoom, is vested with the powers of a magistrate first class.

LAMB, Mr. G. F., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is posted to the N.B.S. Railway.

BAXTER, Mr. B., executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), is transferred from the N.B.S. Railway to the Nagpore Railway Surveys.

RAMSEY, Mr. J., executive engineer, 1st grade, is posted to the Nagpore Railway Surveys.

Assistant engineers, 2nd grade, posted as specified against their names:—

DYSON—ALEXANDER—MANSON—CURRY—Mr. R. C. Dyson and Mr. E. J. Alexander, Dacca and Mymensing Railway Surveys; Mr. J. Manson and Mr. W. E. Curry, Nagpore Railway Surveys.

DIBBLEE—KEELAN—NEWHAM—F. L. Dibblee, officiating superintending engineer, class 3; Mr. E. J. Keelan, executive engineer, 4th grade; and Mr. W. E. Newham assistant engineer, 2nd grade, are posted to the Nagpore Railway Surveys.

BELL, Mr. H., superintending engineer, 2nd class (temporary rank), is temporarily attached to the office of chief engineer, Bengal, P.W.D. Railway Branch.

CURRY, Mr. T. E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Balasore division, passed the lower standard examination in Hindustani on 3rd ult.

BEHRMANN, Mr. H. E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Circular and Eastern Canals Division, passed the departmental standard examination in Hindustani on 8th inst.

CLEGHORN, Mr. J. P., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Buxar to the Arrah Division.

Promotions in the Engineering Establishment to fill existing vacancies:—Mr. W. G. L. Cotton, executive engineer, 2nd grade, promoted to executive engineer, 1st grade, permanently; Capt. F. W. Joseph, B.S.C., executive engineer, 2nd grade, promoted to executive engineer, 1st grade, permanently; Mr. G. E. Moore, executive engineer, 3rd grade, promoted to executive engineer, 2nd grade, permanently; Mr. W. Connan, executive engineer, 3rd grade, promoted to executive engineer, 2nd grade, permanently; Mr. J. C. G. Keddie, executive engineer, 4th grade, promoted to executive engineer, 3rd grade, permanently; Lieut. R. H. Brown, R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, promoted to executive engineer, 3rd grade, permanently; Mr. J. A. Campbell, executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, promoted to executive engineer, 4th grade, permanently; Mr. J. H. Toogood, executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, promoted to executive engineer, 4th grade, permanently.

MILLS, Mr. G., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from the Royal Indian Engineering College, is posted to the Central Circle.

DONALDSON—PAYNE—Mr. P. Donaldson made over charge of the Buxar Central Jail to Mr. E. W. Payne, on Nov. 9.

FURLONGS.—Mr. T. M. Kirkwood, district and session judge of Mymensingh, for three months; Rev. W. J. Rowland, chaplain of Darjeeling, for six months.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette.)

BRUCE—The services of Mr. R. T. Bruce, C.I.E., assistant commissioner, 2nd class, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

ELLIS—The services of Mr. R. H. M. Ellis, deputy conservator of forests, 2nd grade, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

M'DONELL, Mr. J. C., deputy conservator of forests, Lahore Division, is appointed to the charge of the Chamba Division.

O'NEILL, Surg. J., is appointed deputy sanitary commissioner of the Western Circle.

LAWRENCE, Capt. H. J., is transferred to Jullundur, and appointed to officiate as judicial assistant.

CROFTS, Surg. A. M., Civil Surg. Jhelum, is appointed superintendent of the jail at that station.

CLARK, Mr. W. O., Assistant Commissioner, reported his arrival at Bombay on Nov. 9, on return from furlough to Europe.

HUNTER, Mr. H. D., Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Lahore, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Umballa.

GOLDNEY, Mr. W. G., Assistant District Superintendent of Police, is transferred from Simla to Lahore.

RAWLINS, Mr. J. P., Assistant District Superintendent of Police, is transferred to Simla, in his substantive capacity.

LUPLAM, Mr. W. N., Officiating Assistant District Superintendent of Police, is transferred from Mooltan to Delhi.

LEMARCHAND, Mr. C. H., assistant district superintendent of police, to act as district superintendent of police at Jhang.

LAKE, Mr. W. A., assistant superintendent of police, is transferred in his substantive capacity to Lahore.

GRANT—JOHNSTON—SCRATCHLEY—Passed students of the Cooper's-hill Royal Indian Engineering College appointed assistant engineers, 2nd grade, posted as follows:—Mr. A. Grant to Provincial Branch; Messrs. H. J. Johnston and A. J. Scratchley to Irrigation Branch.

FURLOUGH.—Mr. T. W. H. Tolbort, deputy commissioner, Umballa, to Europe for two years, medical certificate.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Nov. 26.)

GARDNER, Mr. D. M., magistrate and collector, 1st grade, to the Benares district as officiating district and sessions judge, 2nd grade.

BARRY, Mr. W., officiating district and sessions judge, Benares, to revert to his substantive appointment as joint magistrate, 1st grade, and to be posted to the Jaunpur District.

FISHER, Mr. F. H., officiating district and sessions judge, Saharanpur, on being relieved of that appointment, to be placed on special duty.

HARDY, Mr. R. G., assistant magistrate and collector, to the Bareilly District.

GRAY—GOODWIN—Appointments to the Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps:—Mr. W. B. Gray, to be lieutenant in C Company; Mr. F. Goodwin, to be lieutenant in D Company.

WARD—CLIFFORD—CADELL—Promotions and appointments in the Ghazipur Rifle Volunteer Battalion:—To be captains—Lieut. G. E. Ward, C.S., W. W. Clifford, and A. Cadell, C.S.

McMULLIN—BROWN—JOSEPH—CLOUGSTOUN—To be lieutenants—R. L. F. McMullin, Esq., J. A. Brown, Esq., C.S., G. J. Joseph, Esq., and H. C. Clougstoun, Esq.

TWEEDY, Mr. G. A., assistant magistrate, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade.

BAILLIE, Mr. D. C., assistant magistrate, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade.

EVANS, Mr. H. F., officiating district and sessions judge, 2nd grade, to officiate as district and sessions judge, 3rd grade.

KNOX, Mr. G. E., officiating district and sessions judge, 2nd grade, to officiate as district and sessions judge, 3rd grade.

BARROW, Capt. F., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Sitapur to Fyzabad.

LAMBE, Mr. W., joint magistrate, 2nd grade, is transferred from Etawah to Aligarh.

THORNTON, Mr. L. M., assistant collector, Moradabad, with the powers of an assistant collector, 2nd class.

STOUT, Mr. C. B., officiating deputy magistrate and collector, Mainpuri, to be a magistrate of the 3rd class during such time as he officiates as deputy magistrate.

BRODHURST, Hon. Maynard, to be a puisne judge of the High Court of Judicature for the N.W.P.

FURLONGS.—The Rev. W. A. Hamilton, chaplain of Jhansi, privilege leave for three months; Surgeon J. C. Shircore, late officiating civil surgeon, Jaunpur, six months' furlough in India on medical certificate.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Nov. 26.)

PROBY, Mr. D. G., district superintendent of police, is posted to the Sambalpur district.

STUART, Mr. R. H., officiating district superintendent of police, will revert to his post of assistant district superintendent, and remain at Sambalpur.

PLAYFAIR, Mr. H. A., will cease to officiate as assistant district superintendent of police, Jubulpore, from the date Mr. D. Proby receives charge of the Sambalpur district.

FOSTER, Mr. G., officiating deputy conservator of forests, returned from the forest school and resumed charge of the Saugor Forest Division from Mr. H. B. Anthony, officiating assistant conservator.

ANTHONY, Mr. H. B., officiating assistant conservator of forests, is transferred from the Saugor to the Nimar Forest Division.

WHITTALL, Mr. R. H. C., deputy conservator of forests, resumed charge of the Nimar Forest Division from Mr. L. A. W. Rind, assistant conservator of forests.

RIND, Mr. L. A. W., assistant conservator of forests, is transferred from the Nimar to the Nagpur Forest Division.

MOORE, Mr. H., assistant conservator of forests, is transferred to the Direction Division.

MACDOUGALL—NEDHAM—Mr. J. W. Macdougall, deputy commissioner, 4th class, posted to the Sambalpur district, received charge of that district from Mr. W. A. Nedham, officiating deputy commissioner.

MACDOUGALL—TEMPLE—Majors, deputy commissioners, 4th class, to officiate as deputy commissioners, 3rd class, from the dates on which they respectively received charge of the Sambalpur Seoni districts.

TAWNEY—Mr. J. W., C.S., officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd class, will revert to his substantive appointment as deputy commissioner, 4th class, from the date on which Major Macdougall received charge of the Sambalpur district.

VERTUE—Major W., officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd class, will revert to officiating deputy commissioner, 4th class, from the date on which Major Temple received charge of the Seoni district.

WILSON—THOMSON—Mr. J. H. Wilson, executive engineer, relinquished, and Mr. R. B. Thomson, executive engineer, assumed charge of the Kahkan Division.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette.)

JONES, Mr. S. G., is appointed engineer surveyor for the port of Rangoon.

SANKEY, Mr. H., C.S., to officiate as junior secretary.

MOULTRIE, Mr. J. E., extra assistant commissioner, 2nd class, 1st grade to act as registrar of the court of the judicial commissioner.

TILLY, Mr. H. L., temporary executive engineer, 4th grade, is trans

ferred to Rangoon as personal assistant to the chief engineer, British Burma.

HOGAN, Mr. W. D., has been appointed on probation to be engineer to the municipality of Akyab town, and for the Local Fund Works of Akyab District.

FURLONGHS.—Mr. G. E. Warde-Jones, Registrar of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of British Burma for two years; Mr. G. S. Symes, privilege leave for three months.

ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, Nov. 19.)

LUTTMAN-JOHNSON—ANDERSON—Mr. H. Luttmann-Johnson, deputy commissioner, Sylhet, made over charge of the treasury and office of deputy commissioner to Mr. J. D. Anderson, assistant commissioner, on the 30th ult.

GEIDT, Mr. B. G., assistant commissioner, Sylhet, who was placed on special duty at Shillong, rejoined his duties as sub-divisional officer, Karimganj, in Sylhet, on the 21st ult.

RUSSELL, Surgeon F. G., Civil Surgeon, received charge of the civil medical duties of Kamrup, on the 14th inst.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Nov. 23.)

KILGOUR, Major F., superintendent of police, 3rd grade, to act as superintendent of Police, 2nd grade.

PICKANEE, Major W. J., superintendent of police, 3rd grade, to act as superintendent of police, 2nd grade.

HARRIS—The appointment of Major C. J. B. Harris to act in 2nd grade is cancelled.

MILLET, Mr. T. T., assistant superintendent of police, Godavari District, to act as superintendent of police Godavari District.

HENDERSON, Mr. W. B., to act as assistant superintendent of police, Godavari District.

THOMAS, Mr. T. E., assistant superintendent of police, South Arcot District, to officiate as assistant superintendent of police, Cuddapah District.

WILTON—THOMAS—The appointments of Major Wilton and Mr. Thomas as acting superintendents of police, Godavari and Cuddapah Districts, are cancelled.

HARMAN, Mr. F. E., of Deval, to be special magistrate with 2nd class powers, and a member of the bench of honorary magistrates for South East Wynaad, in the Nilgiri District.

CARLESS, Mr. G. P., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as executive engineer, 4th grade, Chingleput Division.

USSHER, Mr. C. J., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from the Kistna Western Division to the Kistna Eastern Division.

PEARS, Mr. S. D., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from the Kistna Eastern to the Kistna Western Division for sub divisional charge.

MILITARY.

Order by the officer commanding Ceded Districts confirmed:—NANGLE, Major H. B., S.C., wing officer, 24th Regt. N.I., to officiate as executive commissariat officer, Bellary.

DRURY, Lieut. F. M., B.S.C., wing officer, 17th Regiment B.N.I., is permitted to proceed out of India on medical certificate.

MILITARY FURLONGHS.—Capt. D. D. Pryce, S.C., wing officer, 41st Regiment N.I., for two years, private affairs.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Headquarters, Bangalore, Nov. 15.)

STUART—FORDE—Officers transferred to K-Battery 6th Brigade R.A.:—Lieut. A. R. Stuart, No. 7 Battery 9th Brigade; Lieut. L. Forde, No. 7 Battery 10th Brigade.

WARDEN, Lieut. E. J. P., 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Regiment, is appointed officiating wing officer, 38th Regiment N.I., and a probationer for the M.S.C.

MICHEL—Posted on recent promotion to the battalion of his regiment specified opposite his name:—Middlesex Regiment—Capt. Michel, 2nd Battalion.

GILLITER—Posted on recent exchange to the battalion of regiment specified opposite his name:—Bedfordshire Regiment—Capt. Gilliter, 2nd Battalion.

ROBERTSON, Surg. Major W., M.B., A.M.D., from general duty Southern Malabar and Canara Districts, to medical charge, headquarters, 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regt., Thayetmyo.

KILROY, Surg. Major P. L., A.M.D., from general duty Centre and Northern Districts, to medical charge wing, 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regt., Toungoo.

MOBERLEY, Surg. H. J. R., A.M.D., from general duty British Burma Division, to do duty headquarters 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regt., Thayetmyo.

ADAMS, Surg. R. F., M.B., A.M.D., from general duty British Burma Division, to do duty wing, 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regt., Toungoo.

WILLIAMSON, Surg. C., A.M.D., from 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regt., Bangalore, to medical charge R.A., Rangoon.

BAKER, Surg. F. M., M.B., A.M.D., from doing duty, 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regt., Bangalore, to do duty Middlesex Regt., Rangoon.

SMITH, Surg. E. F., A.M.D., to do duty 1st Battalion Oxfordshire L.I., Thayetmyo, to medical charge, R.A., Thayetmyo.

ALLEN, Surg. R. M., from doing duty Centre and Northern District, to attached 28th Regt. N.I., Secunderabad.

WARLIKER, Surg. D. P., from attached 28th Regt. N.I., Secunderabad, to do duty Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

KANGA, Surg. J. K., from arrival at Madras, to do duty Centre and Northern Districts as a temporary measure.

Orders confirmed:—

LLOYD—Aug. 30—By the commandant 12th N.I., appointing Lieut. A. M. Lloyd to act as Quartermaster of the regiment.

CAMPBELL—Nov. 7—By the officer commanding R.A. Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, appointing Capt. F. W. Campbell, R.A., to officiate as Adjutant, R.A., Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

Temporarily posted to the batteries stated against their names on first appointment:—Lieut. L. H. Ducrot, 1 Battery 6th Brigade; C. A. Williams, K Battery 6th Brigade; C. D. Scott, O Battery 6th Brigade; S. Belfield, No. 2 by 8th Brigade; L. D. Jackson, No. 3 by 8th Brigade; P. H. Slee, No. 4 by 8th Brigade; E. H. Stanton, No. 7 by 8th Brigade; E. A. F. H. Day, No. 4 by 9th Brigade; G. W. Biddulph, No. 9 by 9th Brigade; W. Gurdoo, No. 15 by 9th Brigade; W. J. Underwood, No. 19 by 9th Brigade; and W. C. R. Stratton, No. 7 by 9th Brigade. Also an exchange of Batteries has been sanctioned between Major H. W. Rooke, No. 9 Battery 9th Brigade, and A. H. Murray, D Battery 6th Brigade, Royal Artillery.

HEARN—Nov. 3—By the officer commanding Mysore division, appointing Col. G. Hearn to command the station of Bangalore.

PRIOR—Nov. 15—By the Commandant 24th N.I., appointing Major H. A. A. Prior, officiating wing officer and officiating adjutant.

PLUMER—Nov. 15—By the Commandant 26th Regt. N.I., appointing Lieut. T. H. Plumer, probationer for the S.C., attached to the 36th Regt. N.I., to officiate as wing officer and to act as quartermaster.

EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—Passed the lower standard in Hindustani:—Lieut. H. Thornton, 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment; Lieut. J. C. Addison, R.E.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Nov. 24.)

HANCOCK—NUTT—Majors G. E. Hancock and H. L. Nutt respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of second assistant political agent, Kathiawar, on the 10th instant.

JOHNSTON, Mr. J. L., to act as senior assistant judge and sessions judge of Puna for the detached station at Sholapur.

ASTON, Mr. H. F., to do duty, as assistant judge and sessions judge of Ratnagiri.

CRAWFORD, Mr. C. E. G., to do duty as extra assistant judge and session judge at Ratnagiri.

MOSCARDI, Mr. E. H., on the completion of his special duty at the secretariat, to act as assistant judge and sessions judge at Surat.

HAMMICK, Mr. S., to do duty as assistant judge at Broach in the Surat District; His Excellency in Council is also pleased to appoint Mr. Hammick, to be a joint sessions judge in the Surat Sessions Division.

JOHNSTON, Mr. J. L., to be a joint sessions judge in the Poona Sessions Division.

BAKER, Mr. M. B., delivered over charge of the office of senior assistant judge and sessions judge, Sholapur, on the 5th inst.

JOHNSTON—BAKER—Messrs. J. L. Johnston and M. B. Baker respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of judge and sessions judge of Ratnagiri on the 10th inst.

FERNANDEZ, Mr. J. F., received charge of the office of city magistrate, Ahmedabad, on the 1st inst.

WALFORD, the Rev. C. J., to be chaplain of Belgaum Camp.

FORBES, the Rev. J. F., M.A., acting chaplain of Belgaum Camp, to be transferred to Belgaum Fort.

HIGGINS, the Rev. J., to continue to act as chaplain of Dharwar.

BLATHWAYT, Mr. C. G., C.S., acting collector of Kaladgi, to be substantive pro tem collector.

WOODWARD, Mr. H., C.S., to be assistant collector at Kaladgi.

GREATHEED, Mr. C., assistant conservator of Forests in Sind, passed with credit on the 23th ult. for the examination of forests officers.

CHARLES, Mr. F. L., to be forest settlement officer in the Karaigi, and Ranibensaur Talukas of the Dharwar District.

Permanent promotions in the Engineering Establishment, from Sept. 17:—

LITTLE—THOMPSON—REINOLD—ADAMS—DAWSON—Mr. T. D. Little, to be executive engineer, 1st grade; Mr. H. M. Thompson, to be executive engineer, 2nd grade; Mr. E. K. Reinold, to be executive engineer, 3rd grade; Mr. J. Adams, to be executive engineer, 4th grade; Mr. E. F. Dawson, to be assistant engineer, 1st grade.

BETHAM—WALLINGER—Messrs. W. G. Betham, assistant conservator of forests, and W. H. Wallinger, deputy conservator of forests, respectively delivered over and received charge of the district forest office, Puna, on Nov. 11.

FRY—GILSON—Mr. I. B. Fry, district forest officer, Surat, delivered over, and Mr. G. L. Gilson, deputy conservator of forests, received charge of the district forest office, Khandesh, on Nov. 8.

TALBOT—WOODROW—Messrs. W. A. Talbot and W. R. Woodrow, assistant conservators of forests, Central and Southern Divisions of Kanara, respectively delivered over, and received charge of the office of the Southern Division of Kanara on Oct. 21.

HARRISON—MANLEY—Messrs. S. J. Harrison and J. S. E. Manley respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of assistant cantonment magistrate, Puna and Kirkee, on Oct. 26.

THAKUR—M'CALLUM—Messrs. S. B. Thakur and E. M'Callum re

spectively delivered over and received charge of the second assistant collector's office, Kalandgi, on the 21st ult.
BULKLEY, Mr. H. G., received charge of the office of the assistant collector of Salt Revenue in charge Kharaghoda Range on Dec. 16.

MEDICAL.

BURROWS, Surg. Major E. P., I.M.D., is permitted to retire from the service from Nov. 17 on a pension of £500 per annum.
HEWETT, Surg. A., A.M.D., is transferred from general duty, Presidency Circle, to general duty, Mhow Circle.
Medical officers, I.M.D., placed on general duty as stated opposite their respective names:—
MILNE—BAKER—COOPER—Surgs. A. Milne, R. J. Baker, and R. G. Cooper, general duty, Presidency Circle, Nov. 4.
ANDERSON, Surg. J. W. T., I.M.D., on being relieved from the officiating medical charge of the 11th N.I., is placed on general duty, Puna Circle.

MILITARY.

Permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified:—
BOYD—CHAPMAN—Colonel M. Boyd, S.C., ordinary pension £365, capitalised value of annuity £5,222, retired on Nov. 25, to be paid in England; Col. I. F. Chapman, S.C., ordinary pension £456 5s., annuity £414 6s., retired on Dec. 1, to be paid in England.
MILITARY FURLONGHS.—Major A. P. Currie, 3d Cavalry, to the Neilgherries, for 180 days, on medical certificate; Surgeon Major E. P. Burrows, I.M.D., to Bombay, for thirty days from Nov. 3, pending retirement; Lieut. A. C. Daniell, 5-8, R.A., to England for twelve months, medical certificate.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, Nov. 25.)

EARLE—11th Regiment N.I.—Surgeon J. H. Earle, to officiate in medical charge.
IREDELL—14th Regiment N.I.—Lieut. Col. F. S. Iredell, second in command 16th N.I., officiating commandant, to be commandant, dated Nov. 12.
WYNELL-MAYON, Capt. M., 6-10, R.A., is attached for duty to 15-9, R.A., at Quetta.
KETTLE, 1st Class Veterinary Surgeon J., to proceed to Neemuch for duty with G-2 R.A.; Veterinary Surgeon Kettle will accompany the above battery on the march from Neemuch to Belgaum.
Changes affecting R.A. officers in this command:—
HICKMAN—CLUTTON—RICHARDSON—Lieut. H. P. Hickman, I. 6, R.A., has been appointed to D. B., R. H. A.; Lieut. H. J. Clutton has been posted to 6-10, R.A.; Lieut. C. W. Richardson has been posted to 7-10, R.A.
Postings and transfers in the Quartermaster General's Department:—
JOPP—STOPFORD—FAN-PITT—JONES—Major J. Jopp to the Puna Division; Captain A. B. Stopford, to the Northern Division; Capt. D. C. Dean-Pitt to the Bombay District; Lieut. G. T. Jones, R.E., to revert to regimental duty.
BAYLEY, Lieut. A. W. L., 2nd Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, wing officer 4th N.I. (Rifles), having been permitted to resign his appointment in the S.C., is posted to the 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regt.

Orders confirmed:—

WALTER—19th N.I. R.O., Oct. 25, appointing Lieut. G. E. Walter, wing officer and quartermaster, to officiate as wing commander.
COUSSMAKER—R.O., Oct. 28, appointing Major M. F. Coussmaker (wing officer 12th N.I.), officiating wing commander, to officiate as second in command.

WAR OFFICE.

PALL MALL.—DEC. 16.

1st Dragoon Guards—Lieut. Colonel and Brevet Colonel H. Alexander, having completed five years' service as a Regimental Lieutenant Colonel, has been placed on half pay.
12th Lancers—Captain M. H. Archdale has been seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces.
Royal Engineers—The retirement, with honorary rank of Lieutenant General and Honorary General S. Westmacott is ante-dated to July 1, 1881; Lieut. Colonel and Brevet Colonel C. W. Barry retires upon retired pay, with a gratuity and the honorary rank of Major General; Captain and Brevet Lieut. Colonel W. North to be Adjutant, vice Captain A. de V. Brooke, who will vacate that appointment on promotion.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment)—Major H. C. Borrett to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice W. F. Blake, deceased; Captain D. L. Brain to be Major, vice H. C. Borrett; Captain and Brevet Major E. R. P. Woodgate to be Major, vice E. W. Stokes, retired; Lieut. E. W. Yeatherd to be Captain, vice D. L. Brain.
The Norfolk Regiment—Captain and Brevet Major C. M. Stockley to be Major, vice H. W. M. Baskerville, retired; Supernumerary Captain A. G. Wavell to be Captain, vice F. W. James, seconded.
The Devonshire Regiment—Lieut. J. Browne to be Captain, vice P. H. Smith, seconded; Quartermaster, with the honorary and relative rank of Captain, W. Mullins retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major.
The Suffolk Regiment—Major J. K. Dooner retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel.
The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment)—Captain G. van Heythuysen to be Major, vice W. W. Haywood, retired; Lieut. F. D. Walker to be Captain, vice G. Grant-Dalton, seconded from Sept. 19, 1881, for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces.
The East Yorkshire Regiment—Major C. E. Layard to be Lieutenant

Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel P. A. A. Twynam, placed on half-pay; Captain G. C. Dainty to be Major, vice C. E. Layard; Supernumerary Captain W. H. N. Locke to be Captain, vice G. C. Dainty.
The Leicestershire Regiment—Captain G. J. Buller has been placed on retired pay.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Capt. F. W. Birch to be Major, vice E. Brown, retired; Lieut. P. F. Tallents to be Captain, vice G. E. Kenworthy-Brown, retired.

The Cheshire Regiment—Major C. F. Gleig, from half pay, to be Major, vice J. H. Hamersley, retired on half pay, dated July 1, 1881, such ante-dates not to carry pay prior to Oct. 29, 1881; Supernumerary Capt. T. E. G. Molyneux to be Captain, vice A. J. G. Bainbridge, retired; Capt. W. H. Kerr has been seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces.

The South Wales Borders—Lieut. C. Vor Trower, Adjutant, to be Captain, vice H. B. Moffatt, seconded.

The King's Own Borderers—Lieut. C. T. Becker to be Captain, vice H. R. Raiborne, seconded; Supernumerary Lieut. J. H. E. Reid, who has ceased to be a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant, vice G. T. Becker.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Captain J. W. F. Buxton to be Major, vice N. E. Carr, retired; Lieut. J. A. Bennett to be Captain, vice H. S. Tunnard, seconded.

The Gloucestershire Regiment—Captain and Brevet Major C. W. Murray to be Major, vice E. W. Rumsey, retired; the seconding for service as a Probationer for the Army Pay Department of Captain W. Moyers, dated July 1, 1881, is cancelled; Lieut. A. Gilmore to be Captain, vice Brevet Major C. W. Murray.

The Worcestershire Regiment—Major and Brevet Lieut. Colonel St. John Willans retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Colonel; Brevet Major H. G. M'Gregor, from Supernumerary Captain, to be Captain, vice J. Cooke, promoted Major on half pay.

The East Lancashire Regiment—Captain G. Poignand to be Major, vice P. H. Ffolliot, retired.

The East Surrey Regiment—Capt. R. W. F. Phillips to be Major, vice A. Jebb, retired.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Major W. Bolly to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice J. H. Campbell, retired; Captain A. H. Fraser to be Major, vice W. Bally; the promotion to the rank of Captain of Lieut. A. J. Preston, dated July 27, 1881, is cancelled; Lieut. A. J. Preston to be Captain, vice Brevet Major H. F. Oakes, retired; Lieut. V. Jenkins to be Captain, vice H. Burton, promoted.

The Border Regiment—Lieut. R. W. Andrews to be Captain, vice J. B. T. Newbury, seconded; Quartermaster Sergeant J. King to be Quartermaster, vice J. F. Gordon, cashiered.

The Royal Sussex Regiment—Major F. J. Rogers to be Lieut. Colonel, vice M. M'N. Rind, retired on half-pay; Supernumerary Major E. Wardroper to be Major, vice F. J. Rogers.

The Hampshire Regiment—Lieut. A. R. Hennell to be Captain, vice H. Golding, promoted major on half-pay.

The South Staffordshire Regiment—Major J. W. Smith has been seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces; Lieut. W. Moore to be Captain, vice Brevet Major G. S. Byng, retired.

The Dorsetshire Regiment—Major E. D. Newbolt to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel E. T. Shiffner retired on half-pay.

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Lieut. F. H. Plowden to be Captain, vice J. T. O'Brien, promoted Major on half-pay; Lieut. G. H. Prichard is placed on temporary half-pay.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment—Captain S. Jackson has been seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces; Lieut. D. De Hoghton to be Captain, vice H. S. B. Hodgkinson, appointed Adjutant.

The King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut. J. Strachey has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—Lieut. A. G. Schuyler, Adjutant, to be Captain, vice A. N. Hayne, seconded.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Capt. T. S. Clarke has been seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces; Lieut. G. G. Grimwood to be Captain, vice H. R. Mends, seconded.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Captain R. H. Tyacke to be Major, vice C. F. Sharp, retired.

The York and Lancaster Regiment—Captain C. W. R. Ford has been seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces; Lieut. W. J. Kirkpatrick, Adjutant, to be Captain, vice A. Theobald, seconded; Trained Bandmaster F. H. Mahoney to be Quartermaster, vice J. Linford, retired.

The Durham Light Infantry—Lieut. A. De B. V. Paget to be Captain, vice C. L. Allen, promoted; Supernumerary Lieut. H. S. Fitzgerald, who has ceased to be a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant, vice A. De B. V. Paget.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Quartermaster Sergeant N. J. DREW to be Quartermaster, vice T. Davidson, retired.

The Connaught Rangers.—Sergeant Major G. Fox to be Quartermaster, vice P. Lacey, posted to the 4th Battalion.

The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Major H. J. T. Walpole retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel; Lieut. J. H. Wegg-Prosser to be Captain, vice C. H. St. Paul, promoted; Lieut. H. L. Rokeby, from the South Staffordshire Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice A. G. Russell, resigned; Lieut. E. M. Woodhouse, from the Welsh Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice B. C. A. Frere, seconded; Lieut. A. Alison, from the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment), to be Lieutenant, vice J. F. Wegg-Prosser, promoted.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians)—Quartermaster Sergeant C. Holden to be Quartermaster, vice E. Murnane, retired.

STAFF.—Colonel R. Oldfield, Royal Artillery, to be a Colonel on the Staff of the Army, with a view to his commanding the Royal Artillery at Malta, vice Colonel W. L. Dumasq, who has retired.

BREVET.

Captain E. W. Cooper, Retired List (late half pay) to be Major; Honorary Captain J. Robertson, Bengal Establishment, Assistant Accountant General in the Military Department of the Government of India, to have the honorary rank of Major.

INDIA OFFICE.

DEC. 13.

Her Majesty has approved the following additions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants—Lieut. A. A. Lane, from the South Yorkshire Regiment, dated Oct. 8, 1878, but to rank from Nov. 12, 1874; Lieut. T. Lay, from the Leinster Regiment, dated May 5, 1880, but to rank from Dec. 2, 1874; Lieut. E. H. Rivett-Carnac, from the Shropshire Regiment, dated July 19, 1880, but to rank from Feb. 12, 1876; Lieut. F. C. Dunlop, from the Dorsetshire Regiment, dated July 25, 1879, but to rank from Sept. 11, 1876; Lieut. E. de Brath, from the East Kent Regiment, dated Aug. 20, 1879, but to rank from Sept. 11, 1876; Lieut. A. J. R. Hutchinson, from the Suffolk Regiment, dated Aug. 5, 1880, but to rank from Sept. 11, 1876; Lieut. J. M. Carpendale, from the Suffolk Regiment, dated Aug. 7, 1880, but to rank from Sept. 11, 1877; Second Lieut. W. J. Newel, from the Warwickshire Regiment.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant—Lieut. C. C. Hodgkinson, from the East Lancashire Regiment, dated Aug. 31, 1880, but to rank from July 11, 1875.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers to be transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List, from the times specified against their names:—Lieut. Gen. M. J. Turnbull, Bengal; Major Gen. T. Greenaway, Madras; Major Gen. J. C. Hood, Bengal; Col. H. R. Drew, Bengal; Col. H. Rose, Bengal; Col. A. Pond, Bengal.

The following promotions to take place in succession to officers transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—To be Lieutenant General—Major Gen. Sir R. Phayre, K.C.B., Bombay. To be Major General—Col. R. D. Ardagh, Madras; Col. J. N. Young, Bengal; Col. J. Loudon, Madras.

INDIAN FORCES (LOCAL SERVICE).

The name of the general officer described as "James Fraser," C.B., V.C., Bengal Infantry, transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List, in the *Gazette* of Nov. 29, 1881, is "James Travers," C.B., V.C., Bengal Infantry.

The undermentioned officers to be transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List from the dates specified against their names:—Major Gen. J. Field, C.B., Bombay Infantry, dated Sept. 30, 1881; Major Gen. W. W. Anderson, Bombay Cavalry, dated Nov. 8, 1881.

The undermentioned officers on the Unemployed Supernumerary List to be promoted from the dates specified against their names:—To be Major General—Col. W. C. Gott, Bengal Infantry, dated Nov. 1, 1881; Col. G. A. Fulton, Madras Infantry, dated Nov. 8, 1881.

DEC. 15.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Col. T. Cadell, V.C., S.C., Capt. L. R. Battye, S.C., Major H. J. Nuthall, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Major E. H. Eyre, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Col. A. H. Davis, Inf., Lieut. Col. W. M. Campbell, R.E.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—T. O. Wilkinson (Cov.).

Madras Estab.—C. A. Bird (Cov.).

Bombay Estab.—W. B. Prescott (Uncov.).

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. Major P. F. Bellew, Lieut. A. R. Martin, S.C., Major J. N. Steel, Inf., Major C. L. Prendergast, Inf., Surg. Major E. B. Rutledge, Surg. Major A. Deane.

Madras Estab.—Major E. J. Wynch, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. A. Wapshare, S.C., Major J. A. Rowlandson, Inf., Major C. M. Ryves, Inf., Col. C. H. Clay, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—R. Ewing (Uncov.), J. C. Leupolt (Cov.).

Madras Estab.—G. W. Fawcett (Cov.).

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. Major C. Cameron, four months; Lieut. Col. W. G. Cubitt, V.C., S.C., two months; Lieut. Col. R. Smith, S.C., six months; Major A. J. D. Hawes, S.C., three months; Lieut. M. I. Gibbs, S.C., three months; Major A. J. Hartshorne, Inf., six months.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Col. A. J. Doig, S.C., four months.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—H. A. Coombs (Uncov.), three months' furlough; A. J. L. Cappel (Uncov.), six months' furlough.

Bombay Estab.—G. A. Hight (Uncov.), six months' furlough.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—Sales of West India are limited to 35 casks. The market remains quiet, but the Clyde telegrams show a further slight improvement in prices.

COFFEE.—Plantation Ceylon again rather lower, except for the fine qualities, which realised extreme rates. The supplies have comprised—242 casks, 395 barrels and bags, fine medium to bold, 104s. to 115s.;

middling to good middling colour, 79s. to 85s.; rather bold to bold, 94s. to 100s.; low middling to middling gray, 68s. to 74s. 6d. 690 bags East India sold, including Mysor at 100s. to 117s. for medium to bold, with small in proportion. Of 142 barrels Jamaica few lots sold, 42s. to 51s., and of 2,063 bags foreign a small part at 50s. to 56s. for Guatemala, 64s. to 74s. for Savanilla, and Santos 56s. per cwt.

RICE.—A cargo of Necranzie, 1,700 tons, sold for arrival at 7s. 3½d. per cwt., open charter, and one new Burmah, spring shipment basis, 8s. 4½d. Rangoon, open charter.

JUTE dull on the spot, but steady forward, with moderate transactions.

COTTON.—The market continues quiet, but business to the extent of 1,000 bales has been reported, principally in Bengal, to arrive, at 5 1-16d. for the fine fully good clause. December-January, shipment by steamer. American futures are nearly 1-16d. lower. The sales include also Tinnevely, on the spot, at 5½d per lb.

THURSDAY EVENING.

Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson state that operations in the leading markets have been further restricted, as usual, at the close of the year, and, with large supplies, prices remained unsettled. For plantation Ceylon coffee a further reduction of 2s. to 4s. per cwt. has been accepted in order to make sales. Part of the foreign in public sale found buyers at previous rates to 1s. per cwt. decline. The total shipments of Brazil coffee to Europe from July 1 to the end of November were about 73,000 tons, or nearly 13,000 tons more than to same date last year. Deliveries here have improved. In the sugar market the feature of the week has been the very large supply of crystallised Demerara at auction, which met a better demand than expected, and chiefly found buyers at recent quotations to 6d. per cwt. under. Low brown descriptions are cheaper. A steady business is reported in refined at firmer rates, and in the Clyde at a recovery of fully 6d. per cwt. There has been little alteration in the market for China tea, although buyers now show rather more inclination to operate at present low prices. The public sales of Indian have gone at easier rates in some instances, the supply at public sale being increased, but the tone is better at the close. Rice is without further alteration and the business of fair extent, including new crop Burmah. In the spice markets quotations keep very irregular. There has been an active demand for pimento, and the sales yesterday went at ¾d. per lb. advance from the late lowest point. Zanzibar cloves are receding in price. White pepper firm, with a better demand. Black does not move. The saltpetre market is tending downwards.

COFFEE.—The sales of plantation Ceylon, 563 casks 230 barrels and bags, went flatly, and in many cases at 1s. to 2s. decline; small and common, 63s. to 67s.; middling to good middling, 78s. to 82s.; fine middling to rather bold, 85s. to 99s.; and fine bold, 110s. to 113s.; 20 barrels Jamaica, 41s. to 45s.; 136 bags foreign, small part sold, ordinary to fair greenish, 49s. 6d. to 58s.; Costa Rica, 50s. 6d. to 63s. 6d.; new Grenada greenish, 63s. to 66s.; color, 79s. 6d. to 82s. 6d. per cwt.

RICE quiet. Some business in Madras at late value.

COTTON.—The market is slow, and rather easier for East India to arrive, but American futures are 1-16d. dearer. Sales about 1,500 bales, including Tinnevely, at 5½d. to 5½d. per lb. For arrival, Bengal, December-January, Suez 5d. for fine f.g.c., 4 7-16d. for fully good fair f.g.c.

FRIDAY EVENING.

INDIAN TEA.—About 16,000 packages have been offered at auction, and nearly all sold at prices favouring buyers for common descriptions, fine grades maintaining their value. A small quantity only will be brought forward before January, business having mainly ceased for the year.

COFFEE.—The small public sales to-day went without further change; 84 casks, 14 barrels plantation Ceylon sold at 3s. to 4s. lower than Friday last; 111 packages Jamaica sold at 43s. to 51s. 6d. per cwt.

RICE.—Sales on the spot this week include 4,000 bags white Bengal at 9s. 5d. to 10s., and two cargoes Burma, new crop spring shipment, at 8s. 3d.; basis Rangoon open charter.

PEPPER.—Steady business in Singapore white at 6¾d. and Penang at 6¾d. to 6 9-16d. per lb.

COTTON.—A firmer market, with more business doing. American futures being about 1-16d. dearer. Sales about 2,500 bales, including Western, at 4 15-16d., and Bengal at 5½d. per lb. For arrival Bengal, December-January, Suez 5d. for fine f.g.c., 4 11-16d. for good f.g.c. Forward delivery American January-April, 6 21-32d. to 6¾d. per lb. for middling l.m.c.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ATKINS—Dec. 13, at Radnor Villa, Cheltenham, the wife of Major R. Atkins, 15th Bengal Cavalry, a son.

CAVANAGH—Dec. 13, at 10, Clarence-square, Gosport, wife of Rev. J. Cavanagh, R.N., H.M.S. *Yumna*, a son.

POSTANS—Dec. 12, at 35, Baker-street, Portman-square, W., the wife of Arthur William Postans, F.C.S., a son, stillborn.

THOMSON—Dec. 11, at 4, Fortfield-terrace, Sidmouth, the wife of J. B. Thomson, Bengal Civil Service, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

KEYS—HEYNES—Nov. 17, at St. George's Cathedral, Elias Keys, M.R.C.S.E., eldest son of E. Keys, Esq., superintendent Government Press, Madras, to Lorne, daughter of John Heynes, Esq., of Capetown.

SCOTT—TICKELL—Dec. 10, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, B. C. George Scott, Esq., H.B.M. vice consul, Shanghai, son of W. H. Scott, Esq., of Aylsham, Norfolk, and great grandson of the late Rev. Thomas Scott, of Aston Sandford, to Ada Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Col. S. R. Tickell, Bengal Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

DAVIS—Dec. 9, at East Doneylands, from an accident, Howard,

the dearly loved son of Henry May and Sarah Davis, of Puna, Bengal, and Quendale Lodge, Barner-common, aged 19.
KNOX—Dec. 4, on board the P. and O. steamer, *Khiva*, Lieut. Col. George Uchter Knox, Royal Artillery, aged 44, only son of Thomas Pery Knox, Esq.
MELVILLE—Dec. 11, at Montreux, Rosa, wife of James Melville, Esq., formerly of Rangoon.
REVELL—Dec. 13, at 2, Langford-place, N.W., Lieut. Col. J. L. Revell, late of the 2nd Bengal Fusiliers (104th Regt.), and of Round Oak, Englefield-green, aged 80.
SHORT—Dec. 11, at 22, Penywern-road, South Kensington, Annie Rachel, widow of the late Mayow Short, Esq., barrister at law, aged 56. Also, on Nov. 15, at Lavinia, Ceylon, William Erle, fourth son of the above, aged 25.
THOMAS—Dec. 15, at Meadowbank, Melksham, Wilts. Dorothea Georgiana Thomas, widow of the late Col. R. A. Thomas, 48th Regt. Bengal Native Infantry, and sister of the late Right Hon. Sir Lancelot Shadwell, Kt. Vice-Chancellor, of England, aged 91.
WALLACE—Dec. 16, at 54, Brompton-crescent, South Kensington, Harriet Sophia, the dear wife of Major General Hill Wallace, C.B., late Royal Horse Artillery, and youngest daughter of the late Capt. F. W. Burgoyne, R.N., after many months of intense suffering.
WATTS—Dec. 12, at 15, Stockleigh-road, St. Leonards-on-Sea, John Lidstone Watts, Lieut. Col. Royal (Bengal) Engineers, second son of the late Isaac Watts, Esq., C.B., aged 48.
YORKE—Dec. 7, at Farholm, Basset, near Southampton, Philip Sydney Yorke, eldest son of the late Hon. and Venerable Archdeacon Yorke, late colonel of 19th Bengal Lancers, aged 47.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME—Dec. 8. Camelot (s), Java.—9. Uppingham (s), Java; Carisbrooke Castle, Java; Easington (s), Java; Wm. Symington (s), Java.—10. Windermere, Tuticorin.—11. Knight of St. Patrick (s), Bombay.—12. Duke of Devonshire (s), Calcutta; Camorta (s), Calcutta; Wm. Leavitt, Moulmein; City of Agra (s), Calcutta.—13. Celestial Empire, Calcutta; Rocklands, Gopisupore; Utrecht (s), Batavia; Nepal (s), Galle; Duke of Edinburgh (s), Calcutta; Corinth (s), Bombay.—14. Glenorchy (s), China; Dragon, Calingapatam; Deveron, Rangoon; Dolbadern Castle, Singapore; Edward Percy, Calcutta.—15. Tanjore, Bassein; Condore, Iliolo; Tigri, Akyab; Amana, Bimlipatam; Ossian (s), Calcutta.
BOMBAY—Nov. 23. Zambesi (s), London; Wistow Hall (s), Liverpool.—24. Oriental (s), Bussorah; Arrow (s), Mandvee.—25. Avoca (s), Hong Kong.—26. Bayne (s), Put back from sea; Sheikh (s), Liverpool.—27. Oorun (s), Cutch; F. G. B. Leopard, Muscat.—28. Euphrates (s), Karachi; King Arthur (s), Bussorah; Columbian (s), Jeddah.—29. Surat (s), London; Kerbela (s), Calcutta; Ramleh (s), Marseilles.—30. Calabria (s), Natal.
CALCUTTA—Nov. 21. Khandalla (s), Singapore; Night Hawk, Bourbon.—23. Ophelia, Liverpool.—26. Oprey, Mauritius.
MADRAS—Nov. 23. Huzara (s), Bombay; Deccan (s), Calcutta; Tibre (s), Galle.—25. El Dorado (s), London.—27. Canada, Mauritius; Sirhana (s), Calcutta; Australia (s), London; Quetta (s), Calcutta.
COLOMBO—Nov. 18. Huzara (s), Bombay; Navarino (s), Calcutta; Hydaspes (s), Calcutta; Kerbela (s), Calcutta.—20. Eldorado (s), London.—21. Helios (s), Bombay.—22. Socotra (s), Calcutta.—24. Scindia (s), Calcutta; H.M.S. Ready, Galle; Australia (s), London.—25. Chindwara (s), Bombay; Duke of Sutherland (s), Calcutta; Vorwaerts (s), Hong Kong; Durham (s), London.—26. Chinsura (s), Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

HOME—Dec. 8. Hathersage (s), Aden; Kepler (s), Colombo.—9. Red Gauntlet, Calcutta; Fidia D., Colombo; Mercur, Batavia; Marian King, Chittagong; Inchkeith (s), Calcutta; Soteria, Colombo; Lady Derby (s), Bombay; Glenmavis (s), Galle.—10. Surrey (s), Calcutta; Carlotta, Table Bay; Arcona, Singapore; Pleiades (s), Colombo and Calcutta; Bay of Cadiz, Rangoon; Crane (s), Cuddalore; Northern Star, Natal; Limpopo (s), Natal; Jean Dupuis (s), Sargow; Diamond (s), Marilla.—11. Fiery Cross, Calcutta; Amicizia, Table Bay.—12. Quaker City, Singapore; Pellicano, Singapore; Orchis (s), Bombay; Sicily (s), Bombay; Basuto, Natal; Euphrates (s), Singapore.—13. Grafen Marie Lottum, Port Natal; Trait d'Union, Singapore; Lord Derby (s), Bombay; Slievemore, Bombay.—14. Bartolomeo Marciani, Rangoon; Parraca, Mauritius; Miranda (s), Singapore; Teresa Rocca, Rangoon; Asia (s), Manila.—15. Bouldana (s), Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; Cathay (s), Bombay.
BOMBAY—Nov. 24. Dido (s), Trieste; Boyne (s), Jeddah; Glan Caladh, Calcutta; Coventina (s), Dunkirk; Khiva (s), London.—25. Tenedos (s), Marseilles; Calcutta (s), Karachi; Culna (s), Vitoria.—26. Arrow (s), Coast and Cutch; Darien (s), Antwerp; Hellen Newton (s), Colombo; Hartville (s), Port Said; Lord Lytton, Calcutta; Futlay Sultan, Alliply; Ambriz (s), Liverpool; Renfrew (s), London; Acacia (s), London.—27. Henry Balcow (s), Persian Gulf; Glendowe (s), Liverpool.—28. St. Helens, Chittagong; Sarmatian, Calcutta; Portia, Mauritius; Cameo (s), Havre; Capri (s), Liverpool; I.G. Amberwitch (s), Vitoria.—29. Euphrates (s), Persian Gulf; F. G. B. Leopard, Galle; Ooran (s), Coast and Cutch.—30. Henzada (s), Coast and Calcutta.
CALCUTTA—Nov. 20. Sirdhana (s).—21. Deccan (s).—23. City of Carthage (s).—24. Reliance (s).—25. Quetta (s), and Tower Hill.—26. Simla (s), and Commilla (s).
MADRAS—Nov. 22. Duke of Sutherland (s), London.—23. Asia (s), Rangoon.—24. Tibre (s), Calcutta; Deccan (s), London; Huzara (s), Calcutta.—26. El Dorado (s), Calcutta.
COLOMBO—Nov. 17. Geelong (s), China.—18. Huzara (s), Cal-

cutta.—19. Hydaspes (s), T. via Bombay; Kerbela (s), Bombay; Maharajah (s), Calcutta.—20. York, Madras.—21. Navarino (s), London; Eldorado (s), Calcutta.—22. Helios (s), Hong Kong.—24. Australia (s), Calcutta.—25. Chindwara (s), Calcutta; Scindia (s), Bombay; Duke of Sutherland (s), London.—26. Chinsura (s), Bombay; Durham (s), Brisbane.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT BOMBAY—Per *Wistow Hall*, Nov. 30.—From Liverpool: Mr. B. W. M'Leod, two Misses M'Leod, Capt. H. N. Webb, 3rd B.C., Major and Mrs. Barnett, three children, European nurse, and ayah, Mrs. Ivens, two children, and ayah, Miss Bisdee, Miss Cabbold, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. H. Batty, Mrs. Reynolds, Mr. N. S. Glazebrook, Mrs. Govan, Miss Critchby, Mrs. Cullen, Miss Marie Cullen, Countess Cottrell and daughter, Mr. K. G. Burne, Mr. and Mrs. Willoughby le Geyt, infant, and ayah, Mrs. Thompson, Mr. H. J. Lloyd, Mrs. W. C. Chowne, Mr. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. W. Wyley Lord, Lieut. A. G. F. Browne, Mr. and Mrs. Neuberg, two Misses Knight, Surgeon Major F. W. A. de Fabeck, Miss de Fabeck, Mr. Somerset Wood, Mrs. Williams, Col. and Mrs. Mathias.

AT BOMBAY—Per *Surat*, Nov. 29.—From London: Col. Keen, Mrs. Keen and child, Mr. D. Duncan, Mr. C. F. Anderson, Mrs. Anderson, Mr. J. E. Gill, Mr. Johnson, M.P., Mrs. Johanson, Miss Johnson, Mrs. W. Wedderburn and infant, Mr. Gregor Grant, Mr. T. Grant, Lady Russell, Mrs. Laidlaw, Rev. H. W. Griffith, Mr. and Mrs. Beadle, Mrs. Hughes and infant, Mr. R. J. Taaffe, Major W. H. Wilson, Col. Mitford, Mrs. Mitford, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Boustead, Mr. R. Pinhey, Mrs. Woodward, Lieut. Radford, Mrs. Justice and child, Mr. E. L. Blyth, Surgeon Major and Mrs. Franklin and child, Mrs. Inman, and Miss Ware. From Gravesend: Mrs. Chard and infant, Mr. A. Cumming, Mr. and Mrs. Menken and two children, Sir W. N. Abdey, Mr. J. F. Harrison, Mrs. Parkinson and child, Major Branson, Col. R. Marter, Mr. Grimes, Miss Grail and child, Mrs. M'Tier, Mr. and Mrs. Lincke, Mr. Ogden, Mr. Campbell, and Mr. and Mrs. S. Byrne. From Brindisi: Major Unwin, Mr. F. H. Holloway, Lieut. Col. Ridgeway, Mr. Wm. Riddell, Mr. W. Gow, Mr. P. R. Buchanan, Mr. Smidt, Mr. Elmore, Mrs. La Touche, Mr. H. D. La Touche, Mr. R. Breffit, Major Carter, Mr. H. F. Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Capt. C. E. and Mrs. Gubbins, Mr. Muir, Mr. A. E. and Mrs. Perkins, Mr. J. L. Crowdy, Dr. L. Bruce, Mr. Hamilton, M.P., Surgeon Major Edge, Mr. Fantoni, and Mrs. M'Intosh and infant. From Venice: Major A. Gasche, Mr. and Mrs. Glover, Mr. and Mrs. Soundy, Mr. Kleinknecht, Mr. E. Lees, Mr. D. Low, Major F. Home, Lieut. Col. Home, Mr. Darragh, Mrs. Horsman, Hon. W. E. and Mrs. Baxter, the four Misses Baxter, Col. and Mrs. Handcock, Mr. and Mrs. Baxter, jun., Mr. and Mrs. Steele, Miss Barber, Mr. Goodall, Mr. La Touche, Mr. Lazarus, Lieut. Col. Way, and Mr. and Mrs. Mackinnon. From Malta: Mr. Holmes. From Suez: Mons. Bouchard. From Aden: Mr. Ruggles.

AT BRINDISI—Per *Bangalore*, Dec. 17.—From Alexandria: Signor V. A. Colliam and friend, Mr. P. de Bretonne, Mr. G. Kephata, and Mr. Alleyne.

AT VENICE—Per *Bangalore*, Dec. 19.—From Alexandria: Mrs. Cormee, Mrs. Engleman, Mrs. Walker, and Mrs. Wrigley.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM GRAVESEND—Per *Brindisi*, Dec. 7.—For Melbourne: Mr. and Mrs. Way and child, For Hong Kong: Commander R. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Wright. For Singapore: Lieut. R. A. Montgomerie. For Rangoon: Mr. G. Smith. For Calcutta: Mrs. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. A. Watkins, Miss Bowman, Mr. J. Wilson, Mrs. O'Keefe. For Madras: Mrs. Hobart, Rev. W. H. Hobart. For Bombay: Mr. A. R. Grant, Mr. J. Kirk, Mr. and Mrs. Hay, Dr. F. Geldard, Mr. W. Paget, Miss Welshman, Mr. F. W. Scales. For Suez: Mr. Capron, Mr. C. Row. For Port Said: Dr. Bullock, Mr. C. S. Morris. For Malta: Mrs. Cohen, Lieut. Wyatt, Col. Mackenzie, Mr. Eggbrecht, Lieut. Sears, Capt. Hotham, Lord and Lady Annesley, Admiral Gordon.

FROM VENICE—Per *Tanjore*, Dec. 16.—For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Sweeting. For Bombay: Surgeon Major and Mrs. Blane, Major and Mrs. Cautley, Mr. E. J. and Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Chesney and three daughters. For Alexandria: Mr. J. Stuart, Misses Goldsmith, Mr. Emery, Mr. Bowen, Mr. Breton, Mr. Woods.

FROM LIVERPOOL—Per *Pleiades*, Dec. 9.—For Calcutta: Miss Ayres, Mrs. Brennan and baby, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Booth, Mrs. and Miss Daunt, Capt. Fanshawe, R.A., and Mrs. Alister Mackintosh, two children, and nurse, Rev. Clement G. Moore, Mrs. Moore, infant, and ayah, Dr. F. d'O, Partridge.

FROM BOMBAY—Per *Khiva*, Dec. 1.—For Southampton: Deputy Surgeon General E. J. Franklyn, Dr. J. Palmer, Mr. Ford, Mr. F. H. Jallye, and Mr. H. P. Buchanan. For Brindisi: Mr. R. W. Sanderson, Mr. Jas. Scott, and Mr. O. H. Channer. For Venice: Lieut. Col. W. Luckhardt, and Mr. A. Dalzell.

FROM BOMBAY—Per *Hydaspes*, Dec. 1.—For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Urquhart, Major G. W. Oldham, Col. E. A. Green, Mr. L. H. Mylne, Mr. J. H. Barry, Mr. J. Carrick, and Dr. G. Jones. For Southampton: Mr. W. Mulligan, Mr. P. D. Ormes. For Aden: Mr. Muncherjee Dorabjee, Mr. Dadabhy Byramjee and child, and Madame Vathier.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Bay of Bengal, for Rangoon, Nov. 7, 3 N., 28 W., all well; St. Marnock, from Calcutta, Sept. 5, 7 N., 91 E.; Bianca, from Rangoon, Nov. 22, 33 N., 39 —; Jan van Haften, Rotterdam to Batavia, Nov. 2, 16 N., 26 W.; Slieve Roe, for Calcutta, Nov. 5, 10 S., 31 W.; Ligne, Singapore to Hamburg, Nov. 1, 12 S., 10 W.; Caroline, from Calcutta, Nov. 12, off St. Helena; Elise, from Manila, Oct. 20, 18 S., 82 E.; Regina, from Samarang, Oct. 20, 18 S., 82 E.; Alexander M'Neil, Padang to New York, Nov. 5, 32 S., 32 E.; Toivo, from Samarang, Nov. 20, 29 S., 9 E.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—Nov. 26.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs 101 3/4
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	110
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan	100
Ten years	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans	116

BANKS.

	Paid-up	Cash
	Rs.	Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.		
Bank of Bombay	500	750
Bank of Bengal	500	820
Bank of Madras	500	700
Agra	130	130
Chartered of India and China	20	310
Chartered Mercantile	25	275
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28 1/2	600
National of India	12 1/2	105
Oriental	25	230

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba	700	85
Frere	130	20
Mazagon	2,000	30
Port Canning	1,000	210

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	2,850	900
Albert Ginning	500	425
Albert, Karachi	1,100	1,010
Bellary (small shares)	2,700	420
Bellary	1,000	575
Berar Cotton Ginning	500	445
New Indian	350	180
Broach Cotton Ginning	250	48
Carwar	1,500	—
Colaba	1,880	950
Dhalla Ginning	300	205
East India	1,000	1,120
Fort	8,500	2,275
French	500	405
Sind	750	450
Mofussil	400	310
Prince of Wales	1,500	1,425
Sind and Punjab Cotton	1,100	1020
Sassoon	500	450
Volkart	1,000	475

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,500	1425
Anglo-Indian	100	130
Alfred Manufacturing	500	660
Alliance Spinning	1,000	925
Shownuggur Mills	2,000	500
Bombay United	1,000	960
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	510
Central India S. W. and M.	500	800
Coorla Mills	1,000	975
D. Spinning	2,000	700
Hindustan	1,000	1,095
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	1120
Khandeish	1,000	550
Madras	1,250	—
Madras United	1,000	1,925
Manchester Spinning	50	—
Mazagon Spinning	500	242 1/2
National Spinning	1,000	975
New Great Eastern	1,000	1080
Princial	625	780
Prince of Wales Spinning	1,250	270
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	1,000	1,050
Sholapore Mills	1,000	1,110
Victoria Mills	1,000	950

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock	218-3-0	310
Do. New £20 Shares	130-14-6	26
Do. do.	65-7-3	72
Do. do.	21-13-1	32
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	1,000	1,040
Do. New £1 Shares	106-15-3	305

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Ice Manufactory	100	160 xd
Bombay Burma Trading	1,500	2,460
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	10	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping	300	430
Teacher and Co.	500	895
Thacker and Co.	100	175

CALCUTTA.—Nov. 26.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 1/2 Promissory Notes	Rs 101 9 to 101 10
4 1/2 of 1870 (1885)	102 8 to 102 12
1/2 of 1871 (1881)	101 0 to 101 0
1/2 of 1878-79 (1893)	110 4 to 110 4
1/2 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	110 4 to 110 4
Debentures of 1867	100 10 to 100 12

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

of 1864 (1884)	Rs. 110 0 to 110 8
of 1865 (1885)	110 8 to 111 0
of 1866 (1886)	111 0 to 111 8
of 1867 (1887)	111 8 to 112 0
of 1870 (1890)	112 0 to 112 8
of 1872 (1892)	112 8 to 113 0
of 1878 (1908)	111 4 to 111 8

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	110	122 to 123
Agra Savings	100	125 to —
Allahabad	100	172 to —
Alliance of Simla	100	135 to 138
Bank of Bengal	500	820 to —
Do. of Upper India	100	126 to 127
Delhi and London	125	258 to 240
Himalaya	100	120 to 125
Mussoorie	100	100 to —
National of India	112 1/2	104 to —
Simla Bank Corporation	500	515 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra)	100	90 to 92

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute	100	30 to —
Rally Paper Mills	100	125 to 130
Barnagore Jute	100	85 to 86
Bengal Coal	1000	1755 to 1760
Bengal Ironworks	100	5 to 6

Balligabhatta Jute	100	— to —
Bengal Mills	100	1730 to —
Bonded Warehouse	445	400 to 475
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	68 to 69
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	105 to —
Burrakur Coal	100	135 to —
Calcutta Docking	700	280 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	120 to —
Calcutta Jute Mills	200	10 to —
Carew and Co. (Limited), gar	100	115 to 116
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	114 to 115
Darjiling Steam Tramway	100	126 to 127
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	95 to 96
Eastern Bengal Railway	100	120 to —
East Indian Railway	100	120 to —
Equitable Coal	100	190 to 195
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	45 to 46
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	302 1/2 to 305
Gouripore	100	95 to 96
Great Eastern Hotel	250	155 to 157
Howrah Docking	500	105 to 110
Howrah Mills	100	96 to —
India General Steam Navigation	1000	1375 to 1380
Kamerhatta Jute Mills	50	16 to 17 pm
Labour Transportation	100	— to —
Landing and Shipping	100	66 to 67
Merchants' Steam Tug	500	— to —
Murrey Brewery	100	170 to —
Naini Tal Brewery	95	75 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press	500	350 to —
Nanthore Indigo	30	— to —
New Beerboom Coal	100	79 to 80
Oriental Jute Manufacturing	100	— to —
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway	100	— to —
Rajmahal Stone	100	99 to 100
Ramkistopore Press	100	86 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association	100	84 to —
Riverside Press	90	100 to —
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas	100	— to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co	500	260 to 265
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail	100	— to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing	100	73 to —
Strand Bank Press	100	104 to —
Watson's Patent Press	100	105 to —

TEA COMPANIES.

Adulphore Terai (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Amicable (Assam)	100	80 to —
Amuckie	100	75 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	95 to —
Assam	100	630 to 660
Balusun (Darjiling)	100	103 to 104
Baree (Kangra)	100	90 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	67 to 68
Do. contributory	80	54 to 55
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	230 to —
Do. contributory	100	115 to —
Borelli (Assam)	100	160 to 165
Borsillah (Assam)	100	— to —
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	73 to —
Central Cachar	200	145 to 147
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	83 to —
Chandypore (Cachar)	500	50 to 510
Chota Nagpore	100	96 to —
Cinnatollah	100	— to —
Colonial (Assam)	100	60 to —
Coocheela Cachar	100	72 to —
Cutlecherra (Cachar)	100	110 to 112
Darjiling	100	300 to —
Dedui Kosh (Cachar)	100	35 to —
Dehing (Assam)	100	23 to —
Dehra Doon	100	80 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam)	100	65 to 70
Durrung (Assam)	100	68 to 70
Eastern Cachar	100	80 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	66 to 68
Giel'e (Darjiling)	100	86 to 87
Gowhatta (Assam)	100	50 to 55
Grob (Assam)	500	250 to —
Holta (Kangra)	100	96 to —
Hoolmuree (Assam)	100	113 to 114
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	84 to 85
Indian Terai	500	525 to —
Jellapore (Cachar)	250	230 to —
Theerhi Ghat (Cachar)	100	30 to 51
Jokai (Assam)	100	104 to 105
Kalcherra (Cachar)	100	80 to —
Kangra Valley	100	— par. —
Kunchanpore (Cachar)	100	45 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	135 to —
Do. contributory	200	105 to —
Kurseong and Terai	100	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar)	5000	12000 to 65
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	64 to 65
Longview (Darjiling)	100	106 to 107
Loobah	100	150 to —
Lower Assam	100	30 to —
Luckimpore (Assam)	100	105 to 110
Majagram Cachar	100	75 to —
Mim. (Darjiling)	100	70 to 72
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	63 to 65
Do. contributory	100	53 to 55
Moran (Assam)	80	10 dis. —
Mothola (Assam)	100	81 to —
Do. contributory	90	71 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	100	— to —
Muttuck (Assam)	100	100 to —
Do. contributory	100	50 to —
New Falodhi (Darjiling)	100	100 to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam)	100	100 to —
New Mutual (Cachar)	100	100 to —
Nutanpore (Cachar)	200	180 to 200
Phoenix of Cachar	85	75 to —
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	95 to —
Puttaree (Sylhet)	100	50 to —
Rajabaree (Assam)	100	104 to 105
Sapakat	100	100 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	50	20 pm. —
Semah	100	— to —
Singbullia and Murmah	100	105 to 106
Singl (Darjiling)	100	96 to 97
Soom (Darjiling)	100	97 to 98
Springside (Darjiling)	100	100 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong)	100	90 to —
Teendarrae (Darjiling)	100	83 to 84
Teesta Valley (Darjiling)	100	120 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	80	98 to —
Tu'var (Darjiling)	200	195 to —
Upper Assam	100	40 to —

MADRAS.—Nov. 22.

Four per cent.	13 1/2 to 14 % pre.
Four and half per cents 1879	10 1/2 to 10 3/4 pre.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1893)	10 1/2 to 10 3/4 pre.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1895)	2 to 2 1/2 do.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881)	par to 1/2 do.
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882)	par to 1/2 pre
Bank of Madras Shares	— to 1 1/2 do.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
Banks demand	15 7 21-32d.	15 7 15-16d.	15 7 1/4d.
Do. Tele.	—	—	—
Do. 6mo. sight	15 8 1/4d.	15 8 5-32d.	15 8 1/2d.
Do. 4 do.	—	15 8 3-32d.	15 8 1/4d.
Do. 3 do.	15 8 1/4d.	15 8 3-32d.	15 8 1/4d.
Cred 6 mo. sight	—	15 8 13-32d.	—
Do. 2 do.	—	—	—
Doc. 6 c. sight	—	15 8 13-32d.	15 8 1/4d.
Do. 3	—	—	—

LONDON.—Dec. 17.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
4 India Stock, July 5, 1880	— to —
5 Do. October 10, 1883	104 1/2 to 105
4 India Encased Paper	83 1/2 to 84
4 1/2 Do. do. 1885	— to —
4 1/2 Do. do. 1893	91 1/2 to 92
4 Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882	— to —
4 Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redem. on 12)	— to —
4 Do. under £1,000 (months' notice)	— to —
3 Do. Deb. Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500	101 1/2 to 102 1/2
4 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883	100 to 102
6 Do. Mauritius, 1882	100 to 102
6 Mauritius, 1889-96	100 to 102
4 Do. 1895-96	116 to 118
4 Do. Straits Settlements Government	101 1/2 to 106 1/2
4 1/2 Straits Settlements Government	102 to 102

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

Perpetual Debenture Stocks.	Paid.	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c.	100	106 to 108
East Indian, Irredeem. 4 1/2 p. c.	100	115 to 117
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c.	100	106 to 108
Oudh and Rohilkund, 4 per cent.	100	105 to 107
South Indian, 4 1/2 per cent.	100	115 to 117

RAILWAYS.

B. B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	140 to 142
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	100	153 to 155
E. Indian, 4 1/2 p. c. Ann. A. 1953	100	24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Do. Ann. B. £1 per ann. (less 1/4)	—	25 to 25 1/2
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4%	—	146 to 148
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c.	100	139 to 141
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	127 to 129
Do. do. 5 do.	all	— to —
Do. do. 4 1/2 do.	100	120 to 122
Do. do. 4 1/2 do.	100	114 to 116
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c.	100	127 to 129
Scind. Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c.	100	127 to 129
Do. do. 5 c. shares	5	— to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	127 to 129
Do. do. 4 1/2 do.	—	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua.	100	116 to 118

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern	10	10 to 10 1/2
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883	100	100 to 103
Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887	100	100 to 103
Do. 6 per cent. Preference	10	12 1/2 to 12 3/4
Eastern Exten., Austr. & China	10	10 1/2 to 11 1/2
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb. 1891	100	108 to 111
Do. 5% (A. G. S.) Deb. Sc., 1900	—	104 to 107
Do. registered, repayable 1900	—	104 to 107
Indo-European	25	27 1/2 to 28 1/2

BANKS

Agra	10	9½ to	10½
Delhi and London	25	— to —	—
Chartered of India, A., and C	25	23 to	24
Chartered Mer. of I., L and C.	25	19½ to	20½
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28½	48 to	50
Land Mortgage of India	2½	1½ to	1¾
Oriental Corporation	25	17 to	20

LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the period from which the leave was granted.

CIVIL.

Aitchison, C.V. (Ben. Cov.), C.C.B.B., 15mo., Jan. 6 '81.
Alexander, E.B. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P. Settlement, 15 mo., Apr. 1, '81.
Anderson, C. F., Central Prov. Police, 18 mos., June 5, '80.
Anley, G. A., Bengal P.W.D., 12 months, April 20, 1881.
Annesley, Major R., N.W.P. Judicial, 18 mos., Ap. 30, '81.
Arnot, W. P., Burma Marine, 12 months, May 6, 1881.
Austin, W.P. (Mad. Cov.), Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., May 21, '81.
Bailey, R. J., P.W.D., British Burma, 12 mo., Oct. 7, '81.
Banerjee, C. N., Bl. Rev. and General, 39 m's., Apl. 9, '80.
Barnett, E. C., Survey Department, 24 m., July 22, '80.
Barnett, J., Pilot Service, 24 mos., Aug. 1, '81.
Barnett, J., Pilot Service, 24 mos., Aug. 1, '81.
Batten G.H.M. (Bl. Cov.), Com. of Ind. Cust., 24mo., Mr. 3, '80.
Beale, J., Gov. of India P.W.D., 21 mos., July 18, '81.
Bedford, C. A. S., B. Rev. and Gen., 24 mos., July 10, '80.
Benson, C., Madras Educational, 12 mos., Aug. 7, '81.
Best, K. T., Bo. Educational, 12 mo., April 14, 1881.
Berrington, T. D., Telegraph Dept., 9 m., Aug. 13, 1881.
Bertelsen, V. W., Bl. Police, 12 mo., June 23, '81.
Bidduph, Major J., Political Dept., 12 m., June 4, '81.
Bird, H.M. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P. and Oudh, 14 mo., Mar. 31, '81.
Bird, C. A. (Mad. Cov.), 15 mos.
Bolton, C. W. (Bl. Cov.), 15 mo., from April 11, 1881.
Bolst, A. E. C., Bengal Police, 18 months, May 19, 1881.
Boden, E., Bengal Marine, 30 mos., July 13, '79.
Bowden, G., Telegraph Department, 24 mo., Feb. 28, '81.
Bower, R. C., Ajmere Police, 20 mos., Mar. 26, '81.
Brand, W. H., Accts. Branch, P.W.D., 20 m., Feb. 1, '81.
Brett, A. C. (Bl. Cov.), 12 mos., from May 19, 1881.
Brodie, W. P., Punjab P.W.D., 18 mos., from Apr. 11, '81.
Browne, J. F., P.W.D., 20 mos., from April 23, 1881.
Bruce, W. D., Bengal P.W.D., 20 months, May 7, 1881.
Bulman, R. A. (Bl. Cov.), Cent. Prov. Com., 13 mo., Mar. 31, '81.
Burnell, A. C., C.I.E., M. Cov., Mad. Jud., 24 mo., July 11, '80.
Burrage, C. W., Madras Educational, 21 mo., July 8, '80.
Campbell, A. C., Assam Com., 9½ mos., May 19, 1881.
Campbell L.A. (Mad. Cov.), Secretariat, 13 m., Mar. 21, '81.
Cappell, A. J. P., Telegraph Dept., 12 mo., Mar. 23, '81.
Chichester, F. A. B., Police, 35 mo., Sept. 9, '79.
Christie, A. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab Com., 24 mos., Sept. 25, '80.
Clifton, H. P.W.D., N.W.P. & Oudh, 12 m., April 17, '81.
Cloete, H. P.W.D., India, 24 mo., Oct. 8, '80.
Collier, F. R. S. (Bl. Cov.), 18 m's., from April 10, 1881.
Colquhoun, A. R., Burma P.W.D., 18 months, May 19, '81.
Cooke, G. H., Survey Department, 24 months, May 22, '80.
Cooke, H. R. (Bom. Cov.), Bo. R., 24 mos., Dec. 16, '80.
Cooke, C. R., Punjab Educational, 24 mo., Nov. 1, '81.
Connell, C. J., Bl. Cov. N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 24mo., July 24, '80.
Constable, E. T., N.W.P. Educatn, 24 mos., Nov. 27, '80.
Coombes, H. A., Bengal Police, 15 mos., Nov. 29, '80.
Coulgrave, T. M., Bombay Salt, 18 months, May 22, 1881.
Coughlan, W. M. P. (Bo. Cov.), 12 mos., from May 5, 1881.
Coudrey, H., Bo. Mint, 24 mos., May 19, '80.
Courtney, R. (Bom. Cov.), Bo. R. 24 mos., Dec. 17, '80.
Crawford, J. (Bl. Cov.), High C. Calcutta, 20 mo., Apl. 1, '81.
Cregeen, A. C., State Railways, 20 m., Feb. 17, '81.
Crole, C. S. (M. Cov.), M. Rev., 15½ mos., Nov. 13, '80.
Cryook, H. H., Andamans Com., 12 mos., Oct. 6, 1881.
Culoden, R. G., Burma Customs, 12 months, May 1, 1881.
Dale, G.S.D. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P. and Oudh, 20 m., Mar. 31, '81.
Dallas, R. F., Tel. Dept., 15 mo., March 1, '81.
Dallas, J. E., P.W.D., India, 10½ months, March 3, '81.
Dalton, G. J. B. T. (Bl. Cov.), 20 mos., from April 13, '81.
Danson, E. P., N.W.P. Forests, 18 mo., July 1, '81.
Dames, M. L. (Bl. Cov.), Pun. Com., 24 mo., Mar. 29, '81.
Davis, A. H., N.W.P., Police, 12 mos., April 10, 1881.
Davis, R., Rail. Dep., B., 12 mo., June 14, '81.
Davis, R. L., Punjab Secretariat, 12 mos., April 14, 1881.
Davidson, A., Bombay, P.W.D., 12 mos., April 14, 1881.
Davidson, J. (Bo. Cov.), Rev. & Gen., 1 mos., May 19, 1881.
Dixon, J., Burma Police, 18 months, Sept. 25, '80.
Dobbs, E., Forest Dept., Cent. Prov., 12 m., July 26, '81.
Doig, S., Bombay P.W.D., 18 months, May 10, 1881.
Donald, W., Financial Department, 20 mo., March 9, '81.
Douglas, J. C., Tel. Dept., 20 m., Mar. 13, '81.
Douglas, F. M. S., Bengal, P.W.D., 14 mo., April 2, '81.
Downing, S. F., Bl. Educational, 21 m., Feb. 13, '81.
Duggan, H. J., Bombay Police, 15 mo., Mar. 12, '81.
Duncan, W., Bombay Mint, 15 mos., May 5, 1881.
Duthie, J. F., Bot. Gardens, N.W.P., 24 mos., Mar. 26, '80.
Ewing, R., P.W.D. Cen. Prov., 24 mo., Feb. 25, '80.
Evans, F. S., Madras Educational, 12 mos., April 14, '81.
Fawcett, G. W. (M. Cov.), Rev. and Gen., 12 mo.
Farran, G. H., High Court, Bombay, 12 mos., Aug. 2, '81.
Ferrars, M. H., Burma Educational, 24 mo., Mar. 5, '81.
Field, G., Opium Dept., 24 mos., from April 18, 1881.
Filgate, T. M., Regis. Dept., Bo., 24 mos., Mar. 6, '80.
Finch, B. T., Telegraph Department, 12 mo., April 7, '81.
Fitzgerald, H. V. S., Sind Revenue, 12 mo., Mar. 31, '81.
Fitzpatrick, D. (Bl. Cov.), Legis. Dept., 12 mo., March 24, '81.
Fletcher, W. M., Bo. Rev. Survey, 12 mo., Mar. 27, '81.
Forrest, E., Punjab Forests, 21 mos., April 4, 1880.
Fox, F. W., Bl. Cov., Burma Com., 24 m., Sept. 3, '81.
Floyd, W. C. L., Rail. Dep., B., 15 m's., June 27, '81.
Flyter, J., Opium Dept., Bengal, 12 mos., July 26, '81.
Francis, E. B. (Bl. Cov.), Pun. Com., 18 mo., April 1, '81.
Fraser, O. L., Indian Museum, 12 mo., Oct. 21, '81.
Fulton, J., Burma Police, 15 mos., Aug. 20, 1881.
Furival, W. C., Burma P.W.D., 24 months, May 26, 1881.
Garthwaite, L., Madras Educatl., 21 mo., June 27, 1880.
Garstin, J. H., C.S.I. (Mad. Cov.), 12 mos.
Gatherer, A. B., Mysor, P.W.D., 12 mos., March 22, '81.
Gay, E., Financial Dept., 18 mos., from April 28, 1881.
George, A. S., Bombay P.W.D., 24 mos., Mar. 6, '80.
Gilbert, J. H., Burma Educational, 23 mos., April 14, 1880.
Glazier, E. G. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Rev. & Gen., 21mo., Mar. 17, '81.
Goad, J. B., Assam Police, 12 months, May 18, 1881.
Gompertz, R. L. D., Telegraph Dept., 24 m., Mar. 13, '80.
Goss, L. A., Burma Educational, 18 mo., April 24, '81.
Gough, A. E., Educatl. Dept., Bl., 24 mo., Mar. 13, '81.
Grant, J. H. (Bo. Cov.), Rev. and Gen., 24 m., Feb. 7, '81.
Graham, W. F. (Mad. Cov.), 24 mcs.
Gray, G., P.W.D. Accounts, 24 months, May 4, 1881.

Gribble, J. D. B. (M. Cov.), Rev. and Gen., 12 m., Feb. 25, '81.
Grimes, J., P.W.D., Madras, 24 mos., May 21, '81.
Guerin, J. A., Bombay Revenue, 21 mos., April 24, 1880.
Guthrie, W., Kidderpore Dockyard, 20 mos., April 1, '80.
Hammond, A. J., Punjab Police, 12 m's., April 12, '81.
Ham, W. J., Postal Dept., 12 mos., from April 14, 1881.
Hand, J. R., Bengal Rev. and Gen., 12 mos., May 19, 1881.
Hannen, J., Madras Public Works, 24 mos., Oct. 5, 1881.
Hare, W. H. M., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Aug. 7, '80.
Hare, C. D., Berars Com., 12 months, May 21, 1881.
Harrold, J., Survey Dept., 15 mos., April 23, 1881.
Hight, G. A., Bombay Forests, 15 mos., Dec. 11, '80.
Higginson, F. W. D., N.W.P. and O., Med., 20mo., Mar. 17, '81.
Hoey, W. (Ben. Cov.), Oudh Com., 16 mos., June 15, 1881.
Hopkins, J. A. (Bl. Cov.), 21 mos., from April 13, 1881.
Howard, W. S. P. W. D., Bombay, 15 mo., Mar. 19, '81.
Howell, A. P. (Bl. Cov.), C.P. Com., 12 mos., Mar. 10, 1881.
Hough, A. L., B. Burma Com., 12 mos., from Apr. 14, '81.
Hudson, A. F., Bengal Pilot, 24 mo., March 15, 1881.
Hughes, A. W., Bom. Rev. and Gen., 24 m., Feb. 17, '81.
Hughes, G. (Bl. Cov.), Punjab Com., 14 mo., May 26, '81.
Innes, C. E. S., Opium Dept., 36 mos., April 21, '79.
Irvine, R. H. G., Bl. Police, 12 mo., June 28, '81.
Izat, A., B.P.W.D., Bombay, 22 mo., Jan. 22, '81.
James, W. E. A., Mysor Rev. Sur., 24 mo., Feb. 24, '81.
Jevey, E., Survey Department, 12 mo., June 26, 1881.
Jones, W. C. N., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., April 1, 1880.
Jones, F. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Rev. & Gen., 17 m., Feb. 13, '81.
Kelsall, J. (Mad. Cov.), Madras Judicial, 21 m., Mar. 3, '81.
Kennedy, J. (Ben. Cov.), 12 mo., Oct. 23, '81.
Kennedy, A. (Bo. Cov.), 18 mos., Sept. 4, '80.
Kirkham, T. B., Bo. Educational, 26 mos., May 6, '80.
Kirk, H. A., Telegraph Dept., 12 mo., April 28, 1881.
Kirk, Sir J., Political Department, 24 mo., Aug. 27, '81.
King, M., N.W.P. Irrigation, 12 mos., March 22, 1881.
King, W., Geological Survey, 24 months, May 20, 1881.
Knox, G. Pun. Com., 18 m., Feb. 5, '81.
Knox, H. T. (Mad. Cov.), Rev., 15 mo., Feb. 9, '81.
Knox, C. J., (Mad. Cov.), 12 mos., Sept. 29, 1881.
Laing, J. J., N.W.P. Police, 11 mos., April 23, 1881.
Lambert, R. M., Sindh Com., 7 mos., June 21, 1881.
Lambert, H., India, P.W.D., 10 mos., April 1, 1881.
Larken, A. E. P. (Bo. Cov.), 12 mos., July 19, '81.
Lawder, J. O., N.W.P. P.W.D., 26 mo., Mar. 23, '79.
Leupold, J. C. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., 21 months, May 2, '80.
Light, R. E. H., Bombay, Sur. Dep., 12 mo., May 5, '81.
Livesey, J. J. (Ben. Cov.), Ben. R. & G., 12mo., Jan. 29, '81.
Longley, C. T. (Mad. Cov.), Bd. of Rev., 9 mo., 14 days.
Lowe, P. V., C.I.E., Tel. Dept., 12m., April 3, '81.
Lumsden, J. J. (Ben. Cov.), O. Co., 15 mos., Dec. 11, '80.
Lyall, Sir A. C., Ben. Cov., For. Sec., 8 m., Sept. 20, '81.
McArthur, J., Kidderpore Dockyard, 12 mo., July 8, '81.
Macdonald, A. R. (B. Cov.), Bo. R., 24 mos., Oct. 8, '80.
McDonald, W., Telegraph Dept., 9 mo., June 19, '81.
Macdonald, D. G., Burma Judicial, 24 mos., July 30, 1880.
Macgregor, A. (Mad. Cov.), 12 mos., from April 14, 1881.
MacKenzie, T. D. (Bo. Cov.) Under Sec. to Gov., 20m., Mr. 17, '81.
Marks, C. D. B., Tele. Dept., 12 mos., from April 14, '81.
Marsac, F. R. de, Telegraph Dept., 24 months, May 5, 1881.
Maxwell, W. B., Assam Police, 12 months, May 18, 1881.
McConaghey, M. A. (Bl. C.), N.W.P. R., 10 m., Apl. 14, '81.
McCorkell, G. (Bo. Cov.), Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., May 26, 1881.
McKee, J., Forest Department, 12 months, April 1, '81.
McMinn, C. W. (Bl. Cov.), Cen. Prov. Com., 18 m., Apl. 1, '81.
McNair, J. W. A., Accts. Brch., P.W.D., 12 mo., Mar. 19, '81.
Maclean, J. D. (Bl. Cov.), 20 mos., from May 5, 1881.
Macdonachie, J. R. (Ben. Cov.) P.C., 23 mo., Dec. 25, '80.
McInerney, M., Railway Dept., 12 mos., Aug. 27, 1881.
McKelvey, T., Telegraph Dept., 8 mos., Aug. 14, 1881.
McPherson, J., Mysore Forests, 24 mos., from April 5, '81.
Macpherson, J. (Bl. Cov.), 20 mos., from April 2, 1881.
MacKinnon, M. C., Railway Dept., 18 mo., May 1, '81.
Man, E. H., Andamans Com., 24 mos., Sept. 4, '80.
Marcel, J. A. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P. Rev., 16 mo., Apl. 7, '81.
Martyr, P. H., Burma Com., 15 m., Feb. 4, '81.
Mawry, A. G., Bombay Salt, 15½ months, June 4, 1881.
Mellor, G. W. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P. and Oudh, 12 m., Mar. 26, '81.
Melville, R. J. (Mad. Cov.), 26 mos., April 3, 1880.
McIvor, C. M., Bombay Police, 12 months, May 11, 1881.
MacIvor, C. V. N.W.P., P.W.D., 18 months, May 31, 1881.
Morgan, W., Madras Judicial, 15 mos., July 6, '81.
Morarty, A. S. (Bo. Cov.), 12 mos., from March 29, 1881.
Monteath, A. M. C.S.I., Bn. C., Post-office, 24m., Aug. 7, '80.
Morris, F., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 months, May 10, 1881.
Moore, F. S., N.W.P. Irrigation, 24 mos., May 13, '80.
Moore, L., Burma Educational, 15 mos., July 30, 1880.
Moore, T., Bombay Judicial, 24 months, Oct. 9, '80.
Murray, G. A., Madras Judicial, 24 mos., August, 1880.
Nawab Mirza Hasan Ali Khan, 8 mos.
Naylor, J. R. (Bo. Cov.), High Court, 13 mo., April 14, '81.
Newberry, H. J. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Rev. & Gen., 20m., Mar. 3, '81.
Nicholls, T. J., Excise Dept., 24 mos., Mar. 20, 1880.
Nicholls, H. S., Berars Com., 16 mos., May 1, 1881.
Oates, E. W., P.W.D. Burma, 24 mo., July 12, '81.
Ogilvie, J. L., N.W.P. Police, 18 m., March 31, '81.
Owen, H. P., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Aug. 31, '81.
Overbury, E. N. (Mad. Cov.), 8½ mos.
Ozanne, E. C. (Bo. Cov.), Rev. and Gen., 13 mo., Mar. 10, '81.
Palmer, E. C., Punjab, P.W.D., 18 mos., April 16, 1881.
Parker, Lieut. G. C. (Bo. Marine), 18 mos., Oct. '80.
Patten, T. A., Indo Eur. Telegraph, 18 mos., April 28, '81.
Paulson, W. H., Bengal Educational, 24 mo., Nov. 7, '81.
Payne, W. H., Bombay Customs, 12 months, May 27, 1881.
Peake, J., Telegraph Department, 11 mos., May 5, 1881.
Pearse, H. G. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., 23 mos., April 3, 1880.
Peck, G., Indian Marine, 11 m. 12 d., May 27, 1881.
Perrin, C. J., P.W.D. Madras, 24 mos., Oct. 30, '80.
Peters, C. J., P.W.D. Madras, 24 mos., Oct. 30, '80.
Place, F., Bombay Dockyard, 12 mos., July 19, 1881.
Preece, J. R., Tel. Dept., 18 mos., Dec. 4, '80.
Prescott, W. B., Bombay Police, 12 mo., Oct. 1, '81.
Probert, W. H. (Bo. Cov.), to Jan. 27, 1882.
Popert, C. P., Burma Forests, 12 mos., May 12, 1881.
Puckle, F. C., Madras Revenue Survey 21 months.
Read, Bagot, Marine Dept., 12 mos., May 7, 1881.
Rennie, W. C., P.W.D., Bombay, 18½ mos., Nov. 13, '80.
Rice, R. (Mad. Cov.), 18 months.
Ridsdale, S. O. B. (Bl. Cov.), 12 mos., from April 2, 1881.
Robinson, G. M., Tel. Dept., 12 mos., Mar. 10, '81.
Robertson, P. J., Political Dept., 12 mos., July 12, '81.
Ross, H. T. (Mad. Cov.), Rev., 18 mo.
Rowe, F. J., Educ. Dept., Bengal, 17 mos., Aug. 29, '80.
Rumsby, E. J., British Burma, P.W.D., 18 mo., Ap. 9, '81.
Samuells, C. A. (Ben. Cov.), B. R., 24 mos., Nov. 14, '80.

Schwendler, L., Telegraph Dept., 2 mos., July 2, '81.
Scroggie, J., 15 mo., Tel. Dept., 15 mos., Mar. 9, '81.
Search, F., State Railways, 21 mos., June 4, 1880.
Sealy, G. W., Telegraph Dept., 12 months, April 23, 1881.
Sewell, E. J. (Mad. Cov.), 24 mos., Nov. 9, '80.
Smart, R. B., India Surveys, 24 mos., Jan. 10, '80.
Smeaton, D. M. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P. Rev., 12m., Mar. 31, '81.
Smeaton, R. (Bl. Cov.), British Burma, 8 mo., June 21, '81.
Smith, J., Marine Dept., 6 mos., Aug. 1, '81.
Spedding, J. B. (M. Cov.), Rev., 30 m., Mar. 3, '80.
Spry, A. A. (Bo. Cov.), 12 mos., Aug. 2, '81.
Spedding, R. D. (Bl. C.), N.W.P. Rev., 22 mo., Mr. 31, '81.
Spence, J. K. (Bo. Cov.), Rev., 16 mo., April 14, '81.
Stack, E. (Bl. C.), N.W.P. and Oudh, 20m., Feb. 2, '81.
Stevenson, G. (Bl. Cov.), Assam Com., 19 mo., March 24, '81.
Stilcock, J. G. (Bl. Cov.), 18 mos., from May 19, 1881.
Stevenson, E. S. B., Madras Police, 12 mos., Aug. 1, '81.
Stewart, A. N., Calcutta Canals, 15 mos., July 15, '81.
Souttar, W. M. (Bl. Cov.), 12 mos., from April 11, 1881.
Stoddard, A. A., Mysor P.W.D., 24 mos., July 13, '80.
Stuart, Dr. K. B., Cus. Dpt., Calcutta, 12 mo., M. 23, '81.
St. Clare, H. L. (Ben. Cov.), P.D., 18 mos., Dec. 5, '81.
St. Clair, Hon. J. C. (M. Cov.), Judicial, 24 m., Mar. 26, '81.
St. John, R. F. St. A., Burma Com., 39 mos., Dec. 13, '73.
Stuart, R. H. F., P.W.D., Bombay, 18 mos., Mar. 10, '80.
Testro, D. W. M. (Bl. Cov.), Rev. and Gen., 12 mos., May 12, '81.
Theobald, W., Geological Survey, 12 m., Mar. 17, '81.
Thomas, E. C. G. (Mad. Cov.), Madras Judicial, 12 m., Feb. 3, '81.
Thomson, J. B. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P. & Oudh, 20m., Mar. 3, '81.
Thompson, T. M. L., Bl. P.W.D., 12m., Mar. 14, '81.
Turnbull, W. P., Rev. Survey, 18 m., Feb. 27, '81.
Twigg, J. (M. Cov.), Rev., 8, 11 mo.
Tyndall, A. H., Bl. P.W.D., 36 mos., May 3, '79.
Wallace, E. A., N.W.P. Police, 12 mos., April 21, 1881.
Webster, H. B. (Bl. Cov.), 12 mos., from April 28, 1881.
Weidemann, G. L. (Ben. Cov.), Bur. Com., 18 m., Oct. 15, '80.
Wells, W. S. (Ben. Cov.), Bengal, 22 mos., March 31, 1880.
Wells, J. R., Pilot Service, 24 mos., August 5, 1880.
White, P. J., Jhansi Commission, 22 mo., Dec. 25, '80.
Whish, C. M. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P. Rev.
Wilkinson, T. O. (Ben. Cov.), Pun. Com., 12m., Nov. 17, '81.
Willmot, Dr. R., State Railways, 21 mos., Oct. 30, '80.
Williams, G. R. C. (Bl. Cov.)
Willcock, W. A. (M. Cov.), Salt Dep., 16 mo., July 20, '81.
Wills, Dr. C. J., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., May 2, '81.
Winchester, C. B. (Bo. Cov.), 19 mo., Nov. 1, '81.
Wingate, R. T., Bo. Rev. Survey, 15 months, June 14, '81.
Winn, W., Madras Ordnance, 24 months, May 11, 1881.
Wittkugel, T., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., April 5, '80.
Woodburn, A. F., (Bo. Cov.), 14 mos., Sept. 20, 1881.
Woodbridge, H. M., pilot, Bengal, 24 mo., Mar. 13, '81.
Wyman, A. S., Railway Dept., 12 mos., July 5, '81.
Wynne, A. B., Geological Survey, 26 mos., April 3, 1880.

CHAPLAINS ON FURLOUGH.

Adams, Rev. J. W. (Bl.).
Atlay, Rev. B. T. (Bl.).
Ayerst, Rev. W. (Bl.), 24 mos.
Beasley, Rev. E. M. (Bl.).
Blunt, Rev. J. H. T. (Bom.), 36 mos., Jan. 6, '79.
Blyth, Rev. G. F. P. (Bl. Est.), 24 mos.
Cane, Rev. A. G. (Bom.), 16 mos., Mar. 1, '81.
Clarke, Rev. D. G. (Mad.), 24 mos., March 31, 1880.
Cowley, Rev. W. B. (Bl.).
English, Rev. George (Mad.), 24 mos., March 16, 1880.
Etty, Rev. A. H. (Bl.).
Fennell, Rev. W. J., Bo., 10 mos. and 5 days, April 21, '81.
Hardy, Rev. A. O. (Bl.), 15 mos., Nov. 13, '80.
Hocking, Rev. J. (Bl.), 24 mos., April 1, '80.
Jones, R. W. (Bo. Estab.), 20 mos., April 10, 1880.
Lamert, Rev. M. (Ben.), 24 mos.
Liston, Rev. W. A. (Mad.), 24 mos., Feb. 8, '81.
Manson, Rev. G. W. (Bl.), 24 mos., Jan. 24, '81.
Mitchell, Rev. A. L. (Bl.), 18 mos.
Nicholls, Rev. W. W. (Bl.), 24 mos.
Onslow, Rev. A. L., Bo., 23 mos., Mar. 24, '81.
Penny, Rev. Frank (Mad. Estab.), 18 mo., June 11, 1880.
Rawson, Rev. T. J. (Bl.).
Smith, Rev. Clement, (Mad.), 24 mos., Feb. 1, 1881.
Spear, Rev. J. (Bl.), 15 mos 20 days.
Spencer, Rev. W. (Bl.).
Spens, Rev. A. W. W. (Bl.).
Stamper, Rev. J. A. (Bl.).
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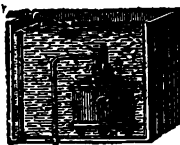
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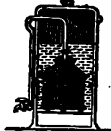
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will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, DEC. 27, 1881.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Our advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, Dec. 8; Madras and Allahabad, Dec. 6; Calcutta, Dec. 5.

THE *Times* telegram this week is full of the Viceroy's visit to Burma. At the public dinner in his honour at Rangoon Lord Ripon made the profound observation that "much might yet be done to develop agriculture" in Burma; and doubtless delighted the hearts of Mr. Bernard and the other local officials by adding that "in order to have the best advice on that subject he had brought with him Mr. Birch, Secretary to the Supreme Government in the Agricultural Department."

WHEN the Agricultural Department was supposed to have been abolished, it really only went into the chrysalis state, in the body of Mr. Birch, a very able and energetic young civilian of the North West; and Mr. Birch is certainly now Secretary to the Supreme Government in that Department. So Lord Ripon's Mr. Birch, who is to teach Mr. Bernard and the Burmese wisdom in agricultural matters, is doubtless Mr. Buck. This conjecture becomes almost a certainty, when it is remembered that Mr. Buck's agricultural experience has been obtained in the North West Provinces; which must clearly make him an authority in Burma.

SOMEWHAT on the same principle, it may be presumed, Lord Ripon is supposed to contemplate asking the Director General of Statistics to take in hand the reform of the Indian Educational Department.

BURMA deserves to have a great future. The worthy Rangoon folk have "fully occupied" Lord Ripon's time with dinners, garden-parties, and "entertainments of various kinds"; and have asked his Excellency to create a Rangoon High Court of three judges. Lord Ripon has promised that the matter shall be considered.

HIS EXCELLENCY has also promised to "propose to his colleagues to send a further remonstrance to Mandalay," in regard to King Theebaw's monopolies. And so, we are told, "great hopes are entertained of the good to result from Lord Ripon's visit."

DR. HUNTER, who has finished his *Gazetteer*, and Mr. Plowden, who has finished his census, are now to help the Viceroy to make laws. Sayyid Ahmad, who has already done good service in the legislative council, is also reappointed.

PROFESSOR VALANTINE BALL's third volume of the "Manual of Indian Geology" reveals Chota Nagpore as a veritable Eldorado. A Calcutta mining syndicate, working on lines suggested by Professor Ball, has acquired mining rights over 800 square miles of auriferous land. To measure gold reefs by the square mile must be a pleasant sensation for the owners. In Ceylon, too, rich gold reefs are being discovered.

THE *Indian Spectator*, one of the best of the Anglo-native journals, pays Mr. Primrose a high compliment. Lord Ripon is fortunate in having, for his private secretary, a gentleman who recalls memories of the most popular private secretary ever known in India. The *Spectator* says:—

"Much concern was felt at the indisposition of Mr. H. W. Primrose. The duties of the Viceroy's private secretary are more difficult and more delicate than those devolving on most other members of the administration—we, of course, write of conscientious men like Colonel O. T. Burne and Mr. Primrose. In several respects the latter gentleman appears to be to Lord Ripon what Colonel Burne was to Lord Mayo. We are glad to hear Mr. Primrose has already got over his slight illness."

We regret to observe that strong objections are being

made in the native press to the provisions of the Assam Labour Emigration Bill, which is described as "a new Slave Bill." As the *Hindoo Patriot* and the British Indian Association have headed the agitation, it seems probable that some of the objections may be reasonable. A bill of the kind is absolutely needed for the future prosperity of Assam, or, at least, some decisive measure to facilitate the importation of labour. For the sake of this promising province, we trust that the objections of the British Indian Association will be carefully considered. An unworkable law would make matters worse than they are at present.

We give elsewhere a letter that has been addressed to a provincial journal by Mr. W. Martin Wood, the veteran journalist of Bombay, on the public works policy of the present Government of India. There is much reason in Mr. Wood's indictment of Major Baring's rash eagerness, in the pursuit of the *ignis fatuus* of "private enterprise."

THE *Journal of the Anjuman-i-Punjab* says:—

"We congratulate Dr. W. H. Bellew, C.S.I., on his long-deserved and long deferred promotion to the rank of deputy surgeon-general; a very slender recognition after all of his long and eminent professional services. His political work has, however, yet to receive the reward to which it has so long been entitled."

We take from the *Pioneer* an account of Archdeacon Mathew's illness, which will be read with interest by the Archdeacon's many friends and admirers:—

"We have received from Simla some additional details of Archdeacon Mathew's illness. It appears that about the beginning of this month he frequently visited a soldier's wife at Jutogh who was suffering from erysipelas and who succumbed to that disease. At this time the Archdeacon was in such a bad state of health that he had to take a trip to Narkunda. Soon after his return he overexerted himself at a school treat and caught a chill. On the 16th symptoms of erysipelas showed themselves, attacking the face; by the 19th the affection had extended to the throat and ears and was accompanied by very high fever. From the 19th to the evening of the 21st the patient was in an extremely critical state and there appeared scarcely any hope of recovery, but during the Monday night and throughout Tuesday a change for the better set in, so much so that he insisted on seeing the clergyman who is carrying on the chaplain's duty to discuss business matters. During Tuesday night he had a relapse and extreme exhaustion continued; this was still the existing condition when our informant wrote on Wednesday, and it is evident that the Archdeacon was by no means out of danger. He is attended by Dr. Owen with Mr. Marston as consulting physician, but Dr. Crawford and all the medical officers on this spot take the greatest interest in the case and nothing that science can do is being left untried. Mrs. Mathew, who was to have left for England on the 20th, as was to be expected, been indefatigable in nursing her husband and is quite knocked up with fatigue and anxiety. Several ladies take turns to render what assistance is possible and the bulletins issued by the doctors and posted at the approach to the parsonage are perused with the greatest anxiety by all classes of the residents."

It is with sincere regret that we have to announce the death, on the 21st instant, at his residence, 12, Pembridge Gardens, Bayswater, of John Charles Mason, Esq., in his 84th year, beloved by all who knew him. He had held for 30 years the position of Marine Secretary in the late East India Company's Home Service, and at the India Office, Whitehall. A further obituary notice of Mr. Mason will shortly appear in these columns.

A TELEGRAM to the Calcutta *Statesman* from Chitor, dated Nov. 25, strongly condemns the arrangements that were made for the installation of the "Sun of the Hindus"—his Highness the Maharana of Udaipur—as a Grand Commander of the Star of India, on the occasion of Lord Ripon's visit. Considering the veneration that is felt for this prince by every Hindu in India as representing the most ancient and the noblest of the Rajput dynasties, it would be a matter for the deepest regret if any negligence in matters of ceremony were allowed on such an occasion. The descendant of ancient Hindu Emperors, who were lords paramount in India long before the arrival of our predecessors, the Muhammadans, the Maharana's lineage and rank might fairly claim the highest consideration from the representative of his Highness's Suzerain Lady. The correspondent of the *Statesman* expressly exonerates from

all blame the local officials and the Udaipur Durbar; so it is implied that the fault lay at head-quarters. The telegram is as follows:—

"The investiture ceremonial of the Maharana of Udeypore to-day was disappointing and mismanaged. The feeling of dissatisfaction was too general to pass unnoticed. Considering that the Maharana has already expended over five lacs of rupees to render the occasion worthy of itself, and pains had been taken by the Resident and Sirdars to make everything a success, the ceremonial was nothing else than a failure. No Junior Knight Commanders were present to constitute the Chapter, which, considering the Maharana's rank, might have been arranged for. The Viceroy exchanged visits with the Maharana to-day, and visited the fortress of Chittore. There will be a banquet this evening."

THE *Journal of the Anjuman-i-Punjab*, of Lahore, gives the following interesting account of current politics in the remote and almost unknown countries lying between Kashmir and Cabul on our Punjab frontier:—

"There can be little doubt that the present winter will see a combination of the tribes to turn the Kashmir troops out of Gilgit. We understand that, at the intercession of the Khan of Dir, Pahlwan, the former ruler of Yasin, who some time ago wanted to cut up Major Biddulph at Gilgit, has been allowed by Aman-ul-Mulk, the ruler of Chitral, under whose surveillance he has hitherto been, to resume his former post of Yasin, under the general suzerainty of Chitral. The restoration of Pahlwan, it is feared, will be followed by an attack on Gilgit, in which case the Maharaja's troops will find it difficult to hold their own, unassisted by our moral or military support, of neither of which there is any probability or the faintest necessity. The former attack of Pahlwan in the direction of Gilgit has achieved, what is supposed to have been the object of its instigators, namely, the removal of the British agency from Gilgit. We believe that the Government of India have a document in their hands, signed by the principal men of Gilgit, Sher Kila and Gao-kuch, throwing an unexpected light on the real instigators of that attack. Then, it will be remembered, Major Biddulph created a diversion in the rear of Pahlwan by causing Aman-ul-Mulk, his father-in-law, the Ruler of Chitral, to attack Pahlwan and to take Yasin. This being successfully effected, Pahlwan was taken prisoner, and was kept under surveillance at the Chitral Fort, from which he is now said to have been released. If ever 'non-interference' was a golden maxim it is now. We are not bound to protect Gilgit or compel its people to remain under Kashmir rule. Our frontier, traced both by nature and the treaty of 1846, is the Indus at Bunji and, as long as that is not crossed, and it will never be crossed, it does not matter to us who is in occupation of Gilgit. If ever a man exerted himself successfully to promote the prestige of Kashmir, it was Major Biddulph. The coolness between him and the ruler of Hunza is entirely due to his declining to interfere in the matter of the Chaprot Fort, to which we alluded in a previous issue. There is reason to believe that Major Biddulph has been suspected and thwarted, but, whatever be the case, there is no reason why we should restore the Gilgit Agency, even as a summer Residency, and thus continue to be a thorn in the side both of Maharaja of Kashmir and of the tribes that want to cast off their allegiance to that Feudatory."

We are glad to announce that the *Sunday Mirror*, of Calcutta, is very sanguine of the success, even from a pecuniary point of view as well as in higher ways, of "any right-hearted and earnest lady that seeks to benefit her sex in India by bringing medical aid to the ladies of India." The *Mirror* says:—

"We may assure the British public that there is a large field for such doctors in this country. Income, honour, and position are open to any right-hearted and earnest lady that seeks to benefit her sex here."

THE *Sunday Mirror*, of Nov. 27, gives an interesting account of a kind of "religious conversation" that had taken place on Nov. 25, at Lily Cottage, the home of the reverend apostle of the "New Dispensation" of the Brahma Somaj:—

"An interesting conversational meeting took place at the Lily Cottage on Friday last. There were nine Christian gentlemen, European and Native, and a number of Brahmoe. The discussion turned on the subject of salvation. The interchange of thoughts was free and frank on both sides. At the conclusion Mr. James sang two striking Bengali hymns on Christ. We never heard Bengali songs better sung by a European before."

THAT clever and well-informed Anglo-Native paper, the *Indian Spectator* of Bombay, fully confirms our estimate of the rapidly growing importance, power, and value of the Vernacular Press of India. The *Spectator* says:—

"To friends of vernacular journalism we would recommend a perusal of last week's *Rast Goftar*, in which will be found a record of the sacrifices and triumphs of several public characters, notably Mr.

Dadabhai Naoroji. Since 1850 the growth of the Native Press in this city has been rapid; and in the next ten years or fifteen, if we can judge aright, the local Vernacular Press will be a power. The signs are very cheering."

The *Rast Goftar* is an admirably conducted paper. So is the *Indu Prakash*, which divides with the *Rast Goftar* the leadership of the Bombay Vernacular Press. The *Indu Prakash*, we are glad to see, is republishing our articles on State Colleges.

Here is another learned Pandit starting a revival of the Vaidik monotheism:—

"Another instalment of Pandit Satyabrata Samadhyayi's commentaries on the Bhagavat has appeared in the *Dharma Tatwa*. It is, like its predecessor, full of learning, ingenuity, and piety. We observe a commendable zeal in the Pandit to explain away idolatry as much as possible. In one respect we think his opinions are likely to be questioned. Speaking of the best ways of practising asceticism and subduing evil desires, he holds that one way to 'do so would be by contemplating a perfect man as God, and then when by exclusive devotion to that single object of thought, all other desires of the mind are forgotten and subdued, the reality will appear in its glory and the separation of the Creator from the created will be realised again. For a time it is necessary to think of the two as one and the same; and when your object is attained, the two will get actually separated again. This doctrine does not seem to us to be sound. The thinking of any created object as the Creator is a falsehood; and how can the cultivation of a falsehood lead to the discovery of truth? One untruth leads to another untruth; but no amount of effort on our part will succeed in evolving from it a truth."

AN esteemed correspondent sends us the following:—The visit of the Viceroy of India to Burma, at the present time, is a matter of great importance. Lord Ripon will, for the first time, behold a wonderfully rising country, which is sure ere long to become "the observed of all observers;" and which may even yet be the financial backbone of our Indian Empire. The history of no other country in the East presents such a rapid rise from barbarism to affluence and civilisation; and, therefore, every rising statesman of the day should give much of his attention to Burma. When Lord Dalhousie visited Rangoon in 1852, the prosperity of British Burma began; and it has continued, without any serious interruption till the eventful visit of Lord Ripon. The lamented Earl of Mayo, when he visited the capital of British Burma in 1872—shortly before he fell by the assassin's hand at the Andaman—had the good of the Burmese people at heart; and in his address at Rangoon he wished them to continue to live in "peace, happiness, and prosperity." As regards the former, with a king like Theebaw in Upper Burma, the issue must, during his reign, be very uncertain; and, doubtless, one grand object of Lord Ripon's visit, in the interests of commerce, will be to see about putting our relations with Upper Burma on a footing in accordance with the dignity of our position in the East.

THE India Office has offered the appointment of Director of the Indian Marine to Captain Harry Brent, R.N.

AFTER full consideration the Secretary of State for War has approved of the proposal which emanated lately from the Government of India, that a reduction should be made in the number of batteries of artillery in India, and in view of the withdrawal of eleven batteries now borne on the Indian establishment and maintained out of Indian funds, Mr. Childers intends in the forthcoming estimates to modify the existing regimental establishments of the Royal Artillery.

AN experiment of a somewhat novel kind with special reference to the candidates for the Civil Service of India will be tried at Cambridge in the Lent term. An organisation has been formed, consisting of teachers in the various subjects of the competitive examinations, for the purpose of preparing candidates. The India Civil Service is the primary object of the scheme, but the association will also accept candidates not only for the home Civil Service, the Army, &c., but also for the various entrance scholarships and exhibitions at the University. It is contemplated to select lodgings where pupils will be under similar supervision to that of undergraduate members of the University who are not resident in college. It is open

to students, if thought desirable, to become members of the University, either by entering a college or by becoming non-collegiate students. To candidates for the India Civil Service this scheme offers an advantage, as by entering the University a year before the competitive examination, they may, if successful, by remaining at the University during their two years of probation, take the degree of B.A. before proceeding to India. In any case, whether members of the University or not, professors' lectures, the University laboratories, workshops, &c., are for the most part open to them. The manager of the new scheme is the Rev. G. B. Atkinson, M.A., Lecturer at Trinity Hall, and formerly Fellow and Assistant Tutor at that college, of whom further details can be obtained on application.

MESSRS. CARRITT AND Co's Fortnightly Market Report gives the following account of the Calcutta tea market to the 5th instant:—

"Since our last, two series of public sales have been held, on the 24th ultimo, and 1st instant. At the former, 7,859 chests were catalogued, of which 7,370 changed hands. There was less animation in the bidding, and the sales passed off rather heavily at a decline in prices. We quote Souchongs and Broken Teas $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. lower, whilst Pekoes and Broken Pekoes showed a fall of 1d. per lb. At the sales of the 1st instant, 9,257 chests were offered and 9,039 sold. A firmer tone was noticeable, and the decline on Souchongs and broken teas, especially the lower grades, was fully recovered. Pekoes and Broken Pekoes were also in better demand, and occasionally sold rather dearer."

We take from the *Englishman* this report of the Calcutta Freight market for the week ending Dec. 5:—

"Our freight market has been somewhat more active during the week under review, and rates are well maintained for steam as well as for sailing tonnage. Three forward charters for Dundee from January to March loading are reported at previous rates; for London one ship and for Liverpool another, a third for New York being taken out of the market. Our unfixed tonnage stands again reduced to the small figure of 6,600 tons. There has been likewise more inquiry for forward steamers for dead weight cargoes. January loading; business would have been possible last week at 60s. to 62s. 6d., but Bombay having largely chartered at 40s., all the available steamers were disposed of."

The following report on the indigo market, Calcutta, for the same period, is from Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.'s circular:—

"The public sales during the week have comprised 3,369 chests, 657 of which were bought in and 2,702 sold. The quantity out of the market, including private sales, is about 28,000 maunds. There has been a brisk demand for good and fine qualities, and indigo of these descriptions, clean and with good shape, has sold at an advance of about Rs. 5 per maund. There has been less competition for defective, middling, and ordinary Bengal and Tirhoot qualities which have declined Rs. 5. Oude's have remained about the same. As compared with the average prices of last year, we quote:—Good and fine indigo, sound and good shape, Rs. 15 to 20 per maund advance. Good but rather defective, Rs. 10 to 15 per maund advance. Middling and ordinary, Rs. 5 to 10 per maund advance. Good Plant Oudes, Rs. 20 per maund advance. Ordinary Oudes, Rs. 10 to 15 per maund advance. Gads, par."

The *Times of India* gives the following obituary of the week ending Dec. 8:—Capt. J. F. Rivett-Carnac, cantonment magistrate, Barrackpore; Mr. N. P. Pillay; Rev. S. C. Kohlhoff.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The official report on the condition of the crops and the weather throughout India for the week ending 29th ultimo, is as follows:—

"Winter crops are generally thriving in Bengal, and, except in Orissa, where the late rice crop has suffered to some extent from want of rain, prospects continue favourable. In the North Western Provinces and Oudh no rain is reported; though early winter rains are much needed, the *rabi* sowings have been nearly completed and irrigation is being generally resorted to. In the Punjab also rain is needed, but prospects on the whole continue good. In the Rajputana and Central India States, in the Central Provinces and Berar, agricultural prospects continue in a satisfactory condition. In the Bombay Presidency the want of moisture is still felt in parts. In the Nizam's territories and in Mysor and Coorg crops are doing well. In the Madras Presidency the rains have done much good to the crops; and, although more rain is required in parts, prospects are on the whole good. In Assam the reaping of *sal* rice is progressing. In British Burma the late rain has done slight damage to the more

advanced crops in parts, but agricultural prospects are generally satisfactory."

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing on Christmas Day, says:—

"The Viceroy arrived in Rangoon on Tuesday afternoon. Immediately after landing he proceeded to Government House, the road to which had been decorated with eight triumphal arches. The Municipality and the Mogul, Suratee, Chinese, and Karen communities all presented addresses of welcome. A public dinner was given to him on Wednesday, at which Lord Ripon, replying to the toast of his health, spoke of the rapid progress of the province. That progress, he said, was steady and as marked between the last and the present year in due proportion as between the present and ten years ago. The one railway in Burma was paying a dividend of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Good work was being done in education. Much might yet be done to develop agriculture, and in order to have the best advice on that subject he had brought with him Mr. Birch, secretary to the Supreme Government in the Agricultural Department. He concluded his speech with some graceful compliments to Sir Charles Aitchison and Mr. Bernard, the late and the present chief commissioners of the province. On Thursday several memorials were presented, the most important being one signed by thirty-nine mercantile firms. It drew attention to the disregard by the Mandalay Government of the treaty obligations and to the recent renewal by Theebaw of the system of monopolies, a course of action which paralysed trade, and it recommended that steps should be taken to induce the king to observe the treaty faithfully. The memorial from the Chambers of Commerce dwelt on the same subject, and also urged that a High Court of three Judges should be constituted for Burma at once, inasmuch as the existing superior judicial establishment, consisting only of a Recorder and a Judicial Commissioner, was quite insufficient to dispose of the litigation of the town and the province. The Viceroy, answering these memorials, said that he shared the regret of the deputation at the system of monopolies, and would propose to his colleagues to send a further remonstrance to Mandalay. Regarding the establishment of the High Court, he said that the matter had been under careful consideration for more than a year, and it would be further considered. The above are the most important matters which have thus far occurred during the Viceregal visit."

"In the intervals of serious business Lord and Lady Ripon have been fully occupied in attending garden parties and entertainments of various kinds, and visiting the sights of Rangoon and its vicinity. One feature of these ceremonies, which can hardly fail to have struck their Excellencies by the contrast it affords to India, is the large number of well-dressed Burmese ladies who have invariably been present, for the Indian custom of excluding women has, happily, not extended to Burma. The Viceregal party start for Moulmein tomorrow."

"Great hopes are entertained of the good to result from Lord Ripon's visit. The two matters which most urgently call for attention are those pointed out by the Chambers of Commerce—namely, a strong protest against Theebaw's system of monopolies and the improvement of the superior judicial establishment. If the Government shows some firmness on the one point and does not allow itself to be swayed by a short-sighted economy on the other, it will confer an immense boon on the most progressive province of the Indian Empire. The last administrative report of British Burma treats of the opium question at some length. Mr. Bernard points out that opium is much cheaper in native Burma than in our province, where there have never been more than sixty-eight opium shops to 87,000 square miles of territory. Last April forty licensed shops were closed, leaving only twenty-eight open, and the price of Government opium was raised 30 per cent. It is proposed to close nine more shops next April. Another interesting fact noticed by Mr. Bernard is that, for the first time, Burmese gentlemen have been appointed probationers for the covenanted Civil Service."

"Yesterday's Government *Gazette* contained a further minute of thanks to the officers connected with the Afghan war. After mentioning the services of certain civil officers in Scinde and of Dr. Bellew and other political officers, it goes on to apologise for the previous omission of any allusion to the medical department, which, it says, arose from the fact that the late head of that department was included in the list of officers recommended by the Commander in Chief; but, as the services rendered by both the Army and Indian Medical Departments, under Drs. Innes, Beaton, Crawford, and Cunningham, were valuable and conspicuous, they are now specially brought to the notice of her Majesty's Government. A few words of thanks are also bestowed on the Survey, Clothing, Commissariat, and Transport Departments."

"Dr. W. W. Hunter, Mr. W. C. Plowden, and Syud Ahmed Khan Bahadoor have been appointed additional members of the Supreme Legislative Council. The first-named gentleman will also retain his post as Director General of Statistics, which he has so long and ably filled, and will supervise the preparation of the new edition of the *Imperial Gazetteer*, containing all the results of the

recent census, and bringing up to date information regarding every district of the empire. This, however, will be a work of some years, and it is hoped that in the meantime the Government will be able to avail itself of Dr. Hunter's assistance in devising a more satisfactory and uniform system of public education than that which is now in force in various provinces. At present great differences prevail. Some local authorities are devoting money chiefly to primary education, while others prefer to subsidise the colleges and higher class schools. Lord Ripon is known to be deeply interested in the subject of popular education, and if he is determined to grapple with the whole question, as his speeches would seem to imply, he could not have a more competent adviser than Dr. Hunter.

"The Assam Labour Emigration Bill, introduced in the Legislative Council some months ago, was to have been passed at the last meeting, but was referred back to a special committee, owing to the receipt at the eleventh hour of a protest by the British Indian Association. Native papers, including even the usually moderate *Hindu Patriot*, have been writing strongly against the measure, while some of them call it a new Slave Bill. It is clear, however, from the language of their articles that they have wholly misunderstood its provisions, and it is not likely that the committee will make any material alteration, as a bill is urgently called for in the interest of the Assam tea districts. It will be again brought before the council and will be probably passed immediately after the Viceroy's return.

"The Exhibition of the Industrial Products of the Punjab was to have been opened with great ceremony at Lahore yesterday.

"At the present time, when the eyes of European capitalists are being more and more turned towards India as a field for investment, and when it is the avowed policy of the Government to encourage private enterprise, great interest has been attached to a work just issued from the Government Press. It forms a third part of the 'Manual of Indian Geology,' and is devoted to the economic geology of the country. The author is Professor Valentine Ball, of Dublin, a lately distinguished member of the Indian Geological Survey. The volume treats at considerable length of all minerals found in India. It shows what marked abundance of mineral wealth of all kinds lies locked up in the soil of this country, and it traces historically the various efforts which have been made to work it from the earliest times. The raising of coal is the only mining industry which has thus far attained any importance; and of the many coalfields in India, only one, that of Raneeungee, can be said to have reached a stage at all approaching full development. Judging, however, from Professor Ball's book, it requires only time and the employment of skilled labour and the intelligent application of capital to raise India to the front rank among the mining countries of the world, and that not only as regards coal and iron, but also as regards many other minerals.

"It is reported that a syndicate has been formed in Calcutta for the purpose of working on lines suggested by Professor Ball, and has already acquired mining rights over 800 square miles of country in Chota Nagpore which are supposed to be auriferous."

THE correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs from Quetta on Dec. 26:—

"The news from Afghanistan is that Sirdar Abdul Rasul Khan, the new Governor, arrived in Kandahar on Friday, Dec. 16, and was received with much honour and ceremony, in accordance with the special instructions of the Ameer. The usual salute was fired and the troops of the garrison were paraded outside the city. The delay in his arrival is explained by the fact that the Ameer on his way to Cabul met Abdul Rasul at Mushki, took him back with him to Ghazni, and detained him there two days, discussing matters of business. The new Governor appears to have created a favourable impression in Kandahar, and if the Ameer's coercive measures are at an end, and if the Sirdar is allowed to treat all classes with justice and impartiality, much will have been done to consolidate the present regime. The Sirdar may be expected to succeed well in Southern Afghanistan. Hitherto the Ameer's line of action in Kandahar has been too sternly retributive, and even now disloyal language is not allowed to pass unnoticed by the local officials; but the speech made before leaving for Cabul, and which I reported some time ago, indicates that the Ameer is quite prepared, as soon as he has cleared the way of dangerous opponents, to adopt a more forgiving and gracious policy. His just determination to countenance no antagonism or defiance of his authority has been again exemplified on his return march to Cabul. While at Mukur he destroyed the villages of some of the Southern Ghilzais and carried off the headmen to Cabul as a punishment for having allowed some of the escort or followers to be plundered on the way down and rendering no assistance. This is an enforcing of local responsibility. The Wardaks, the tributaries of Mahomed Jan, the leader of the attack on Sherpur two years ago, are said to be prepared for flight, should the Ameer show a disposition to treat them harshly. It will be remembered that Mahomed Jan himself is a prisoner in Turkestan on account of his well-known sympathy with the Ameer Shere Ali's family.

"The Mustaufi Ameer Mahomed Hussain Kazilbash, who has been carrying on the government of Kandahar pending the arrival of the Sirdar Abdul, has now been ordered to join the Ameer at Cabul.

"From Herat there is no news beyond the report that Ayub Khan had been last heard of at Jizak, a village of the Persian province of Ghani. It was also said that orders had been received from the Persian Government to forward him as soon as possible to Teheran. His removal from the Afghan frontier will have relieved the Ameer of much anxiety.

"There is also a report from the same source that Merv has submitted unconditionally to the Russians. Peshawur merchants say that Russia has prohibited the sale in Bokhara as well as in the Russian territory of cloth and tea imported from India, six months being allowed to the traders to remove such goods.

"I have in previous letters mentioned reports of misunderstandings between the Sirdar Mahomed Ishak Khan, the Governor of Turkestan, and the Ameer, and of the suspicions attaching to him and his two brothers Mohsin and Aziz, whose claims to govern in Turkestan, Herat, and Kandahar might prove a difficulty for the Ameer. The following is the story, which, if correct, shows skilful management on the part of the Ameer Abdurrahman:—It is said Sirdar Mahomed Ishak deputed Abdul Kudus to Herat in the first instance and Yalantosh Khan to Khashk to act in his interests, supplying the money. On hearing of the Ameer's successes at Kandahar and of the capture of Herat Ishak sent his brother Mohsin to the latter place in the hope that Abdul Kudus would make over the Governorship to him, taking a subordinate position. Abdul Kudus, however, at once reported Ishak's plans to the Ameer. The latter immediately directed Mohsin to come to Kandahar and carry out his marriage with the daughter of the Sirdar Mahomed Ameer Khan. Believing that he would find the Ameer still in Kandahar, and, perhaps, obtain from him himself the Governorship of Herat, Mohsin obeyed the summons and started for Kandahar. At Gilisha he heard of the Ameer's return to Cabul and contemplated himself returning to Herat, but he was strongly advised that, having once started, it was better for him to proceed. On his arrival at Kandahar he was received with no honours, as Sirdar Abdul Rasul, the new Governor, had been, and was offended in consequence. Probably, Sirdar Mahomed Mohsin Khan will not find it easy to return to Herat or rejoin his brother in Turkestan. The third brother, Aziz is under surveillance with the Ameer.

"The proclamation of the Ameer issued at Kandahar, warning the people against other members of his family, is said to have reference to these three sons of the late Tamil Mahomed Azim Khan.

"There are reports, which are as yet unconfirmed, that the Ameer has been ill at Ghazni and has been delayed on his return to Cabul.

"In Beloochistan the winter is unusually mild, and the agent and his office have not yet left Quetta for Sibi."

THE following telegram to the *Times*, dated Quetta, Dec. 18, was not received in time for our last issue:—

"In Afghanistan all continues quiet, and seems likely to remain so. The Mahomedzai Sirdars and their families exiled by the Ameer have reached Quetta on their way to Karachi, and are being treated with every consideration by the Indian Government. It is unknown as yet what their wishes may be, and before making any representation to the Government they will probably desire to see and consult with their relative, the ex-Wali, Shere Ali. Possibly some of them may wish to visit Persia, but the majority no doubt will solicit an allowance from the British Government, with permission to reside in India. The action taken by the Ameer in turning these people out of Kandahar would seem to be justifiable, if the reasons given by my informant are considered, as I suppose them to be, correct. Thus, Gholam Mahomed Khan, the most influential of the exiles, and who accompanied the Ameer from Cabul to Kandahar, was detected in correspondence with Ayooob Khan, a letter of his giving information from the Ameer's camp having been discovered among Ayooob's papers. Two of his sons were also fighting on Ayooob's side. Shere Mahomed, the brother of Wali Shere Ali, another of the exiles, denounced the Ameer as an infidel in one of Ayooob Khan's durbars, and could scarcely expect good treatment after Ayooob's defeat. Ali Sirdar Khan and Ali Akbar Khan, both of whom are dead, were brothers of the ex-Wali, and this, no doubt, was alone a sufficient reason in the eyes of the Ameer for turning their families out of the country. Between the Ameer and the ex-Wali there is a very bitter animosity of long standing, and when the Ameer first took over the government of Afghanistan he gave out distinctly that there were three men with whom he would never come to terms—the ex-Wali, Sirdar Wali Mahomed Khan, now in Peshawur, and Abdullah Khan, who was killed near Girishk, in Ayooob's advanced guard. A further reason is to be found in the fact that a sister of Ali Akbar Khan is the mother of Sirdar Mahomed Hassam Khan, who has figured so prominently as one of Ayooob's supporters. Also there has been throughout an unmistakable bias displayed by the Kandahar Sirdars and their families in favour of Ayooob's pretensions, and the Ameer could scarcely be expected to leave at large in Kandahar people who would certainly be centres of disaffection and intrigue; indeed, the Ameer distinctly accuses these men and their wives of having encouraged and brought about the second advance of Ayooob on Kandahar. Deportation for

such reasons is far more merciful than death or perpetual imprisonment.

"So far as can be gathered from further reports received, Mahomed Ishak Khan and his brother, though grieved at the Ameer's neglect of what they considered to be their just claims to the Governorships of Herat and Kandahar, and being suspected in consequence, have committed no overt act against the Ameer, and Afghan factions are likely to move too late if they move at all. It must be doubtful whether they would be supported by the Turkestan army.

"Taj-Mahomed Khan of Siestani has been well received by the Ameer's officers in Kandahar, and has been granted an allowance. It is said that he attempted to go to Persia *via* Killa-i-Fatah and Chakansur, but was stopped by the Persian Governor of Siestani, whose Beluchis, failing to capture him, are said to have raided into Afghan territory and plundered two caravans near Shoraki.

"The Khan of Khelat has now reached Gundowa for the cold weather, and will be shortly met at Sibi by Col. Waterfield, agent to the Governor General. Between them there is much business to be transacted, and many difficulties between the Khan and his Sirdars to be settled.

"In Pishin and Quetta the cold is still severe, and prevents the garrisons from receiving the desired relief. The thermometer occasionally falls to 15deg., and this is too cold for Bombay and Bengal troops, although the Punjab Frontier troops, and, of course, local levies would stand it well. Beloochistan and the assigned districts are but dull and expensive quarters."

The following is the concluding portion of the telegram of the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, dated Dec. 18, which was delayed in transmission:—

"Some interesting returns derived from the census taken last February have been published lately. Among them is one showing the distribution, according to language, of the population of the Bombay Presidency. From this it appears that Mahratti is spoken by 7,751,497 persons, Guzerati by 3,103,311, Kanarese by 2,101,931, Sindhi by 2,051,726, Hindostani by 871,421, Beloochi by 149,519, Marvadi by 141,229, and Brahmi by 24,520. Other Eastern languages are represented by 5,418 persons speaking Arabic, 634 Bengali, 65 Burmese, 310 Chinese, 26 Cashmere, 26 Korgi, 325 Malaigim, 2,052 negro dialects, 13 Nepali, 23,966 Punjabi, 8,498 Pushtu, 4,230 Persian, 45,541 Goanese, two Singhalese, two Uriya, 7,830 Tamil, 110,237 Telugu, 595 Tulu, and 203 Turkish. European languages are represented by 26,340 Englishmen, two Danes, three Dutchmen, 145 Frenchmen, 322 Germans, 58 Greeks, 80 Italians, 24 Maltese, 4,005 Portuguese (of whom a large majority are, doubtless, Genoese half-castes), 32 Russians, and 23 Spaniards. Twenty-seven Irishmen, all living in Karachi, returned Irish as their language, and five Welshmen described themselves as speaking Welsh; but among the large number of Scotchmen in Bombay no was patriotic enough to return Gaelic as his language.

"The European population of Aden is given as 1,722 English and 78 Swedes. Burma census returns, now nearly complete, show that the province has an area of 87,220 square miles, and a total population of 3,736,771, or about 42 per square mile. There are 1,991,005 males and 1,745,766 females. The total increase since 1872 is 989,623. Rangoon has a population of 134,176, having increased 35,431 since 1872. The census taken according to religions shows that the Buddhists come first with 3,251,584, then the Mahomedans with 168,881; and, thirdly, Mat, or Demon worshippers, numbering 143,581. The Hindoos are 88,177 in number, and Christians 84,219; the Jews number 204; Pariahs, 83; Brahmins, 37; and Jains, 5. After allowing for Europeans, the Christians may be roughly reckoned at 50,000. Married people number 1,439,522; widowed, including divorced, 237,976; and single, 2,059,563. The Burmese-speaking people number 2,642,274; Karen, 514,495; Tulu, 154,553; Shan, 59,724; Chinese, 12,962; Bengali, 99,745; Hindostani, 72,990; Telugu, 33,715; and Tamil, 27,483. There are also several other languages given, each having a few representatives—*e.g.*, Choungteia, Yebein, Kaw, Hak-Chip, Chaw, and Shadoo. Of Europeans, the English-speaking community consists of 10,226 persons, exclusive of 146 Welshmen and four Scotchmen speaking Gaelic. Then come thirteen Danes, five Finns, 111 French, 339 Germans, thirty Greeks, 353 Italians, twenty-four Maltese, twenty Dutch, 256 Norwegians, 160 Portuguese, thirteen Russians, twenty-one Spaniards, and 151 Swedes. Some of the occupations returned are curious. Thus it appears the province contains one poet, 698 tattooers, one scientific person, one tea planter, one dog poisoner, 255 opium vendors, forty-one idol makers, one independent man, twenty-six gamblers, swindlers, and cockfighters, sixteen wizards, and two travellers.

"His Highness Shems-ul-Umra Arneiri, Kabeer and co-Regent of Hyderabad, died on Monday, aged 69, after a long illness. This nobleman was appointed co-Regent by Lord Lytton's Government in 1877 as a check upon Salar Jung. He was not a man of much ability, and his success was hardly such as is likely to induce the Government to repeat the experiment of appointing a co-Regent.

"Dr. Vincent Richards, who is now experimenting on the efficacy of permanganate of potash as an antidote for cobra poisoning, writes to the *Indian Medical Gazette* that he has obtained some

very remarkable results. When permanganate was mixed with cobra poison and hypodermically injected no fatal result followed, although a fatal dose of cobra poison was used and the mixture injected into the vein. He adds, however, that before any definite opinion can be formed many experiments will have to be performed, not only with cobra, but also with viper poison, the latter of which is a septic poison.

"Mr. Rafferty, a delegate of the Queensland Government, has arrived here to confer with the Indian authorities on the subject of Coolie emigration to that colony."

THE SILVER CURRENCY QUESTION.

THE reports of the United States Secretary of the Treasury and of the Comptroller of the Currency, which were described about ten days ago in telegrams from America, contain references to various matters which were either not mentioned in the telegrams or which will require fuller consideration than it was possible to give to them without the text of the documents before us. The following is the passage in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury regarding bimetallicism. After passages referring to the issue of silver certificates by which the currency has virtually been increased £20,000,000, and to the apparent obligation on the United States to redeem its bonds in gold, although, strictly speaking, silver coin as well as gold coin is legal tender, the Secretary goes on to say:—

"The silver question is involved in some embarrassments. The Monetary Conference, to which a commission was sent the past year, after elaborate discussion, reached no conclusion, except to adjourn to meet again for a further discussion next April. Whether a renewal at the present time of the consideration of the subject by it is likely to lead to any practical or acceptable results seem doubtful. That most of the European nations have a deep interest in a proper adjustment of the ratio between gold and silver coinage, and not deeper than the United States, admits of no doubt. We furnish the world with the largest portion of both gold and silver, and our exports command the best money of the world, as they ever should do and will unless we bind ourselves to accept of a poorer. We need not appear anywhere as supplicants when we clearly may be the controllers. Some of the European nations, whose concurrent action is necessary to any result that is sought, do not yet appear ready to accept bimetallicism, and when ready they may ask for a ratio that it will be inconvenient for us to adopt, and reduce the ratio of silver below the standard of our coinage, while the market or intrinsic value of silver indicates the propriety of a considerably increased ratio. That an agreement of the principal nations of Europe with us for a larger use of silver coinage would furnish a larger market for silver, and to that extent increase its value, is certain; but the excess of it over the supply for that purpose would only command the price of a commodity on the market. Therefore, the fixing of any ratio is a matter of extreme delicacy to be fully considered.

"The most potential means of bringing about any concert of action among different nations would appear to be for the United States to suspend, for the present, the further coinage of silver dollars. This is the decided opinion, in both France and America, of the highest authorities on bimetallicism, and of those who wish to bring silver into general use and raise its value; and it is believed that a cessation of coinage would, at a very early day, bring about a satisfactory consideration of the whole subject among the chief commercial nations.

"The silver question obviously is one that demands the early attention of our law makers, or the subject may drift beyond our control unless control is retained at a great sacrifice. A continuance of the monthly addition of our silver coinage will soon leave us no choice but that of an exclusive silver coinage and tend to reduce us to a place in the commercial world among the minor and less civilised nations.

"It may be assumed that people as enterprising and progressive as that of the United States, holding a leading position among nations, will not consent to the total abandonment of the use of gold as one of the metals to be employed as money, and we cannot consent to be placed in the very awkward position of paying for all that we buy abroad upon a gold standard and selling all that we have to sell on a silver standard.

"It is therefore recommended that a provision for the coinage of a fixed amount be each month repealed, and the Secretary be authorised to coin only so much as will be necessary to supply the demand.

"The effect of storing large amounts of silver coin in the Treasury vaults, with the present law requiring the issue of silver certificates, is to furnish a paper currency not payable in gold or its equivalent. This policy is open to most of the objections that can be urged against the increase of United States notes or of gold certificates, and to the additional objection that it furnishes a currency depreciated, from the very nature of the basis on which it rests—that is, silver coin of a debased value as compared with gold coin.

"There is no objection to supplying fully a demand for silver dollars for actual use at home and in some few foreign markets; but so long as generally in the markets of the world they are of less value than the gold dollar, which is our legal standard of value, they must be regarded as subsidiary coin. It is believed that the amount in circulation will be steadily increased, but not so fast as to require

for some months, or perhaps years, any addition to the amount already coined.

"In answer to inquiry, it is well to say that what are the profits on the coinage is shown from year to year by the report of the Registrar of the Treasury. The receipt of them into the Treasury is acknowledged in the item of miscellaneous receipts, and they are put to the same uses as any other receipts into the Treasury—that is, to the payment of the expenses or debts of Government."

No words could show more clearly the great embarrassment which the coinage of silver dollars with the accompanying obligation on the Treasury to issue silver certificates against silver dollars deposited with it has caused the United States. A partial bi-metallism has thus been introduced; it is feared that the amount of the silver coinage and its proportion to the gold currency will steadily tend to increase, and that the standard gold money will not be maintained. The difficulty is the more serious in America because there is a strong "soft money" party in the country, and according to the latest accounts there is a majority in favour of an unlimited coinage of silver, or of complete bimetalism, and it is considered fortunate that they will not be able, on account of the President's veto, to pass their measures. We shall certainly hear more of this currency difficulty in the United States. We need hardly say that nothing could be more illusory than the hopes expressed in the above passage as to an agreement among the nations of Western Europe to introduce bi-metallism. Apart from the fact that these hopes are based on the acceptance of a proposal to suspend the coinage of silver dollars which has no chance, opinion in England remains hostile to the adoption of a bi-metallic proposal of any kind, the general feeling here, indeed, being rather one of astonishment that bi-metallism should have gained even the one or two converts it has done.

PUBLIC WORKS IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "MANCHESTER EXAMINER AND TIMES."

SIR,—With the desire (to use the Marquis of Hartington's own words) "to keep alive, amongst those whom you (or I) can influence, a sense of interest in the affairs of India," I must ask you to allow me a brief space in which to draw the attention of Manchester men to one passage only in the highly suggestive speech made in your city last week by the Secretary of State for India. Having to speak under the constraint proper to an uninvited guest, I shall have to be much more concise than is suitable to the nature of my topic. But, besides the chairman of your Town Hall meeting the other day (Mr. J. Slagg), there were two or three then present who may be trusted to follow out the cue that I will give if they can only muster courage to go behind the position which the Secretary of State took upon the Indian public works question.

This is his Lordship's position interrogatively, but very inadequately, stated:—"Is it impossible that private enterprise and private capital should ever come to the assistance of the Government of India in the construction and the development of her system of public works?" Lord Hartington 'trusts that it is not.' On the contrary, I affirm—after a far closer observation of, and much more intimate acquaintance with Indian industrial and financial conditions than his lordship has had—that it is an utter delusion to suppose there are private enterprise and private capital available that will serve to relieve the Government of India of its obligation to directly promote or undertake productive public works. Further, it may be said, that private enterprise and private capital will not have any chance to do their part towards utilising those 'great tracts of country' to which his lordship alluded, unless the Government of India does its own duty, in far more energetic and extensive style than it has done yet, in carrying out those essential works of water storage, irrigation, inland navigation, and railways to and from new ports—works which as chief landlord and rent receiver of the country, it is bound to undertake. Every sentence of Lord Hartington's speeches on India indicates his conscientious desire to do what is best for that country; but in accepting the timid back-sliding policy regarding public works, forced on him, probably by India office men of narrower views than his own, his lordship is making an enormous mistake, as, I think, you Manchester men must perceive. Some of the older men at your meeting could have told his lordship of the very considerable sacrifices made by private capitalists of your community twenty years ago or more to promote certain public works and industrial undertakings in India, and of the disappointment and loss that followed thereon. You can say what were the results in years past of "the experiment of seeing what can be done without the offer of any Government assistance at all." It is from the Indian standpoint that I speak. The true position may be thus summarily stated:—In India there is no capital to spare to invest in works that can only yield such moderate interest as should be expected from paid works. In England there is capital enough, and begging to be employed. But India is too remote. Its conditions are too unmanageable for private capitalists here to control. They can trust the Government of India, better than commercial agents, who are so often at fault regarding the people, the climate, or the resources of the country. Hence the conclusion to which, as it seems to me, your energetic community should direct his lordship's attention is one quite other than that towards which he has recently drifted. He confesses. "We," (i.e., the India-office)

"are necessarily somewhat deficient in economical knowledge and in commercial experience." You should, therefore, urge, both Lord Hartington and the Marquis of Ripon, to revert to the public works policy of Lord Mayo, a policy that was eminently suitable to the economical conditions of India, and which should have been systematised and extended instead of being stunted and restrained as it was by Lord Northbrook and his Council. It is impossible within the compass of a short letter to enter into any argument on what is really a large and somewhat complicated subject; but let me just refer to the figures of current public works outlay cited by Lord Hartington. As to the £5,627,000 of borrowed funds being spent on the purchase of the East Indian Railway and on extending the guaranteed railways, that outlay pays the interest and leaves a small surplus toward repayment; so the more of such self-supporting expenditure, the better it will be for everyone concerned. As to the £2,257,000 put down to be spent from revenue—only a small outlay by a Government that receives 21 millions from land—I say that (except we allow the £750,000 on "famine relief works") none of this 2¼ millions ought to be taken from revenue, and that it is unjust and unwise to take this from "the pockets of the taxpayers." The £717,000 for State railways and irrigation ought to have been borrowed in this country on a parliamentary guarantee at 3 per cent. As to the £790,000 on frontier railways, that is one of the evil and wasteful legacies from the noble lord's predecessors. It is a gross imposition to make the people of India pay, and pay out of current revenue, for these purely military lines directed against remote or imaginary foes.

It appears to me, therefore, that the way is open for the men of Manchester to respond to the Marquis of Hartington's invitation comprised in the closing sentences of his speech, and to do so with good effect on this public works question. Let them tell him that private enterprise can only be promoted in India by British capitalists after and by means of the Government of India—backed by the guarantee of the British Treasury—having obtained the cheap funds of Europe for the carrying out of essential works of communication and water storage, and which can only be done effectually by the authorities, who have all power in their own hands, and can command all the best information and talent that are needed for this truly imperial task.

It does injustice to this grand subject to have to treat it in this fragmentary fashion; but I know there are men who heard Lord Hartington's timid and halting councils, who are themselves capable of going into it fully and so effectively as to compel the India-office to take a new departure. If this should be done, it will be at least some consolation to myself for the pains I have taken during many years past in India to enforce, in hundreds of articles and paragraphs, the convictions very imperfectly expressed in this letter.—ours truly,

W. MARTIN WOOD.

West Kensington, Dec. 18.

INDIAN POSTAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—Some of your correspondents suggested a reduction in our Indian postages, on the ground that, while a letter from India to England pays 5d., only 2½d. is charged for a letter from India to France. The anomaly, however, is much greater, seeing that a letter from India to England, if posted in a French settlement, pays only 2½d., although 5d. is charged for the answer; and newspapers similarly posted in India are charged ¼d., while 1½d. is charged for a newspaper hence to a French settlement in India. I may add that samples similarly posted in India have frequently reached me at reduced rates, a facility to commerce which our post-office has not granted.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, J. DACOSTA.

16, Mansion-place, Queen's-gate, London, S.W., Dec. 19.

LAND TENURES IN INDIA.

To the ordinary Englishman it is not known that there is a land problem in India of not less importance than that which occupies the thoughts of home legislators and publicists; and that two schools of Anglo-Indian statesmen have been, and are, increasingly divided upon the comparative merits of the old native tenures and agrarian customs, and the settlement of rights devised by British administrators and theorists. A meeting of officers and gentlemen interested in the affairs of India was held on Wednesday afternoon, under the auspices of the East Indian Association, in the new hall of the society, Bedford-row, for the purpose of considering the various land tenures in the Bombay Presidency. In an elaborate address, Mr. Alexander Rogers discussed the various ancient and modern tenures of the western presidency, as a very general impression exists that tenures in which middlemen of various degrees of proprietary right held an intermediate position between State and the actual tiller of the soil, have been ruthlessly extinguished, and all the agricultural population reduced to one dead level of tenants' holding directly from the State. Mr. Rogers addressed himself to show that, not only was this not the case, but that, on the contrary—with a single exception, the unwisdom of which has been clearly proved and from the position taken up in which the Government has had to withdraw itself—existing tenures have been not only upheld, but fortified and improved. Only where the holding of land directly from the State has been customary has the *ryotwara* system of the Bombay Revenue Survey and Settlement been introduced in its entirety. Nevertheless,

after a full analysis of the Bombay Survey System, Mr. Rogers contended that, *pace* the advocates of the village settlement system, it provides as favourable a tenure as can well be conceived. It guarantees full proprietary title to the tenant on condition of payment of a moderate land-tax fixed for a generation, at the same time not finding how to retain his entire holding if circumstances should make it desirable for him at any time to relinquish the whole or any part of it. On the expiration of the guaranteed period, and, in fact, for ever, it leaves full benefit of any improvements he may make in the hands of himself and his heirs.—Some general discussion followed Mr. Rogers's address, and at the conclusion of the sitting a vote of thanks was accorded to him and to the chairman.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE CASE OF GENERAL STANNUS.

IN our notice last week of General Stannus's pamphlet, "My Reasons for Leaving the British Army," we omitted to state that it may be obtained for one shilling from Messrs. Ridgway, 169, Piccadilly. The following forcible review of the General's case appeared in last week's *Vanity Fair* :—

"A bulky pamphlet, entitled 'My Reasons for Leaving the British Army,' lately came into my hands. Judging from the title, I fancied at first that I had got hold of a statement made by the ordinary grievance-monger. Something in the graceful and modest preface attracted me, and I finished by studying and carefully annotating all the documents printed in the pamphlet. My conclusion is that every man who is interested in the army, every man who disapproves of the disgraceful set of cliques that now throttle this country's service, should buy and read this astounding collection of letters. They will cause rage, and mortification, and shame to people with deficient self-command; but perhaps shrewd and daring members of Parliament may make use of them when the time comes for cleansing certain very nasty stables. Briefly, the case stands thus: Lieutenant General Stannus served in the army for thirty-five years. In his youth he was a kind of Bayard, and was always doing something extraordinary in the way of chopping his fellow-creatures about. That counts for nothing, because nearly every young Englishman is plucky. What is more to the purpose is that Stannus won rapid promotion by his vigour, tact, administrative skill, and cool resolution. Everyone praised him, and his scores of testimonials are unanimous. By reading between the lines of letters, despatches, newspaper reports, and commanding officers' reports, we gradually get a picture of a modest, daring, scrupulously honest man, who is an honour to his country and his profession. In 1874 General Stannus was passed over by various juniors. A long period of neglect and insult caused him at last to write and ask why his years of service were unreckoned, and why, in the prime of his strength, he should be shelved. The answer came after many delays. In a sprawling, ungrammatical, silly letter, which an ill-tempered woman might have penned, we learn that General Stannus wore a white linen coat on inspection parade during summer weather. This was the reason assigned for passing him over. This sounds like an extract from a burlesque, but it is sober truth. Five years after wearing that unhappy white coat General Stannus was ruined, and the babyish reason which I have given was put forward as a pretext for ruining him. General Stannus seems to be a man who has kept his dignity, so none of us need insult him with pity. He wrote letters which I think model compositions, and asked for consideration. His letters were quiet, convincing statements, with occasional appeals, which I find singularly pathetic. All were of no avail. He was wanted out of the way, and out of the way he had to go. Members of petted cliques must be provided for, and the life of a brave and stainless man counts for little when cliques are concerned. General Stannus did not descend to quarrelsome complaining. When his prayers for justice were rejected he simply left the army. The ten decorations which he had won in honour he refused to retain, and he is now able to condemn the miserable beings who, by a monstrous system of jobbery, were able to break up his life. I do not know General Stannus. I merely comment on a set of documents. Next Session of Parliament may cause certain cliques to feel uncomfortable when the estimates come on. Meantime, I trust that my plain and truthful narrative may set some Englishmen thinking."—*Vanity Fair*, December 17, 1881, page 337.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

THE ANTI-OPIMUM AGITATION.

ENGLISHMEN have been proverbially meddlesome, and they will meddle with other people with or without reason. Whenever they can seize a principle, which they choose to call a principle, they will ride the hobby to the utmost. They have found a hobby horse in the opium question of India, and they are giving their nerves no rest in riding it. Those who have taken to this fancy are otherwise estimable men, but in their fanaticism they cannot see the real truth which lies at the bottom of the question. On the 21st October last, we read, a large and enthusiastic public meeting was held in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House, to support the movement for the suppression of the opium traffic of India. The Lord Mayor, M.P., presided. In his opening speech his Lordship said :—"He did not believe there ever had been a blacker page in the history of the country than that which recorded its transactions with the Empire of China. The war with China was thoroughly unjustifiable." As a general proposition this is undoubtedly true, but why connect it with the Indian opium question? It is a commercial question pure and simple and it ought to be dis-

cussed on its own merits. The wars with China had been originally undertaken not with a view to force Indian opium upon China, but with the object of securing British influence and finding an outlet for British trade in China. England has never taken any particular interest in Indian revenues. Surely she would not go to war with a foreign nation for the sake of the Indian exchequer. It is true that British influence in China has facilitated the way to the opium trade in China, but this has been one of the extraneous results of British intercourse with the Celestial empire. The Lord Mayor was so much taken up by his fanatical feeling on the opium question that he did not hesitate to say that the mutinies, wars, and famines in India were manifestations of the vengeance of God for the dire sin committed by England by sending opium to China. His lordship said :—"He felt that great national sins such as that could not be left unpunished, and that famines, wars, and mutinies in India had proved far more costly than the opium trade was productive." But whatever the sin, it has been committed by England, and not by India. The people in India are at least innocent. This is known to the All-Knowing, and we refuse to believe that the Author of All Mercy would afflict his innocent children in India with the miseries of war and famine for the sins of their rulers. If those sins call for the vengeance of the Almighty, surely it should fall on the head of England and not on that of India.

The Archbishop of Canterbury moved the first resolution, but his Grace did not attempt much argument; we will, however, briefly notice what little he did advance in the way of argument. He said :—"He had seen a defence of the opium traffic in which it was stated that the number of persons who smoked opium was an insignificant percentage—something under 1 per cent. of the entire population—and that, therefore, they were exciting themselves about a matter which after all was only a trifling evil. But when they looked into the figures on which that calculation was based, they found that the bodies and minds of no less than 2,000,000 human beings were involved in those deleterious and demoralising practices. The number might be small as compared with the immense population of China, but it involved a collection of individuals equivalent to the whole of the inhabitants of the diocese of London and to about half of the entire population of that metropolis, and the attempt to rescue even 2,000,000 human souls from the thralldom of a destructive habit was surely large enough, and worthy of the energy of every member of the community." Would that the Archbishop had looked at home! Would that his Grace had considered what devastations, physical, social, and moral, are going on in the United Kingdom owing to the drink-crave of the British nation! Has his Grace done anything to stem the tide of misery and demoralisation with which fire-water has flooded society in the British Isles? We humbly submit—charity should begin at home. We have the highest respect for Lord Shaftesbury, but, as usual, his lordship is nothing if not fanatical. His lordship said :—"All admitted the physical mischief which the trade inflicted on our fellow-subjects in India and on the people of India." We beg leave to say that the physical evil of taking opium is not admitted at all. On the contrary the highest medical authorities hold that, taken in moderation, opium contributes to health. We find this to be the case from our experience in all parts of India. We cannot say how many lives have been literally rescued from the jaws of death by a timely and moderate use of opium. His lordship continued :—"They should demand that the Government should be dissevered once for all from the cultivation and sale of opium, than which nothing was more degrading and ignominious, so that at all events it could no longer be called 'a national abomination.'" But grant that the Government should dis sever its connection with the opium monopoly, will that prevent the cultivation and consumption of opium? We fear not. His Lordship added : "He believes the Chinese Government and the Chinese people were thoroughly sincere in their wish that it should be suppressed, and he implored the authorities in India and England to give up connection with what was a mysterious and mighty evil, physically, morally, financially, and religiously." But if the Chinese Government and people have been sincerely desirous to suppress opium, why are they then growing it in their own country? This is a question which is not answered by the agitators.—*Hindu Patriot*.

THE INCOME TAX.

BOTH the *Englishman* and the *Pioneer* have given publication to a rumour which reached us early last week to the effect that the project of doing away with the rest of the cotton duties, and imposing an income tax to make up the loss, is now under consideration. Several members of the India Council have protested against the measure, but the belief is that Lord Hartington is agreeable. Difficult to believe as this rumour is, we regret to say that there is little doubt of the project being already well advanced. Our informants are thoroughly trustworthy, and have excellent means of knowing what is going on in the India House. It is said that the plan is to keep the matter a dead secret until the last moment, and then passing it at one sitting of the Legislative Council, so that no opposition may be raised against it until it is too late. The necessity of keeping Manchester in good humour is urgent, but we can scarcely believe that a Ministry in which Lord Northbrook takes a leading part, and a Government of which Lord Ripon is the head and Major Baring the inspiring spirit, will allow the cession of large

slices of our scarcely solvent India's legitimate revenue to bribe local interests in England for local political purposes. And yet politics and justice are such discordant materials in the present day that the contingency rumoured is not improbable. Any how we think it right to give publicity to the rumour, in order that the Government may contradict it if it is unfounded, or if its truth be acquiesced in by silence on its part, the Indian public may adopt what measures they may think proper to avert the impending calamity.—*Hindu Patriot*.

THE SAME.

It is unnecessary for us to recapitulate the objections which attach to an income tax in India. This subject has been over again dealt with and thrashed out. We had thought that the Government were sufficiently alive to all the curses that this hateful impost (the income tax) entails upon the native community, alike those who pay and those who bribe to escape—that they were aware of the unfairness of the incidence of this tax, owing to the impossibility of ascertaining the real incomes of contributors and the national distaste for the inquisitorial nature of the tax, to resist strenuously any attempt to bring about its re-imposition; but apparently ministerial pressure is of so strong a character that principles will have to be sacrificed and the teaching of past experience be thrown to the winds.—*Englishman*.

THE SAME.

If "free trade" is outraged by the cotton duties, why does Manchester remain silent about the duty levied in England on Indian tea? Why not bemoan in endless memorials to the Government the hard fate of the English washerwoman, whose cup of tea is made dearer and weaker by the tea-tax? The hypocrisy would not pay: that is the only reason. But the people of this country may very well take a leaf out of the Manchester book. If the Government has weakly allowed itself to be influenced, as alleged, in the preparation of the next Budget public meetings must be convened in the chief cities to protest against the manipulation of Indian finance in the interest of a clique of agitators, and deputations must make known in the proper quarter the indignation and disgust evinced at the unworthy subservience of Indian administrators to the exigencies of party warfare at home.—*Bombay Gazette*.

THE SAME.

It is the shadow now which hangs over Lord Ripon's viceroyalty. An income-tax imposed on the people of India, simultaneously with the abolition of the remainder of the import duties on British cotton manufactures, would involve the British Government in reflections by all classes of the natives of India, which no loyal and upright Englishman would wish to hear.—*Indian Daily News*.

THE SAME.

Of course it would be absurd to suppose that the Government of India on its own motion is desirous of courting the public indignation which would follow the revival of the income tax—or let us say of inflicting on the country the profound annoyances which that wretched tax has always brought in its train when planted in this uncongenial soil. But in these days the external phenomena of Indian administration are produced by the play of many complicated forces. The "liberal" Government of Mr. Gladstone has introduced a system of autocratic interference in the details of Indian administration which has never been developed to anything like its present excesses before. The liberality of the Government taking the word as equivalent to democratic sympathies, is only exhibited towards the British populace. To the fluctuating decrees of that authority it may be reverently submissive, but towards this great empire it is more despotic in its demeanour than any previous Government has ever been before.—*Pioneer*.

A MADRASI ON MR. GRANT DUFF.

MADRAS, like Memphis, is sitting in the ashes of woe and desolation, and the price of piece-goods is falling. The *fiat* has gone forth, A God-granted Government has decided to fill up our cup of bitterness with Duff. Some communities breed great men, others have great men thrust upon them. Dust heaps don't object to be placarded "Rubbish may be shot here;" then why should "dirty, dusty Madras" object to be the receptacle of great but unpopular politicians for whom the Home Government *must* provide *somewhere*? The present Premier is wiser in his generation now than he was before the General Election of '74. Unpopulars like Ayrton and Lowe did as much to bring in the Tories then as did irritating "liberal" measures of penny-saving-pound-wasting economy. With British soldiers beaten by Boers, a British Government Boycotted in Ireland, and a storm of indignation brewing in England and Scotland, it was indeed time to lighten the ship; so Jonah was thrown overboard. Benighted beings that we are, we who would prefer a Huddleston to a Gladstone, we who have had a Lord, and a Duke, and a "Whip"; we now, for our sins, are to be lashed by a political "Scorpion." Lord Palmerston, in the heat of debate, described an opponent as a "political tinker." Called to order, he explained that he meant and ought to have said that the honourable member in question was a political thinker. The heart knoweth its own bitterness, and in likening the Right Honourable ex-Elgin-

Burgher to a "scorpion" we only expressed heart-felt bitterness in a strictly Pickwickian, metaphorical and parliamentary sense. Like Uriah Heep, we Madrassees are so accustomed to be scorned that we rather like it; so like Lord Palmerston, we dropped an "H" and, humbly withdrawing an epithet that was liable to misconstruction, christened our new ruler the Grand Duffer. And in thus dubbing him we humbly hoped to elevate him to the pinnacle he was reported to occupy in his own estimation. Great Mogul—Great Dogmatic—Grand Llama—Grand Duffer! *Videsne puer?*—D'y'e twig, sir?—Humbly, bitterly, we called to mind how trenchant, truculent Sir Robert Peel moved the Commons of England to shouts of merriment as, rolling his eyes first on Vernon Harcourt and then on Grant Duff, he declared, "We have two historians in this house, and greater bores I do not know!" Oh! the irony of Fate, Oh! the cruelty of destiny which, according to his own account, sent us this—this historian! *Similia similibus*, as one nail forces out another nail, as one bear drives out another bear, why wasn't he transferred to the Transvaal? Why wasn't he sent to bore the Boers? Why was he sent to madden Madras?—"Roulette" in the *Madras Times*.

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

THE CHIEF.—His Excellency Sir Donald Stewart, the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India, returned to Calcutta from his Assam tour on Friday, Dec. 2.

THE BEAR COMMISSION.—On the return of Sir S. Bayley from furlough, Mr. W. B. Jones, Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is going on leave for a month.

THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.—On the return from furlough of Colonel Powlett, of the Rajputana Agency, about the 15th inst., Colonel Tweedie, C.S.I., will, it is stated, make over charge to him of the Western Rajputana States, and will himself proceed to Gwalior, thus enabling Colonel Watson, V.C., to be present at Baroda during the installation of the Gaekwar at Christmas, and to relieve Mr. Melville on January 1.

LORD LAWRENCE.—Lord and Lady Lawrence are expected to pay a short visit to the Pattiala State between Dec. 14 and 17, and to Kashmir between the 19 and 21.

THE NORTHBROOK CLUB.—Amongst further contributions announced towards the Northbrook Club are Rs.4,000 each from the Maharaja Scindia and the Raja of Rutlam.

TRADE MARKS.—It appears from a Government letter to the various Chambers of Commerce that the intention of passing an Indian Trade Marks Registration Act has been definitely abandoned. A draft bill was drawn up and submitted to the various public bodies concerned, when innumerable difficulties and objections were pointed out on all sides.

THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.—On Dec. 1 a meeting, attended by about 2,000 persons, held at Rawul Pindi, adopted a memorial to Government, praying that English might be made a compulsory subject of study in the examination of the Punjab University.

A CHANCE FOR INDIA.—What a glorious chance for India it would be, remarks the *Pioneer*, if the breakdown of the Persian telegraph lines to Europe were followed by the collapse of the one remaining line *via* Bombay! Imagine the Government of India completely emancipated from the thralldom of India-office telegrams. If a friendly whale could only be induced to sever the Bombay cable in the deepest caverns of the Arabian Sea, the blessings that might ensue to this country would be quite too too. Some wretches would ultimately mend the wire, but the Government of India might have a whole month to itself before that was accomplished, and so much may be done in a month. The only fear would be that like prisoners released from long captivity the Viceroy and his councillors would really not know what to do with their freedom. Could they sustain the responsibility of governing India for a month?

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR IN BEHAR.—The Lieutenant-Governor's tour through Behar has quite stirred up the Beharis. They are sparing neither expense nor trouble to give a right loyal welcome to their ruler. The demonstrations of loyalty have been made on a most magnificent scale. Whether at Mozufferpore, Bettia, Hutwa, Gya, Tikari, or Bankipore, the flow of rejoicings and festivities has been unceasing.—*Hindu Patriot*.

THE VICEROY.—The Viceroy and the Marchioness of Ripon returned to Calcutta on Friday from Benares. His Excellency held a levee on Saturday, Dec. 3, which was attended by upwards of 1,000 persons. Lord and Lady Ripon leave for Burma on the 17th inst.

A BURMA COMMUNIQUE.—The statement that the King of Burma intended to send an embassy to Rangoon to meet the Viceroy on the occasion of his visit has been contradicted from Mandalay.

H.H. HOLKAR.—The Maharaja Holkar intends visiting Calcutta in January next.

TROUBLES IN KHELAT.—Affairs in Khelat do not appear to be in a satisfactory condition. It is reported that the Khan exercises such *zulm* that the bannias and shopkeepers are leaving. Zemindars are also coming into British territory to cultivate, and

Khelat itself is nearly deserted. The Khan is expected on his annual tour in the lower districts shortly, and his subjects are beginning to tremble accordingly.

THE AFGHAN DETENUS.—Amongst recent arrivals at Calcutta from Simla are General Daoud Shah, the late Shere Ali's military commander-in-chief, Mastauphi Habulla Khan, and Wazir Shah Mahomed.

THE RAJA OF DEO.—Sir Ashley Eden held a durbar at Gaya on the 30th November, and invested Mahasj Kumar Bhikam Narayan Singh of Deo with the *khillut* and title of Raja Bahadur.

MR. STRAIGHT.—Mr. Justice Straight is reported to be rapidly recovering his health, and it is expected, that he will be able to preside at the Fisher Defamation Trial on Monday, Dec. 5.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.—St. Andrew's Day was celebrated in Calcutta by a dinner, which was attended by about 210 persons. In Bombay the Freemasons of the Scotch order gave a banquet, and in Madras the Governor (Mr. Grant Duff) gave a ball in honour of the day.

THE MURREE RAILWAY.—It is reported to be probable that the preliminary survey for a line of railway from Rawalpindi to Murree will be taken in hand very shortly.

MILITARY WORKS.—It has been definitely settled that the administration of the Military Works Branch of the Public Works Department will be handed over to the Military Department from the 1st January.

MR. THORNTON.—Dr. T. H. Thornton, C.S.I., has resigned the Bengal Civil Service, and his appointment of judge of the chief court of the Punjab has been conferred on Mr. A. Brandreth.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—Mr. G. H. P. Evans, barrister at law, of the Calcutta bar, and Mr. Lewis Forbes, Madras Civil Service, have been appointed additional members of the Viceregal Legislative Council.

SIR HENRY DALY.—It is proposed to erect an Indore, in perpetuation of the memory of Sir Henry Daly's long connection with Central India, a college for the education of native chiefs. Most of the leading princes have promised handsome subscriptions.

PESHAWUR.—It is stated that one night last week eight Martini-Henri rifles were stolen from the barracks of the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment, at Peshawur.

MADRAS.

THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.—Sir Frederick Roberts's first levée at Madras, on the 1st inst., was very largely attended. Our correspondent telegraphs:—"A very favourable impression was made by the great courtesy of his Excellency's manner, and the cordiality with which he greeted old acquaintances." General Roberts is about to proceed on a long tour through the districts of his new command. He proposes to visit the chief military stations in the Madras Presidency, and also in Burma.

H.H. THE MAHARAJA OF VIZIANAGRAM.—The Maharaja of Vizianagram arrived in Madras on the 2nd inst. on a visit to H.E. the Governor.

A ST. ANDREW'S BALL.—On St. Andrew's night a ball was given to Madras society by the Governor in the Banqueting Hall, which was most tastefully decorated for the occasion. On the 20th instant his Excellency gives another ball, also in the Banqueting Hall, in honour of the last birthday of the Queen, to which a large number of guests have been invited.

A NEW RAILWAY.—The Government of India have sanctioned the survey of the proposed line of railway on the metre gauge from Tinnevely *via* Thenkasi and Shencottah to Quilon, with a branch to Trevandrum. Arrangements are being made to carry out the work at an early date.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS.—As Sir Frederick Roberts has not taken a house in Madras, it is conjectured, the *Madras Mail* says, that he intends to make a prolonged tour early next year. The distances between Burma, Kamptee, Palamcottah, and Cannanore are very great, but his Excellency is accustomed to travel quickly, and takes kindly to "roughing it." The paper thinks it is highly unlikely that those recommendations of the army commission which affect the Madras army will be carried out until his Excellency has reported from Madras thereon.

THE NILGIRRI RAILWAY COMPANY.—This company has been busy making a trace of the line from Mettapolliam to Kullar, and, having completed the work, has solicited permission that the trace may be widened in order that more reliable estimates may be framed. Government, in sanctioning the request, have directed that existing roads and crossings in particulars should not be interfered with; and have intimated that their permission to widen and trace is only in regard to Government lands, and that permission to do so on private lands must be secured from the owners of such property.

BOMBAY

THE BARODA RESIDENCY.—Colonel Watson, V.C., succeeds Mr. Melvill as Resident at Baroda on Jan. 1 next.

THE GOVERNOR.—The Governor returns to Bombay immediately from Mahabaleswar. His Excellency will hold a levée here on Wednesday, Dec. 14, before proceeding to Baroda to instal the

young Gaekwar. After the Baroda celebrations are concluded, it is reported that Sir James Fergusson will visit Kathiawar to invest the Thakore of Bhavnagar with the K.C.S.I. at Rajkot.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—General Hardinge is expected back in Bombay about the 11th January. He was to be at Jeypore on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 5, 6, 7; and on his way down country he proposes to halt at Nusseerabad, Neemuch, and Mhow.

THE MILITARY SECRETARY.—We hear that Major A. R. Heyland, of the 1st Bombay Lancers, and Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Sind District, succeeds Colonel Stracey as Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay. Colonel Stracey, we understand, resigns the appointment owing to ill-health.

H.H. THE MAHARAJA OF JAIPUR.—The Maharaja of Jaipur was married last week to a daughter of the Maharana of Dranghadra, one of the Kathiawar independent States.

THE TELEPHONE COMPANY.—A ten years' agreement between the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay and the Oriental Telephone Company was signed on Dec. 1.

A CHIEF FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE.—Jehanghir Mea, the younger brother of the Chief of Mangrore in Kathiawar, has been selected this year by the Government of India for admission to the Bombay Civil Service. This is the first native chief and the second native appointed in the presidency to the Civil Service.

THE PORT TRUST.—The accounts of the Bombay Port Trust for the six months, April 1 to Sept. 30 last, show that the receipts from the Prince's Dock, which it was so confidently predicted would prove a gigantic failure, like the Hog Island lift, amounted to Rs. 4,40,014. The total estimate of receipts for the entire year was Rs. 5,46,500. It is proposed to put certain of the port trust loans on the London Stock Exchange, and to that end the trustees have asked the Bombay Government for a formal guarantee of the trust bonds.

COTTON FRAUDS.—In consequence of the refusal of the Viceroy to sanction the Cotton Frauds Act Amendment Bill, the whole of the former legislation on the subject of cotton frauds is shortly to be repealed.

THE WEST OF INDIA PORTUGUESE GUARANTEED RAILWAY.—Sir Thomas Thompson, Bart., has obtained the contract for the construction of the West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CORPORATION.—Sir Frank Souter, Commissioner of police, will probably be the next Chairman of the Bombay Corporation. There appears to have been a canvass for votes, and it is stated that the votes of the majority of members have already been promised to him.

THE SHERIFF.—Major General Hewett, Commandant of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been nominated Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

The Mincing-lane markets will be closed for public sales until Jan. 3 1882.

SUGAR continues depressed, and the Clyde telegram shows a slight decline in prices.

COFFEE.—The small assortment of plantation Ceylon in auction to-day, 210 casks 93 barrels and bags, found buyers, and colory kinds brought former rates. Small and common sold at 64s. to 73s.; middling to good middling, 78s. to 85s.; rather bold to good bold, 90s. 6d. to 109s. 6d.; 39 packages Jamaica were bought in; 190 bags foreign sold—Porto Rico, 67s.; Guatemala, 48s. to 59s. per cwt.

RICE.—Two coast cargoes of Basseins sold at 7s. 1½d. per cwt. open charter.

JUTE remains inactive.

COTTON.—The market is quiet, with an easier tendency in American for delivery. Sales about 500 bales, including Tinnevely at 59-16d., Western at 4¾d., and Sind at 4½d. per lb.

THURSDAY EVENING.

The markets very generally are closed to-day, and business will not be fully resumed until the 3rd or 4th prox.

Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson state that there is no further change to report in the produce markets, which are now closed until the 3rd prox. Quotations in many cases are at the lowest point of the year, with an absence of speculative feeling, but the general tendency of trade being towards improvement, some increase of demand is anticipated soon after the turn of the year. China tea has been firmer, and a moderate amount of business done at recent quotations, which are still under those ruling in any former season. The small public sales of Indian have gone at last week's rates. Supplies of coffee having fallen off, prices exhibit no material alteration. Good to fine colory plantation Ceylon meets with more inquiry at rather firmer prices. New crop Burma rice is cheaper, also coast cargoes. In raw sugar transactions have been too small to affect quotations, but refined is in some cases rather easier. White pepper attracts more attention, closing at ¼d. per lb. advance. Black firmer. In cinnamon a few sales are reported, chiefly in low qualities, at 1d. to 2d. per lb. above November prices. Other spice remains quiet.

COFFEE.—There is not any change to report in the market. Public sales will be resumed on the 4th prox.

RICE.—A cargo of New Arracan, February-April shipment, by steamer, sold 7s. 9d.; one Rangoon, 7s. 9¾d., ex quay Liverpool.

COTTON.—The market remains very quiet. Sales about 1,500 bales, including Bengal for arrival, December-January, Suez, 4 11-16d. per lb. for good f.g.f.c.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legible written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, DEC. 27, 1881.

A THREATENED INSULT TO THE EDUCATIONAL OFFICERS OF INDIA.

SOME weeks ago, on the return to India of Dr. W. W. Hunter, C.I.E., after many years' employment in England on the preparation of the *Imperial Gazetteer*, we took occasion highly to eulogise the ability and industry of that officer, who had conducted a long and arduous enterprise to a successful and highly creditable issue. We pressed for some substantial recognition, on the part of the Government of India, of those valuable services; and that recognition has now been accorded, in Dr. Hunter's promotion to the Supreme Legislative Council—which will give him a period of dignified leisure, with an addition of Rs.600 to the substantive pay, Rs.2,250, of his appointment as Director-General of Statistics. Since Dr. Hunter's arrival in India, most of the Indian papers have commented on the difficulty of adequately providing for a deserving officer who has been absent for so many years from active work in India; and the official organ spoke of the "Hunterian problem" as one almost insoluble. Dr. Hunter's appointment to the Legislative Council seems as appropriate a solution as any other that could be offered.

But our readers will observe that in the telegram which informs us of this promotion, a *ballon d'essai* is sent up, in the shape of a suggestion that Dr. Hunter's leisure in the Legislative Council should be enlivened by his acting as the Viceroy's adviser "in devising a more satisfactory and uniform system of public education than that which is now in force in various provinces." We trust that the gross impropriety of this proposal, from every point of view, will be so apparent, that neither Lord Ripon nor Lord Hartington will consent to listen to it for a moment.

It is, we are aware, too much the fashion to regard the additional memberships of the Viceroy's Council as

merely havens of rest for those officials whose standing entitles them to a certain pay, who cannot otherwise be conveniently provided for, and whose only function is to outvote the non-official members. But if the theory is too plainly avowed, it may lead to awkward demands for the abolition of these two comfortable sinecures, on the part of enthusiastic financial reformers. And at any rate, its avowal by the Government itself would be both indecent and indiscreet. Moreover, we have had many instances of late—we need go no further back than to the memberships of Mr. T. C. Hope and Mr. Bazett Colvin—of really valuable work for the State being performed by "additional members." To appoint a member of the Legislative Council to the tremendous task of overhauling the whole elaborate and highly organised machinery of our educational system in India, would be to show cynical indifference to decency, and an utter contempt for Indian public opinion.

But the objection we have mentioned is only the least of many, anyone of which would be sufficient to condemn the proposal. We have spoken of our Indian educational machinery as elaborate and highly organised; but these terms very inadequately indicate the supreme importance of employing the utmost caution and the most thorough knowledge and experience in any meddling with that machinery. The subject is full of the most astonishing pit-falls. Changes that appear to the uninitiated slight and unimportant often produce results utterly unexpected by all those who have not devoted to the subject the study of a lifetime. In India there are many educational officers who have so devoted their lives, and who are thoroughly familiar with every excellence and every defect of the wonderful machine which has been the object of their life-work. It is no disparagement to Dr. Hunter—who has sufficiently established his reputation in other lines of duty—to say that he most certainly is, and must necessarily be, absolutely and hopelessly ignorant of all the *nuances* of the various sections of the Indian educational problem. A few months of griffinhood spent in "acting" as an inspector of schools do not qualify an officer to be the Viceroy's adviser on that problem. And even if Dr. Hunter had ever been qualified—which no one could seriously maintain—his long absence from India, during the years in which our existing system has been built up and consolidated, would utterly disqualify him.

We have discussed the proposal simply from the point of view of the public interests. But in such a case the personal element cannot with safety be entirely ignored by Government. The appointment of Dr. Hunter would unquestionably be regarded by every educational officer in India as an outrage on the Department and an insult to each of its numerous leaders, many of whom are senior to him in age and standing, superior to him in official rank, and universally acknowledged to be of the highest ability and efficiency. The "Subordinate Educational Service," consisting of the head masters and assistant masters of schools, and the deputy inspectors, is one of the largest and most important services in India; is it well to show all these gentlemen that Government distrusts their appointed chiefs, and is willing to degrade them by submitting their work to the criticism of a junior? The "Superior" or "Classified" Educational Service—consisting of the Directors of Public Instruction, the Inspectors of Schools, and the College Principals and Professors—are appointed by the Secretary of State from the English Universities; and

from an academical point of view are probably the most distinguished body of men in the Empire. In a review of the Bengal Educational Service, published a few years ago, it was noted that out of thirty-six "graded" officers, no less than twenty-one had obtained first classes at Oxford or Cambridge; five had been Fellows, and a much larger number had been Scholars, of their colleges. The present Director of Public Instruction was once a College lecturer at Oxford, and a "double-honour" man of that University; he has been an inspector of schools in every division of Bengal, and a principal or professor in nearly every college of the province. Next on the list comes a third Wrangler of Cambridge, who was a Fellow and Tutor of Queen's at a time when Dr. Hunter was still at school. Next comes a Senior Classic, formerly Fellow of Trinity, Cambridge, and a Sanskritist of world-wide reputation. Then we have a Second Wrangler and first Smith's Prizeman of Cambridge; and so on. It may be objected that this very remarkable roll of University distinctions does not prove special insight into Indian educational work, any more than Dr. Hunter's well-deserved reputation as a clever editor of gazetteers. This may be admitted. But it is surely clear that when so many men, whose University careers have proved them to possess a very high order of ability, have devoted their whole lives to the study of a certain set of phenomena, some of them are likely to know more about the subject than one who has had no chance of even observing the phenomena.

We believe that there never has been a time when the Educational Service of India has been more efficiently manned than it is at present. There never has been a time when the educational work of the country could be left with more confidence in the hands of the officers specially selected for its supervision, and trained in its requirements by long years of actual experience. A careful comparison and collation of the various systems and results of the various provinces will very probably prove each and all to be susceptible of improvement. But that comparison must be made by educational officers of experience and ability, not by amateurs in search of employment.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

THE proposals made by the Secretary to the American Treasury in his recently published report are evidently, and indeed avowedly, intended to force the Silver Question into an acute stage before the re-assembling of the Paris Monetary Conference in April next. Should those proposals be accepted,—which, however, is not in the least likely—their effect would be to range the United States decisively on the side of gold mono-metallism, so long as England and Germany refuse to make any further concessions in the direction of bi-metallism. They amount to a repeal of the Bland Act, and the cessation of the coinage of silver dollars; and this, the American Secretary believes, "would at a very early day bring about a satisfactory consideration of the whole subject among the chief commercial nations."

We give elsewhere the text of the Secretary's report on the subject, together with some remarks thereupon, that appeared in the money article of the *Times* last Wednesday. We agree with the *Times* in deprecating the adoption by Congress of the Secretary of the Treasury's proposals, but not quite on the same grounds. It is

undoubtedly true that public opinion in this country is not yet ripe for bi-metallism in any form. But we are confident that England is to be educated, and will be educated during the lifetime of the present generation, into the belief in bi-metallism and the adoption of some form thereof. A monetary theory that is to-day held (with more or less thoroughness) by such men as Sir Louis Mallet, Mr. Hucks Gibbs, and the Governor of the Bank of England, must, before long, become the opinion of the educated classes generally. We believe, too, that that desirable consummation would be hastened, if America were to adopt the proposals of its Treasury. But in that case the lesson would be enforced by the most terrible disasters; and it is fortunate for humanity that wiser counsels are fairly certain to prevail. Were those proposals to be adopted in America whilst gold mono-metallism is still so strong in England, they would at first have no other effect than that of still further depreciating silver. But the depreciation would again act on American commerce in the way suggested by the Secretary to the Treasury, and would force the country further in the direction of gold mono-metallism. And the same thing would happen in every other country. And thereon must ensue that cataclysm against which M. Cernuschi and the bi-metallists have been warning us all these years like so many Noahs. The bankruptcy of the Indian Government and of everybody who has to receive in silver and pay in gold would be the preliminaries for the demonetisation of silver throughout the world, and for the degradation of that metal to its place and value as somewhat superior to pewter for use in vessels and ornaments. Thereon further would follow the most alarming contraction of the currency throughout the civilised world. All the deplorable results of an exaggerated appreciation of money would ensue; and finally, prices, depending on the volume of the comparatively small quantity of gold in existence, would be subject to the most tremendous and violent fluctuations. Commerce would be at a standstill, or would be conducted with rapid alternations of absurd inflation and hideous panic; untold sufferings would be inflicted on every class of the community in turn, and the progress of civilisation would receive a check from which it could only recover by the adoption of more sensible methods of exchange. Through such terrors as these would an extension of mono-metallism (for that is what the proposals of the American Secretary would mean) lead to the universal adoption of a bi-metallic standard.

But need the world pay such a price? The influential attendance at the meeting of the newly founded "Association to promote the adoption of an international monetary standard," which was held at the Cannon-street Hotel last Thursday, shows that even in England, the home of gold, the madness of trusting to an unstable currency is being found out. Moreover, the Indian interests of England are so huge, that the necessity for reform is pressed home to a large and important section of the community, well able to secure attention and inquiry for its demands. England, the United States, France, and Germany, are the countries whose combined mandates must control the commercial world. America and France are already as thoroughly earnest in bi-metallism as England and Germany would be, *sua si bona norint*. Germany has suffered so much from her misguided attempt at gold mono-metallism, that she only awaits a lead from England. England, as M. Cernuschi once observed, requires ten years' teaching before she awakes to the necessity for any great reform. But

the lessons of the past few years are already bearing fruit; and there are not wanting signs of an approaching awakening. We have little fear that American bi-metallists will be so foolish as to attempt to force her hand by a disastrous measure of violence, such as that recommended by the Secretary to the Treasury.

THE NEW PENSION RULES.

THE NEW Pension Rules, which we published last week, leave little cause for complaint on the part of any section of the Staff Corps and Indian Army, with the exception perhaps of the officers who joined the Staff Corps after Sept. 12, 1881. This happy result is due, in the first place, to the just and liberal sentiments of the Marquis of Hartington, who has throughout shown an earnest desire to remove all the real grievances of the service. It is also due to the indefatigable exertions of the members of committee and the secretary of the Staff Corps and Indian Army Fund, who have left no stone unturned, in their determination to obtain a thorough inquiry into the circumstances of each branch of the service. In Mr. W. Allison, barrister-at-law, the committee were so fortunate as to obtain a secretary, who combined indomitable energy with a happy faculty for putting things in their right light, and literary ability that enabled him to enlist the sympathies of the public on the side of his clients. The committee itself consisted of the following noblemen and gentlemen:—Lieutenant General Spence, late Bengal Staff Corps, (chairman); the Earl of Longford, K.C.B.; Lord Crofton; Sir John F. Dillon, Bart.; Lieutenant General G. A. Leckie (late Bombay S.C.); Major General C. M. Barrow, C.B., (late Bombay S.C.); General J. C. Innes, late Bengal Staff Corps; Lieutenant General C. Fitz Roy Mundy, late Bengal Staff Corps; Major General Richards, late Madras Army; Major General Ward, late Bengal Staff Corps; Major General J. T. Harris, late Bengal Staff Corps; Colonel Malleson, C.S.I., late Bengal Staff Corps; Colonel S. Mainwaring, late Madras Staff Corps; Colonel Ogilvie, late Bengal Staff Corps; Lieutenant Colonel Henderson, late 107th Regiment; Lieutenant Colonel G. G. Channer, late Bengal Royal Artillery; Sir William Bruce, Bart.; Sir Wilford Brett, K.C.M.G., late Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in Madras; S. P. Low, Esq., (of Messrs. Grindlay and Co.); H. S. King, Esq., (of Messrs. H. S. King and Co.); James Inch, Esq., (of Messrs. Maynard, Harris and Co.); R. McClean, Esq., (of Messrs. Watson and Co.); Reginald Harris Temple, Esq.

To these gentlemen, and to their learned secretary, the Services at large owe a heavy debt of gratitude; and now that the battle is fairly won, we would venture to suggest that it would be a graceful thing if some measures were taken to mark the general sense of the value of their exertions. Should this suggestion meet with the approval of those of our readers who are interested in the matter, we shall have much pleasure in putting our correspondence columns at their disposal, as a medium for the interchange of ideas on the subject.

THE BATTLE OF MAIWAND.—The fund for erecting a memorial to the memory of the officers and men of the Berkshire Regiment (66th) who fell at the battle of Maiwand and during the Afghanistan campaign has been, thanks to the energetic action of the Earl of Craven, a great success. The mayor and corporation of Reading have, it is understood, granted permission for the memorial to be placed in the Forbury pleasure grounds. A proposition has been made that the memorial shall bear witness to the gallantry of the Indian native regiments which took part in the disastrous fight at Maiwand.



OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Dec. 3.)

THORNTON, Mr. T. H., C.S.I., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, from Sept. 8.

CLEMENTS, Lieut. J. M., M.S.C., to be supernumerary assistant commissioner in British Burma.

ARMSTRONG—The services of Surg. H. Armstrong, in medical charge of the 5th Madras, N.I., are placed at the disposal of the chief commissioner of the Central Provinces.

BRANDRETH—Consequent on, and with effect from the date of the retirement of Mr. T. H. Thornton, D.C.L., C.S.I., judge of the chief court of the Punjab, the Governor General in Council is pleased to confirm Mr. A. Brandreth in the office of judge of the chief court of the Punjab.

MITCHELL, the Rev. A. L., of the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment to be chaplain of Nowgong in Bundelkhand.

BAGSHAW, Mr. C., officiating conservator of forests, Hyderabad assigned districts, reverted to his substantive appointment of deputy conservator of the 2nd grade, from Nov. 7. Mr. Bagshawe will continue for the present to be employed in the Hyderabad and Assigned Districts.

SWAPPE—LEDGER—Mr. C. Swappe and Mr. J. C. Ledger, executive engineers, shall respectively exercise, within the limits of the Bhopal State Railway, the powers of a magistrate of the 2nd class.

SHADBOLT, Mr. E. J., engineer, to exercise within the limits of the Bhopal State Railway, the powers of a magistrate of the 3rd class.

BIDDULPH, Mr. T. H. S., assumed charge of the office of assistant accountant general, Punjab, on Nov. 17.

RIVETT-CARNAC, Mr. C. J., assistant accountant general N.W.P. and Oudh, resumed charge of his duties on Nov. 18.

FANSHAW, Mr. A. U., B.C.S., resumed charge of his appointment as officiating postmaster general, Bombay, Nov. 18.

JAMES, Mr. J. O. N., deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent, 2nd grade.

SMITH, Major H. Lees, assistant superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent, 3rd grade.

BEVERLEY, Mr. W. G., officiating assistant superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as assistant superintendent, 1st grade.

WOODTHORPE, Brevet Lieut. Col. R. G., R.E., assistant superintendent, 2nd grade, survey of India, to officiate as assistant superintendent, 1st grade.

BEVERLEY, Mr. W. G., officiating assistant superintendent, 1st grade, to revert to his officiating appointment of assistant superintendent, 2nd grade.

GWYTHYR—PURVES—Messrs. F. E. Gwyther and R. E. Purves, apprentice engineers, Punjab, are promoted to the rank of assistant engineer, 3rd grade, from 1st Dec.

HOME, F. J., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, N.W.P. and Oudh, to officiate as a superintending engineer, with temporary rank in class 3.

TREVOR—STANTON—Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Major General A. Fraser, C.B., R.E., Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, Colonels W. S. Trevor, V.C., R.E., and F. S. Stanton, R.E., reverted to their substantive appointments, from 27th Nov.

PEILE, Col. F. W., R.E., chief engineer, 2nd class, to officiate as chief engineer, and secretary to Government N.W.P. and Oudh, in the P.W.D.

HUTCHINSON—The services of Lieutenant General C. W. Hutchinson, R.E., were replaced at the disposal of the Military Department on the 16th Sept.

PARKER—HOGARTH—SARGEANT—DIBBLEE—Mr. H. W. Parker, officiating superintending engineer, 1st class, to be superintending engineer, 2nd class; Mr. D. F. Hogarth, officiating superintending engineer, 3rd class, to be executive engineer, 1st grade; Capt. R. A. Sargeant, R.E., superintending engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank to be officiating superintending engineer, 3rd class, Mr. F. L. Dibblee, officiating superintending engineer, 3rd class, executive engineer, 1st grade.

WILLCOCKS—The services of Mr. J. Willcocks, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, on the establishment of the director general of railways, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, Railway Branch.

YATES, Mr. L. E. H., assistant locomotive superintendent in 3rd class of the State Railway Revenue Scale, on the establishment of the director general of railways, is transferred to Bengal for employment in the Railway Branch.

MOORE, Mr. E. J., executive engineer, 2nd grade, placed temporarily in connection with the proposed railway reconnaissance through the Garo Hills.

ARMSTRONG—The services of Major J. A. Armstrong, R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

DICKIE, Lieut. J. E., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Railway Branch, temporarily employed under the Government of Bombay,

Public Works Department, is transferred to the Military Works Branch.

MILITARY.

Admitted to the B.I.S.C. from the dates specified :—

RATTRAY—OSTREHAN—DOBBS—Lieut. R. H. Rattray, 2nd Battalion, Cheshire Regiment, wing officer, 22nd N.I., April 23, 1880; Lieut. F. G. R. Ostrehan, 1st Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, wing officer, 9th N.I., May 1, 1880; the commission of Lieut. Ostrehan is antedated to May 1, 1880; Lieut. W. J. K. Dobbs, 1st Battalion, Devonshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 21st N.I., now officiating wing officer, 1st Sikh Infantry, August 20, 1880.

Appointed to the Military Accounts Department as assistant military accountants, on probation, and will rank as follows :—

YOUNG—RENNY—RAMSDEN—Lieut. W. H. Young, B.I.S.C., wing officer and quartermaster 21st N.I.; Lieut. G. B. Renny, B.I.S.C., squadron officer and adjutant, 1st B.C.; Lieut. H. F. S. Ramsden, M.S.C., wing officer, 10th M.N.I.

WILLIAMSON, Lieut. C. V. W., B.I.S.C., officiating wing officer, 4th Sikh Infantry, to be a sub-assistant commissary general, 3rd class, on probation, from Oct. 25, 1881.

WILLIAMSON—CARTER—Punjab Frontier Force, 5th Punjab Cavalry; Lieut. A. P. Williamson, officiating squadron officer, to be squadron officer, Lieut. W. G. Carter, 1st Punjab Infantry, officiating wing officer, on probation.

KELLY, Lieut. R. M. B. F., R.A., Hyderabad Contingent, No. 4 field battery officiating subaltern, to be subaltern.

MALLINS, Surg. C., M.B., 2nd Infantry Madras Establishment, to officiate as medical officer.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Major E. H. Steel, B.I.S.C., assistant superintendent, 2nd grade, officiating 1st grade, Survey of India, medical certificate for one year; Lieut. F. M. Drury, B.I.S.C., wing officer, 17th N.I., medical certificate for one year; Major W. R. C. Brough, A Battery B Brigade, R.H.A., to remain in England, from Oct. 14, 1881, to April 14, 1882, on the recommendation of a medical board; Lieut. R. Southey, 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, to England for twelve months on medical certificate.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA. (Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Dec. 1.)

CHRISTIE—Army Pay Department—Capt. W. Christie, 13th Hussars, having resigned his combatant commission, to be paymaster, with the honorary rank of captain, and has been posted to the 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers.

DE LISLE, Lieut. F. J., attached to the 10th Bengal Lancers, is permitted to resign his probationary appointment for the S.C., and to revert to the R.A., and has been posted to No. 13-9 R.A.

CRAMPTON, Lieut. P. J. R., R.A., to proceed from Agra to Saugor, and join M Battery 5th Brigade.

DAWSON—GLOVER—DAY—Postings and transfers of veterinary surgeons directed :—Veterinary surgeon H. Dawson, on arrival from England, to Agra, for duty with the R.A.; Veterinary Surgeon B. L. Glover, on arrival from England, to the 10th Hussars; Veterinary Surgeon E. Day, B-1 R.A. to 1-5 R.A.

Orders confirmed :—

DODSWORTH—Fa'ehgarh Station O., Nov. 1, directing Major W. F. Dodsworth, G.L.I., to take over the duties of station staff officer, Fatehgarh.

GORDON—Jullundur Station O., Nov. 17, directing Lieut. Col. H. W. Gordon, 20th N.I., to assume command of the station of Jullundur.

DENIS-DE-VITRE—Meerut Brigade O., Nov. 3, appointing Col. W. Denis-de-Vitre, R.H.A., to assume command of the station.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Nov. 30.)

VOWELL, Mr. C. H., joint magistrate and deputy collector, is posted temporarily to Hooghly.

SKRINE, Mr. F. H. B., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Jessore.

GUN, Mr. W. H. M., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Nuddea.

RIVETT-CARNAC, Capt. J. F., assistant commissioner, to act as cantonment magistrate of Barrackpore, and judge of the small cause court in that cantonment.

WORGAN, Mr. J. E., district and sessions judge of Shahabad, to act as district and sessions judge of Cuttack.

TWEEDIE, Mr. J., district and sessions judge of Dacca, to act as district and sessions judge of Shahabad.

STACK, Mr. G. A., professor, Dacca College, to officiate as principal of the Krishnagur College.

ELLIS, Mr. R. H. M., deputy conservator of forests, 2nd grade, lately transferred from the Punjab, assumed charge of the Teesta Forest Division from Mr. E. G. Chester, officiating deputy conservator of forests, 2nd grade.

CHESTER, Mr. E. G., officiating deputy conservator of forests, 2nd grade, will revert to his substantive appointment of assistant conservator of forests, 1st grade, from 9th instant.

CHESTER, Mr. E. G., assistant conservator of forests, 1st grade, is transferred to the Darjeeling Forests Division.

Officers invested with the powers of a Sub Judge :—

WHITEMORE—PAGE—DEY—GREAVES—POSFORD—Mr. J. Whitemore, joint magistrate and deputy collector, Beerbhoom; Mr. W. H. Page, joint magistrate and deputy collector, Howrah; Mr. G. G. Dey, joint magistrate and deputy collector, Monghyr; Mr. R. H. Greaves, joint magistrate and deputy collector, Mymensing; Mr. J. Posford, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Chumparun. **VOWELL**, Mr. C. H., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Hooghly, is vested with the powers of a magistrate, 1st class.

RIVETT-CARNAC, Capt. J. F., officiating cantonment magistrate of Barrackpore, is vested with powers of a magistrate, 1st class.

BELL, Mr. H., superintending engineer, 2nd class (temporary rank), is appointed as engineer in chief of the Dacca and Mymensingh Railway Surveys.

FAULKNER, [Mr.] E. H., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Calcutta workshop to the Second Calcutta Division.

LARYMORE—BEADON—Mr. A. D. Larymore made over charge of the Russa Gaol on Nov. 17 to Lieut. Col. R. Beadon. Mr. A. D. Larymore made over charge of the Alipore Gaol on Nov. 18 to Lieut. Col. R. Beadon.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Dec. 3.)

SPARKS, Mr. H. J., commissioner of the Lucknow Division, to officiate as judicial commissioner of Oudh.

QUINTON, Mr. J. W., C.S., to officiate as commissioner of the Lucknow Division.

NEWBURY—From Dec. 4, Major F. M. Newbery, city magistrate, Lucknow, to be on special duty in connection with the Agricultural meeting and exhibition to be held at Lucknow in December.

IRWIN, Mr. G. R., assistant commissioner, Lucknow, to officiate as city magistrate of Lucknow.

CRAWFORD, Mr. G. E., to be a lieutenant in the Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps.

CHAMIER, Col. F. E. A., deputy commissioner, 1st grade, to the Hardoi District.

WATTS, Mr. C. W. P., magistrate and collector, 1st grade, to officiate as district and sessions judge, 2nd grade, and to be posted to the Aligarh district.

EVANS, Mr. H. F., C.S., posted to the Moradabad district as joint magistrate, 2nd grade.

FAWCETT, Mr. R. H., C.S., assistant magistrate and collector, to the Mirzapur district.

THOMAS, Mr. W. C., district superintendent of police, to the Mirzapur district.

BIRCH, Mr. F. W., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, to officiate as district superintendent of police, Gorakhpur.

QUINN, Mr. J., deputy commissioner, 1st grade, Oudh, to be magistrate and collector of the 1st grade, in the North Western Provinces and to be posted to the Ballia district.

HARINGTON, Mr. H. B., district judge, 2nd grade, to be a deputy commissioner of the 1st grade.

MILLETT, Mr. A. F., deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, and district judge, 3rd grade, sub pro tem. to be a district judge, 2nd grade.

FERRAR, Mr. M. L., deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, sub pro tem. to be confirmed in that appointment.

CRAWFORD, Mr. J. T., officiating district judge, 3rd grade, to be district judge, 3rd grade, sub pro tem.

KILVERT, Mr. F., extra assistant commissioner, Tarai, to officiate as assistant commissioner, Kumaun.

BARRY, Mr. W., officiating district and sessions judge, 2nd grade, to officiate as district and sessions judge, 3rd grade.

HOWELL, Mr. M. S., officiating district and sessions judge, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as district and sessions judge, 3rd grade.

FISHER, Mr. F. H., assistant magistrate and collector, to officiate as district and sessions judge, 3rd grade.

GIBSON, Mr. H. W., deputy commissioner 2nd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 1st grade.

BOYS, Mr. H. S., officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 2nd grade.

BARROW, Capt. F., officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 3rd grade.

BATEMAN, Mr. H. B. J., officiating assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade.

From Oct. 6, 1881, the date on which he received charge of the Sultanpur district, Mr. H. B. Harington, district judge 2nd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner 1st grade; Mr. H. W. Gibson, officiating deputy commissioner 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as deputy commissioner 2nd grade; Mr. H. S. Boys, officiating deputy commissioner 2nd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner 3rd grade; Mr. C. Chapman, officiating deputy commissioner 3rd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant commissioner 1st grade; and Mr. H. B. J. Bateman, officiating assistant commissioner 1st grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner 2nd grade. From Oct. 9, 1881, the date on which Mr. H. F. D. Pennington returned from leave, Mr. W. F. W. Wells, officiating assistant commissioner 1st grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner 2nd grade. From Oct. 31, 1881, the date on which Mr. J. G. Anderson returned from leave, Mr. J. Dyson, officiating deputy commissioner 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as deputy commissioner 2nd grade; Messrs. M. L. Ferrar (on privilege leave) and J. Woodburn, officiating deputy commissioners, 2nd grade, to revert to their substantive appointments as deputy commissioners, 3rd grade; Capt. F. Barrow, officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner 1st grade; and Mr. H. F. D. Pennington, officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade.

DANIELL, Mr. C. A., officiating member, Board of Revenue, North West Provinces, to revert to his substantive appointment as commissioner of the Benares division.

SLADEN, Mr. J., C.S., to revert to his substantive appointment as magistrate and collector, Saharanpur.

WILLIAMS, Mr. J. C., C.S., to revert to his substantive appointment as joint magistrate, 1st grade, and to be posted to the Saharanpur district.

HEWETT, Mr. J. P., C.S., assistant magistrate and collector, from Agra to the Tarai district.

HUDSON, Mr. W. H., district and session judge, from Aligarh to the

district and sessions judgeship, Bijnor and Budaun district, and additional (civil) judgeship, Moradabad.
FAWCETT, Mr. R. H., C.S., to be an assistant collector of the 2nd class, and to be invested with the powers of a magistrate of the 3rd class.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Dec. 3.)

TEMPLE-WRIGHT, Surg. Major R., M.D., to officiate as superintendent general Gaol Nagpur; Surg. Major Temple-Wright received charge of the Central Gaol, on 22nd ult.
SKIPTON, Dr. D. P., civil surgeon, resumed executive charge of the Damoh Gaol, on the 26th ult.
LEVENTHROP, Mr. J. B., assistant engineer, is transferred from the Kanhan Division to chief engineer's office as assistant to chief engineer.
FURLOUGH.—Mr. S. Ismay, C.S., assistant commissioner, Raipur, one year's furlough to Europe.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*.)

STACK, Mr. W. G., assistant commissioner, is posted to the Kohat District.
O'BRIEN, Mr. E., deputy commissioner, resumed charge of the Muzaffargarh District on Nov. 25.
BEHILL, Hon. Surg. J., is transferred to Montgomery as civil surgeon.
THOMPSON, Surg. Major G., from Amritsar to Umballa, as civil surgeon.
DYLE, Surg. B., is transferred to Karnal as civil surgeon.
PATERSON.—The services of Surgeon Major A. M. Paterson, 31st N.I., in medical charge of Srinagar, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.
MILLER, Mr. J. A. E., assistant commissioner, is posted to Rawul Pindi, and to officiate as judicial assistant.
MORRIS, Mr. M., district superintendent of police, to officiate as personal assistant to the inspector general of police.
GOLDNEY, Mr. W. G., assistant district superintendent of police, is appointed to the charge of the Central Police Office.
STONE, Mr. S. J., district superintendent of police, from Gurgaon to Kangra.
LEMARCHAND, Mr. W. J., district superintendent of police, from Kangra to Sialkot.
WATTS.—5th Punjab Cavalry—Capt. J. B. Watts, squadron officer and officiating squadron commander, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, to officiate as squadron commander.
STUART-BATTEN.—2nd Punjab Cavalry—Lieut. C. J. L. Stuart, squadron officer and adjutant, to officiate as squadron commander; Lieut. A. C. Batten, squadron officer and officiating squadron officer and adjutant, 5th Punjab Cavalry, to officiate as adjutant.

Orders confirmed:—

DANIELL-BRUCE.—4th Punjab Infantry.—Reg. O. 7th Nov., making the following temporary appointments:—Lieut. A. Daniell, wing officer and quartermaster, to officiate as Adjutant. Lieut. George W. Bruce, wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster.
FURLOUGH.—Lieut. R. Sanderson, 2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, for 3 months to England on private affairs.

BRITISH BURMA

(*British Burma Gazette*.)

HAYES, Mr. A. R., M.A., teacher of mathematics in the Rangoon High School, to be Registrar of the Educational Syndicate of British Burma.
 Rangoon and Irrawaddy State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps:—
ADIE, Lieut. H. E., to be captain.
MITCHELL, Mr. T. C., C.S., assistant settlement officer, Hanthawaddy, to officiate as settlement officer, Hanthawaddy.
FURLOUGH.—Mr. P. G. Paul, civil medical officer, Kyaukpoo, for eighteen months on medical certificate.

ASSAM.

(*Assam Gazette*, Nov. 26.)

HINDE, Mr. H. M., extra assistant commissioner, on transfer from Golghat, in Sibsagar, received charge of office at Wokha, in the Naga Hills, on the 18th inst.
BIGGS-BELL-SOWERBY-PERCY-JAMES.—To be commissioners for the Shillong Station:—Mr. T. Hesketh Biggs, Mr. A. G. Bell, Mr. C. Sowerby, Mr. A. Percy, Mr. C. A. James.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Nov. 30.)

EMAN, Mr. G. D., to act as collector of Sea Customs and of Madras District and protector of emigrants.
ART, Mr. A. J., to act as collector and district magistrate of Coimbatore.
WARNER, Mr. J., to act as sub collector and joint magistrate of Nellore.
URNER, Mr. E., to act as sub collector and joint magistrate of Bellary, but to continue to act as district and sessions judge of Madura until relieved by Mr. Hutchins.
TATE, Mr. W. J., to be assistant and to act as head assistant to the collector and district magistrate of Nellore.

MOOREL, Mr. L., to be assistant, and to act as head assistant to the collector and district magistrate of Kurnool.

COX, Mr. A. F., to act as head assistant to the collector and district magistrate of Tichinopoly.

WYNNE, Mr. S. H., to act as head assistant to the collector and district magistrate, Godavari.

RICHARD-STUART-BELL.—Admitted as members of the M.C.S. from Nov. 25:—Mr. A. F. Richard, Mr. H. A. Stuart, and Mr. M. D. Bell.

DANCE, Mr. G. W., is admitted as a member of the M.C.S. from Nov. 27.

WYLLIE.—The services of Capt. W. H. Curzon Wyllie, B.S.C., C.I.E., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, Foreign Department.

LEGGATT, Mr. W. C. F., inspector, Madras salt department, to act as assistant commissioner of salt revenue, South Canara district.

CIVIL FURLOUNDS.—Mr. O. Cannan, assistant commissioner of salt revenue, Malabar, private affairs leave for six months; Mr. G. Hadfield, probationary assistant conservator of forests, Tinnevely, leave for three months, on medical certificate.

MILITARY.

Promoted to the rank of major by brevet:—

SWMPSON, Capt. G., M.S.C., dated Nov. 27.

MALLINS.—The services of Surgeon C. Mallins, M.B., I.M.D., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India.

Warrant officers of the Commissariat Department promoted to the rank specified in recognition of the services rendered by them during the second phase of the Afghan War:—

GREATOREX-KELLY.—To be deputy commissary—Assistant Commissary and Hon. Lieut. J. Greatorex, dated Sept. 22. To be sub conductor—Sergeant J. Kelly, dated Oct. 6.

GRANT-DUFF, The Right Hon. Moun'stuart Elphinstone Grant-Duff, has been pleased to accept the office of Hon. Colonel in Chief of the Madras Volunteer Guards, and also of the Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles from Nov. 5, the date of his Excellency's arrival at Madras.

O'HARA, Mr. A. J., is admitted as a surgeon on the Madras Establishment, from Nov. 4.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(*Headquarters, Bangalore*, Nov. 22.)

Permitted to exchange to the battalions specified against their names:—

NICHOLSON-WHITE.—Royal Fusiliers—Lieut. Nicholson, 2nd Battalion; Lieut. the Hon. C. J. White, 1st Battalion. Middlesex Regiment—Lieut. Graham, 2nd Battalion; Lieut. Singleton, 1st Battalion.

BENNETT, Surg. C. H., M.D., from Attached, 13th Regiment N.I., Jubbulpore, to Attached, 5th Regiment N.I. Seetabuldee.

COWPER-COLES.—The services of Lieut. Cowper-Coles, 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, now on privilege leave at Madras, being urgently required with his battalion, he will rejoin it without delay.

MAHON, Lieut. R. H., R.A., passed the higher standard in Hindustani.

GARDENER, Lieut. C. A., 1st Battalion Manchester Regiment, is appointed officiating wing officer, 5th Regiment N.I. and a probationer for the M.S.C.

OLIVER, Lieut. L. G., 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, passed the higher standard in Hindustani.

MILITARY FURLOUNDS.—Lieut. Colonel G. P. de P. Falconnet, Royal Madras Engineers, superintending engineer, 1st class, medical certificate, for one year; Major W. Anderson, S.C., wing commander 13th Regt. N.I., private affairs, for two years; Surg. C. L. Swaine, M.B., I.M.D., in medical charge of the 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, private affairs, for one year; Surg. M. H. Smith, I.M.D., in medical charge of the 3rd Regiment N.I., private affairs, for one year.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Dec. 1.)

FITZGERALD-NUTT.—Mr. P. S. V. Fitzgerald and Major H. L. Nutt respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of joint administrator of Gondal on the 17th ult.

SCOTT, Mr. G. W., probationary Mamlatdar of Taluka Igatpuri in the District of Nasik, to be magistrate of the 3rd class in the District of Nasik.

WALSHE, Mr. L. P., acting second assistant political resident at Aden, to be a magistrate of the 1st class.

VINCENT-GELL.—Messrs. R. H. Vincent and H. G. Gell respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of deputy commissioner of police, Bombay, on the 22nd ult.

TAGORE-CANDY.—Messrs. S. N. Tagore and E. T. Candy respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of judge and sessions judge, Kanara, on 14th ult.

BRITTEN.—The services of Col. T. E. Britten, cantonment magistrate at Puna, are replaced at the disposal of Government in the military department.

JONES, the Rev. W., to officiate as chaplain of Surat.

WINGATE, the Rev. W., M.A., to act as chaplain of Steamer Point, Aden.

OMMANNEY, Mr. H. T., to be Forest Settlement officer in the Kandesh district.

MULES, Mr. H. C., to be 3rd class deputy collector in Sind.

KING-ORTEOUS.—Messrs. J. King and W. Porteous respectively

delivered over and received charge of the office of first assistant collector and magistrate, 1st class, Ahmednagar, on the 16th inst.

ACWORTH—HILL—Messrs. H. A. Acworth and F. J. A. Hill respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the assistant collector of salt revenue in charge Thana Range on the 15th ult.

LE MESURIER, Mr. T. A., assistant superintendent revenue survey, joined the Rainagiri revenue survey on the 2nd ult.

KEELAN—PEACOCKE—Surgeon Major B. C. Keelan and Surgeon H. C. H. Peacocke, M.D., respectively delivered over and received charge of the Shikarpur District Gaol on Nov. 16.

WILKINS—BETHAM—Messrs. A. D. Wilkins and W. G. Betham, assistant conservators of forests, respectively delivered over and received charge of the district Forest Office, Kolaba, on the 19th ult.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Mr. A. C. Trevor, C.S., collector of customs, Bombay, for one year.

MILITARY.

PROUDFOOT, Lieut. A. W., to be captain from Nov. 24, 1881.

WATLING, Capt. J. T., to be major from Nov. 26, 1881.

DALAL—The services of Surg. K. A. Dalal are replaced at the disposal of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

FRASER—Permitted to retire from the service from Dec. 9, 1881:—Lieut. Col. T. L. Fraser, S.C., ordinary pension £191 12s. 6d., annuity £210 4s., to paid in England.

WICKHAM, Lieut. W. J. R., 1st Battalion Manchester Regiment, is appointed a probationer for the B.S.C.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Capt. L. A. J. McCudden, S.C., wing officer (officiating wing commander) 10th N.L.I., to Europe for three months on medical certificate; Major H. L. Walter, S.C., wing commander 17th Regiment N.L.I., to Europe for one year on medical certificate.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, Dec. 2.)

LOWDELL, Surg. C. G. W., I.M.D., is placed on general duty Mhow Circle.

ARCHER, Surg. J., M.D., A.M.D., is transferred from general duty Sind Circle to general duty Quetta District.

BANISTER, Lieut. F. W., D-2, has been promoted captain into 18-9 R.A., at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and to join forthwith.

Permitted to exchange to the battalions specified against their names:—

RAIKES—PEACOCKE—Rifle Brigade—Capt. F. S. W. Raikes, 1st Battalion, and Capt. W. J. Peacocke, 2nd Battalion.

Orders confirmed:—

PHILLPOTTS—Kirkee, S.O.—25th Oct., appointing Lieut. A. H. C. Phillpotts, R. H. A., acting S. S. O.

STEVENS—PHAYRE—3rd Cavalry—Reg. O. 24th Nov., appointing Capt. M. W. Stevens, 3rd squadron officer, to officiate as 2nd in command, and Lieut. A. Phayre attached on probation to officiate as 3rd squadron commander.

HEATH, 3rd N. L. I., Reg. O., Nov. 29, appointing Capt. L. F. Heath to continue to officiate as wing commander.

LEGH, 26th N. L. I., Reg. O., Nov. 24, appointing Lieut. P. R. Legh, officiating wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster.

INDIA OFFICE.

DEC. 22.
ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. H. E. Whish, S.C., Col. C. J. Godby, S.C., Lieut. Col. H. Tyndall, C.B., S.C., Lieut. F. H. Probyn, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Major J. Phillips, S.C., Hon. Lieut. W. Wood, P.W.D.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major H. K. Burne, C.B., S.C., to Dec. 30.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. D. Mackenzie, S.C., one month; Lieut. Col. E. R. C. Bradford, S.C., eight months.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. Major N. Hopkins, six months; Capt. J. R. Watson, S.C., six months.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. L. F. Boileau, R.E.

Bombay Estab.—Major A. R. Seton, R.E.

WAR OFFICE.

PALM MALL.—DEC. 20.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. C. B. Le Mesurier to be colonel, vice W. N. Waller, retired; Major T. Van Straubenzee to be lieutenant colonel, vice Brevet Colonel C. B. Le Mesurier, promoted; Capt. W. B. Hemans, upon the seconded list, to be major; Capt. A. J. Anderson to be major, vice T. Van Straubenzee, promoted; Lieut. F. B. Bunny to be captain, vice A. J. Anderson, promoted; Lieut. A. Mansel, from the seconded list, to be captain, vice Brevet Lieut. Col. G. T. Pretzman, seconded for service on the staff; Col. D. E. Heste, C.B., retires upon special retired pay, with the honorary rank of major general; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. T. B. Strange, upon the seconded list, retires upon special retired pay, with the honorary rank of major general, without drawing retired pay, whilst holding his appointment under the Government of the Dominion of Canada; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. J. J. Smith retires upon special retired pay, with the honorary rank of major general; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. M. E. C. Stocker retires upon special retired pay, with the honorary rank of major general; Lieut. Col. E. H. Baker (late Bom-

bay) retires upon a pension, with the honorary rank of colonel; Major C. E. Bassevi (late Bombay) retires upon a pension and extra annuity, with the honorary rank of lieutenant colonel; Capt. H. Soames, half-pay, is placed upon retired pay.

MEMORANDUM.—The undermentioned officers to be Colonels:—Lieut. Colonel P. C. Ander on, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery; Lieut. Colonel T. L. Still, Royal Artillery.

INDIAN MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Bombay Gazette.)

Col. C. S. Lane, of the commissariat department, is stated to have withdrawn his application to retire from the service.

The Lahore paper bears from Peshawur that the 13th Bengal Lancers, who were about to commence their relief march, have been ordered to stand fast until relieved by the 9th Bengal Cavalry.

Brevet Lieut. Col. Morton, of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment (late 6th Foot), who is expected out to join the 2nd Battalion of his regiment, now marching from Cawnpore to Calcutta, will probably, the *Pioneer* states, be brought upon the strength of the Adjutant General's Department. Col. Morton was assistant adjutant general to Sir Frederick Roberts in Cabul, and shared in the march to Kandahar.

The 1st Battalion Leicestershire (late 17th Regiment) is to be relieved in the Indian establishment by the 2nd Battalion Wiltshire (late 99th Regiment) from Natal, which was expected to reach Bombay in December.

Telegraphic information has been received that 1-9 Royal Artillery, at present stationed at the Fort, Allahabad, is to proceed to England this season.

We learn that Government are about to charter shortly transports to bring from Kurrachee to Bombay the undermentioned troops returning from field service:—The 5-8 R. A., No. 3 Company of Sappers and Miners, 4th Regiment N. I., and 9th Regiment N. I.

The following Royal Engineer officers have been ordered out from home for duty in India:—Capt. S. J. Lambert, Lieut. J. G. Lutyens, Lieut. W. Huskisson, Lieut. H. F. Chesney, and Lieut. F. J. Anderson.

Those men of the Royal Artillery belonging to the batteries proceeding to England who have not completed six years' service in India on April 1, 1882, are not to proceed home, provided their time will not expire until 1883. Officers wishing to exchange in order to remain in this country will be permitted to do so.

It has been decided by the Government of India, the Lahore paper reports, that native cavalry detachments shall not, in future, be located at Ferozepore, Jullunder, and Benares. The detachment of the 6th Bengal Cavalry, now at Benares, has been ordered to rejoin the regimental headquarters at Segowli.

Regarding Major Ashe's defence, Col. T. E. Gordon writes to the *Englishman*, under date Calcutta, November 28:—"Sir,—Your London military correspondent, in the notes published in your paper of that day, alludes to Major Ashe's letter in the *Times* in answer to Sir Lepel Griffin's criticism on his 'personal records of the Kandahar campaign,' and refers to the impression that Major Ashe received letters from me. I have read Major Ashe's letter; and the very evident inference, from the manner in which he has ventured to mention my name, is that I was one of his 'sources of information.' I desire to state that from some considerable time previous to the commencement of the late Afghan war up to the present I have had no communication on any subject, or in any manner whatever, directly or indirectly, with Major Ashe."

Lieut. Col. Combe, 10th Hussars, of the Quartermaster General's Department, has been ordered to Calcutta to officiate as deputy quartermaster general, vice Col. Sanford, proceeding on three months' leave.

Lieut. Col. Hallows does not alter all, it appears, retain the appointment of inspector of gymnasia in India, but joins the 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment in Puna.

The reductions ordered in the strength of the artillery of India, the *Pioneer* says, will be so carried out that the batteries remaining in the three presidencies will be: Ten Royal Horse Artillery, twenty-seven garrison, and forty field—total, seventy-seven. Officers desirous of remaining in India, who may be on the strength of the eleven batteries ordered home, will be posted to existing vacancies in this country. Two, if not more, of the batteries will be disbanded on arrival in England.

The commands of Cawnpore and Benares become vacant on New Year's Day, 1882, on account of both the present commandants succeeding to their colonel's allowances on that date. Col. A. C. Bunbury, B.S.C., who commands at the former station, entered the service on Jan. 1, 1844, and joined the Staff Corps from the 34th Regiment Native Infantry in 1866; whilst Lieut. Col. Franks, who commands the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, as also the latter station, has nearly twelve years' less service, his first commission being dated October 1, 1855. He, however, did not join the Staff Corps, but remained a local; hence his luck in obtaining his off reckonings in a little over twenty-six years' service. Col. Franks has commanded the 30th N.I. since July 2, 1879; he will, it is believed, avail himself of the two years' furlough granted him by G.G.O. dated Sept. 23, 1881, in the beginning of the year. The allowance for command-

ing at Cawnpore is Rs. 400, whilst that of Benares is only Rs. 200 per mensem. Lieut. Col. C. B. Fisher, of the Bengal Infantry, who came into his allowances on the 27th ult., is even luckier than Col. Franks, for he only entered the service on Dec. 29, 1856, and consequently obtains his £1,100 with a little less than twenty-five years' service. Col. Fisher is at present on furlough.

Col. H. M. F. Boisragon, C.B., commandant, 4th Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, has sent in his application to retire from the service under the bonus system, which terminates on Dec. 31. The record of his war services says:—"Served in Burmese war of 1852-55; present at relief of garrison of Pegu, Dec. 14, 1852; commanded a field force in Tharrawaddy district, Burma, against rebel chief Jong Gouneggie, in which operations several of his strongholds were destroyed and a quantity of stores and supplies were captured of various descriptions, medal and clasp; served in campaign in Hindustan of 1857-58; commanded a wing of Kumaon Gurkha Battalion at siege, storm, and capture of Delhi, Sept. 14, 1857, dangerously wounded, medal and clasp; commanded a force in Saharunpore district; and on Jan. 10, 1858, encountered and beat back across the Ganges at Hurdwar upwards of 1,000 of the enemy, with four guns, destroying a quantity of them and capturing arms and ammunitions of war, medal and Bt. Majority."

In consequence of the reduction of artillery in India, the following batteries have been placed under orders to proceed to England this season, viz., 1 Battery A Brigade, Sialkot; A Battery B Brigade, Umballa; C Battery B Brigade, Secunderabad; O Battery 6th Brigade, Bellary; No. 19 Battery 8th Brigade, Lahore; No. 1 Battery 9th Brigade, Allahabad; No. 19 Battery, 9th Brigade St. Thomas's Mount.

Major Kenny Herbert, Military Secretary to the late Governor of Madras, has been appointed Assistant Secretary in the Military Department, *vice* Major J. Davidson, transferred to the Adjutant-General's Department.

It is reported that there is so little disease of a malignant description among the transport cattle in the Naga Hills, that the Veterinary Surgeon who was deputed there on special duty has been ordered to return to Jullundar.

It is reported from Sialkote that Brig. Gen. Sir C. Palliser, K.C.B., has sent in his application to retire from the service on Dec. 31.

The headquarters of the 14th Hussars, *ex* Calabra, from Natal, marched for Sholapur *en route* to Secunderabad before daybreak on the Dec. 7.

HOME NEWS.

THE STAFF CORPS AND INDIAN ARMY FUND.—The following letter has been addressed to the editor of the *Morning Post*:—"Sir,—Having in view the substantial concessions made to Indian officers by the "Pension Regulations," just published, my committee desire me to thank you very heartily for having aided us in laying the grievances complained of before the public. Will you permit me through your columns to invite officers concerned to at once communicate with me on the improved state of affairs? The case of those who joined the Staff Corps after the 12th of September, 1866, has certainly not been so liberally viewed as could be desired. Hoping that you will find a place for this letter at an early date, I remain, yours obediently, W. ALLISON, Secretary, Barrister-at-Law, 22, Grosvenor-mansions, Dec. 21."

THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—On Monday, Dec. 19, the members of this society held their second general meeting of the session at their rooms, 22, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly. The chair was taken by Col. Yule, C.B., vice president, in the absence of the president (Sir Thomas E. Colebrooke, Bart., M.P.), and there was a numerous attendance. Additions were made by ballot to the society by the election of seven new members—viz., as resident members, Mr. Barclay V. Head (assistant keeper of coins and medals, British Museum), Mr. Arthur Lillis, Mr. Theophilus G. Pinchea (assistant in the department of oriental antiquities, British Museum), Mr. Henry C. Kay, 11, Durham-villas, Kensington, and Mr. Joseph Haynes, of Salem-chambers, St. James's-street; as non-resident members—Rev. John Drew Bate, Allahabad, North West service, and Major Thompson, R.A., Staff Corps. Mr. G. Bertin read the first paper on the abstruse question of "The Origin of the Phœnician Alphabet." He was followed by Mr. W. Simpson, F.R.G.S., who contributed an interesting paper entitled, "A Sculptural Tope on an Old Stone at Dras, Ladok." The author, after describing Dras as a village on the banks of a stream of the same name, about the distance of one march beyond the Bul-tul Pass, on the road from Kashmir to Leh, observed that the topes of India, from Amravati to Manikyala, so far as was yet known, had all round bases. When, however, they crossed to the right bank of the Indus a marked change was found. A square base here appeared. In the drawing given of the tope at Dhas, the author observed, a square base was distinctly visible, showing that the form was derived from the right bank of the Indus, and not from the left. The Jelalabad topes had a passage at the square base a few feet from the ground, thus producing an appearance which might be described as two stages.—The chairman next exhibited a Lolo manuscript of a peculiar nature. Explaining how it came into his possession, he stated that Mr. Baker, now secretary to the British Embassy

at Peking, some time ago, when stationed elsewhere in the East, made a promise to a native chief that he would send him a revolver on condition of him (the chief) giving him a book. Mr. Baker forwarded the weapon, and, equal to his promise, the chief supplied the book—that now before the meeting. The book was, the chairman added, a very interesting object, and was the first such that had reached Europe in the Lolo language. The manuscript was on satin, red on one side and blue on the other.—The Rev. Mr. Samuel next made a few observations on the meaning of Plate XXVIII., Figure 1, of "Tree and Serpent Worship." But little discussion took place, on account of the number of subjects brought forward and the limited time of the meeting, which was ultimately adjourned until Jan. 23 in the new year.

H.M.'s TROOPSHIPS.—The Indian troopship *Serapis*, Capt. Twiss, which left Bombay on Nov. 10, arrived at Portsmouth early on Monday. She was due on the 8th inst., but happening to break three blades of her four-bladed propeller (the seventh within a twelvemonth) she had to be towed to Port Said by the *Crocodile*, and thence to Malta by the *Téméraire*. At Malta she was fitted with new blades, one of which was an extra strong one, and left at midday on the 10th, making a rapid voyage to Spithead. She brought home Capt. Chellenor, Capt. Frith, and Lieuts. Walker, Marston, and Vereker, R.A.; Lieut. Hewat, Royal Horse Artillery; Col. Pritchard, R.E.; Lieut. Chapman, 2nd Gloucester Regiment; Lieut. Worledge, 2nd South Wales Borderers; Major Benthall, King's Dragoon Guards; Lieut. Southy, 2nd Northumberland Fusiliers; Lieut. Col. Ridsdale, Norfolk Regiment; Lieut. Eli-combe, Devonshire Regiment; Capt. Noyes, 2nd West Yorkshire Regiment; Major Creagh, 1st Leicester Regiment; Major Shaw V.C., 1st Royal Irish Regiment; Capt. Deering, 2nd Cheshire Regiment; Capt. Wheeler, 2nd North Lancashire Regiment; Capt. Wortham, King's Own Rifles; Quartermaster Murray, 1st South York Regiment; Capt. Stewart, 2nd Seaford Hussars; Lieut. Elton, Connaught Rangers; Capt. Prior and Lieut. Thompson, 1st Leinster Regiment; Lieut. Colville, Rifle Brigade; Lieut. Bradshaw, Bengal Staff Corps; Surgeons Major Garde, St. John Kelly, and Bennett, Army Medical Department; Veterinary Surgeon Ringe; 76 invalids, 893 time-expired men, 17 men to join depots, 63 women, and 148 children. In consequence of the crowded state of the discharging depot at Netley Hospital, it was found impossible to accommodate more than 630 of the time-expired men on arrival at Portsmouth. The consequence was that 56 men belonging to the 2nd West Sussex Regiment were forwarded to the depot at Guildford, 115 men belonging to the 2nd Devon Regiment to the depot at Exeter, and 93 men belonging to the 4th King's Royal Rifles to the depot at Winchester. A child belonging to a soldier of the Royal Artillery died on the passage. The present pattern Hirsch blade is clearly too weak for the work of driving the Indian troopers, and it is the intention of the Portsmouth Engineer Department to provide them with much stronger blades.

OBITUARY.—General Sir William Erskine Baker, K.C.B., died at his residence, the Castle, Banwell, near Weston-super-Mare, Somerset, at the age of seventy-three. He was the fourth son of the late Captain Joseph Baker, R.N., was born at Leith, N.B., and educated at the Royal Military College at Addiscombe, entering the Bengal Engineers in 1826. In 1840 he became a captain, was promoted to the rank of major in 1846, lieutenant colonel in 1854, and colonel in 1857. He became major general in 1865, a lieutenant general in 1874, and was promoted to general in 1877. The deceased held successively in India the appointments of Superintendent of the Delhi Canals, Superintendent of Canals and Forests in Sind, Director of the Ganges Canal, Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, and Secretary to the Government of India for Public Works. He served in the Sutlej campaign of 1846, and was commended in despatches for conducting the attacking column into the Sikh entrenchments at Sobraon. In December, 1857, he returned to England, and was shortly afterwards appointed to the post of military secretary at the India-office. He was nominated a member of the Council of India in 1861, and a knight commander of the Order of the Bath (Civil Division) for his official and military services in 1870. In 1871 he was appointed colonel commandant of the Royal Engineers. Sir William Erskine Baker, who was a magistrate for Somerset, married, in 1837, Frances, third daughter of Major General Alexander Duncan.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—The tenders for Rs. 45,00,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, Rs. 15,30,000, at an average rate of 18.7937d., and Bombay, Rs. 14,00,000, at an average rate of 18.7937d. Tenders on both presidencies at 18.715-16d. received in full. Nearly 16 lakhs of the amount offered were not sold, but it is understood that the India Council had previously disposed of a large proportion of former unallotted balances. To-morrow 45 lakhs more will be offered.

THE SILVER MARKET AND THE EASTERN EXCHANGE.—On Tuesday a little bar silver was disposed of at 51 13-16d. per oz. The market at this price was firmer, and evidently responded in part to the higher value of money in India, the Bank of Bengal discount rate having been raised from 7 to 8 per cent. The rate for telegraphic transfers was advised from Calcutta at 18.8d. No business was done in Mexican dollars, but the market was steady at 50½. China advices showed no change in the Shanghai rate of

exchange, but an improvement in the Hongkong rate to 38. 9/4d. Rupee Paper was steady, at 90 3/4 to 90 1/2 for the Four-and-a-Half, and 83 3/4 to 84 for the Four per Cent. On Wednesday a further improvement in silver was reported, bars being purchased at 51 1/2d. per ounce, a rise of 1-16 being noted. In Mexican Dollars, however, the tone was inactive, and the price remained at 50 1/4d. per ounce. We are informed that the advance in the Bank of Bengal rate, by which the value of the uncoined metal and the Eastern Exchange rates have been affected, is chiefly due to the withdrawal from the Bank of heavy Government balances, which the Presidency Banks have long been accustomed to hold free of interest. The limited amount of India Council drafts allotted was regarded as indicating a temporary decline in Indian trade. The exchanges from Bombay and Calcutta ruled at 18. 8 3/4-16d. to 1/4d., and 18. 8 1/4d., respectively, Hong-Kong being 38. 9 1/4d., and Shanghai, 58. 1 1/2d.—On Thursday the market for bar silver was steady, a few further small parcels finding purchasers at 51 1/2d. Mexican dollars were nominally quoted at 50 3/4d. Exchange advices from Eastern centres showed no alteration from previous rates, and Rupee Paper was also unaltered, business being almost at a standstill.

NEW STEAMERS.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's new steamer *Sutlej* was successfully launched on Thursday at Barrow-in-Furness. The *Sutlej*, like a sister ship, the *Ganges*, which was launched in October last, is built of steel, is of 4,100 tons gross register, and will have engines of about 5,000 horsepower indicated. She is 390ft. long, has 42ft. beam, is 35ft. deep, and will carry over 3,000 tons of cargo. Both ships will be utilised for the India, China, and Australian mail services.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.—The following is the official statement of the movements of her Majesty's ships:—From East Indies.—Letters have been received from the Commander in Chief (Rear Admiral W. Gore Jones, C.B., at Trincomalee) up to Nov. 24: was there Dec. 18; would hoist his flag on board the *Ranger* on Nov. 28, and transfer it to the *Ruby*, on her arrival from Bombay about Dec. 20. The *Euryalus* would leave Trincomalee for Colombo, Suez, and Malta on Nov. 28; due at Malta on Jan. 8. The *Eclipse* would be docked at Mauritius on Nov. 3, would proceed thence to visit Tamatave and St. Mary's Island, Madagascar, and to cruise on the coast of Madagascar, then visiting Mozambique about December 20; after again cruising, would arrive at Zanzibar by the end of January. The *Ready* would convey Board of Trade engineer from Colombo to Minikoi on Nov. 24; would land him at Bombay, and then proceed to join the Persian Gulf division. The *Dryad* and the *Woodlark* were on the Persian Gulf division; the *Dragon* and the *Arab* were on the Aden and Red Sea division; the *Seagull* and the *Philomel* were on the East Coast of Africa division.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

JERVIS—Dec. 13, at Crescent Villa, Lower Eglinton-road, Woolwich the wife of Capt. W. N. Jervis, R.A., a son.

MOLEYS—Dec. 13, at 53, Seymour-street, Portman-square, the wife of Lieut. Col. Townsend Aremberg de Moleys, R.A., a son.

MARRIAGES.

BRUCE—CONNELL—Dec. 22, at Hilton House, Woodside, Aberdeen, Alexander Bruce, M.A., M.B. Edin., to Annie Louisa, daughter of the late William Alexander Connell, H.E.I.C.S.

WEST—HOBART—Dec. 22, at Christ Church, Cork, James West, Storrington, Sussex, to Harriette Evans, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. Col. N. Hobart, H.M. Indian Army.

DEATHS.

BAKER—Dec. 16, at his residence, The Castle, Banwell, General Sir William Erskine Baker, K.C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, fourth son of the late Captain Joseph Baker, R.N., aged 72.

BOWDEN—Dec. 16, at her residence, 33, Lee-park, Blackheath, Georgiana, second daughter of the late J. Bowden, Esq., of Rame, Cornwall, lieut. in H.M. 42nd Light Infantry.

DICKSON—Dec. 22, at Liberton, Alexander Leslie, only son of the late Colonel W. D. Dickson, Bombay S.C., aged 19.

HARDING—Dec. 18, at Grosvenor-hill, Wimbledon, Charlotte Elizabeth Harding, the daughter of the late Col. Harding, R.H.A., and sister of the late Lieut. General Sir George J. Harding, K.C.B., R.E., aged 88.

MASON—Dec. 21, at his residence, 12, Pembridge-gardens, Bayswater, John Charles Mason, Esq., formerly marine secretary at the India-office, Whitehall, aged 84.

MONCRIEFF—Dec. 6, at Netherton, Wimbledon, Violet Lucy, the daughter of Major C. C. Scott Moncrieff, Royal Engineers, aged 13.

O'HARA—Dec. 17, at Raheen, Gort, county Galway, Charlotte, widow of the late Major Charles O'Hara, 4th Bengal Lancers, H.E.I.C.S., and youngest daughter of the late Anthony Gildea, D.L., of Cloon-cormack and Port Royal.

PATTLE—Dec. 21, at 5, Camden-crescent, Dover, General Thomas Pattle, C.B., colonel 2nd Dragoon Guards.

RICHARDSON—Dec. 22, at 12, Lansdown-parade, Cheltenham, Emma Constantia, second daughter of the late William Richardson, of Calcutta, and niece of P. H. Muntz, Esq., M.P., aged 67.

THOMAS—Dec. 18, at Bayswater, Norman Rene Bryce, the infant son of Major R. M. B. Thomas, Bengal Staff Corps, aged five weeks.

TREACHER—Dec. 23, at 15, Bellefield-road, Brixton, John Treacher, late of Bombay, aged 73.

TUCKER—Colonel W. Raffles Tucker, R.E., son of the late Capt. W. L. Tucker, aged 49.

WILLOCK—Dec. 19, at 43, Buckingham-place, Brighton, Caroline Elizabeth, widow of Major George Willock, K.L.S., Madras Cavalry, and daughter of the late Rev. Richard Woodward, D.D., rector of Glanworth, county Cork.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—Nov. 29, at 4, Bentinck-street, Calcutta, the wife of J. L. Anderson, a son.

BARRETT—Nov. 27, at Umballa, the wife of Col. R. D. Barrett, Royal Canadian Regiment, a daughter.

BETHAM—Dec. 3, at Bandora, the wife of G. K. Betham, district forest officer, Thanna, a daughter.

BROWNE—Nov. 30, at Palavaram, the wife of B. W. Browne, Esq. (Aulbar, Assambo), a son.

COTTON—Nov. 28, at Midnapore, Bengal, the wife of Gordon Cotton, executive engineer, a son.

CRESWELL—Nov. 18, at Sandoway, British Burma, the wife of Captain Cresswell, deputy commissioner, a daughter.

FOORD—Nov. 21, at Hoshungabad, C.P., the wife of Major W. O. Foord, 3rd Regiment, or P.L.I., a son.

FULTON—Nov. 20, at Meerut, Bengal, the wife of Captain Carre Fulton, 68th Light Infantry, a daughter.

FORNARO—Dec. 3, at 39, Park-street, Calcutta, the wife of Charles Fornaro, Esq., a daughter.

FINCH—Nov. 17, at Adamwahan, the wife of F. Finch, a daughter.

FORBES—Dec. 4, at Ka'teville, Malabar-hill, the wife of C. H. B. Forbes, a daughter.

GOTHARD—Nov. 26, at Karachi, the wife of the Rev. G. Gothard, M.A., chaplain, a daughter.

HORNE—Dec. 13, at Calcutta, the wife of John Horne, a son.

HIGHT—Nov. 28, at Saygaon, Nasik Districts, the wife of A. E. Hight, P.W.D., a daughter, stillborn.

HOWELL—Dec. 3, at Bangalore, the wife of C. P. Howell, a son.

LOCH—Nov. 4, at London, the wife of J. H. Loch, M.D., civil surgeon, N.W.P., a son.

MAGOR—Dec. 2, at 3, Mango-lane, Calcutta, the wife of R. B. Magor, a son.

MURPHY—Nov. 25, at Rawul Pindi, the wife of Mr. G. Murphy, Medical Department, a daughter.

MEARES—Nov. 27, at Moradabad, the wife of W. E. Meares, a daughter.

MAHONY—Nov. 28, at Morar, N.W.P., the wife of Mr. H. F. Mahony, bandmaster, 1st Battalion York and Lancaster, 65th Regiment, a son.

MAINWARING—Dec. 2, at Poona, the wife of the Rev. A. Mainwaring, R.A., a son.

ONSLow—Nov. 27, at Rorkee, the wife of Lieut. Gerald C. P. Onslow, R.E., a daughter.

PALMER—Nov. 10, at Midnapore, the wife of A. W. Palmer, a daughter.

PENNINGTON—Nov. 22, at Rae Bareilly, the wife of H. F. D. Pennington, C.S., a daughter.

PHILLIPS—Nov. 19, at Subathu, the wife of L. H. Phillips, Lieut. the Norfolk Regt., a daughter.

POOLE—Nov. 5, at Jubbulpore, C.P., the wife of W. Poole, 1st grade, sub-assistant, Government Telegraph Department, a daughter.

PRITCHARD—Nov. 12, at Fortress Gwalior, the wife of Major H. F. Pritchard, R.A., a son.

PEEBLES—Nov. 29, at Kilpauk, Madras, the wife of J. H. Peebles, a son.

PEDDIE—Nov. 24, at Kallain, Cachar, the wife of John Peddie, manager, a daughter.

PEMBERTON—Nov. 20, the wife of J. S. Pemberton, Esq., survey of India, a daughter.

REINHOLD—Nov. 14, at Agra, Mrs. Carl Reinhold, twins.

RICHARDSON—Dec. 2, at Madras, the wife of Lieut. Col. Richardson, R.A., a son.

MARRIAGES.

ABLITT—WEBB—Nov. 30, at Lanauli, Frederick Ablitt, to Helena Louisa Henrietta Arnell, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Webb.

BAUMGARTNER—VANE—Nov. 24, at St. Peter's Church, Colombo, Henry Percy Baumgartner, Civil Service, second son of the Rev. H. A. Baumgartner, vicar of Nettlebed, Henley-on-Thames, to Ethel May, fifth daughter of the Hon. G. Vane, C.M.G., treasurer of Ceylon.

CREASY—RUSSELL—Dec. 22, at Colombo, Ceylon, Harry Creasy, second son of the late Sir Edward Creasy, Lord Chief Justice of Ceylon, to Katrine Boyd, third daughter of J. A. Russell, Esq., Q.C., judge of County Courts.

DAWSON—SMART—Dec. 15, at Colombo, by Dr. Coppleston, the Bishop, Augustus Rawlins Dawson, C.C.S., to Kathleen Delphie, daughter of John Smart, of Sherbrook, Budleigh Salterton, Devon.

FARQUHARSON—FORD—Dec. 2, at the Free Church of Scotland, Calcutta, by the Rev. William Milae, Archibald Hunter Farquharson, Engineer of Surdah, Rajshahye, Lower Bengal, to Lissa Helen, eldest daughter of James Ford, Esq., of Canonbury, London.

GIBSON—WOODSIDE—Nov. 29, at the Presbyterian Church, Rakha, Fatehgarh, N.W.P., by the father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. J. M. Alexander, of Mainpuri, Archibald Fullerton, second son of George Gordon Gibson, Esq., of Edinburgh, to Caroline Charlotte Wemyss, second daughter of the Rev. J. S. Woodside, American Presbyterian Missionary.

GRESWELL—TATHAM—Nov. 22, at Christ Church, Colombo, Charles Herbert, son of the late Rev. W. Greswell, rector of Kilva, Somerset, to Edith, second daughter of Ralph Tatham, Esq., Colombo, Ceylon.

HAMILTON—HAMILTON—Dec. 3, at Hoshangabad, C. P., by the

Rev. M. Lamert, Chaplain of Jubbulpore, Richard E. Hamilton, Financial Department, to Frances A. H., youngest daughter of the Ven. E. J. Hamilton, Archdeacon of Derry, Ireland.

HOWARD—RYAN—Nov. 22, at Rampura Factory, District Moorshedabad, by the Very Rev. Father Pozzi, Alexander David, only son of the late Robert Charles Howard, to C. ile, youngest daughter of the late Thomas French Ryan.

ISLEY—MORGAN—Nov. 25, at St. Luke's Church, Colombo, by the Rev. J. T. Pickford, assisted by the Rev. R. T. Dowbiggin, the Rev. J. Isley, C.M.S., Tinnevely, to Jeannette, second daughter of the late L. Morgan, Esq., of Liverpool and Cardiff.

NORMAN—DEANE—Nov. 30, at Calcutta, Arthur Frederick, son of the late C. G. Norman, to Annie, daughter of Allen Deane.

PEARSON—SMITH—Nov. 21, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. F. L. Sharpin, Charles Frederick Pearson to Ellen Mary, eldest daughter of R. C. Smith.

RALLI—RALLI—Nov. 24, in London, Ambrose P. Ralli, Esq., to Marietta, third daughter of Stephen Ralli, Esq., of Cleveland House, Clapham Park.

REEVES—DANIELLS—Nov. 24, at Dehra Dun, John Francis Reeves, to Mary, widow of the late Edgar Daniels.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON—Nov. 29, at Lahore, Mr. T. R. Anderson, aged 57 years and 5 months.

CAMPBELL—Dec. 13, at Sitapur, Bengal, the result of an accident, Ronald Graham Campbell, lieutenant and adjutant 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, the beloved eldest son of J. Graham Campbell, of Shilvan, Argyshire.

HOLMES—Nov. 23, Augustus Holmes, son of Mr. Robert Holmes, killed accidentally while working on the construction of the P.N.S. Railway near Attock, by a material trolley capsizing, aged 20.

KNOX—Oct. 28, on board the P. and O. s.s. *Mirzapore*, in the Red Sea, Charles Jeffrey Knox, of the Madras Civil Service, eldest son of the late Rev. Thomas Knox, of Ballymony, county of Antrim, Ireland, and nephew of the Lord Bishop of Down, Connor and Dromore, aged 40.

MACDONALD—Nov. 24, at sea, on his passage to India, Neil Macleod Macdonald, of Dunach, Argyshire.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Dec. 15. H.M.S. *Crocodile*, Bombay.—16. Middlesex, Singapore; Amanda, Bimiyatam; Frieda Grampp, Rangoon; Aona Sieben, Hong Kong; City of Baltimors (s), Bombay; Arago (s), Bombay; H.M.S. *Lapwing*, China; Midlothian (s), Java.—17. Khedive, Rangoon; Ann Millicent, Calcutta; Hazel Holme, Shanghai; St. Marnock, Calcutta; Valkyrien, Bombay.—18. Cronstadt, Moulmein; Wm. H. Marcy, Singapore; Wiltshire, Colombo; John David (s), Bombay.—19. Amethyst (s), Colombo; Lamperts (s), Karachi; Douglas Castle (s), Bassein; Blodwen (s), Calcutta; Manila, Rangoon; H.M.S. *Serapis*, Bombay.—20. Winton (s), Karachi; Benclench, Akyab; Palm (s), Calcutta; Patroclus (s), China.—21. Kapunda, Calcutta; Kandahar, Calcutta; Naworth Castle (s), Calcutta; Pongola (s), Natal; Magdala (s), Gopaulpore.—22. Maria Schiaffino, Rangoon; Bes-ie H., Moulmein; Caroline, Calcutta; Arcot (s), Karachi and Persian Gulf; Hartlepool (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—Nov. 30. Thessaly (s), Cardiff; Timor (s), Cardiff.—Dec. 1. Burmah (s), Bussorah; Caluso (s), Jeddah; Clan Murray (s), Liverpool; Arrow (s), Cutch.—2. Kashgar (s), Shanghai; Scindia (s), Calcutta; Voorwaarts (s), Hong Kong; Hispania (s), Liverpool; Ravenna (s), Sydney; Irs (s), Port Said.—3. Broombaugh (s), New York; Royal Welsh (s), Marseilles; Zmi, Rangoon.—4. Galatia (s), Liverpool; Black Watch (s), Gnova; Oorun (s), Cutch.—5. Calcutta (s), Karachi.—6. Chinsura (s), Calcutta.—7. China (s), Jeddah; Colaba (s), Moulmein; Mongolia (s), Trieste; Peeress, Rangoon.

CALCUTTA.—Nov. 27. Busheer (s), Penang; Kilwa (s), Singapore; Tibre (s), Point de Galle; Bengollyun, London; Herat, Newport; Sumner R. Mead, Singapore.—28. Maharaja (s), Colombo; Cervin (s), Shields; Jane Lane, Bombay.—29. Ethiopia (s), Bombay; Ellen Stuart, London; Belstanes, Liverpool.—30. Eldo ado (s), London; Eastminister, Mauritius; May Queen, Natal; Akrt, Port Natal.—Dec. 2. Coenus (s), Marseilles; Gloucester (s), Cardiff; Arratoon Apar (s), Hong Kong; Australia (s), London; Suez (s), Hong Kong; Sophia Joakim, Mauritius.—3. Guy Mannering (s), Cardiff; Abana, Mauritius.

MADRAS.—Dec. 2. Shahzada (s), Calcutta.—3. Cherubim (s), Middlesborough.—4. Madura (s), Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Dec. 15. Corea, Hong Kong; Bellerophon (s), Penang; City of Edinburgh (s), Calcutta; Bushire (s), Bushire.—16. Cathcart, Calcutta; Hol'en (s), Aden; Burdwan (s), Anjer.—17. Horsley (s), Singapore; Ocean, Java; H. Lurion, East London; Adjuant (s), Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; Gleniffer (s), Singapore; Yesso (s), Madras.—18. Coniston (s), Singapore.—19. Ocean, Table Bay; Effective (s), Colombo.—20. Teheran (s), Calcutta; Alvah, Bombay; Dorothy, Yokohama.—21. Fooksang (s), Hong Kong; Bengal (s), Colombo; Castalia (s), Bombay; Governor (s), Calcutta.—22. Duke of Argyll (s), Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta.—23. Salado, Mauritius; County of Pembroke, Singapore; Alvah, Bombay; Marathon, Bombay; Carlisle, Bombay; County of Selkirk, Colombo; Ocean, Java.

BOMBAY.—Dec. 1. Sumatra (s), Genoa; Britannia (s), Liverpool; County of Kinross, Calcutta; Hydaspes (s), Trieste; Altmere (s), Liverpool.—2. Zambesi (s), China; Surat (s), Australia; Oriental (s), Karachi.—3. Lizzie English (s), Dunkirk; Inchclutha (s), Liverpool; Kedron, Calcutta; Arrow (s), Coast and Cutch; Venetia (s), China; Norfolk (s), London.—6. Oorun (s), Coast and Cutch; Atheluxmie, Colombo; Scindia (s), Rangoon; Calabria (s), Natal.—7. Hispania

(s) Karachi; William Douglas, Calcutta; Burmah (s), Persian Gulf; Kerbela (s), Calcutta; Pehlwan (s), Kathiawar; Clan Murray (s), Karachi; Wistow Hall (s), Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.—Nov. 27. Satara (s).—28. Chanda (s), Japan (s), and Madura (s).—29. Shahzada (s).—Dec. 2. Dorset (s), and Maharaja (s).—3. Kilwa (s), Vesta (s), and Bedford (s).

MADRAS.—Dec. 3. Hima'aya (s), Rangoon via N. Ports.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Nepaul*, Dec. 14.—From Calcutta: Mr. Budge, Mr. A. J. Elliott. From Madras: Mrs. Van Homrich. From Hong Kong: Mr. R. F. N. Clarke, Mr. R. J. Cooper, Lieut. Jefferies. From Bombay: Mrs. Maltaby, Mr. P. Sims, Mrs. Taylor, Mr. Munro.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Hispania*, Dec. 5.—From Liverpool: Rev. J. G. Cooper, Mr. W. F. Morrison, Surgeon Major and Mrs. Bainbridge and two infants, Capt. and Mrs. Gardiner, Mr. and Mrs. P. Reynolds and two infants, Miss J. Small, Miss Whittall, Miss Cora Owens, Miss Barry, Miss Jerrom, Mr. Watt, Mr. A. C. Logan, Mr. J. Oates, Mr. H. Reid, Mrs. Cooper, Miss Claeson, Mrs. Dawson and child, Mrs. Whittall, Miss E. M. Smith, Mrs. Lees, and Miss Morsden and boy.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Mongolia*, Dec. 7.—From Gravesend: Lady Gough, infant, and child, Miss Gough, Mr. V. R. Kingcome, Mr. H. Loveday, Mr. and Mrs. H. Allen and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Evans, Mr. Wright, Mr. Clegg, Mr. Greenings, Mr. Smith, Mr. Ditchburn, Mr. Coutts, Mr. Holmes, and Mr. B. Sharp. From Venice: Surgeon and Mrs. Suherland, Mrs. Silcock, Mr. Crostwaithe, Mr. and Mrs. Gray, Col. Mulle, Mr. M'Coy, Mr. H. T. Smith, Mrs. Moss, Mr. C. Warn, Col. and Mrs. Strong, Mr. S. Apar, Rev. W. Cunningham, Mr. R. East, Mr. J. Allen, Mr. Lowe, Col. Howard, Lieut. Col. Barton, Mr. J. Horsfall, Major and Mrs. Dawes, Col. A. C. Hoy, Mrs. Corbett, Col. W. Goodfellow, Mr. J. Anderson, Lieut. Col. Brook, Miss L. E. Blackmar, Miss Thorburn, Miss Hay, Miss Warner, Miss Kell, Miss Avery, Miss Knowles, Mrs. Martin, Mr. Valger, Rev. Mr. Mitchell, Mrs. Mitchell, three Misses Mitchell, and Master Mitchell, and Dr. Reid. From Suez: Mr. Marshall. From Aden: Major and the Hon. Mrs. Elliott, Private Bruce, Campbell, and M'Carthy.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Ravenna*, Dec. 20.—From Bombay: Col. O. B. C. St. John, Major Peters, Mr. C. H. Dodgson, Major H. M. Walters, Mr. W. C. Copper, Mr. Henney, Mr. H. F. Blandford, Mr. H. C. Mules, Veterinary Surgeon C. Clayton, Surgeon Major D. Hodgson, Mr. T. Barclay, Col. A. G. Ross, Major and Mrs. C. C. Brownlow, Mrs. Lacherick, Lieut. Col. Kelli, Mrs. Chatfield, P. S. V. Fitzgerald, Major E. H. Steel.

AT VENICE.—Per *Ravenna*, Dec. 23.—From Bombay: Dr. and Mrs. Kielhorn, Major C. W. Murray.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM LONDON.—Per *Cathay*, Dec. 15.—For Bombay: Miss Ferris, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Busted, Rev. R. and Mrs. Stothert and child, Miss Aston, Mr. A. M. Eddis, Mr. and Mrs. U. Broughton, Dr. D. C. Davidson, Mr. E. Gordon, Mr. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox, Mrs. E. Stephens, Mr. Mallalieu, Mrs. Gilchrist and child, Mr. J. Edgelow, Mr. J. Moncton, Mr. F. M. Eddis, Mrs. J. Beams, Mr. Braidwood, Miss Pranker, Mrs. Walkey, Miss Bazalgette and children, Mr. and Mrs. Lambert, Lieut. Faskin, Mr. J. Johnstone, Mrs. Leahy, Hon. H. Dalrymple. For Suez: Mr. H. P. Bond, Rev. J. J. Hailey, Mr. J. L. Poe, Mr. and Mrs. Ebsworth, Mr. Rees.

FROM VENICE.—Per *Assam*, Dec. 23.—For Bombay: Mr. T. C. Buckley, Mr. E. C. Broughton, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Ralli, Mrs. Scolandi, Mrs. Spilling, Mr. Alexander, Major F. J. Jackson, Mr. J. C. Mitchell, Mrs. Sinnett and child, Mr. St. Aubyn, Mr. V. E. Bennett, Mr. H. Agnew, Mr. W. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Bayley, Mr. C. W. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Spinner, Mr. Galbraith. For Alexandria: Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Armitage and two sons, Mr. and Mrs. Lord, Mr. Lord, Mr. A. Ullathorne, Mrs. Brown and three sons, Mr. Young, Miss Young, Mr. and Mrs. W. Paterson.

FROM GRAVESEND.—Per *Teheran*, Dec. 21.—For Madras: Miss Clainmonk, Miss Easty, Miss Keays, Major R. Wilson, Mr. Kennedy. For Bombay: Mr., Mrs., and Misses M ss, Mr. Le Bailly, Mr. G. Langtoe, Lady Thompson and child, Lieut. H. J. Brown, Mrs. A. Ollivant, Mr. Collett, Mr. Warrock, Mr. and Mrs. F. Joseph.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Hydaspes*, Dec. 8.—For Southampton: Mr. M. Browne. For Brindisi: Mr. H. F. Blainford and Mr. and Mrs. J. Goslett. For Venice: Mr. O. Lenthard. For Aden: Mr. W. Durran.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Ravenna*, Dec. 8.—For London: Major and Mrs. Brownlow and two children, Lieut. Col. A. G. Rose, Mr. J. Coxon, Mr. P. Fox, Mrs. Chatfield and two infants, Mrs. S. Harris, Mr. F. E. Smith, Mr. E. D. Pitman, Mr. L. Daly, Mr. W. H. Repton, Miss Furnell, Veterinary Surgeon C. Clayton, Surgeon Major D. Hodgson, Mr. T. Barclay, Mrs. Lacherick, Mrs. Hieghs and child, Li ut Jas. Kellie, R.E., and Mr. J. Harrington Belhouse. For Brindisi: Mr. C. H. Dodgson, Mr. H. F. Blandford, Mr. H. C. Mules, Major H. M. Walters, Mrs. Henney, and Mr. W. C. Copper. For Venice: Dr. and Mrs. Kielhorn. For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Bennett. For Suez: Major C. Wyndham Murray.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—Per *Castalia*, Dec. 20.—For Bombay: Major and Mrs. Heyland and Miss Hill, Lieut. and Miss Faithfull, Mrs. F. B. Nugent, Mr. Robert Hall, Mr. J. H. Johnston, Dr. Damania, Mr. C. B. Robinson.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Nor' Wester, for Rangoon, Nov. 12, 8 N., 25 W.; Beror, for Calcutta, Nov. 22, 6 N., 30 W., all well; Ghazepore, for Calcutta, Dec. 10, 20 miles S. of Kinsale Channel; Emblem, from Manila, Nov. 21, off the Cape of Good Hope; Coldstream, from Tuticavin, Nov. 21, 27 S., 6 E., all well; Mary Stenhouse, from Calcutta, Nov. 19, 35 S., 23 E.; Norman Court, for Batavia, Nov. 10, 5 —, 24 W.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—Dec. 3.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs 101 13.16 to 102
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	110 3/4
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan	100
Ten years	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans	115

BANKS.

	Paid-up	Cash
	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	500	747 1/2
Bank of Bengal	500	820
Bank of Madras	500	700
Agra	150	130
Chartered of India and China	20	310
Chartered Mercantile	25	275
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28 1/2	600
National of India	12 1/2	102
Oriental	25	250

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba	700	810
Frere	150	20
Mazagon	2,000	30
Port Canning	1,000	215

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	2,850	900
Albert Ginning	500	445
Albert, Karachi	1,100	1,010
Apollo (small shares)	2,100	420
Bellary	1,000	575
Berar Cotton Ginning	500	440
New Indian	350	190
Broach Cotton Ginning	250	50
Carwar	1,500	20
Colaba	1,880	950
Dhalla Ginning	300	205
East India	1,000	1,120
Fort	8,500	2,250
French	500	405
Sind	750	450
Mofussil	400	315
Prince of Wales	1,500	1,425
Sind and Punjab Cotton	1,100	1020
Sassoon	500	450
Volkart	1,000	475

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,500	1425
Anglo-Indian	100	139
Alfred Manufacturing	500	650
Alliance Spinning	1,000	925
Bhowanuggur Mills	2,000	500
Bombay United	1,000	960
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	505
Central India S. W. and M.	500	800
Coorla Mills	1,000	935
D. Spinning	2,000	—
Hindustan	1,000	1,100
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	1030
Khandeish	1,000	990
Madras	1,250	1,925
Madras United	1,000	—
Manchester Spinning	50	—
Mazagon Spinning	500	245
National Spinning	1,000	975
New Great Eastern	1,000	1100
Oriental	625	790
Prince of Wales Spinning	1,250	370
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	1,000	1,050
Sholapore Mills	1,000	1,110
Victoria Mills	1,000	950

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock	218-3-0	310
Do. New 3/4 Shares	130-12-6	26
Do. do.	65-7-3	72
Do. do.	21-13-1	32
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	1,000	1,040
Do. New 1/2 Shares	106-15-5	305

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Ice Manufactory	100	160 xd
Bombay Burma Trading	1,500	2,400
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	10	10
Karachi Landing and Shipping	300	450
Treacher and Co.	500	795
Thacker and Co.	100	175

CALCUTTA.—Dec. 3.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

% Promissory Notes	Rs 101 13 to 101 14
4% of 1870 (1885)	102 8 to 102 12
4% of 1872 (1881)	101 0 to 101 1
4% of 1878-79 (1893)	110 10 to 110 11
4% of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	110 10 to 110 11
5 Debentures of 1867	100 10 to 100 12

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884)	Rs. 110 0 to 110 8
6 of 1865 (1885)	110 8 to 111 0
6 of 1866 (1886)	111 0 to 111 8
6 of 1867 (1887)	111 8 to 112 0
6 of 1870 (1890)	112 0 to 112 8
6 of 1872 (1892)	112 8 to 113 0
5 of 1878 (1898)	111 4 to 111 8

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	100	122 to 123
Agra Savings	100	125 to —
Allahabad	100	172 to —
Alliance of Simla	100	135 to 138
Bank of Bengal	500	87 1/2 to —
Do. of Upper India	100	126 to 127
Delhi and London	25	258 to 240
Himalaya	100	120 to 125
Mussoorie	100	100 to —
National of India	12 1/2	104 to —
Simla Bank Corporation	500	515 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra)	100	90 to 92

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute	100	30 to —
Bally Paper Mills	100	125 to 130
Barnagore Jute	100	90 to —
Bengal Coal	1000	175 to 1760
Bengal Ironworks	100	75 to —

Balliaghutta Jute	100	— to —
Bengal Mills	1750	— to —
Bonded Warehouse	445	68 to 69
Bowreah Cotton Mills	80	102 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	100	135 to —
Burrakur Coal	100	280 to —
Calcutta Docking	700	120 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	120 to —
Calcutta Jute Mills	200	115 to 116
Carew and Co. (Limited), gar	100	107 to 108
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	126 to 127
Darjiling Steam Tramway	100	95 to 96
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	— to —
Eastern Bengal Railway	420	300 to 105
East Indian Railway	250	192 to 105
Equitable Coal	100	47 to 48
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	200	302 1/2 to 305
Goosery Cotton Mills	100	95 to 96
Gouripore	250	153 to 153
Great Eastern Hotel	500	105 to 110
Howrah Docking	100	97 to 98
Howrah Mills	1000	1390 to —
India General Steam Navigation	50	16 to 17 pm
Kamerhaty Jute Mills	100	— to —
Labour Transportation	100	70 to —
Landing and Shipping	500	— to —
Merchants' Steam Tug	100	170 to —
Murree Brewery	95	75 to —
Naini Tal Brewery	500	330 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press	30	— to —
Nanthpore Indigo	100	79 to 80
New Beerboom Coal	100	— to —
Oriental Jute Manufacturing	100	150 to —
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway	100	99 to 100
Rajmahal Stone	86	— to —
Ramckitpore Press	100	85 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association	90	95 to 96
Riverside Press	00	— to —
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas	500	260 to 265
R. Scott Thomson and Co	270	— to —
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail.	100	76 to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing	100	102 to —
Strand Bank Press	100	105 to —
Watson's Patent Press	100	80 to —

TEA COMPANIES.

Adulphere Terai (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Amicable (Assam)	100	80 to —
Amuckie	100	80 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	95 to —
Assam	630	660 to 665
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	103 to 104
Baree (Kangra)	100	90 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	66 to 67
Do. contributory	80	54 to 55
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	230 to —
Do. contributory	100	115 to —
Borelli (Assam)	100	160 to 165
Borsillah (Assam)	100	— to —
Burkholah (Cachar)	100	73 to —
Central Cachar	200	145 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	80 to —
Chandypore (Cachar)	500	510 to —
Chota Nagpore	100	96 to —
Cinnatollah	100	— to —
Colonial (Assam)	100	60 to —
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	72 to —
Cutlecherra (Cachar)	100	110 to 112
Darjiling	100	300 to —
Dedur Kosh (Cachar)	100	35 to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	73 to —
Dehra Doon	100	80 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam)	100	65 to 70
Durrung (Assam)	100	65 to —
Eastern Cachar	100	80 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	66 to 68
Giel'e (Darjiling)	100	81 to 86
Gowhaty (Assam)	100	50 to 55
Grob (Assam)	500	250 to —
Holta (Kangra)	100	95 to —
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	113 to 114
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	81 to 82
Indian Terai	500	525 to —
Jellapore (Cachar)	250	230 to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	100	50 to 51
Jokai (Assam)	100	101 to 102
Kalscherra (Cachar)	100	80 to —
Kangra Valley	100	— par.
Kunchanpore (Cachar)	100	45 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	131 to —
Do. contributory	200	101 to —
Kurseong and Terai	100	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar)	5000	12000 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	64 to 65
Longview (Darjiling)	100	106 to 107
Loobah	100	145 to —
Lower Assam	100	30 to —
Luckimpore (Assam)	100	105 to 110
Majagram (Cachar)	100	75 to —
Mim. (Darjiling)	100	70 to 72
Moncherra (Cachar)	100	63 to 65
Do. contributory	90	53 to 55
Moran (Assam)	80	30 dis.
Mothola (Assam)	100	81 to —
Do. contributory	90	71 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	100	— to —
Mutuck (Assam)	200	100 to —
Do. contributory	125	50 to —
New Falloohi (Darjiling)	100	100 to —
New Gholah Ghat (Assam)	100	100 to —
Nutanpore (Cachar)	30	100 to —
Phonix of Cachar	200	180 to 200
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	85	75 to —
Putabaree (Sylhet)	100	95 to —
Rajabaree (Assam)	100	50 to —
Sapakat	100	104 to 105
Second Mutual Cachar	50	20 pm.
Seemah	100	— to —
Singbullia and Murmah	100	105 to 106
Singel (Darjiling)	100	98 to —
Soom (Darjiling)	100	100 to —
Springside (Darjiling)	100	100 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong)	100	90 to —
Teendarrae (Darjiling)	100	83 to 84
Teesta Valley (Darjiling)	100	125 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	83	100 to —
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	195 to —
Upper Assam	430	40 to —

MADRAS.—Dec. 6.

Four per cent	13 1/2 to 14 % pre.
Four and half per cents 1879	10 1/2 to 10 3/4 pre.
Four and half per cents 1873 (1893)	10 1/2 to 10 3/4 pre.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885)	2 to 2 1/2 do.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881)	par to 1/2 do.
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882)	par to 1 pre.
Bank of Madras Shares	40 to 41 do.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
Banks, demand	Rs 7 31-32d.	Rs 7 31-32d.	Rs 7 15-16 d.
Do. Tele.	—	—	—
Do. 6 mo. sight	Rs. 8 1/4 d.	—	Rs. 8 1/4 d.
Do. 4 do.	—	Rs. 8 3-16d.	Rs. 8 3-16d.
Do. 3 do.	Rs. 8 1/4 d.	Rs. 8 1/4 d.	Rs. 8 1/4 d.
Cred 6 mo. sight	—	Rs. 8 7-16d.	—
Do. 3 do.	—	—	—
Doc. 6 c. sight	—	Rs. 8 7-16d.	Rs. 8 1/4 d.
Do. 3	—	—	—

LONDON.—Dec. 23.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
4 India Stock, July 5, 1880	— to —
5 Do. October 10, 1888	104 1/2 to 105
4 India Enfranch Paper	83 to 84
4 Do. do. 1885	— to —
4 Do. do. 1893	90 1/2 to 91
4 Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882	— to —
4 Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12)	— to —
4 Do. under £1,000 (months' notice)	— to —
3 Do. Deb., Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500	101 1/2 to 102 1/2
6 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883	100 to 102
4 Do. do.	104 to 105
6 Mauritius, 1882	100 to 102
6 Do. 1895-96	116 to 119
4 Do. do.	104 1/2 to 105 1/2
4 Straits Settlements Government	100 to 102

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c.	106 to 108
East Indian, Irredeem. 4 1/2 p. c.	115 to 117
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c.	106 to 108
Oudh and Rohilkund, 4 per cent.	105 to 107
South Indian, 4 1/2 per cent.	115 to 117

RAILWAYS.

B. B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	140 to 142
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	100	153 to 155
E. Indian, 4 1/2 p. c. Ann. A, 1893	—	24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Do. Ann. B, 1/2 per ann. (less 1/4)	—	25 to 25 1/2
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4 1/2	—	145 to 147
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c.	100	139 to 141
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	127 to 129
Do. do. 5 do.	all	— to —
Do. do. 4 1/2 do.	100	120 to 122
Do. do. 4 1/2 do.	100	114 to 116
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c.	100	127 to 129
Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c.	100	127 to 129
Do. do. 5 c. shares	5	— to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	127 to 129
Do. do. 4 1/2 do.	—	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua.	100	117 to 119

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern	10	10 to 10 1/2
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883	100	100 to 103
Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug. 1887	100	100 to 103
Do. 6 per cent. Preference	10	12 1/2 to 12 3/4
Eastern Exten., Austr. & China	10	10 1/2 to 11 1/2
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891	100	108 to 111
Do. 5 (A. G. S.) Deb. Sc., 1900	—	104 to 107
Do. registered, repayable 1900	—	104 to 107
Indo-European	25	27 1/2 to 28 1/2

BANKS

Agra	10	9½ to	10½
Delhi and London	25	— to	—
Chartered of India, A., and C.	20	23 to	24
Chartered Mer. of I., L. and C.	25	19½ to	20½
Hong Kong and Shanghai ..	28½	48 to	50
Land Mortgage of India ..	2½	1½ to	1¾
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